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U. A. S. NEWSLETTER

Number 95

Editor: Ross T. Christensen
Editorial Assistant: Evan I. DeBloois

May 22, 1965

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.

95.0 SOCIETY NAME CHANGED. An amendment to the constitution of the University Archaeological Society changing the name of this organization has been ratified. The new name is SOCIETY FOR EARLY HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGY.

The Society's Executive Committee determined at its meeting of March 20 (Newsletter, 94.0) to propose a change to the general membership of the society for their ratifying vote. Voting by mail was completed last week on the following amendment:

"The name of the University Archaeological Society, as specified in Article I, shall be changed to 'the Society for Early Historic Archaeology.'"

The voting was as follows:

In favor of the amendment:	69
Opposed to the amendment:	19
Ballot improperly completed:	<u>1</u>
Total	89

The change in name will hereafter be in effect, except that, for reasons of economy, existing letterheads and forms will continue in use until the supply is exhausted or until they can be conveniently replaced.

95.1 NEWSLETTER NAME TO REMAIN UNCHANGED. The present title and format of the UAS Newsletter will remain unchanged for the time being, despite the change in the name of the Society which publishes it (see above), according to Dr. M. Wells Jakeman, general editor of the Society and chairman of its Publications Committee.

In accordance with the wishes of the Newsletter editor, the present masthead will continue to be used until No. 100 has come off the press, probably late in 1965. Until then, it will continue to be published at the rate of approximately six issues per year and to contain articles, reviews, etc., bearing on archaeological discovery in relation to the Hebrew-Christian and Latter-day Saint scriptures; also, news of the BYU Department of Archaeology and of its affiliate

organization, the Society for Early Historic Archaeology.

95.2 FOUR BOOKS ABOUT THE WORLD OF ABRAHAM. The following recent books in the field of biblical archaeology and bearing on the background and times of Abraham, have come to the editor's desk:

95.20 The Bible and the Ancient Near East: Essays in Honor of William Foxwell Albright, edited by G. Ernest Wright (Doubleday & Co., Garden City, New York, 1965. 542 pages. \$1.95. Anchor Books A431).

This appears to be an excellent collection of Near Eastern papers, ranging from textual criticism through philology and palaeography to archaeology. Such leading scholars as David Noel Freedman, Samuel Noah Kramer, and John A. Wilson, have contributed articles. It is not the sort of book that one could read through for an evening's recreation, however. Some papers make heavy reading. Other papers, on the other hand, are more attractively written.

This volume will likely become an important reference work on Near Eastern studies in the years to come. Possibly the most valuable paper of all, and one of the most readable, was written by Dr. Albright himself, "The Role of the Canaanites in the History of Civilization," pp. 438-487. It was first published in 1942 and is here republished with revisions, as an appendix. The volume also contains what appears to be a complete bibliography of Dr. Albright's writings through May, 1958. Subject indices and elaborate notes enhance the value of the work.

95.21 Hebrew Origins, by Theophile James Meek (Harper and Row, New York City, 1960. 3rd ed. revised. 240 pp. \$1.35. Harper Torchbooks/Cloister Library TB69). Review by Evan I. DeBloois.

This little volume presents some current views on problems connected with the origin of the Hebrew people and such aspects of their religion as their

monotheism, law, priesthood, and prophecy.

The author presents rather unusual ideas in some areas of Old Testament history, such as placing Joshua earlier than Moses and having some of the Hebrews expelled from Egypt with the Hyksos, c. 1550 BC. Although interesting and stimulating, this book is at times speculative; it should be read with caution.

95.22 Ur of the Chaldees: A Record of Seven Years of Excavation, by C. Leonard Woolley (Norton and Co., New York City, 1965. 210 pp. \$1.55. Norton Library N301). Review by Evan I. DeBloois.

This popular book, first published in 1929 by Ernest Benn Ltd. of London, was revised and included in the Pelican series in 1950. The new 1965 edition is identical in content to the Pelican edition. It is printed in fairly large, easy-to-read type, but the plates are inferior to those of the earlier editions.

In 1854 J. E. Taylor, British consul at Basra, Iraq, uncovered inscriptions at Tell el-Muqayyar that identified that mound site as the ruins of the ancient Sumerian city of Ur. Since then, the site has generally been considered to be that of the home town of Abraham, although other possibilities exist.

Here at Ur, in 1922, the joint expedition of the British Museum of London and the University Museum of Philadelphia began a series of excavations which were to last until 1934. At the bottom of the mound Woolley discovered the mud and reed dwellings of a village of the "Ubaid" culture and above them an eight-foot-thick layer of clay deposited by some large flood. He was inclined to identify this as the Great Flood of Genesis, although later work at nearby sites revealed, not one, but several flood layers of varying date. Most likely, the clay layer at Ur did not result from the biblical flood, but rather from some earlier occurrence (cf. Newsletter, 4.1, 56.1; Progress in Archaeology, pp. 11-16).

Immediately above the flood layer, the fabulous "graves of the kings of Ur" were found. In the Royal Cemetery commoners were buried with their meager possessions alongside great tombs of the kings and nobles, containing fortunes in gold and silver as well as the remains of dozens of servants sacrificed to accompany their masters into the afterworld.

The huge stepped temple-tower started by King Ur-Nammu of the Third Dynasty of Ur, finished by his son Dungi, and restored centuries later by Nabonidus of Babylon, was exhumed from its cover of crumbled clay brick. This ziggurat has now been partially restored by the Iraqi Department of Antiquities and forms an imposing structure.

Ur of the Chaldees is a fascinating record of an important excavation and is written in an interesting style. Those who have not already read it will find

it very worthwhile to do so. Due to subsequent advances in Mesopotamian archaeology, however, it is necessary to change the dates used by Woolley in connection with the Royal Cemetery: they are all about 400 years too early. With this in mind, the reader should enjoy this new printing of an old favorite.

95.23 The Canaanites, by John Gray (Praeger, New York City, 1964. 244 pp. \$7.50. Ancient Peoples and Places). Review by Evan I. DeBloois.

The author holds MA, BD, and PhD degrees from the University of Edinburgh and is presently Professor of Hebrew and Semitic Languages at the University of Aberdeen. He gained his experience in field archaeology at Tell ed-Duweir, Palestine, in 1936-37 with J. L. Starkey.

"Canaan" is derived from "kinahna," the term by which the Semites of Mesopotamia in the second millennium BC denoted the Syrian coast from the Gulf of Alexandretta to Carmel Head. From this area they obtained the much-prized purple dye called "kinahhu," which was produced from the native shell fish.

The name "Canaanite" denotes a culture rather than a distinct ethnic group and was in fact applied to several different peoples of Syria and Palestine which shared the same cultural heritage. Baalim and Ash-taroth, deities of the Canaanite fertility cult, were roundly denounced by the Hebrew prophets of the Old Testament.

Canaan was the bridge between Egypt and Mesopotamia and shared in the civilizations of both those countries. It also assimilated traits from Crete and Mycenae. It was in this land of mixed culture and peoples that the linear alphabet, ancestor of the modern alphabets of Europe, was developed.

The author discusses the identity and history of the Canaanites, but fails to make clear their relationship with the Phoenicians of the same area. (The term "Phoenicians" is a later Greek name for Canaanites; cf. Newsletter, 93.0. Ed.)

Being an expert in the Semitic languages, Dr. Gray assembles most of his information from inscriptions recovered by archaeology. Only rarely does he rely upon non-documentary materials.

Included in this volume are chapters on the history, daily life, society, religion, literature, and art of the Canaanites. That on religion should be of special interest to students of the Old Testament desiring to gain an insight into the fertility cult so vigorously denounced by the prophets of Israel.

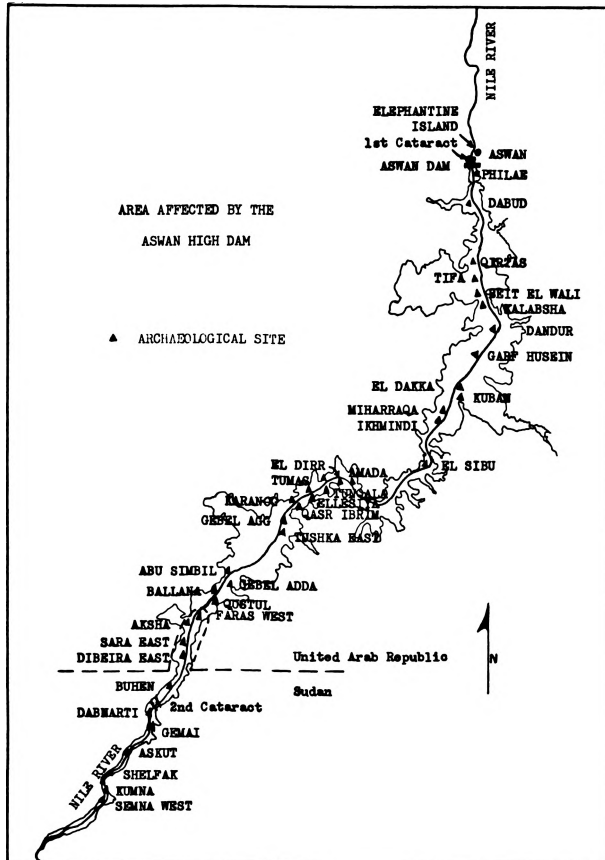
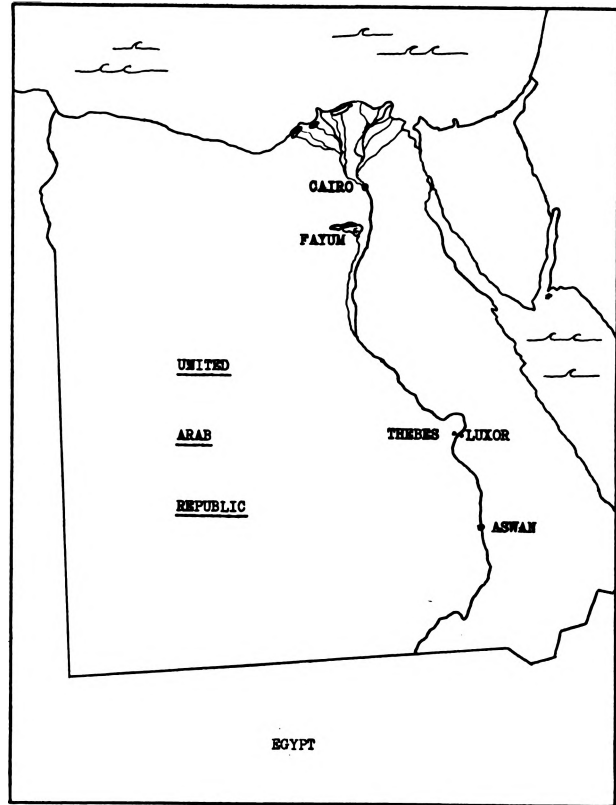
95.3 SALVAGING EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITY AT THE ASWAN PROJECT. A review of "Threatened Treasures of the Nile," by Georg Gerster (National Geographic Magazine, Vol. 124, No. 4, pp. 587-621. October,

1963). Review by Dale L. Berge, with addendum by Evan I. DeBloois.

(At the request of the editor, Mr. Berge prepared the typescript of this review some months before his graduation from BYU in August, 1964, with the Master of Arts degree in archaeology; see Newsletter, 91.10. Since September, he has been preparing for the doctorate in anthropology at the University of Arizona and is now a research and teaching assistant in that department. Mr. DeBloois has supplied additional information on the Aswan project, gleaned from recent news releases, in an attempt to bring the subject up to date. Ed.)

95.30 Review. By Mr. Berge. Modern Egyptians are faced with a tremendous decision. They must either preserve ancient grandeur or feed many thousands of hungry people. Actually, the decision has already been made and is evident in the construction of the Sadd el Aali, the Aswan Dam. They have decided to give up the ancient temples, statues, fortresses, and inscriptions that represent thousands of years of Egyptian history.

When finished, the Dam will rise 364 feet above the bed of the Nile River. It will create a great reserve of water 300 miles in length. No longer will the people of Egypt have to depend on the annual



inundation of the valley, as they have since before the time of the pharaohs.

This dam will not only block the Nile River but will serve as a block to hunger. Each year the population increases by half a million, with less than four percent of the land being usable for agriculture. As one Egyptian puts it, "here we are like ants on a stick of candy, but the Sadd el Aali will help set the table for everybody."

The region that will be affected most by the Aswan Dam is Nubia, one of the richest archaeological areas in the world. As Gerster puts it (p. 592), "Nubia is a gigantic outdoor museum, where temples and fortresses and cemeteries along the Nile are the legacy of a parade of cultures harking back to the dawn of history."

"Five thousand years ago, Egyptian pharaohs left their mark on Nubia. Some two thousand years later, the Egyptian heritage was Africanized by the Nubians. For centuries, the Ptolemaic Greeks, and especially the Romans, helped shape Nubia's destinies, only to give way as a Christian culture gradually came in. The Middle Ages saw the Arabic influence, modern times the Turkish."

In Nubia there are many, many temples: those of Isis, Buhen, Kalabsha, Dandur, Kumna, Semna West, and so on. Many will be saved by the efforts of UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization). The West German government

is financing the excavation of the Temple of Kalabsha. The French, British, Americans, Canadians, Scandinavians, Swiss, Austrians, Dutch, Italians, Spaniards, Indians, Argentines, Ghanans, Poles, and Russians are all working hard to save these threatened treasures. The temples of Dandur, Dadud, Tifa, El Dirr, and Ellesiya have all been presented as gifts to governments making contributions to excavate and save the antiquities of Nubia.

In 1968 the Dam will be finished. Time is short, and salvage is a grave problem. Imagine having to move such huge monuments as rock temples 200 feet high or the six-story-high statues of Ramses II at Abu Simbel! But these tasks must be fulfilled before the Nile waters reach their crest, or much of Egypt's heritage will be lost to mankind forever.

Gerster's article makes clear the urgent need for archaeologists in Egypt. I suggest that LDS archaeologists join with other scholars of the world in these explorations. With the Aswan Dam project now underway, this would be an ideal time for those who have not already done so to take advantage of the present antiquities laws. It was formerly the practice of the Egyptian government not to allow foreigners to take antiquities out of the country. But during the Aswan project it is permitting them to export 50% of the archaeological specimens found.

95.31 Addendum. By Mr. DeBloois. In May, 1964, the construction of the Aswan High Dam progressed a step further as the Nile River was diverted around the construction site through laboriously-carved channels in the solid granite.

Behind the Dam the water slowly rises and reaches farther and farther upstream to inundate priceless monuments of Egypt's past. Thousands of sites will be lost forever beneath the green waters of Lake Nasser, although a few of the most famous ones will be salvaged. The magnificent temples at Abu Simbel are now in the process of being lifted beyond the reach of the rising water. Thirty-six million dollars are being spent to cut these two temples, built by order of Ramses II, into 30-ton blocks for removal to higher ground, where they will be reassembled. In all, 23 of Nubia's major historical sites have been or will be rescued from the lake.

Archaeological teams from 14 countries are searching the land for last-minute finds and are attempting to gather all the information they can before it is destroyed. They must work quickly but carefully, as they will not be able to return to obtain anything they might have missed. The past is being drowned to save the future.

95.4 THREE BOOKS IN THE FIELD OF EGYPTOLOGY. Three volumes about ancient Egypt, all written in a

popular or semi-popular vein, have recently come off the press:

95.40 The Egyptians, by Cyril Aldred (Fredrick A. Praeger, New York City, 1963. 268 pp. \$2.95. Ancient Peoples and Places).

This is the first paperback edition of a volume which originally appeared in hard covers in the same series in 1961. The author, Mr. Aldred, has been associate curator of the Department of Egyptian Art in the Metropolitan Museum of Art and assistant keeper in the Royal Scottish Museum.

The book begins with a chapter on the history of modern Egyptology, another on important archaeological sites, and a third on the natural resources of the land. These are followed by five chapters on the various chronological periods of ancient Egypt, such as the Old Kingdom, the New Kingdom, and the Decline. Last of all, a brief analysis is made of the ancient society and culture.

The volume is illustrated with 82 beautiful black-and-white photographs placed at the end, and many line drawings and chronological charts distributed throughout the text. An attractive feature is the wide margins containing numerous references to the photographs and dates of the events mentioned in the adjacent text. These features, together with the index, make this volume a highly usable reference work. It is also fairly readable. It is doubtful whether the beginning student could choose a better starting place for his study of ancient Egypt.

95.41 Archaic Egypt, by Walter B. Emery (Penguin Books, Baltimore, 1961. 269 pp. \$1.45. Pelican Books A462.). Review by Evan I. DeBloois.

Professor Emery's book is an excellent presentation of some of the latest information on the First and Second Dynasties of Egypt, obtained mainly from his own excavations at Sakkara, the necropolis (cemetery city) of ancient Memphis.

Mr. Emery, the Edwards Professor of Egyptology at the University of London, excavated, between 1936 and 1956, ten tombs which contained the relics and remains of kings and queens who reigned in the Nile Valley during this "Archaic" period, nearly 5,000 years ago. Using this vast amount of material, the author outlines the history of the period and points out some of its remaining problems.

Professor Emery limits his discussion mainly to those topics illuminated by the contents of the Sakkara tombs. Thus the most important chapters are those on the history, religion, architecture, technology, and domestic life of these two dynasties. These chapters are perhaps the most fascinating, as they reveal the surprisingly advanced level of civilization achieved during such early times. Briefer chapters are also

devoted to government, the military system, art, language, trade, and agriculture.

95.42 The Great Belzoni, by Stanley Mayes (Putnam, London, 1959. 344 pp.). Review by David C. Martin, senior history major at BYU.

Giovanni Battista Belzoni is of interest to Pearl of Great Price researchers because of his involvement in the early nineteenth-century scramble for Egyptian relics by the European museums, which resulted in the discovery of the mummies and scrolls connected with the Book of Abraham (see Newsletter, 71.0, 71.1, 87.0; Progress in Archaeology, pp. 21-33).

It is difficult to reconstruct Belzoni's life. In physical stature he was very large--six feet six inches tall--and in death his legend grew larger than in life. One must wade through sensationalism, legends, and out-and-out fabrications to get at the truth. Mr. Mayes has done this by consulting Belzoni's own poorly written accounts, as well as various letters and documents of his contemporaries. Many of these sources exist today because he was not a person whom people could easily forget.

Giovanni was born of poor parents in the town of Padua, 22 miles west of Venice, Italy, on November 5, 1778. Little is known of his early life until at 16 he went to Rome, where he worked in the fountains as a caretaker. The Napoleonic wars threatened to put him in uniform, so he entered a monastery, but soon left it to become a peddler of religious relics in France and Holland.

Giovanni turned up in London in 1803 as a strong man in circuses, theaters, and fairs. He was known as the Patagonian Sampson and could support 12 men on his shoulders.

He married in 1805. His wife, Sarah, never complained when he was gone for months and even years at a time. She outlived him by almost 50 years.

Water interested Belzoni, and he staged great hydraulic displays in the theaters of London. He later went to Egypt to convince the governor of a plan to irrigate the desert (cf. 95.3, above). The project failed.

But this setback did not bother Belzoni. Remaining in Egypt, he turned to the British consul, Henry Salt, for employment.

The British Museum and the Louvre were in a race to obtain relics. Mr. Salt hired Belzoni to dig, explore, and ship antiquities to London.

At this point we meet Bernardino Drovetti, the French consul, and his employee Antonio Lebolo, the official French digger. The two countries, the two consuls, and especially the two diggers were bitter rivals.

Both Drovetti and Lebolo are important in connection

with the Book of Abraham, for it was the latter who discovered the mummies that were eventually sold to the citizens of Kirtland, Ohio. Lebolo is mentioned a number of times in this biography of Belzoni and always as a rival in some argument or battle.

Belzoni traveled back and forth in Egypt, discovering, digging, looting, and even using blasting powder to remove stubborn statues. Always an adventurous man, he finally met his end while trying to reach the mysterious city of Timbuktu. He died in a remote oasis on December 3, 1823.

Belzoni's accomplishments are many and exciting. He excavated one of the temples at Abu Simbel, opened six royal tombs in the Valley of the Kings, found the lost city of Berenice, and amassed a huge collection of antiquities.

Three great collections came out of Egypt at this time. The French consul, Drovetti, sold his to the museum at Turin, Italy; while Salt, the British consul, sold his to the Louvre in Paris. Belzoni's collection went to the British Museum.

Two other books on related materials appeared shortly before the work reviewed here, and the author cites and recommends them. They are Pharaoh's Fool, by Maurice Disher, and Strong Man Egyptologist, by Colin Clair.

If one is searching for clues on the Lebolo-Chandler collection (see below, 95.7), he will not find much help here. The book mentions Lebolo only nine times and Pharaoh Necho once, and then only as a case of mistaken identity (cf. Michael L. Rammell, "Pharaoh Necho II and the Abraham Scroll," Papers of the Fourteenth Annual Symposium on the Archaeology of the Scriptures, pp. 22-27). It is a well-written volume, however, which gives the reader a good look at the times and practices of those early-day vandalistic antiquarians.

(While the name Antonio Lebolo appears only nine times in the index of the Mayes book, this is not insignificant. It still makes this volume an important source of information on an otherwise little-known but key figure in the story of the coming forth of the Book of Abraham. See also Richard DeLand, "New Research on Antonio Lebolo," Papers of the Thirteenth Annual Symposium on the Archaeology of the Scriptures, pp. 5-11; BYU Extension Publications, Provo, 1962. Ed.)

95.5 EXTENSION PUBLICATIONS ON THE PEARL OF GREAT PRICE. "Extension Publications" of BYU has issued two copyrighted, 8-1/2 x 11-inch paperbacks which should become important research tools for students of the Pearl of Great Price:

95.50 A Concordance of the Pearl of Great Price, by Lynn M. Hilton (Provo, 1960. 91 pp.

\$1.75). This volume claims to list every word contained in the Pearl of Great Price, with the exception of 99 frequently-appearing terms such as "and" and "the," which are omitted for the sake of brevity. The words are arranged alphabetically, and under each is a list of all verses in which it appears.

This concordance would seem to be an essential tool for any internal study of the Pearl of Great Price, especially for an analysis of ancient civilization such as might be undertaken by a student of archaeology.

Dr. Hilton is an associate professor of education at BYU. He has done field research on the problem of identifying the pit-tomb from which Antonio Lebolo removed his eleven mummies (Newsletter, 87.0).

95.51 Pearl of Great Price Bibliography, by James R. Clark (Provo, 1965. 35 pp. \$.75). This work lists 378 titles--a few of them repeated more than once--classified under five main headings. Archaeological studies are grouped under the subheading, "Abraham and his Records," pp. 16-24, which contains 96 titles, including many published by or in cooperation with the UAS.

This bibliography was prepared with the LDS university student in mind and includes works of a controversial nature. It does not claim to be exhaustive but appears to be an excellent research tool for the serious student.

Dr. Clark is a UAS general officer and a professor of religious education at BYU. He is the author of The Story of the Pearl of Great Price (Bookcraft, Salt Lake City, 1955), which is perhaps the most important scholarly contribution yet written on this subject.

95.6 PEARL OF GREAT PRICE FACSIMILES. By Evan I. DeBloois. El Monte Charitable Enterprises of South El Monte, California, has undertaken the manufacture of reproductions of the three facsimiles or illustrations found in the Book of Abraham in the Pearl of Great Price.

The company was formed in 1962 with the objective of assisting the LDS Welfare Program. The first project was the manufacture of miniature replicas of Izapa Stela 5, also known as the Lehi Tree-of-Life Stone (Newsletter, 83.2).

Having achieved success in this, El Monte Enterprises has more recently offered for sale the Abraham facsimiles. They are carefully reproduced from the earliest available copies, upon seven-inch circular plaques of durable hydrocal, and hand colored to bring out the details. They sell for \$2 each.

Also available at \$1 each are a reproduction of a Palestinian oil lamp of c. 300 BC and one of a Roman lamp from around the time of the Emperor Constantine.

Orders should be sent directly to: El Monte Charitable Enterprises, Box 3844, South El Monte, California. California residents should add 4% sales tax. The facimiles and lamps will be mailed postage paid.

95.7 WHAT HAS BECOME OF LEBOLO'S MUMMIES?: SOME RESEARCH PROJECTS AND CLUES. The extraordinary little scripture known as the Book of Abraham was translated by Joseph Smith from a papyrus scroll found on one of eleven mummies removed from a pit-tomb near Thebes by Antonio Lebolo in the early 1800's. Four of the mummies, together with the scroll, were brought to Kirtland, Ohio, in 1835, by Michael H. Chandler (Joseph Smith, History of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Vol. 2, pp. 235, 348-351. 2nd ed., 1948).

The whereabouts of these eleven mummies is no longer known, although two of the four that were brought to Kirtland are understood to have been in a museum in St. Louis in 1859 and may have been destroyed in the great fire of Chicago in 1871 (James R. Clark, op. cit., pp. 156-163). What might have become of the rest of them has been a matter of keen interest to students of the Pearl of Great Price.

If any of these mummies or their accouterments could now be located or if more could be learned about those who had them in their care, it would no doubt aid materially in the archaeological and historical studies of the Book of Abraham that are currently going on. If any reader can supply additional information, it will be gratefully received by the Newsletter.

The following clues and research projects have recently come to the editor's attention:

95.70 Mummy at Medical School. Dr. E. DeMar Anderson, a prominent eye, ear, nose, and throat specialist of Seattle, Washington, and a patriarch of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, passed away on June 26, 1963. Dr. Anderson had received his training at Washington University in St. Louis, the Northwestern University Medical School at Evanston, Illinois, and the University of Washington Medical School at Seattle. It was at the Washington Medical School in St. Louis that he "saw a mummy which he strongly suspected was one of those commonly supposed to have been destroyed in the Chicago Fire."

This was one of several mummies at the institution; where it came from was a mystery around the school. It is not clear why Dr. Anderson associated this particular mummy with the Book of Abraham account, but he is reported to have been an excellent scholar and a profound student of LDS church history.

The above information was received in correspondence from Donald S. Ross of Seattle, a friend of the Andersons.

Perhaps there are UAS members who heard Dr. Anderson lecture before his demise. Can anyone give further details?

95.71 Mummies in Yugoslavian Museum. Wayne D. Campbell of Provo and Melvin C. Clark of Orem have reported an experience of two recent LDS missionaries in eastern Europe. Elders Stanley E. Abbott of Lehi and Carl Alden Johnson of Idaho Falls, while traveling in Yugoslavia following their release, saw some Egyptian mummies on exhibit in a museum. According to the museum label, these mummies were discovered in the same find as those connected with Joseph Smith and the Book of Abraham.

Does any reader know how to reach Elder Abbott or Elder Johnson for questioning? Has any UAS member ever been to this museum?

95.72 Lebolo's Discovery Published in 1824. According to Warren R. Dawson, British authority on the history of Egyptology, Antonio Lebolo's remarkable mummy discovery was published in Turin, Italy, in 1824, in an account written by Quintino di San Giulio. This paper, which appeared in Lezioni Archeologiche, page 25, was read before the Academy of Turin while Jean François Champollion, pioneer decipherer of Egyptian hieroglyphics, was present. (See Dawson, Who Was Who in Egyptology, p. 88.)

Does any reader know the location of a copy of the San Giulio reference?

95.73 Research on Michael Chandler. Dennis Stoddard McMurdie, a student at BYU, has been working on a research project related to the Book of Abraham, under the direction of Dr. James R. Clark. Mr. McMurdie is assembling all available information on Michael H. Chandler, the man who first brought the Egyptian collection to Joseph Smith in 1835.

Chandler may have been living at Philadelphia during the period preceding 1835, and it is possible that he had recently immigrated from Dublin. He is reported to have claimed the antiquities at the New York customs house in 1833, paid the charges, opened the mummies, and discovered the scrolls while still at that place. After displaying the antiquities as a traveling exhibit in several eastern United States cities, he eventually arrived with them at Kirtland, Ohio, on July 3, 1835. At that time there were in the collection four mummies and two papyrus scrolls. Joseph Smith identified the scrolls as having been written by the Hebrew patriarch Abraham and by Joseph who was sold into Egypt (Joseph Smith, loc. cit.). The entire collection was purchased from Mr. Chandler by the

citizens of Kirtland, after which he passed out of the picture. It is believed that he may have traveled on to California.

Mr. McMurdie is attempting to learn the dates and places of Chandler's birth, death, etc. He contemplates searching the parish registers of the Dublin area, also the customs records of that city for mummies being shipped to Chandler about that time.

His research also includes trying to find out who actually willed the Egyptian antiquities to Chandler. One source states that it was the latter's uncle, Antonio Lebolo (Oliver Cowdery, writing in the Latter-day Saints Messenger and Advocate, December, 1835, p. 234). Another source states that it was "a certain English minister plenipotentiary to Egypt" (report of a lecture by Prof. N. L. Nelson in the Academic Review, Brigham Young Academy, Provo, March, 1885, p. 46). Ernest Missett (died in Florence, September 20, 1820) was the British consul-general in Egypt, 1803-1815. He was succeeded in this office by Henry Salt (1789-1828), who served until 1828. If Lebolo's great discovery was made in 1818, as seems likely (DeLand, op. cit., p. 7), then Salt may be the man.

Mr. McMurdie has also written to a list of 80 persons bearing the surname Chandler living in Philadelphia, as well as to certain institutions. One correspondent suggests a biographical work on Mr. Salt: John James Halls (ed.), The Life and Correspondence of Henry Salt (R. Bentley, London, 1834, 2 vols.).

Can anyone throw more light on Michael H. Chandler and his part in bringing forth the Book of Abraham?

Any additional clues submitted by readers to any of the above problems, even though at first they may seem insignificant, may provide the key to important future discoveries.

95.8 CAMPUS CHAPTER ACTIVITIES. By Bruno J. Mittler. As the academic year draws to an end, the officers of the UAS Campus Chapter are pleased to report the completion of a successful season of activities.

95.80 Election. President Tim M. Tucker, Vice-President Bruno J. Mittler, and Honorary President Virginia Lotzman were re-elected for a second term of office at the first meeting of the spring semester, held on February 10. Sherryl Willes, a senior majoring in archaeology, was elected secretary.

95.81 Program Meetings. Under the leadership of its officers, the Campus Chapter presented a varied program during the past school year. Dr. M. Wells Jakeman spoke on the Mesoamerican chronicles at the meeting of October 28 (summary in Newsletter,

91.32). He was followed on November 18 by Moses S. Khano, a BYU student from Jordan, who addressed the Chapter on the Dead Sea Scrolls and other discoveries in Palestine. At the last meeting of the year, held on December 9, Dr. Merlin Myers, assistant professor of anthropology at BYU, spoke concerning his fieldwork among the Iroquois Indians of New York State and Canada.

The program of the new year began with Dr. Stephen L. Alley, professor of educational philosophy at BYU, who discussed the antiquities of Ethiopia, as observed during a year-long residence in that country, at the chapter meeting of January 13. Dr. T. Edgar Lyon, historian for Nauvoo Restoration Inc., visited the campus on March 3 to interview archaeology majors with regard to possible employment and stayed to address the Chapter on excavations and other research at Nauvoo (cf. Newsletter, 84.0).

A staff member of the College of Religious Instruction, Paul R. Cheesman, enlightened chapter members with slides and comments about Mesoamerica and the Central Andes on March 24. Mr. Cheesman possesses an important collection of Andean antiquities, examples of which were shown at the meeting. The final meeting of the school year, held on April 28, featured President Tucker, Ronald K. White, Forrest Richard Hauck, and V. Garth Norman in a motion picture presentation and oral report of their archaeological reconnaissance conducted last summer in central and southern Mexico (Newsletter, 91.41).

95.9 SUMMER ARCHAEOLOGY TALKS. One hundred and thirty-four, one-hour lectures on archaeological subjects are scheduled for the coming summer under the BYU Education Week program. The talks will be delivered on the BYU campus and at 14 cities ranging from the Mexican border to western Canada.

The schedule is as follows: BYU campus, Provo, June 7-10; Las Vegas, Nevada, June 3-5; Mesa, Arizona, June 7-9; Phoenix, Arizona, June 10-12; Safford, Arizona, June 17-19; El Paso, Texas, June 22-24; Albuquerque, New Mexico, June 26-29; Snowflake, Arizona, July 1-3; Portland, Oregon, July 5-7; Tacoma, Washington, July 9-12; Seattle, Washington, July 15-17; Calgary, Alberta, July 22-24; Lethbridge, Alberta, July 26-28; Spokane, Washington, July 31-August 3; and Moses Lake, Washington, August 5-7.

The BYU campus lecturer will be Tim M. Tucker, graduate teaching assistant in archaeology and president of the UAS Campus Chapter (Newsletter, 91.12, 95.8). He will speak on "Caves and Scrolls in Palestine," and "Lamanite Writings in Ancient Guatemala."

The remainder of the lectures will be given by Dr. Ross T. Christensen, associate professor of archaeology at BYU. At each city he will present three, three-day courses. Course and lecture titles are as follows:

1. Some Archaeological Adventures in the Old World.
First day: Mummies, Scrolls, and the Book of Abraham.
Second day: Some LDS Views on the Dead Sea Scrolls.
Third day: Early Christian Inscriptions from Rome to Sian Fu.
2. Archaeological Discovery and the Book of Mormon.
First day: Are All American Indians Lamanites?
Second day: Did Book of Mormon Peoples Reach Peru?
Third day: Symbols of the "Fair God" in Ancient America.
3. The Story of the Lehi Stone.
First day: The Tree of Life in the Old World and the New.
Second day: Lehi's Vision in Stone.
Third day: The Stone in Modern Times.

"Education Weeks" are presented annually by the BYU Division of Continuing Education as a part of its extension program. The campus Education Week, this year, will be its 42nd; they have been held in most outlying areas, however, only during the past five years. Most Education Weeks are three-day "festivals of learning" to which the adult public is invited. They are not directly sponsored by the UAS or the Department of Archaeology, and a wide range of subjects are covered in the lectures in addition to archaeology. A registration fee is charged for each Week. Inquiries may be sent to: Special Courses and Conferences (for the campus event) or Department of Education Weeks (for off-campus events). Both offices are housed in the Herald R. Clark Building, BYU, Provo, Utah. Inquiries may also be directed to the respective local LDS church leaders.