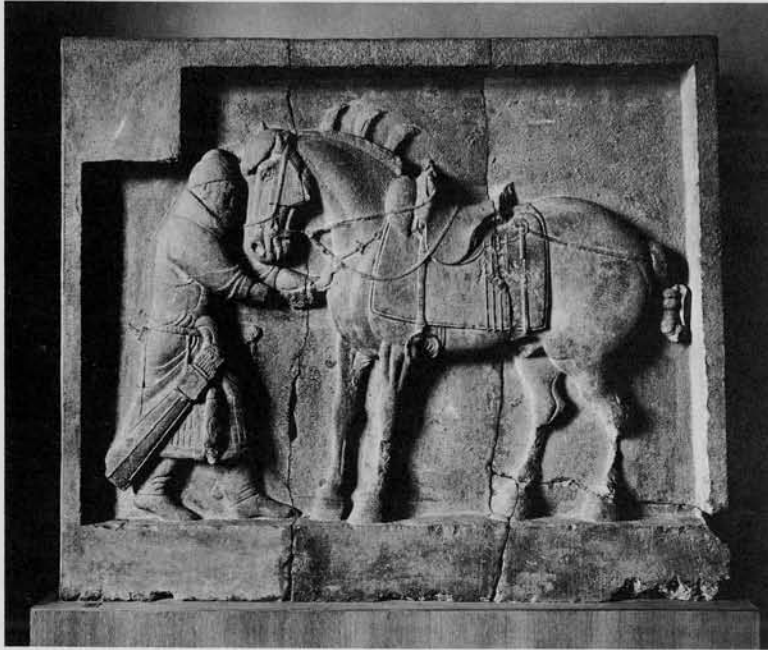


How Is Your Museum I. Q.?

Which of the four identifications given for each of these pictures is correct?

Answers on page 36.



1. Stone slab made for the tomb of a famous emperor. Was he:
(a) Ramses II; (b) Cyrus; (c) T'ang Tai Tsung; (d) Charles VII?



2. The person who made this pottery vessel in Peru lived about the same time as (a) Thomas Jefferson; (b) Augustus Caesar; (c) Charlemagne; (d) Magellan.



3. Mask worn by a member of a men's secret society among the (a) Iroquois Indians of New York State; (b) Alaskan Eskimo; (c) Maori of New Zealand; (d) Ngerie tribes of West Africa.



4. Was this limestone statuette made in (a) Iraq in about 2500 B.C.; (b) Mexico about A.D. 100; (c) Egypt about 1200 B.C.; (d) Peru about A.D. 500?



5. Limestone disc about 20 inches in diameter from Yap in the Caroline Islands, was used as (a) a symbol of wealth; (b) the weight on a digging stick; (c) in a game; (d) the seat of a throne.

States has been passed by the Turkish Government and ways and means of getting them here expeditiously have been considered. We hope to have them in the Museum in late October.

ST. LAWRENCE ISLAND

Mr. Robert Ackerman with a crew of two Eskimos and a skin boat is making an archaeological reconnaissance along the south coast of St. Lawrence Island in the northern Bering Sea. This continues the University Museum's archaeological research in the Arctic and is primarily concerned with the discovery of Paleo-Eskimo sites which have been dated by the Museum's C-14 laboratories at about A.D. 300. There are no Eskimo living on the south coast of St. Lawrence Island today and the area has never been thoroughly explored. St. Lawrence is geographically and ethnographically Siberia; hence, our research there relates to that now being carried out by the Russian scientists in eastern Siberia.

HOW IS YOUR MUSEUM I.Q.?

Answers to quiz on page 14:

1, c; 2, b; 3, d; 4, a; 5, a.

EDITORIAL

(Continued from page 2)

thousands of generations and as a part of the organic world, can lead to that intellectual integrity so necessary in contemporary society.

Just as new nations seek out and recover an historical tradition to give political cohesion and meaning to a specific society so, I hope, mankind as a whole may find a common tradition and a common meaning in the great epic of humanity. I like to believe that there is some unconscious feeling in the flesh and the minds of my contemporaries which now impels them to seek a meaning in the whole history of man, not alone in historical tradition of their own particular society. I also like to think that this is the reason for the current enthusiasm for knowledge of man's ancient past.

Physical scientists may be unintelligible to the public and yet produce results which are concrete and understandable. In archaeology and anthropology, as in all the humanities, results are only in the minds of men. To have significance these studies must now be intelligible to millions. It is our problem to find a way of speaking to these millions.

FROELICH RAINEY



7 November - 24 December 1958

ART OF THE ANCIENT MAYA

A loan exhibition from the Government of Guatemala, supplemented with selected Maya pieces from museums and private collections in America.

THE UNIVERSITY MUSEUM
Philadelphia