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U. A. S. NEWSLETTER

Number 98

Editor: Ross T. Christensen
Editorial Assistant: Andrew J. McDonald

May 14, 1966

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

98.0 SYMPOSIUM POSTPONED. The Sixteenth Annual Symposium on the Archaeology of the Scriptures, originally scheduled for June 4, has been unavoidably postponed to October 22, according to Dr. Welby W. Ricks, symposium chairman (Newsletter, 96.2).

The Symposium is an annual all-day event which all members of the Society for Early Historic Archaeology are invited to attend, free of cost. It is traditionally co-sponsored by the Society and the BYU Department of Archaeology.

All members of the Society have been invited to prepare papers for possible reading at the Symposium and to indicate their interest by submitting a one-page abstract in advance. With the Symposium now postponed to an autumn date, the deadline for receiving abstracts will probably be set in August or September. Further announcement will be made in the pages of the Newsletter, according to Dr. Ricks.

All Newsletter readers should advise those who had planned to attend the Symposium of this change in dates.

98.1 ARCHAEOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY BROUGHT TOGETHER AT BYU. Archaeology and anthropology will be merged into a single academic department at Brigham Young University, effective June 1, according to President Ernest L. Wilkinson.

This action takes place following a recent decision of the BYU Board of Trustees. The new organization will be known as the "Department of Anthropology and Archaeology." It will bring together the faculty members and course offerings of the present Department of Archaeology and the anthropology section of the present Department of Sociology and Anthropology.

Dr. Ross T. Christensen, Ph.D. in anthropology, University of Arizona, 1956, and chairman of the present Department of Archaeology, will head the new department. In 1947 Dr. Christensen earned the first Master's degree ever given at Brigham Young Univer-

sity in the field of archaeology, and since then studied the archaeology of western South America. Other faculty members will be M. Wells Jakeman, M.A. in history (with specialization in ancient history and biblical archaeology), University of Southern California, 1932, and Ph.D. in history (with specialization in ancient history and related fields of archaeology and anthropology), University of California at Berkeley, 1938 (see Newsletter, 37.1); Merlin G. Myers, Ph.D. in social anthropology, University of Cambridge (England), 1963; and Ray T. Matheny, M.A. in archaeology, Brigham Young University, 1962. Mr. Matheny is presently completing requirements for a doctorate in anthropology at the University of Oregon (see below, 98.60).

The archaeology major in the newly-constituted department may concentrate either in the prehistoric or the historic field, including the archaeology of the Scriptures. The major in anthropology may concentrate in social anthropology, ethnography, or linguistics. The Department will offer the Bachelor's degree in both subjects and will continue to offer the Master of Arts degree in archaeology as heretofore.

The merger has been studied by faculty committees under the direction of Dr. John T. Bernhard, dean of the College of Social Sciences, since May, 1963. A committee proposal was submitted last November 12. Following that time, it was studied intensively by Dean Bernhard, the BYU Administration, and the Board of Trustees.

Following are the course offerings in anthropology:

101. General Ethnology
105. Introduction to Social Anthropology
111. Cultures of the World
120. Physical Anthropology
317. Native Peoples of North America
318. Native Peoples of Middle America
319. Native Peoples of South America

320. The North American Indian Today
Linguistics 325. Introduction to Descriptive Linguistics
Linguistics 326. Introduction to Historical and Comparative Linguistics
330. Peoples of Africa
340. Peoples of the Middle East
350. Peoples of South and East Asia
430. Moral and Ritual Institutions
431. Systems of Kinship and Marriage
432. Political and Legal Institutions--Primitive Peoples
433. Economic Institutions
480. Theoretical Social Anthropology
481. Field Methods in Social Anthropology
491. Readings in Ethnography
492. Readings in Social Anthropology
Linguistics 493. Readings in Linguistics
Sociology 552. Personality: Culture and Society

Following are the course offerings in archaeology:

200. Introduction to Archaeology
250. World Archaeological History
History 300. Early Oriental History
310. Historic Near-Eastern and Biblical Archaeology
318. Classical and Christian Archaeology
327. Prehistoric Archaeology of the Old World
350. Early History of Middle America
355. Archaeology of Middle America
365. Archaeology of South America
375. Archaeology of North America
Art 403. Ancient and Primitive Art
451. Methods of Archaeological Research: General and Field
471. Methods of Archaeological Research: Interpretative
500. History and Theory of Archaeology
541. Museum Studies
590. Seminar
594. Readings in Archaeology
611. Introduction to Mesopotamian Inscriptions
631. Introduction to Mesoamerican Hieroglyphics and Iconography
651. Advanced Field Methods of Archaeology
671. Advanced Interpretative Methods
695. Library Research in Near Eastern and Biblical Archaeology
696. Library Research in Middle American-Andean Archaeology
697. Field Research
699. Thesis for Master's Degree

The course offerings and requirements for both the Bachelor's and the Master's degrees in the new depart-

ment are fully state in the BYU Catalog of Courses for 1966-68, pages 140-145. Copies may be purchased for \$1 from: Central Mailing, B-69 ASB, Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah.

Also, reprints of pp. 140-145 only, are available free of cost by sending to: Department of Anthropology and Archaeology, 139 Maeser Building, BYU, Provo, Utah.

The department chairman has announced that Archaeology 200, 310, 350, 451, 500, 594, and 699 will be offered during the coming autumn semester, together with Anthropology 101, 105, 120, 340, 430, 431, 480, 491, and 492.

98.2 SUMMER TALKS IN ARCHAEOLOGY. One hundred and thirty-nine, 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 campus and at 15 separate locations in Idaho and the Los Angeles area.

Tim M. Tucker, graduate teaching assistant in the Department of Anthropology and Archaeology, will lecture on the BYU campus June 6, 7, 8, and 9 on the following subjects: "Digging in Southern Mexico," "The 'Annals of the Cakchiquels' and the 'Titles of the Lords of Totonicapán,'" "Ancient Writings Dug Up in the Near East," and "What Writings Will Be Dug Up in America?"

The off-campus lectures will be given by Dr. Ross T. Christensen, BYU associate professor of archaeology and anthropology. At each location, he will present three, three-day courses. The courses and lecture titles are as follows:

1. Archaeological Discovery and the Book of Mormon. (What the Book actually claims as to the origin of the native peoples of the New World. These claims as viewed against the background of the numerous speculative and scientific theories that have been proposed since 1492. How research and discoveries of the past quarter-century have opened the way for objective consideration of these claims.)

First day: Are All American Indians Lamanites?
Second day: Theories of American Indian Origin
Third day: Dawning of a New Day

2. Some Archaeological Themes in the Holy Land. (Where was the "Ur of the Chaldees" from which Abraham migrated to the Holy Land? In which century of secular history did he live? The rise of David's empire and the subsequent flowering of the late Canaanite or Phoenician civilization in the Mediterranean area. Recent Israeli excavations at Herod's pleasure palace and the Zealots' last redoubt.)

First day: The Patriarch Abraham in Time and Space
 Second day: Canaan, Phoenicia, and Israel
 Third day: Herod, the Zealots, and the Fortress at Masada

3. The "Tree of Life" in Ancient America.
 (An analysis of some important examples of the "Tree of Life" motif in ancient American religious art. Included are bas-reliefs on stone monuments in Central America and a whole mountainside carved in low relief on the south coast of Peru. Attention is given not only to New World-Old World parallelisms but particularly to the implications of this art for the Book of Mormon.)

First day: Palenque. Temples of the Cross and of the Inscriptions
 Second day: Paracas Bay. The "Three Crosses" or "Candelabrum"
 Third day: Izapa. Stela 5 or the "Lehi Stone"

Dr. Christensen's Idaho schedule is as follows: Idaho Falls, June 1-3; Rexburg, June 6-8; Pocatello, June 9-11; Montpelier, June 13-15; Blackfoot, June 23-25; Boise, June 28-30; Weiser, July 6-8; Twin Falls, July 11-13; and Burley, July 14-16.

His schedule for the Los Angeles area is as follows: Anaheim, July 20-22; Long Beach, July 25-27; Santa Monica, July 28-30; Glendale, August 1-3; San Fernando, August 4-6; and West Covina, August 9-11.

"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 forty-third. They have been held in most outlying areas, however, only during the past six years. Most Education Weeks are three-day "festivals of learning" to which the adult public is invited. They are not directly sponsored by the SEHA or the Department of Anthropology and Archaeology, and a wide range of subjects is covered in the lectures in addition to archaeology. A registration fee is charged for each Week. Inquiries may be directed either to the BYU Division of Continuing Education or to the respective local L.D.S. church leaders.

98.3 LATE SUMMER SERIES ON BOOK-OF-MORMON ARCHAEOLOGY. A special series of talks in archaeology will also be given by Dr. M. Wells Jakeman at an L.D.S. multi-stake M-Men and Gleaner conference at Fields Spring State Park, Washington, September 2-5. The titles of his lectures are the following:

1. The Importance of Archaeology to Latter-day Saints.

2. A Preliminary Archaeological Test of the Book of Mormon as a True History of Ancient America (two lectures).
 3. Search for the City Bountiful.
 4. The Lehi Tree-of-Life Stone.

98.4 THREE GRADUATE IN ARCHAEOLOGY. Leland Gilson, Andrew J. McDonald, and Louis J. Nackos will graduate with the B.A. degree in archaeology at the May 27 commencement of Brigham Young University.

98.40 Leland Gilson of Ontario, California, transferred to BYU in 1963 after studying mechanical engineering at Chaffey Junior College. He assisted in an archaeological survey of White Valley, western Utah (98.61, below) and in the excavation of the Spotten Cave in Utah County (Newsletter, 96.76). Last summer he excavated in North and South Dakota under the Smithsonian Institution's River Basin Survey (Newsletter, 96.75). Mr. Gilson is continuing his study of archaeology in the BYU Graduate School.

98.41 Andrew J. McDonald of Lakeview, Oregon, transferred to the Department of Archaeology after previous study at BYU and Oregon State College in geological engineering. He has visited numerous ruins and museums in Central America. During the past semester he has served as editorial assistant in connection with the Newsletter (98.5, below). Mr. McDonald plans to continue his graduate study in archaeology at the University of the Americas, near Mexico City.

98.42 Louis J. Nackos of Oakland, California, has studied at BYU, with interruptions, since 1956, with a term also at Chabot College. He has visited various archaeological sites in Mexico. He delivered a paper before the Fifteenth Annual Symposium on the Archaeology of the Scriptures, served in the Department of Archaeology as a museum aid, and took part in an archaeological reconnaissance of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec (Newsletter, 90.0, 91.12, 91.41, and 96.32). He plans to do graduate study for the M.A. degree in archaeology at BYU.

Mr. Nackos has contracted to teach the class, Archaeology 200, "Introduction to Archaeology," in the "Summer Residence Program" of Brigham Young University in Mexico City June 11 to August 8. Students participating in this program will live with selected native families and take classes in Spanish, archaeology, political science, and history under BYU educators. It is being conducted by the Department of Travel Study. The directors are Lyman S. Shreeve, assistant professor, and F. LeRoy Walser, special instructor, in Spanish.

98.5 STUDENTS ASSIST IN DEPARTMENTAL WORK. A number of students majoring in archaeology have assisted with the work of the Department over the past spring semester.

Evan I. DeBloois of Provo has served as a graduate assistant, with the assignment of teaching one section of Archaeology 200, "Introduction to Archaeology." Tim M. Tucker, also of Provo, has taught a section of the same class in the Evening School. Erlinda D. Montillo of Manila, Philippines, has assisted the faculty as a teaching aid. Nita Wilkinson of Houston, Texas, has continued as the departmental secretary. Edward L. Lindquist of Fresno, California, has served as a museum aid.

Claudia R. Veteto of Eugene, Oregon, has worked as an assistant to the SEHA general secretary-treasurer, while Andrew J. McDonald of Lakeview, Oregon, has been an editorial assistant in connection with the Newsletter.

98.6 FOUR THESES ON UTAH ARCHAEOLOGY.

Four theses on Utah archaeological subjects have been accepted by the BYU Department of Archaeology during the past five years in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Master's degree.

The thesis of Carl Hugh Jones, entitled An Archaeological Survey of Utah County, Utah, and that of Dee F. Green, entitled Archaeological Investigations at the G. M. Hinckley Farm Site, Utah County, Utah, 1956-1960, were both reviewed for SEHA members in 1961 (Newsletter, 77.10 and 77.11).

The theses of Ray T. Matheny (1962) and Dale L. Berge (1964) are reviewed below:

98.60 An Archaeological Survey of Upper Montezuma Canyon, San Juan County, Utah, by Ray T. Matheny. Review by Bruno J. Mitler.

Mr. Matheny's thesis is a report of his field work performed between 1960 and 1962 in Montezuma Canyon of the San Juan drainage, southeastern Utah (see preliminary report, Newsletter, 77.0). His was not the first investigation of that region, however, as Prudden, Morris, Guernsey, Morley, Roberts, Jeancon, and Brew had all previously conducted field work there. Mr. Matheny's report must nevertheless be considered the first major publication on the Montezuma Canyon area.

Starting as a relatively inexperienced graduate student in archaeology, Mr. Matheny soon mastered the special field problems which confronted him. Also, he employed a geologist, a zoologist, and a botanist to give him their expert opinions on the physical environment of the area. Reference to the physiography thus gives the reader an indication of the over-all setting in which its ancient occupants had their being.

Mr. Matheny has added a great deal to the picture of prehistoric habitation of the Southwest by his mapping of "Montezuma Village," a complex of 91 separate architectural units in an area measuring 1000 by 250 meters, and Coalbed Canyon with its settlement complex and religious structures (kivas). The mapping of Montezuma Village must be considered an important contribution, since it is the largest complex in the canyon and can be used as a standard of comparison in the future study of Southwestern settlement patterns.

A chapter is devoted to the excavation of "Kiva House," a sacred underground construction located about three miles upstream from Montezuma Village. This chapter is probably the only actual excavation report of any site in the entire area of the canyon, to be found in archaeological literature.

In this volume the human prehistory of the canyon is outlined following the Pecos system of cultural classification. It begins with the hypothetical Basketmaker I period. Occupation seems to have ended following the Pueblo III period, around AD 1200, possibly because of a twenty-year drought. Some Pueblo IV sherds were found in his survey, however, which may have been left by occasional Hopi travelers.

Like most archaeologists, Mr. Matheny is sensitive to the problem of vandals and makes mention of the disappointments which their destructive activities brought him in his field work.

He did not include the entire canyon in his survey but mapped only the major sites from its present access down to the Perkins Ranch. Below this point only a few notes of Prudden's trip down the canyon in 1903 record what is there.

Being aware of the great potential which the canyon offers, Mr. Matheny urges that more surveys be conducted and emphasizes the view that meaningful studies of settlement pattern can be carried out only of an area which has been accurately surveyed and the results published.

EDITOR'S NOTE: While studying archaeology at BYU, 1957-62, Mr. Matheny served as president of the SEHA Campus Chapter, editor of the Newsletter, and graduate teaching assistant in the Department. He was also a member of the 1961 BYU expedition to Aguacatal and filled several appointments processing the ceramics (see Newsletter, 83.3, 86.52). He graduated with the B.A. degree in archaeology in 1960 and the M.A. in 1962 (Newsletter, 69.4, 83.6). Following 1962 he spent two years at the University of Oregon, where he completed most of the requirements for the doctorate in anthropology. Since 1964 he has served as a faculty member in the BYU Department of Sociology and Anthropology, and following next June 4 will continue in the new Department of Anthropology and Archaeology (see above, 98.1).

98.61 An Archaeological Survey of White Valley, Millard County, Western Utah, by Dale L. Berge. Review by Evan I. DeBloois.

Mr. Berge's thesis is a report of an archaeological survey conducted in White Valley, western Utah, with the object of locating and describing the sites and artifacts found within its confines. The field work was done mostly in the spring of 1964 by Mr. Berge with the help of students from the BYU Department of Archaeology.

Since the founding of the Utah Statewide Archaeological Survey at the University of Utah in 1949, a primary objective has been to locate sites in the western part of the state. After surveys had been made in 1950 and 1953, commitments in the Glen Canyon area (Newsletter, 44.4) brought a temporary halt to work in western Utah. Mr. Berge's thesis is an attempt to fill in one of the gaps in the archaeological knowledge of this area.

White Valley is located in west-central Utah, about 50 miles west of Delta. An excellent geological description of the valley is given by the author, who incidentally holds a B.A. degree in geology from BYU. The plants and animals of the valley are listed and identified in a compilation which proves valuable in interpreting the archaeological remains.

Both field and laboratory procedures are explicitly described, as is also the method of artifact classification.

The archaeological sites are described and grouped together according to similarities in the materials they contain. A total of 76 sites were discovered in and near the valley, including cave sites, campsites, hunting sites, and chipping areas. No house sites or petroglyphs were found in the survey, although they have been reported in the adjoining valley to the east.

Mr. Berge draws the conclusion, from the kinds of sites and their clustering around the major water sources and along the shore line of an old lake, that the valley was used anciently as a hunting area but not for agriculture and permanent dwellings.

The artifacts found are mainly pottery and stone tools, including projectile points, scrapers, blades, drills, and knives. From the limited number of kinds of artifacts found it is difficult to obtain complete cultural information. The author has nevertheless done an excellent job of filling in a portion of the archaeological picture of western Utah. Surveys of adjoining valleys would add greatly to his preliminary work.

EDITOR'S NOTE: While studying archaeology at BYU, 1962-64, Mr. Berge served as president of the SEHA Campus Chapter, ceramist and museum assistant in the archaeology laboratory, and graduate

teaching assistant (Newsletter, 86.20, 86.22, 86.4). He graduated with the Master of Arts degree in archaeology in 1964 (Newsletter, 91.10). Since September, 1964, he has been enrolled in the doctorate program in the Department of Anthropology, University of Arizona, specializing in archaeology and cultural anthropology. He holds one of four graduate associate-ships in a department containing about 100 graduate students. He is also assisting Dr. T. Patrick Culbert in a laboratory analysis of ceramics from the ancient Maya city of Tikal, Guatemala.

98.62 Master's Theses on Sale. The four most recent graduates from the BYU Department of Archaeology to receive the Master's degree (see above) have all published their theses privately and made them available to interested persons for a purchase price. They are:

Archaeological Investigations at the G. M. Hinckley Farm Site, Utah County, Utah, 1956-1960, by Dee F. Green. July, 1961; 90 pp. Summarized in Newsletter, 77.10.

An Archaeological Survey of Utah County, Utah, by Carl Hugh Jones. July, 1961; 92 pp. Summarized in Newsletter, 77.11.

An Archaeological Survey of Upper Montezuma Canyon, San Juan County, Utah, by Ray T. Matheny. April, 1962; 141 pp. Summarized above, 98.60.

An Archaeological Survey of White Valley, Millard County, Western Utah, by Dale L. Berge. July, 1964; 108 pp. Summarized above, 98.61.

These theses are all illustrated; they have been printed by multilith at the BYU Press and are bound in heavy paper. They are available, it is understood, at \$3 per copy. Orders should be sent to the individual authors, NOT to the Department of Archaeology. Addresses where it is understood they can be reached are:

Mr. Green: 1313 St. Andrews, Columbia, Mo.

Mr. Jones: 4107 Brookdale Ave., Oakland, Calif.

Mr. Matheny: Room 187, T-22, BYU, Provo, Ut.

Mr. Berge: 824 E. 10th St., Apt. K, Tucson, Ariz.

98.7 CAMPUS CHAPTER MEETINGS. Four meetings of the SEHA Campus Chapter were held during the spring semester which is now drawing to a close.

On February 9 Lyle R. Campbell of Provo was elected chapter president, with Claudia R. Veteto of Eugene, Oregon, as vice-president, and Erlinda D. Montillo of Manila, Philippines, as secretary. (Mr. Campbell was married last fall to Miss Kristine Hansen, formerly of Corvallis, Oregon, who served as secretary, vice-president, president, and honorary president of the Campus Chapter during her undergraduate years and graduated from BYU with the B.A. degree in archaeology in 1961; see Newsletter, 54.20, 57.50, 59.4, 62.40, 73.41, and 76.3.)

On February 23 the Chapter saw the movie "Other Sheep," produced by the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints with the cooperation of the Society for Archaeological Research of Independence, Missouri. Following the movie Dr. Ross T. Christensen, chairman of the BYU archaeology department, made the first public announcement of the merger of archaeology and anthropology, which had recently been agreed upon by the Board of Trustees (see above, 98.1).

On March 24 Bruce W. Warren, ceramist for the BYU-New World Archaeological Foundation and expert on Mesoamerican antiquity, spoke before the Chapter on "Mesoamerican Linguistics and Archaeology." Mr. Warren was formerly president of the Chapter and editor of the Newsletter; he graduated from BYU with the B. A. degree in archaeology in 1958 and since 1959 has been a general officer of the Society (see Newsletter, 20.4, 50.3, and 63.13).

On May 11 Dr. Richard L. Anderson, professor of history and religion at BYU and an expert in New Testament subjects, presented before the Chapter a lecture entitled "Cities of the New Testament," illustrated with color transparencies. Dr. Anderson was elected vice-president of the SEHA on November 20, 1965 (Newsletter, 96.01).

98.8 BACK ISSUES REPRINTED. Three back issues of the UAS Newsletter have been reprinted; copies may be obtained from the SEHA general secretary-treasurer among the five items per year available to Society members under the "free past publications" privilege (Newsletter, 89.4).

No. 40, March 30, 1957, contains an eleven-page review by M. Wells Jakeman of the book, An Approach to the Book of Mormon by Hugh Nibley (Deseret News Press: Salt Lake City, 1957. 416 pp.). Particular reference is made to the appendix, "The Archaeological Problem," pp. 366-377. The review contains important material on the value of archaeology as an academic discipline and Book of Mormon geography.

No. 52, August 27, 1958, contains a brief essay, "To the Would-Be Archaeologist: Suggestions for the Beginner," followed by a four-page list of recommended readings, largely in a popular vein. These are classified under the headings, "Introductions to Archaeology," "Archaeological Methods," "Near Eastern and Biblical Archaeology," "Other Old World Archaeology," "Middle American Archaeology," "North American Archaeology," "South American Archaeology," "Archaeology and the Book of Mormon," and "Archaeological Periodicals."

No. 85, January 30, 1963, presents in seven of its nine pages an essay entitled, "Joseph Smith: A Student of American Antiquities," by Lawrence O.

Anderson. An attempt is made to clarify exactly what the Prophet knew about archaeology and also his views on its usefulness to the Scriptures, geographical identifications, etc.

98.9 LAST MAILING. This issue of the Newsletter and the accompanying May, 1966, issue of the Biblical Archaeologist are the last publications that can be mailed to members who are behind with their renewal fees. Following the present mailing, all memberships that are still unrenewed for 1966 will be canceled.

The renewal fee is \$3 per year; Life Membership, \$50. Unrenewed members should mail their checks without delay to: Society for Early Historic Archaeology, 139 Maeser Building, BYU, Provo, Utah.