

I have just returned from Mexico where our instrument crew from the Applied Science Center for Archaeology here at The University Museum began the survey with Betty Bell of the shaft tomb area of the Magdalena Lake Basin in Jalisco. We are, of course, supplying funds for our people and using our Cesium Magnetometer but we are not supplying any funds for Betty Bell or her resulting excavations.

This is an extraordinarily interesting area because as stated, we know very little about those early classic cultures in Western Mexico. Moreover, if the instruments are successful in locating these shaft graves, then we would have a method of saving many of these shafts and chamber tombs from looting by the natives.

Mrs. Bell is a very competent archaeologist, more recently with the University of Colorado who has a well-known reputation for her extensive work in Mexico. She is highly competent and an ideal person to work with our instrument team to work on the location of these unusual shaft graves. I can fully recommend her without reservation for a grant to assist in this study.

The University Museum

February 2, 1971

Froelich Rainey

This page is to be used only if additional information is considered necessary.

(Please typewrite on one side only.)

Tests are being made in the Magdalena Lake Basin, Jalisco, with a cesium magnetometer and with seismographic equipment in order to find out whether these kinds of instruments can be used for locating unlooted shaft-and-chamber tombs. This area was selected for the tests because the basin is known to be encircled by shaft-tomb "cemeteries"; these have been looted by pot-hunters for many years, but as yet no archaeologist has been able to locate an unlooted shaft tomb.

The shafts of the tombs range from 5 to 15 meters in depth, and there are from one to four chambers in each tomb. The burial offerings, particularly the large figurines, are the lure for pot-hunters, and despite the efforts of the Mexican authorities, more of this loot appears each year on the antiquities market. There has, however, been no controlled archaeological work in the area, primarily because no one has been able to find out what surface indications are significant in seeking unlooted tombs. Thus, it is thought that sensing or sounding equipment might provide the key to locating unlooted tombs, and this project is designed to test two such instruments. The cesium magnetometer records magnetic anomalies which may indicate the presence of a tomb chamber or, more probably, of a shaft. The seismograph records seismic anomalies which may indicate either of these things; it may also confirm the existence of magnetic anomalies, or record anomalies of a sort which cannot be readily detected by the magnetometer. Results are being plotted, studied, and checked during the field work, and will be given further study thereafter. Test pits are being dug to check each anomaly which appears possibly significant, and if an unlooted tomb should be located, it will be completely excavated with the permission of the Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia, Mexico.

A vast amount of looted material is in public and private collections in several countries, and from time to time portions of it are studied and published, though such studies can only be conjectural because the material lacks provenience. Two doctoral dissertations, dealing in part with investigations in looted tombs, have also offered conjectural reconstructions of the culture history of the area. To date, however, virtually nothing is known about the Pre-Columbian cultures of this part of West Mexico during a period of approximately 200 B.C.-300 A.D., save that they furnished their tombs with an exceptionally handsome assemblage of burial offerings - all known so far through the activities of pot-hunters. The shaft tombs are of particular interest in that their occurrence in Mexico is limited to a small area in the states of Nayarit, Jalisco, and Colima. The nearest shaft tombs are in the northern part of South America, thus suggesting that their presence in Mexico is due to water-borne contact more than 2000 years ago. Finding a way to locate unlooted shaft tombs consistently would be a development of great importance to Mexican archaeology. Not only would this provide valuable information in itself, but, more importantly, it could be a step toward opening this area to the controlled archaeological work which would make it possible to fill one of the present blanks in Mesoamerican culture history.

February 10, 1971

Mr. Samuel Carpenter
1060 DuPont Building
Wilmington, Delaware 19801

Dear Sam:

Betty Bell has asked to have passport-sized photographs of everyone going to Mexico. She plans to attach them to the papers concerned with her permission to excavate.

~~May~~ I trouble you to send one either to me or directly to her? (Address: Colon 36, Ajijic, Jalisco, Mexico).

She has not yet organized the bulldozer, but I hope that she will.

With best regards,

Elizabeth K. Ralph

EKR/ek

"El Ojo de Agua" - Aptdo. 84
Ajijic, Jalisco, Mexico

July 23, 1971

Dr. Froelich Rainey, Director
The University Museum
University of Pennsylvania
Thirty-third and Spruce Streets
Philadelphia, Pa. 19104

Dear Fro:

Your letter to Betty concerning further field work in Mexico about next March--which she will answer shortly--was most opportune in relation to establishment of the research center we talked about when you were here in January. I am enclosing a copy of the latest working paper on the center which, however, is obsolete with respect to organizational details although its statement of purposes has not changed greatly.

Formal incorporation of the Society for Advanced Study of West Mexico should be completed within the next week or so. We understand that, as soon as that has been accomplished, the Governor of Jalisco will assign us the building you may remember as the Escuela Regional de Artesanías in Ajijic (photograph enclosed) for the Center's headquarters here. The Society itself will be empowered to establish the center without further legal formalities, and to enter into suitable agreements with Mexican and foreign universities for its operation. From what you said while you were here about developing a program in Mexico, and from the fact that you are thinking of putting another project in the field here only a year after your people returned from the first one, it would seem logical to hope that the University of Pennsylvania or its University Museum might become one of the first sponsoring institutions.

As you may recall, the center here is to be supported jointly by a group of institutions in Mexico and the United States. The Mexican institutions probably will make their contributions in the form of facilities--fair rental value of the building I mentioned, all by itself, amounts to ~~amounts to~~ at least twice the amount of the contribution that might reasonably be assigned to the University of Guadalajara. We are assuming that universities in the United States will make their contributions in cash; depending upon their number, the annual level probably will stabilize at something between US\$1,500 and 3,000 for basic support of the center, with direct costs of each individual project financed separately. There appears to be considerable hope that a group of U.S. universities which agree to continue their support upon expiration of such funding will be able to obtain a grant from H.E.W. to cover all or at least most of the amount of their contributions during a three-to-five

July 23, 1971

year period beginning in July, 1972. (Quite likely some provision will be made to cover the situation in which an institution wishes to make use of the facilities during one or a few years without assuming responsibility for permanent support.)

I would surmise that the possibilities for obtaining H.E.W. support would be vastly increased if one or more institutions of the caliber of yours actually contribute--whether from their own or extra-mural sources--a 1971/72 quota in an amount which, of course, would have to be negotiated, before the formal proposal seeking a grant has been formulated.

In terms of direct benefits beyond selection, placement, and orientation of U.S.-bound graduate students from this area, contributions from sponsoring institutions in the United States basically will cover center overheads for their activities here: working space, secretarial services, use of library and archaeological study collections, orientation and logistic support in the field for U.S. personnel, assistance in preparing and transmitting materials necessary to obtain official permits, etc. There is no intention that they should cover direct costs of any particular project, although of course those direct costs would be less than if the project were carried out independently of the center. (Aside from savings resulting from the center doing advance groundwork and performing some other basic functions that would otherwise have to be done by project personnel, those associated with it will have the right to make use of such things as its copying facilities which will operate at costs substantially below those charged commercially in Guadalajara.)

Of course you may count on Betty and me personally to do all possible to contribute to the success of your efforts in Mexico--whether or not you are now in a position to arrange for the type of support for the center I have mentioned. Actually, as far as next March is concerned, I expect that a contribution would make absolutely no difference in what we are able and willing to do: it would actually go into such things as acquisitions and bookshelves for the library, display cases for the museum, and miscellaneous office furniture and equipment--maybe a little on supplies and the Xerox machine. Nevertheless, I am sure that I speak for my Mexican colleagues who have been active in bringing this center to its present stage of development, as well as for us personally, when I say that all who seriously support its underlying philosophy should make every effort to assure that everything possible is done at this time to increase the probability of a successful outcome. Certainly, no more could be asked of the Mexican individuals and institutions than they already have offered voluntarily.

Sincerely yours,



Wm. W. Winnie, Jr.

July 25, 1971

Dear Fro:

I was literally just about to sit down and write to you yesterday when I got interrupted by a mammoth. Somebody has uncovered one, together with another large animal of some kind, in a construction excavation at the west end of the lake; it's down about twenty feet in a ghastly mess of mud, and it'll be a real joy to take out. I've been trying to arrange to have something done about it, whether or not I have to go out and schlurp around in the mud myself, and I think - I hope! - that Lorenzo is going to send someone up from Mexico City.

Anyhow, I'll write again in a few days about putting together another project - pros and cons, problems and possibilities - and I'm certain that we can something out. So I'll come back to the typewriter as soon as the future of Mexico's umpteenth mammoth has been settled.

In haste -

Betty

In case you ever need to call me, we've found that it's better to call Ajijic 41 "with messenger" to Calle Colón 36. This is a little store down at the plaza which serves as a kind of switchboard for the phoneless of Ajijic. (Most of the population, that is.) They send a boy up promptly with the message, and if I'm home I can call you back in less than an hour, whereas we've found that messages may lie around the Chula Vista for several days.

July 28, 1971

Dear Fro:

Until I got a note from Bruce a couple of weeks ago, I'd thought you were going to be away all summer; in fact, I started to write to you about six weeks ago but didn't finish the letter because I thought you wouldn't get it for months. Before launching into this one, however, I want to assure you that I haven't been going around spraying pomposities about "unscientific procedures." I admit to having some reservations about the bulldozer bit as I've understood it so far - partly because it seemed pretty much bulldozer-for-its-own-sake in contexts in which I thought this was likely to yield very little, and partly because the whole thing poses some practical problems, especially in Mexico. If you can put up with a long letter, I'd like to explain so that you'll no longer have to get my opinions second-hand.

When I saw Bernal at the SAA meeting, it was he who brought up the subject of the bulldozer proposal which you'd discussed with him, and in terms which indicated that he viewed it rather dimly. I told him that if one could find unlooted tombs simply by removing a couple of meters of topsoil from large parts of West Mexico, presumably there would be no need to look further for some kind of instrument which could locate them, and that I had doubts about the bulldozer as an end in itself. And since I want to continue working in Mexico for some time to come, I also told him that I had no intention of doing anything of which INAH would disapprove.

My reservations are, I hope, related only to the practicability of the operation in this particular setting, meaning both Mexico itself and individual sites. I don't intend to fall back upon any asinities about the professional "respectability" of the operation. Much of archaeology is already depressingly pompous and constipated, and I'm certainly not wedded to the idea of spending the rest of my professional life digging respectable strata pits and washing tons of respectable sherds just to ensure the good opinion of the brethren. Maybe the whole profession is turning in on itself to ever more nit-picking concerns in order to demonstrate how "scientific" it is, but a lot of it is getting awfully grim and humorless. Anyhow, there are various problems which have to be taken into consideration in the present case, and I discussed most of them with Bernal when I saw him a few weeks ago.

1. The new archaeological law, which is very sweeping, includes several articles relating to the destruction of archaeological sites, with severe penalties attached thereto, and "destruction" is interpreted very broadly - so broadly, in fact, that the work with the bulldozer could be so regarded. The law is so sweeping that it may well not be enforceable in all its aspects, but the point is that it does exist and that the archaeological authorities are making a concerted effort to crack down on all fronts. Bernal agrees that we might run afoul of this part of the law, and it would be essential to have complete and official assurance of protection from such a charge.

2. Bernal also agrees that it will be very difficult to find a land-owner who will permit this kind of work to be carried out on his property. Almost without exception, archaeological sites in this area are located on land which is owned either privately or communally (usually by an ejido), and it's essential everywhere in Mexico to get the owner's permission before starting to work - especially if you're going to do more than just carry around some instruments. Private owners try to keep their land in one or another crop during most of the year; ejidos may have land which isn't in crops at the moment, or which is permanently given over to pasture. The main problem, though, is the nature of the work and what the owners will regard as perhaps irreparable damage to their land. They're frequently sticky even about strata

pits, although you assure them that the pits will be back-filled, and I'm afraid most of them will recoil in horror from a proposal to strip off all the topsoil. Bernal suggests trenches instead of complete stripping, but admits that even this idea will be difficult to sell. I don't claim that this is an insoluble problem, but, on the basis of experience, I think it will take a bit of doing to find a combination of amenable owner and land on which it would be profitable to work.

3. The cost of renting this kind of equipment in Mexico is extremely high. At Amapa more than ten years ago we paid \$1,000 a month, and I assume that the cost has risen since. (Everything else has.) Moreover, when you're through with the work you must restore the land to its original condition - to the best of your ability - which greatly increases the time for which you need the equipment.

4. Under Mexican law, the person who hires the bulldozer and directs its work is legally and financially responsible for all damages - to persons, livestock, land, everything. In an operation such as this, it would be possible, for example, for someone to succeed in pressing a claim that land had been ruined for pasture because all the ground-cover had been destroyed. Mexicans aren't usually as litigious as Americans, but archaeological work attracts attention, is obviously costly in local terms, and invites the assumption that those in charge have rather more money than most. Claims for damages may never reach court, but they have to be settled if you want to keep on working, or avoid being run out if you ever want to work in the area again. I'm not saying that this kind of problem is inevitable - only that the risk of it increases in direct proportion to the degree to which the property is affected by the work.

5. With regard to El Arenal - since it was mentioned specifically in the report - I think it's played out and probably wouldn't repay any sizable effort. Three big tombs have been found there, plus a number of smaller ones and numerous ordinary burials. (I was rather surprised at this combination, which apparently isn't uncommon in that area.) Given the size of the site, our efforts with it, and the countless admittedly dry holes dug since the last tomb was found, I think El Arenal has had it. Even if it were worth further work, permission probably wouldn't be forthcoming as readily as Beth hoped. Unfortunately, I learned later that the handsome young charro who rode out to visit us, and who was so agreeable to whatever we wanted to do, isn't really the owner of the Hacienda San Sebastián, even though he introduced himself as such.

6. I've had little experience with bulldozers, but I've wondered about the suitability of the terrain in the shaft-tomb area. I think that most shaft-tomb cemeteries in the Magdalena Lake area and elsewhere will probably be found on a rather hilly, hummocky sort of land such as El Arenal. I know you've used bulldozers successfully at Sybaris, and we used one on the flat land at Amapa - but do they work as well on a bumpy kind of terrain? Another matter is the depth of the tepetate. At most of the sites where we worked last winter it was reached at about 100 cm. (at only 10-20 cm. at Sta. Gertrudis, which is very rare), but it's not unusual for the stratum to slope off to a much greater depth within a short distance. I take it that the depth of the tepetate would be a limiting factor in choosing a site, because removing even 100 cm. of topsoil - whether overall or in a series of trenches - would be a large operation. Still another factor, I suppose, is the accessibility of the site. It would be uneconomic to spend several hours a days getting the equipment to and from the site (it took roughly an hour by car just to El Arenal), and it would be risky to leave it there unless it were well guarded.

These are some of the things about the field operation which have been rattling around in my mind, and I give them to you here unfiltered through anyone else. I'd appreciate comments. Phil Weigand, who's now at Stony Brook, has located a number of sites around the

Magdalena Lake Basin, and I think he'll be down this summer. I want to go back to Etzatlán while he's here, to look at some of his sites and also to talk again to Andrés and Ramón about some sites they suggested. If you can give me any information about the problems I've been mulling over, I'll keep it in mind while prospecting.

Two points remain, believe it or not. One is the purely practical matter of financing: how much of the cost will be covered at your end of the line, and what part of it will I have to look for? For example, my bill at the Hotel Cadillac and the wages of workmen and some assorted small expenditures don't come to a huge sum, and I could probably extract it from some foundation or other. But much more than this will mean a longer and harder and more persuasive effort in this year of the great financial squeeze. Archaeology, as you no doubt know better than I, isn't even near the top of anyone's priority list.

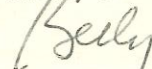
Another matter concerns the Departamento de Monumentos Prehispánicos as distinct from Bernal. He's now Director of the Museum and a member of the council which reviews decisions on permit applications, but no longer a part of the apparatus which directly approves or denies them. If he were to bring his influence to bear to override a denial by Monumentos Prehispánicos, this would create a very difficult situation for my future work in Mexico and also for anything MASCA might want to do here later. It's essential to have the approval of Marquina and Matos as well, in order to avoid a painful situation - and I think this may require some personal discussion with Matos. (He's de facto head of the department, and may be its official Jefe one of these days.) When I was in Mexico City a couple of weeks ago, Matos told me that the situation with regard to permits for West Mexico is unbelievably tight. Applications for other areas are now going through without difficulty if the archaeologist is reputable and the project sound, but all applications for West Mexico are being picked apart completely, checked and rechecked in every detail, and pondered endlessly. (Archaeologists are getting the backlash from a big crackdown on pot-hunting in West Mexico.) Something of this kind would have to be prepared and presented with great care, and if Matos is opposed, I think that he and Bernal and I should thrash the matter out before application is made.

As far as I know, March would be a good time for me. I'm now putting together the book of papers on West Mexican archaeology which will be published here in Guadalajara, and even granting that some authors - inevitably - don't meet their deadlines, most of it should be well on its way through the mill by March. As to the Scrambler, it won't fit into our carry-all, and I doubt that any of the Attex models would. Even eliminating luggage, dogs, and an emergency supply of beer, and getting the maximum capacity, they all seem to be two or three inches too long - but I'll measure again and more closely just to make sure.

If you can wade through this and make sense of it, let me know what you think about it all. I'll try to put together some definite ideas, and if you'll give me any that you have, we can put together something tentative which will help in prospecting for sites - and even more importantly, in opening negotiations with INAH.

Our guest house is now habitable, so come back whenever you can and make use of it. Please give our regards to Hugh and Sam if you see them. We enjoyed meeting them, and we hope that they'll come back too.

Best,



Betty Bell

Apartado 84
Ajijic, Jalisco, Mexico

Membership Sent 9-1-71

IF YOU WISH TO BECOME A FOUNDING MEMBER ...

You should execute the attached carta-poder and return it to me with your check for eight U.S. dollars payable to the SOCIEDAD DE ESTUDIOS AVANZADOS DEL OCCIDENTE DE MEXICO, A.C.

TO EXECUTE THE CARTA-PODER:

1. Sign on the dotted line immediately below the word OTORGANTE.
2. Have your signature notarized; the space below the word TESTIGO immediately below your own signature can be used for this purpose. (If it would be especially inconvenient for you to take this to a notary, it probably can be accepted just with signatures of two witnesses--testigos--at the bottom of the page.)

ABOUT THE CARTA-PODER:

The form is a word-for-word copy of a standard form sold in stationery stores in Mexico. The long text in lower case covers a multitude of situations which are irrelevant for present purposes, but Lic. Cuevas suggested that we use the standard form rather than writing up a special one.

As filled in (all caps), this is the equivalent of a limited power-of-attorney authorizing Lic. Cuevas to appear before the notary and to sign the articles of incorporation on your behalf for the purpose of registering you as a founding member of the Society; the wording--particularly the final words, "sobre este particular"--limits his power exclusively to matters involved in carrying out that commission.

Lic. Roberto CUEVAS Corona is a member of the same firm of attorneys as Lic. Guillermo MARTINEZ Ugarte, the Notary who is handling all of the legal formalities involved in creating the Society.

AN ADDRESSED ENVELOPE IS ENCLOSED FOR YOUR CONVENIENCE--sorry I don't have any U.S. stamps.

"El Ojo de Agua" - Aptdo. 84
Ajijic, Jalisco, México

August 9, 1971

Dr. Froelich Rainey, Director
The University Museum
University of Pennsylvania
Thirty-Third and Spruce Streets
Philadelphia, Pa. 19104 - U S A

Dear Fro:

I am pleased to be able to inform you that the West Mexican Society for Advanced Studies (officially, Sociedad de Estudios Avanzados del Occidente de México, A.C.) will be formally constituted on or about August 23 as an Asociación Civil, a non-profit corporation under Mexican law. This is a major step toward establishing the West Mexican research center you and I--and many others--have discussed in the past; the Society, in fact, will be empowered to create the center without further legal formalities.

The enclosed document entitled "Proposed Bases for Registration of the Asociación Civil" should not be regarded as a preliminary draft. It is the product of a long series of meetings of interested professionals, both here and in Mexico City, plus a great deal of intensive committee work during the last few weeks. Although subject to review in a meeting here on Monday, August 16, and in another meeting in Mexico City later the same week, no major changes of substance are anticipated. The final articles of incorporation will be prepared by the notary who officially records them--and there is a distinct possibility that he will merely attend these final meetings and write the definitive document without benefit of a revised version of the "Bases"

A number of important points that do not figure in the "Bases ..." appear to have been decided upon:

1. The Executive Committee should be composed exclusively of people who live in this area, so that it can meet frequently enough to perform effectively. It is likely to include Dr. Ramón Naranjo (Director of the University of Guadalajara Graduate School), Ing. Federico Solorzano (a paleontologist and one of the most highly and widely respected scholars in Guadalajara), and Arq. Daniel Vázquez (head of the State Council on Planning and Urbanization).
2. There also will be an Advisory Committee (Consejo Consultivo) which will be created in the first meeting of the Executive Committee. Ignacio Bernal, Michael Coe, J. Charles Kelley, and Wigberto Jiménez Moreno already have indicated their willingness to serve on this council.
3. The one who does the daily work will be given a title--probably either Executive Secretary or Executive Coordinator--in the first meeting of the Executive Committee, which also apparently will appoint me in that position.

4. We understand that, as soon as the Society has been formally created, the Governor of Jalisco will assign for its use an existing building in the Lake Chapala area, with ample space for library, museum, seminar and classrooms, and laboratories.

I realize that it probably will be impossible for you to attend a meeting here or in Mexico City next week. Nevertheless, I feel on the basis of our past conversations that you will wish to be a founding member of the Society. Accordingly, I am enclosing the Mexican equivalent of a power of attorney, made out to the notary, so that your name may appear among the original signatories if you so desire--provided, of course, that the signed and notarized form reaches us in time. (Otherwise, you can still become a founding member by signing and returning a copy of the articles of incorporation within 60 days after their registration.) While I hate to mention the nasty subject of money, you should also send your check for US\$8.00 (one hundred Mexican pesos, the amount the participants in our July 9 meeting assessed themselves) covering initiation fee and dues for the first year.

One final point--you may count on me to represent your views in the meetings next week. If you would like to see any changes in substance in the "bases", please call me at Ajijic telephone 41 (they have to send a messenger, which takes only 10 minutes if I am here) and let me have your specific suggestions. You may be sure that the Mexican scholars who are moving ahead to convert the dream of a West Mexican research center into reality will give anything you suggest serious consideration.

Sincerely yours,



Wm. W. Winnie, Jr.

PROPOSED BASES FOR REGISTRATION OF THE ASOCIACION CIVIL

NAME: West Mexican Society for Advanced Study, A.C.
(Officially, Sociedad de Estudios Avanzados del Occidente de México, A.C.)

HEADQUARTERS: In the City of Guadalajara, Jalisco, with power to create branches in other places.

DURATION: 50 years from the date of its creation.

OBJECTIVES:

- a) To promote research on West Mexico, principally in the following fields:
 1. Anthropology and related fields
 2. History
 3. The urbanization process
 4. In the future, other fields which may be designated by the Executive Committee
- b) To facilitate study by Mexican or foreign institutions or individuals interested in the fields in which the Society is active, and to promote collaboration among them.
- c) To facilitate post-graduate study by people from this region in universities outside the country, and vice versa.
- d) To serve as liaison and a means of coordination between institutions and researchers working in this region, and those elsewhere who have the same objectives.
- e) To organize and operate an information center relative to the proposed subject matter and region.
- f) To create a center for advanced study of West Mexico, with the participation of national and foreign institutions interested in the professional fields proposed by the Society.

MEMBERS WHO ARE CREATING THE SOCIETY:

[Name, address, and occupation of each person to be listed in the articles of incorporation.]

CLASSIFICATION OF MEMBERS: Founding members, regular members, and corresponding members.

- a) Founding members: Those persons who, by joining together in recording the articles of incorporation, establish and give form to the Society; and, in addition, those who have been active in previous work leading to establishment of the Society and who, upon written invitation from two of the former, sign a copy of the articles of incorporation and deposit same in the Society's files within 60 days after those articles are officially recorded.
- b) Regular members: Those persons who have a recognized professional competence or a serious interest in some field related to the goals of the Society, and who, recommended by at least two members, apply in writing for membership and are accepted by the Executive Committee.

- c) Corresponding members: Those persons designated by the Executive Committee as having characteristics appropriate to serve as representatives of the Society, and who accept in writing.

DUTIES OF MEMBERS:

- a) To respect the rules and regulations of the Society.
- b) To pay their dues promptly.
- c) To carry out within the limits of their possibilities any committee assignments which may be given them; if the nature of any of these is such as to require so much effort as to be detrimental to the interests of the individual, he should be remunerated in a way to be agreed upon between him and the Executive Committee.
- d) To donate to the Society's library one copy of each of his available professional publications.
- e) To inform the Society promptly of changes of address.
- f) To return any document identifying him as a member of the Society upon resignation, or separation for any reason.

RIGHTS OF MEMBERS:

- a) To make use of all services which the Society may establish for the benefit of its members, under prevailing regulations.
- b) To take part in the activities of the Society, presenting papers related to its goals or of general interest.
- c) To receive a copy of every newsletter which may be issued by the Society or by the center which it may establish, and to receive a discount on all of their other publications.
- d) To have their names listed in any official directory published by the Society.
- e) To exercise voice and vote in the General Assembly of the Society, and to be notified of and attend all its meetings.

FINANCIAL RESOURCES OF THE SOCIETY:

- a) Dues paid by the members;
- b) Contributions; and
- c) Any other income designated for the Society's treasury.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY:

The General Assembly is composed of all members of the Society.

The Ordinary General Assembly will meet once each year, in July, and will operate in accordance with usual parliamentary procedures.

FUNCTIONS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY:

- a) To vote on rules and statutes of the Society, or to modify them.
- b) To elect the Executive Committee
- c) To reach decisions on all matters of transcendental importance in the life of the Society.

FUNCTIONS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

- a) To formulate the Statutes of the Society.
- b) To direct the Society, in accordance with its Statutes.
- c) In general, to exercise all functions authorized by the General Assembly.

COMPOSITION OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

The Executive Committee will be composed of five members; they will be elected in the manner and for terms of office to be established by the Statutes.

The first members of the Executive Committee will be: [Names: they must be among those who sign the original document, or who give a proxy for this purpose.]

OTHER POINTS:

It is understood that the notary who prepares the final articles of incorporation will insert the other clauses necessary to fulfill all legal requirements, for example, those relating to the consent of the Ministry of Foreign Relations and to the participation of foreigners.

*Beth Ralph
file*

September 27, 1971

Dear Fro:

I've meant to drop you a note long before this, but five overlapping sets of house guests (one of the joys of living in Mexico) during the past month threw my always patchy correspondence completely out of joint.

Anyhow, we were out in the Etzlatlán area briefly about three weeks ago, and we'll return as soon as the rains stop and it's possible to get around the back country without so much difficulty. I see no reason why we can't work out another project for next March, but I want to look at some more sites before I start to figure out the shape of it. This year's rainy season has put much of the countryside under a sheet of water, and the Magdalena Lake area is still too gooey even for the carry-all. I want to look for two kinds of sites: those which might be suitable for a bulldozer; and those in which the surface material doesn't seem to pose the old familiar problems for the magnetometer. As soon as West Mexico dries out a little and we can get around again, I can start to put together some specific proposals. I'm going up to Zacatecas for two or three weeks in October to work with J. Charles Kelley, and by late October it should be possible to make an extensive trip around the Etzlatlán area - I hope.

I like your idea for a monument-preservation program in Mexico, and certainly there are many sites here which need attention. The site in Zacatecas at which I'll be working briefly is one of them. Its hall of columns ^{- like that at La Quemada -} was excavated by Gamio some time before 1910; for a long time it was left unprotected, and now is protected - more or less - only by a tin roof. The masonry is made of tabular stones - again like La Quemada - from which the plaster coating has long since eroded, and it's getting pretty dilapidated. In addition to digging some strata pits and collecting various kinds of samples, Kelley wants to stabilize the masonry at least temporarily, in the hope of later getting a grant to do a more complete job. But unfortunately this kind of work doesn't seem to attract funds, outside of some systematic program such as that of UNESCO. If you'd like to get a program of this sort going in Mexico, I'd be happy to collaborate on this end of the line.

If the blasted rains will just stop - and they seem to be slackening - I should be able to put forth some concrete suggestions in a month or so. I won't be in Mexico City during October but probably will shortly thereafter, and I'll start to sound out the authorities on the subject of a permit. INAH is still in an uproar, and there's no perceptible speeding up of the rate at which permits are being granted (and still another new archaeological law is looming on the horizon), so I'll get things under way soon.

Best,

Betty
Betty Bell

Apartado 84
Ajijic, Jalisco, Mexico

W


6 de noviembre de 1971

Arq. Ignacio Marquina, Jefe
Departamento de Monumentos Prehispánicos
Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia
Córdoba, 45
México, D.F.

Estimado Arq. Marquina:

Me complace elevar a la consideración de usted, de parte de los doctores Betty Bell y Froelich Rainey, su solicitud formal de la autorización del Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia para la realización de investigaciones arqueológicas en el Estado de Jalisco, y posiblemente en los estados de Colima y Nayarit, durante el período del 15 de febrero al 15 de abril de 1972. Este proyecto ha sido aprobado en principio por el Consejo Ejecutivo de esta Sociedad para su integración en el programa de trabajo del Centro de Estudios Avanzados del Occidente de México; y, como usted observará, es una continuación de las pruebas iniciadas en enero de 1971 con la autorización del I.N.A.H.

A t e n t a m e n t e ,


William W. Winnie, Jr.
Coordinador General Ejecutivo

cc: Lic. José Parres Arias
Dra. Betty Bell
→ Dr. Froelich Rainey

sociedad de estudios avanzados del occidente de México, a.c.

apartado postal 1-4035

Guadalajara, Jalisco

6 de noviembre de 1971

SOLICITUD DE AUTORIZACION DEL
INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ANTROPOLOGIA E HISTORIA
PARA LA REALIZACION DE INVESTIGACIONES ARQUEOLOGICAS
EN EL ESTADO DE JALISCO Y POSIBLEMENTE EN LOS ESTADOS DE COLIMA Y NAYARIT
DURANTE EL PERIODO DEL DIA 15 DE FEBRERO AL 15 DE ABRIL DE 1972

(CONTINUACION DE LOS ESTUDIOS INICIADOS EN ENERO DE 1971
BAJO LA AUTORIZACION DEL I.N.A.H. EN SU OFICIO NO. 401-7,
B/311/42(B)/2-13 DEL 5 DE ENERO DE 1971)

INVESTIGADORES PRINCIPALES: Dra. Betty Bell y Dr. Froelich Rainey

Naturaleza de los trabajos:

El trabajo aquí propuesto es la continuación de las investigaciones iniciadas en la Cuenca de Magdalena en el mes de enero de 1971. En términos generales, se trata de la prueba de instrumentos científicos, entre ellos el magnetómetro de cesio, para la localización de restos arqueológicos en el Occidente de México, y muy especialmente el tipo de tumba denominada "de tiro y bóveda" que suele ocurrir en algunas partes de esta región. En los trabajos realizados en 1971, cuyos resultados han sido reportados en detalle en el informe cuyo recibí fue acusado en el oficio número 401-7-1 B/311.42(B)/2-13 del I.N.A.H., se encontró que el fuerte magnetismo de algunos de los materiales geológicos de los sitios estudiados impidió el adecuado funcionamiento del magnetómetro para tales efectos. Se propone llevar a cabo pruebas adicionales del mismo tipo, y posiblemente de otros instrumentos, en sitios de características geológicas distintas durante un período de aproximadamente un mes entre el día 15 de febrero y el 15 de abril de 1972.

Estos estudios abarcarán las siguientes operaciones:

1. El reconocimiento superficial de sitios en que la presencia de tumbas de tiro y bóveda, y posiblemente de otros tipos de monumentos, es conocida por la existencia de ejemplares que han sido abierto por saqueadores. Esto incluirá el micro-mapeo de cada zona a base de lecturas de magnetismo de alta precisión y posiblemente de otros tipos; el estudio de los materiales geológicos que se encuentren en flor de tierra, y del material que aparentemente fue removido de las tumbas saqueadas; y, cuando sea apropiado, la colección superficial de tiestos para formar un muestrario tipo para el sitio.
2. La apertura de pozos o trinchas exploratorios para determinar la causa de anomalías magnéticas, y posiblemente de otros tipos, que no puedan explicarse adecuadamente con base en las observaciones superficiales; y
3. Los trabajos de salvamiento o las medidas protectivas que sean necesarias para evitar la pérdida de la información y de los materiales de cualquier resto arqueológico de importancia que se descubra en el transcurso de las pruebas contempladas.

Lugar del estudio:

No será posible identificar todas las áreas en que se desea llevar a cabo las nuevas pruebas hasta que se haya realizado algún reconocimiento adicional sobre el terreno en los meses de noviembre y diciembre de 1971; y, de ser posible, se prefiere dejar abierta la posibilidad de hacer pruebas del tipo propuesto en cualquiera parte de los estados de Jalisco, Nayarit y Colima en que parezca conveniente a base de una nueva revisión de la literatura y reconocimientos aéreos y terrestres adicionales.

Tentativamente, se propone continuar los trabajos primero en otros sitios de la Cuenca de Magdalena que no fueron estudiados en 1971 y en los cuales el material magnético de origen volcánico sea menos abundante. En el caso de que fuere imposible autorizar la realización de pruebas en un área más amplia como aquí se propone, es posible que el número y la variedad de sitios conocidos en la mencionada Cuenca justificaría el proyecto; pero también es muy probable que el valor de los resultados se multiplicaría varias veces, sin un

aumento importante en el costo, si se puede trabajar en otras partes también para tomar en consideración una mayor variedad de condiciones.

Personal:

Investigadores principales: Dra. Betty Bell, Adjunct Professor
The University Museum
Southern Illinois University
Carbondale, Illinois

Dr. Froelich Rainey, Director
The University Museum
University of Pennsylvania
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Otros colaboradores: Srta. Elizabeth K. Ralph
The University Museum
University of Pennsylvania
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Ing. Bruce Bevan
The University Museum
University of Pennsylvania
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

La Dra. Bell y el Dr. Rainey son arqueólogos profesionales, cuyos antecedentes ya obran en poder del Departamento de Monumentos Prehispanicos del I.N.A.H. Se considera que sería beneficiosa la integración de algún arqueólogo mexicano en el proyecto, si así dispone el I.N.A.H.

La Srta. Ralph y el Ing. Bevan son técnicos de instrumentación, los dos con una gran experiencia anterior en el tipo de estudio que se propone realizar. Esta experiencia incluye la participación en los trabajos realizados en la Cuenca de Magdalena en enero de 1971.

También acompañarán al grupo durante al menos alguna parte del estudio, un piloto y un co-piloto del avión particular que se ocupará en la realización de los reconocimientos aéreos.

Además, un número todavía indeterminado de trabajadores locales será contratado para ayudar en los trabajos de campo durante un período de aproximadamente un mes.

Condición migratoria de los extranjeros: Ya que se trata de un período muy breve, y que los extranjeros no ejercerán trabajos remunerados dentro del país, se propone que su estancia esté amparada con formularios FM-5, Tarjeta de Turista, los cuales se obtendrán en la frontera en el momento de su inter-nación.

Disposición de los resultados del estudio:

Los resultados de esta investigación serán reportados en detalle al I.N.A.H., por escrito, dentro de los doce meses después de la terminación de los trabajos en el campo. En el caso de que se obtenga algún material arqueológico en el transcurso de estas exploraciones, el mismo será trasladado primero al Centro de Estudios Avanzados del Occidente de México localizado en Ajijic, Jalisco para su catalogación y estudio; haciéndose su disposición definitiva de acuerdo con las instrucciones del I.N.A.H. sobre el particular. No se propone que ningún material arqueológico salga del país.

Presupuesto:

No ha sido elaborado el presupuesto definitivo para el proyecto, pero se considera que los desembolsos en México ascenderán a alguna suma entre los \$65,000 y \$125,000, moneda nacional.

Instituciones auspiciadoras:

Applied Science Center for Archaeology
The University Museum
University of Pennsylvania

Los servicios del Dr. Rainey, la Srta. Ralph y el Ing. Bevan; el transporte internacional de los mismos; los instrumentos científicos que se van a probar; los fondos para el presupuesto operacional del proyecto, incluyendo los gastos de manutención del personal durante su presencia en México; y, por medio de la colaboración de uno de sus benefactores, el avión que se usará para los vuelos de reconocimiento y la tripulación del mismo.

The University Museum
Southern Illinois University

Los servicios de la Dra. Betty Bell.

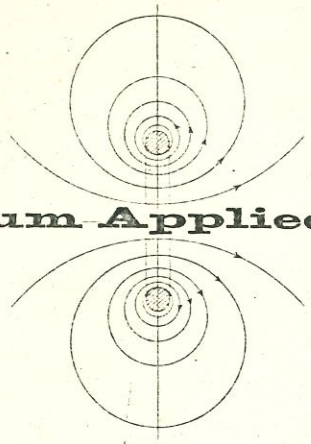
El Centro de Estudios Avanzados del Occidente de México

Las facilidades locales necesarias para la adecuada realización de los trabajos, entre ellas: el uso de un vehículo de doble tracción y equipos menores para el uso en el campo; espacio de oficina y laboratorio en Ajijic, Jalisco, para la realización de las partes apropiadas del análisis de los resultados; los servicios normales como órgano de enlace entre las instituciones extranjeras y el

personal en el campo, por un lado, y los organismos nacionales competentes, por otro; los servicios secretariales que sean necesarios; y, posiblemente, el tiempo de una computadora IBM 360/60 que podría ser necesario para la elaboración y análisis de los datos obtenidos en los trabajos en el campo.

DR. RAINEY

me



Museum Applied Science Center for Archaeology

Froelich Rainey, Director

Elizabeth K. Ralph, Associate Director

THE UNIVERSITY MUSEUM • UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA
33rd & SPRUCE STREETS • PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA 19104
386-7400 (Area Code 215) Cable Address "Antique"

11 January 1972

Mr. W. Sam Carpenter, III
1060 DuPont Building
Wilmington, Delaware 19801

Dear Sam,

This is just a note to let you know what is happening with the experiment planned for Chaco Canyon, New Mexico, and Magdalena Basin, Mexico, in March.

Julian Whittlesey, our collaborator with balloon photography, is designing and building a frame to hold three electrically-driven Hasselblad cameras. We plan on taking three photos simultaneously with the films: black and white panchromatic, color, and black and white infrared. This system will be compact enough to get fine obliques from the baggage hatch of your plane.

I'm working with Bill Winnie in Ajijic, trying to get the available low resolution photographs which the Mexican government has taken of the Magdalena Lake Basin area in order to plan the high resolution coverage of our flight in this area.

By checking with Richie Williams of the U.S. Geological Survey, I've got some leads on obtaining thermal infrared imaging equipment. Since this apparatus is much too bulky for your plane, I'm looking for a government plane; Tom Lyons, our New Mexico collaborator, is working on this too. I doubt that we'll be able to arrange this by March, however.

I'll keep you posted on future progress.

Bruce

Bruce Bevan

copy to: Dr. Rainey

xox
m. Carpenter
m. Sharp 2-22-72

February 14, 1972

Dear Beth:

I was very sorry to hear that you won't be coming down this year. I enjoyed working with you - and besides, who's going to eat all those tacos now? The old faithful taco-house was closed for a much needed re-painting while we were in Etzatlán last week, and we were condemned to eating in the bus-station restaurant or in a sea-food joint across the street - both slightly lousy.

No doubt we'll have called long before you get this, but I wanted to put things down on paper anyhow. And I'm sending it to you because I suspect that if it goes directly to Fro's office while he's away, it'll wind up at the bottom of the heap of his accumulated correspondence.

Bill and I and our local friend went to Etzatlán early last Tuesday morning, scooped up Andrés and Ramón, and spent four days rattling around the boondocks - five people plus luggage and lunch, all crammed into the rented Volks, there being no rental jeep available in Guadalajara last week. And if I'm not now one of the world's greatest authorities on the location of shaft-tomb cemeteries, it's not for want of trying. After miles of trudging across corn-fields, climbing over stone walls, and crawling under barbed-wire fences, and endless hours of discussion, I've come to some conclusions about the many sites I've seen. Andrés and Ramón are going to check out some sites that Phil Weigand (SUNY at Stony Brook) told me about, but I doubt, on the basis of experience to date, that they'll prove to be much.

First of all, the richest sites in the Etzatlán area are said to be El Arenal, Cerro Molcajete, Las Cuevas, and El Trigo, with San Sebastián a close second. After another close inspection of El Arenal, I'm fully convinced that it's played out as a tomb cemetery. There has been a little more digging there during the past year, but it yielded absolutely nothing, and the knoll is just a mass of gaping holes. I really believe that it's not worth any major effort. However, there's a little knoll about a quarter-mile north of El Arenal which looks promising. (It's on beyond the area which we tested.) There has been a little digging there during the past year - nothing extensive as yet - and apparently there are tombs, possibly mixed with ordinary burials as at El Arenal. (One of the surprises of this operation has been to find how many big figurines are coming from ordinary burials.) There are some of the same old rocks scattered on the surface, but more mixed with other kinds. And it's on the hacienda's land, which should make it fairly simple to get permission to work with a bulldozer.

Cerro Molcajete, Las Cuevas, and El Trigo yielded nothing but problems last year, but they might repay some attention with a bulldozer. Cerro Molcajete belongs to the Sta. Rosalía ejido, but no doubt its plots are held individually. If all of these are in the Municipio of Etzatlán (and I'm not certain about Las Cuevas and El Trigo), we might be able to get some assistance from the Presidente Municipal of Etzatlán, who is still very anxious to get some legal archaeological work going in his municipio - at least in part to erase its reputation as a pot-hunters' Paradise.

San Sebastián is a very good possibility, which we didn't explore last year. I've seen some handsome stuff attributed to it, and I think it's worth a try. (The Los Angeles County Museum has the entire contents of a looted tomb there, bought from the pot-hunters by Al Stendahl and bought from him by a pair of rich collectors, who donated it to the Museum.) A field at

the edge of the settlement adjoining the hacienda complex itself yielded a large tomb, but nothing more has been done there. And I think it's probable that there are more tombs. The owner of the land is married to one of Andrés' many nieces, and apparently there would be no problem about getting permission to work. Neither the owner nor the mayordomo of the hacienda was around when we were there, but the owner is a friend of a good friend of ours in Guadalajara, so I don't anticipate any difficulty in that quarter. Mary Pérez and La Tinaja, to which we walked one day, have private owners, but I don't think they're worth any effort.

There are a number of tomb cemeteries in the area of San Juanito (Antonio Escobedo), a few miles east of Las Cuevas, but they're in the hills and difficult to reach. Las Cuevas and El Trigo may also be in this municipio; I haven't seen the land maps, so I'm not sure. In any event, if we find ourselves working in a municipio other than Etzatlán, we can get formal introductions to their authorities - which helps in many ways.

It might be possible to try a bulldozer at Santa Gertrudis, where the top-soil is thin and easy to scrape away. (The owner of this land is a friend of Andrés and Ramón.) The site hasn't been very productive so far - but who knows? There are two enticing sites between El Arenal and Santa Gertrudis, but each has problems which I think may be insoluble. One is said to show visible depressions over the tops of about fifteen unlooted tombs, but the owner - who lives in Etzatlán - denies entrance to everyone, pot-hunters and archaeologists alike. I can get his name from Phil Weigand (who is married to a Mexican girl from Etzatlán and has a house there) and have a try at him, but he's said to be completely obdurate. The other, adjoining this one, is being heavily looted in connivance with the owner, who gets a percentage - and who isn't apt to welcome our non-remunerative attentions. All of these sites are in the Municipio of San Marcos, which I view a little doubtfully because of its present campesino-vs-hacienda agrarian troubles, but I think Santa Gertrudis would be okay.

I also got into a new area, which I think is worth a look. It's a little south of the sugar-refinery town of Tala, about 35 miles east of Etzatlán - somewhat out of our current field of operations, but possibly rewarding. One area is around the village of Cuisillos, which has produced a fairish amount of stuff in recent years. There's a site at the edge of the village, whose owner knows there's something or other there but doesn't appear to be much interested in it himself, and he didn't go into deep shock at the idea of work on his land - though we haven't yet mentioned the bulldozer. The other area is at the small settlement of San Juan de los Arcos, a lovely relic of hacienda days - all packed into a great walled compound in front of the ruins of the hacienda house. There are known shaft-tomb cemeteries for about a mile along a dirt road running south from San Juan. Most are virtually untouched except for that nearest the village, on which work is now under way - would have been under way under our very noses, if the pot-hunters hadn't gone home to lunch. There's no conceivable doubt that this is a rich area, and unknown until now. We sat on a bench in front of the local grocery and listened to a little creep describe the seven-chamber tomb he had recently looted - seven chambers! - which he seemed to find rather disappointing because it contained so much jade in proportion to the figurines. Dear God!

The problem at San Juan is that the inhabitants of the village are well aware of the value of their goodie-box, and I don't know how much resistance there might be to work there. It doesn't do a bit of good to try to charge in with a federal permit and orders from the municipio authorities, because the local people can always find a way to throw you out if they really want to. (San Juan has a local reputation for violence - "people there kill each other just for fun" - but it's said to be calmer now.) However, the useful Ramón has friends there,

including the owner of the land now being dug, and we could at least get permission to make some instrument tests - and feel our way from there. I'd like to try, because this is about the best area that I've seen anywhere in West Mexico.

We also went down to the Ameca area, somewhat south of Etzatlán, but I wasn't impressed. It has turned out quite a lot of stuff through the years, but obviously it isn't as rich - nor is the material as elaborate - as the other areas. (Rather oddly, all the figurines from this area are virtually identical in style, while those around the Magdalena Lake Basin seem to vary almost from cemetery to cemetery.) We went out and took a look at things, but it isn't worth the effort. Besides, Ameca itself is a lousy town, dirty and grubby and unpleasant, and the better of its two hotels (in which we spent one memorable night) is an incredible horror that must have been drawn by Charles Addams.

So: thus endeth the tour - for the moment. This pretty well covers everything which I think would be worth considering for this round. Pending notification of how many people we'll be housing, we got a grip on three of the Cadillac's four rooms with bath, plus the large room sans bath in which I lived last year. (But this year I'm going to be quick enough to grab off a room with bath.) And the carry-all will be back in time. Four days in a Bug with four other people was a spine-tingling experience.

We'll push ahead with the paper-work. My permit should now be resting in the Secretaría de Educación Pública, awaiting the final signature - a pro forma procedure at this point, but one which takes a little time. We'll probably produce the equipment list which doesn't show the valuations, because figures of this sort always seem to make Customs nervous. And we'll prepare the letters of identification. If you don't locate Samuel meanwhile, please ask him to bring a photograph when he comes. By the way, will anyone come in your place? If so, I'll send in an official note on it, inasmuch as your name appears in the permit. Can Fro stay for a while, or does he have to rush right back? In a much earlier letter he seemed to have all of March clear, and I hope he still does; that'd be nice.

We'll call soon and find out how many are coming, and when, and get everyone sorted out here and in Etzatlán. I'll be just as happy if the group doesn't include any tourists, unless there's some urgent reason for giving them a tour (maybe brief?). Sightseers are usually an inconvenience at best, too frequently a nuisance, and always a baby-sitting problem. (This definitely does not include Hugh and Sam!) Even as it stands, the work isn't of the sort which can absorb many eager but inexperienced hands, and if we find a tomb, excavating it will be complicated and ticklish - in more ways than one.

I'm sorry you can't come yourself. I think this might turn out to be the year of the unlooted tomb, and since you worked so hard on the first stage, you might enjoy being in on the pay-off. I'd have liked to find a tomb last year, but the work was the first exploration of a new area and I wasn't crushed when we didn't get one. This year, for some ill-defined reason - perhaps just better knowledge of everything - I really think we might hit it. Ojalá!

Eat lots of Philadelphia tacos (and I'll eat a few for you in Etzatlán), and come back as soon as you can. Andrés and Ramón send their regards to the señorita.

Best



Betty Bell

Bruce has a Xerox copy of the part of ^a Geográfico Militar map which shows most of the places I've mentioned.

March 2, 1972

Dear Bill:

I have yours of February 25 and Betty's list of sites of the 17th so I guess we are all set to join you sometime about the 8th or 9th of April. Bruce Bevan is working out the aerial photograph business with a new three band camera and Sam Carpenter's plane.

Raising funds: We got a modest appropriation through the Expeditions Committee in December for the expedition in Mexico which really does not give any financial aid, officially, for equipping the Center. As I wrote before, we have become very gun shy of these centers because a number of them are being set up in the Near East all of which are asking for financial support. However, Sam Carpenter is coming for lunch with me next Tuesday and I will go over your letter with him to see if we can make a token contribution for your Center from funds appropriated for the expedition. Sam is on the Committee and Vice Chairman of the Board.

So far I am not sure how long I can stay in western Mexico and also we have an aerial experiment in Chaco Canyon coming up about the same time but however this works out, I am sure I can arrange for Bruce to stay on and work with you as long as necessary. Sam and Hugh probably will be there only a few days with the plane and then go on to Chaco Canyon. Beth, as you know, will not be along this time since she has other work in the Mediterranean and cannot be gone from here too long. Here's hoping we find that unlooted tomb this time.

All best wishes to you and Betty,

Froelich Rainey
Director

Mr. William W. Winnie, Jr.
General Executive Coordinator
Society for Advanced Studies in Western
Mexico
Apartado postal 1-4035
Guadalajara, Jalisco MEXICO

sociedad de estudios avanzados del occidente de México, a.c.

apartado postal 1-4035

guadalajara, jalisco

February 25, 1972

Dr. Froelich Rainey, Director
The University Museum
University of Pennsylvania
33rd and Spruce Streets
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19104

Dear Fro:

It was good to talk to you this morning, and Betty and I are both pleased to have a firm date of April 8 or 9 for your arrival. The one key question I forgot to ask is whether or not you'll be able to stay here yourself all the way through--I just assumed that you are planning to. Please let us know--we hope you will.

Everything seems to be pretty well set now to go into the field almost as soon as you get here. We have both 1:30,000 contacts and 1:20,000 controlled mosaics for the small part of the area covered by those flights, and 1:50,000 contacts from the new (1971) coverage for all of the area we've been looking at on the ground. We also have both the 1:500,000 and 1:100,000 Instituto Geográfico Militar maps--the latter only in xerox copy--and will have made xerox copies of same that can be marked up before you arrive. When I talked to Bruce a couple of days ago, he agreed that it probably would be just as well to wait until he gets here for him to work with the air photos to plan our own flight paths; if he is coming by commercial plane, perhaps it would save a bit of time if he could get here a day or so ahead of the rest of you for that purpose.

When you asked about money, I was thinking primarily of direct costs of this project up to the time you arrive. These have not been very great so far, and we don't expect to spend much more on the project before the field work begins in April. General operating expenses of the Center still are not too heavy, since renewal of the Fulbright grant makes it unnecessary to pay me any salary and we won't have any other professional salary items until summer. Our personal liquidity has been adversely affected--and will be more so--by carrying the other operating costs, which are growing all the time, however. One full institutional contribution of US\$3,000 is all signed up to come in during July or early August, and others are in various stages along the way toward that situation. So it looks like problems of general operating expenses are of a temporary nature, at least until the end of the Fulbright grant which is now in the process of being renewed for one more year--the last renewal, I understand.

The one financial aspect that did not occur to me while we were talking is one that I hardly dare think of. What we have received from the Government

of the State of Jalisco is use of the very fine building you probably remember as the Escuela Regional de Artesanías on the south side of the highway just east of Ajijic. Empty, except for a few classroom-type chairs, some textiles equipment we wanted so badly that it was delivered fairly promptly to a school in Jocotepec, and some woodworking tools with burned-out motors. We haven't done anything about a capital budget to equip the building yet, because the Executive Council will meet in it on March 5 in part to make some pretty final decisions about how we are going to use the various parts of it. (One member of the Council is an architect, and another architect usually attends our meetings on behalf of the State Government; they may have some suggestions to improve upon our preliminary ideas.

At any rate, we have an empty building--empty, right on down to the point of there being no seats on the executive johns, believe it or not! No. That's not strictly accurate. There is one desk, with which we'll equip a special cubicle reserved for visitors to whom we wish to bid adieu at the earliest possible date; and, on the brighter side, a nice leather couch and a couple of leather chairs that will make a nice start on reception furniture. I'm guessing at a total of between US\$800 and \$1200--without adding up individual items--for the first trip up to Guadalajara to buy office furniture, not too extravagantly at that, for myself and one secretary, plus the first library shelves and map file cabinet. There's probably room enough in that to take care of minor items like staplers and desk trays; but, nevertheless, I expect to get rid of it before lunch if I don't make too late a start in the morning. Oh, yes. I forgot to mention that it probably will cover materials for the partitions, too; we even need walls, yet!

Then, while you're here if not a little before you arrive, a museum technician from S.I.U. will come down to spend their spring quarter to at least make a start at converting the large room on the ground floor of the east wing into a small museum. His salary already is covered, but, again, I'm too much of a coward to have thought very seriously yet about just how much money he might run through for materials and local labor in three months--especially since he'll be able to have a crack at the first archaeology lab during that period.

Although the papers don't say so, it was pretty clearly understood in my conversations with some of the Embassy people that this next renewal of the Fulbright is intended precisely to release funds that otherwise would have to be paid to me as salary for just such capital costs as I have mentioned. Unless I come out so much worse than I expect on U.S. Federal income tax that we have to reimburse me as soon as possible for some of the things I've gone ahead and paid, whatever you are able to put into the Center beyond the direct costs of your project with Betty is almost certain to go directly and identifiably into equipping the building. And, as optimistic as we are about prospects for getting a shaft tomb this year, getting that first archaeology lab far enough along to handle the material results of the excavation had better have just about the highest priority of all.

The general conclusion you are intended to draw from this--just in case I'm not very obvious--is that I'm repenting my quick answer that we are OK financially until you get here. Equipping the office we can handle--and probably will even before the March 5 meeting if I can get a secretary to

start work in the meanwhile--but that will leave me pretty well peeled down to a minimum cushion of cash for the following month or so. The first costs on the lab will be mainly local labor and materials, for which one pays every Saturday at noon, starting with carrying water and drain lines to the chosen room, building a masonry sink along one entire side of it, and putting protective screening (or even bars) on the windows.

Altogether, then, the money that will have to go into getting the Center into full operation over, say, the next 12 months includes some substantial but as yet undetermined amount for things that will be used directly by your own project (especially if it does yield an unlooted tomb). It might be wise to make at least a start on those before you arrive.

Betty and I are both very enthusiastic and optimistic about the prospects for this year. We know a lot more about the area now than we did some 14 months ago, as you know from the list of sites Betty worked out and sent you, and we hear of new locations every time we go out there. Also, we're looking forward to seeing you again.

Sincerely yours,

Bill

Wm. W. Winnie, Jr.
General Executive Coordinator

March 10, 1972

Dear Betty and Bill:

Sam got back from Mexico this week and there are some changes in our plans for April. Unfortunately Sam has another complication and will not be able to arrive in Guadalajara until about the 20th, but Bruce will certainly be there as planned on the 8th or 9th and I will be there around the 15th. Bruce is going to bring the instruments and Sam will bring the camera. We should finish up there, as far as Sam, Bruce and I are concerned, toward the end of April. Sorry about Sam changing the date but chances are that he would not stay around very long anyway. This will give us more time on the ground anyhow.

Also I talked about funds for the laboratory and at least some kind of contribution, I think I can dig up at least \$500. to help you some. I just must get authorization from the Expeditions Committee and I will write to them today.

All best wishes,

Froelich Rainey
Director

Mr. and Mrs. William Winnie
General Executive Coordinators
Society for Advanced Studies in Western
Mexico
Apartado postal 1-4035
Guadalajara, Jalisco, MEXICO

March 15, 1972

Dear Mr. Carpenter:

Enclosed is your Passport, Vaccination
Certificate and Mexican Tourist Card.

Angela hopes that everyone has a good
fishing trip.

Best wishes,

(Miss) Mimi Hulme
Secretary to Dr. Rainey

Mr. W. Sam Cappenter, III
1060 duPont Building
Wilmington, Delaware 19801

enc: United States Passport #A2186208

March 23, 1972

Dear Miss Priego:

Enclosed are the two additional applications
for Tourist Cards in Mexico, as well as a
return envelope. Thank you so much for
your help in issuing them.


Best wishes,

(Miss) Mimi Hulme
Secretary to Dr. Rainey

Miss Angela Priego
Consul of Mexico
12 South 12th Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
19107

encs: (U. S. Passport #J1151006), F. G. R.

Applications
for Dr. Rainey
Bruce Bevan

J.R. has
no ideas
said chair 

March 25, 1972

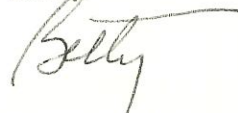
Dr. Froelich Rainey, Director
University Museum
33rd and Spruce Streets
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106

Dear Fro:

I've been invited to deliver a paper at the 70th International Congress of Americanists, meeting in Rome during the first week in September, and now I'm trying to dredge up a travel grant. So far, I've been given the names of Wenner-Gren, the American Philosophical Society, ACLS, and the National Endowment for the Humanities as possible sources of such grants. (An APS grant to me a couple of years ago categorized archaeology as one of the humanities, so we shall see.) If you know of any others, I'd appreciate it very much if you could find time to scribble the names on a post card and send it along.

See you soon -

Best,



Betty Bell

sociedad de estudios avanzados del occidente de méxico, a.c.

apartado postal 1-4035

guadalajara, jalisco

March 27, 1972

Dr. Froelich Rainey, Director
The University Museum
University of Pennsylvania
33rd and Spruce Streets
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19104

Dear Fro:

Many thanks for your letter of March 10. We have just received a later one from Bruce with a little more specific detail on dates, and everything sounds fine. While it may not be very elegant or completely equipped, there will be a set-up in the Center for Bruce to work on the aerial photographs and maps before he arrives, and I'm sure he'll find it adequate; and I hope to be able to shake loose a few days then to work on mapping too.

Anything the Expeditions Committee is able to put into the Center this year will be appreciated; naturally, we'll be looking forward to hearing about that.

I'll also confirm Bruce's arrival arrangements in a separate letter to him--and quite likely will take advantage of his offer to pick up a few small items somewhere along the way.

With best regards,

Bill

Wm. W. Winnie, Jr.
General Executive Coordinator

March 29, 1972

Dear Betty and Bill:

Just a note to say I got approval from the Expeditions Committee to contribute \$500.00 to your laboratory equipment and Bruce will be bringing that down with him: also funds for the expedition.

I still plan to be there on the 15th and Sam on the 21st.

All best wishes,

Froelich Rainey
Director

Mr. and Mrs. William Winnie
Society for Advanced Studies in
Western Mexico-
Apartado postal 1-4035
Guadalajara, Jalisco, MEXICO

Stony Brook

State University of New York
at Stony Brook
Stony Brook, New York 11790
Department of Anthropology

telephone: (516) 246-6745

September 28, 1972

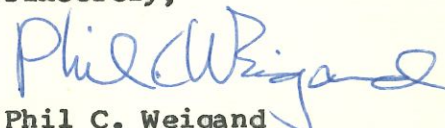
Dr. Froelich Rainey
University Museum
University of Pennsylvania
33rd & Spruce Streets
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19104

Dear Dr. Rainey:

Dr. Betty Bell has outlined to me over the years your joint project with the cesium magnetometer in the Etzatlán Valley.

I thought that perhaps you would like to look at a brief resume of my own work from this same area, although the enclosed article now is fairly dated, since we have had two field seasons since it was written. Regardless, I hope it is of interest to you.

Sincerely,



Phil C. Weigand
Chairman.

PCW:mw
Enc.

THE AHUALULCO SITE AND THE SHAFT TOMB
COMPLEX OF THE ETZATLAN AREA

by: Phil C. Weigand
Department of Anthropology
S.U.N.Y. at Stony Brook

In press:

Betty Bell, editor

La Arqueología del Occidente
de México, I. J. A. H.,
Guadalajara.

Presented to the Society for American
Archaeology Conferences in Norman,
May 1971.

ABSTRACT

Most attention to the archaeology of the Etzatlán area has been paid to the shaft tombs and the fine figurines which are associated with them. Intensive survey in the Ahualulco-Etzatlán-San Marcos valley of Jalisco now can give the shaft tomb tradition a further social perspective in settlement pattern and ecological studies. A classification of the Belated Formative-Early Classic period sites of the valley will be offered which analyzes them in terms of function within a hierarchy of settlements. The Ahualulco site, which appears to have been at the peak of the settlement hierarchy, will be discussed in terms of internal specialization and the function of tomb ceremonialism.

INTRODUCTION

With rare exceptions, such as those efforts of the late Stan Long (Long 1966, Long and Taylor 1966a, and Long and Taylor 1966b), the archaeological tradition of the Etzatlán, Ahualulco, and San Marcos area of Jalisco, and much of the rest of western Mexico for that matter, has been characterized by a very unstructured and highly speculative literature concerning the functions of the spectacular shaft and chambered tombs and the beautiful ceramic figurines found within them. This tradition, recently summarized by Taylor (1970), has stressed with near exclusiveness, only one time period of the area, that of the Belated Formative-Early Classic, or Proto-Classic, Period; but just as import-

antly for our understanding of this one time period, it has not been able to offer an anthropological context for these archaeological cultures. The pertinent literature, if at all relevant, is at best explorative in nature. The recent efforts of Bell (personal communication) with a cesium magnetometer obviously represent the valuable beginnings of organized and scientific explorations in the valley. It is my purpose in this paper to offer some other types of data, in particular settlement pattern and ecological, which differs in basic organization from the investigations of the 1960's and before. I hope that the analysis offered here, with its own fair share of speculation, will help define the functions of the tombs more thoroughly, and also broaden our perspectives for the entire zone's earliest complicated cultural periods.

The method for our work has been extensive use of aerial photographs, both professionally taken vertical stereo-pairs and mosaics (1) and color 35mm obliques, including infra-red, taken by ourselves. This aerial survey has been accompanied by an extensive ground survey, which, while stressing only certain parts of the valley, has located 348 aboriginal sites, of which 112 are unquestionably of this period. Preliminary maps that couple the ground observations with the aerial-photographs have been supplemented by controlled surface collections of the variety that Armillas has used recently in his survey of the Chalco-Xochimilco basin. In addition, due to the fantastic scale of pot-hunting in the valley, we have almost 4,000 photographs of

figurines; about one-half of which have some kind of provenience data. We also have scale drawings of 107 pot-hunted tombs. As mentioned, this area has been plagued by the worst, yet systematic, pot-hunting activity that I have ever witnessed. The discovery of the Frijolár tomb in the early 1950's set off a frenzy of tomb looting. Pot-hunting has become an important economic activity for hundreds of people. Some figurines have sold for as high as 5,000 pesos, though most bring only several hundred pesos. In fact, the potting of sites is continuing on such a scale and intensity that if an organized salvage archaeological effort is not soon put into the field, we will never have much more than a second hand glimpse into the culture history of this area. Also, enforcement of the national antiquities laws on a systematic basis would seem desirable. I have spoken with many pot-hunters and retailers of antiquities from the valley, and, totalling their estimates, it seems that between 8,000-10,000 figurines have been looted and sold. One man alone has handled over 1,000 figurines. In addition, many sites are being destroyed by construction activities such as barrow pits, urban expansion, etc.

SETTLEMENT TYPES AND FUNCTIONS

For the period and area in question, we are dealing with 5 basic types of sites. The Type 5 sites are the simplest and probably the most numerous, though their location has not been as systematic as the survey has been for other types of sites.

They are hunting stations and kill sites located in the high foothills and mountains in the pine-oak forests where there still are many deer, turkeys, squirrels, and other game. These sites have no visible architecture, no mounds nor tombs, and are characterized by obsidian scatters inclusive of the range from complete workshops to isolated point finds. The large numbers of these sites in our two highland control areas must reflect a relatively major reliance on natural fauna for food. In addition, obsidian scatters occur on the shores of the now nearly dried lakes of the valley (2). Small point finds, often associated with workshop scrap, indicated that hunting stations for the numerous waterfowl, probably emphasizing ducks, were also important. These lake-side hunting stations occur at some distance from the habitation sites and those with ceremonial architecture. The stations often occur in places where there used to be extensive stands of tules. While we yet have no direct evidence for fishing stations, fish must have been an important food source as well.

Type 4 sites (Fig. I and Plate I) are also very simple. They are located between and around Type 2 and 3 sites in the low foothills, the more constricted side valleys, and on the large and small potreros. Their location indicates a preference for areas where the lake shore, side valleys, foothills, and mountains are all easily accessible. Architecturally, Type 4 sites have a very small central mound, often more altar than mound size, with 3 to 6 outlying mounds in a semicircle around the central mound. These outlying mounds also are very small. The sites average between 40 to 60 meters in diameter. The basic communal settlement pattern for all the more complicated

sites, though, is here represented--a central mound with outlying mounds in a circle around it. While tombs have been located in Type 4 sites, they are often very shallow and the offerings are simple, 1 or 2 figurines, if any at all, with each burial. The figurines within each grave are most often of the same style. The amounts of plain and utilitarian pottery, plus obsidian scrap, indicates that the Type 4 sites probably represent the basic habitation units for all the more complicated sites which have elaborate ceremonial architecture. There are between 8 to 14 of these sites, using our two extreme examples, around each Type 2 and 3 center.

Type 3 (Fig. II and Plate II) and Type 2 (Fig. III) sites are possibly the same thing, set off only by slight differences in mound sizes and outlying mound complexity. After describing the types somewhat separately, we will then consider them together in their relationships to the Type 1 site. Type 3 sites have on central mound often several meters in preserved height and one complete circle of 8, but occasionally only 7, outlying mounds, although these are usually quite small. Fairly elaborate tombs, both in depth and internal complexity, and figurine offerings are commonplace. The sites average between 75 to 125 meters in diameter. Indications of habitation and workshop zones are present, though not enough to indicate that all the site was occupied in a day-to-day manner. The overall scarcity of utilitarian ceramics on all these sites may indicate two things: 1) some of these sites are chronologically much older than the others and therefore "pre-ceramic", except for the grave offerings, and 2) gourds fulfilled the important functions as utilitarian containers, as among the contemporary Huicholes (Weigand 1969).

It looks as though there was a core resident population which occupied part of the site, and the entire site became a ceremonial center only during specific times of the year. As mentioned, many of these features are shared by the Type 2 sites. Type 2 sites, though, have much larger central mounds, sometimes 3 or 4 meters in preserved height, and they have indications of a second circle of mound outliers. Most often, this second circle is not complete. The famous site of El Arenal (Corona Núñez 1955) is of this type. Very elaborate tombs and extremely elaborate figurine offerings are common. Figurine offerings average between 6 to 18 per burial for the complicated tombs, which are located both under the central mounds and under the larger outliers. Mixed figurine types are the rule, not the exception, for these burials. The mixed figurine types found within the tombs may indicate that the social organization of the period was characterized by bilateral lineages. The spread and mixing of art motifs commonly occur under such social circumstances (Weigand 1969, Deetz 1965). Figurine sets are common. The styles can be mixed but the composite effect is reminiscent of portrayal of specific activities or cult scenes. Groups of ball players, warriors, and pregnant women seem to be the most common sets found in the tombs of the valley. Simple burials, however, with the shallow tombs and 1 or 2 figurines that are usually of the same style, also occur and occur also in the areas of the site that have habitation and workshop debris. It is possible to conceptualize a ranking of burial practices with the elaborate tombs dug to receive important district lineage personages with their impressive

offerings. Perhaps 1 or 2 figurines (and other items as well) were offered from each component social group of the district. Unimportant lineage figures were probably buried either at the habitation sites or in the habitation zones of the ceremonial centers. The burial mounds imply ancestor oriented religious practices rather than dedication to high gods (3). Ancestor worship of the intensity for which we have indications at these sites usually implies some variety of strong and stratified lineal descent system.

Many of the tombs were decorated by painted murals as well as elaborate sets of figurines. We used infra-red film to photograph the clean walls of several pot-hunted tomb chambers and tunnels. From two series of exposures, we have some evidence that the tomb walls had been painted, presumably at the time of burial ceremony. The photographed paint traces are poorly preserved but design motifs are in evidence: four slanting but parallel lines, semi-circles, and zig-zags. In addition, we have seen an elaborately painted tunnel and series of chamber in good preservation and reminiscent of the design styles on early al fresco ceramic wares. Few pot-hunters have reported recognizable tomb murals and this is undoubtedly due to their excavation techniques. Highly controlled and careful methods will have to be used in the future to better understand this important new trait for the shaft-tomb complex.

The Type 2 and 3 sites are fairly regularly spaced over the landscape at the foot of the larger potreros and usually overlooking

the valley floor and the lake. They are at the juncture between two major ecological zones, but they seem to be strongly valley oriented. Remnants of problematical chinampa-like markers are often near-by, but these indications of swamp agriculture have not yet been dated. Our survey has produced 14 of these sites to date, though we are certain that others exist. For example, sewer excavations in the Villa de Etzatlán have produced indications that a Type 2 or 3 site has been covered over by the current town. Type 2 and 3 sites are also often located near valuable raw resource deposits. For example, the Etzatlán Éste site is located near an outcrop of very fine quartz crystals. These crystals are frequently found in tombs and, ethnographically, as among the Huicholes, they are important items for the shamans' singing trances as through them come the voices of the ancestors and gods. Another good example is the Teuchitlán site which is located very close to an extensive bed of obsidian. This distinctive type of obsidian was worked into large flakes and blades which were traded all over the valley (Spence and Weigand 1968). The Teuchitlán site has an enormous workshop zone as well as having been an important ceremonial center. Other items, such as turquoise, red obsidian, opaque grey obsidian, basalt suitable for metates, agates, opals, and the magic mushroom occur in a localized fashion throughout the valley. It is probable that each Type 2 and 3 site was exploiting and processing a rare resource to be distributed to the other sites, and, therefore, the entire region may represent a complicated symbiotic network of rare resources. In other words, the Type 2 and 3 districts were not only

each spread over the 6 major ecological zones of the valley (i.e. mountains, foothills, potreros, side-valleys, valley bottoms, and lake shores), but within each district there seems to be a unique rare resource present as well.

It is very possible that the Type 1 site (Fig. IV and Plate III), the largest, most elaborate and complex site of the entire valley, represented the redistributive agent for the rare resource network. As mentioned, only one such site exists in the immediate area and it is located near the town of Ahualulco. The Ahualulco site is characterized by closely spaced, but separate, mound circles each with its own large central mound. The four major mound groups are on an east-west axis and are about 120 meters apart (Plate IV - A.B.C. and D). The central mound group in this axis is by far the most complicated and its main mound is 9 meters high, 60 meters east-west, and 70 meters north-south. It is surrounded by 8 rather large mounds in its outlying circle and these mounds, where not plowed down, are often the size of the central mounds in Type 2 and 3 sites. This area of the site is 160 meters in diameter. The outlying mounds in the second mound circle are much smaller, though of about equal size of the first circle mounds of Type 2 and 3 sites. The western mound group in the axis also has a very high central mound, 4.5 meters high and 40 meters in diameter. In addition, this group has indications of a secondary circle of outlying mounds, and this area of the site is about 125 meters in diameter. In the eastern two groups, the central mounds have been badly plowed

down but they were originally smaller than those of the western groups. They too are surrounded by a first circle of outlying mounds but there are no indications for second circles. Smaller mound groups exist both due south (Plate IV - E) and due southeast (Plate IV - F) of the central mound group. In all, there is about one-half square mile of ceramic and architectural cover and nearly one and a half square miles of obsidian cover.

The Ahualulco site has a totally different type of ecological placement than all the other sites of the valley of all types. It is located on a large peninsular potrero which, except for one neck of land on the northwest, is surrounded by valley bottoms and lake remnants. The site is a considerable distance from the closest foothills and mountains. While potrero and bottom lands must have been rich agricultural zones, as they are today, the inhabitants of the site may have had no direct access to foothill and mountain produce. Also, this site has no near-by rare resource, including obsidian, and presumably would have had to trade for these items. Large obsidian workshops, however, are numerous at the site. The site also has enough habitation debris to indicate that a fairly large population must have been in residence. Fortunately, pot-hunting has not been as heavy here as at many Type 2 and 3 sites, though enough tombs have been looted to allow the following observations. The tombs in the large, central mounds are complex and deep, and they contained many figurines of very diverse styles. Some of the tombs of the first outlying circle of the largest mound are said by the pot-hunters to

have contained many figurines as well. The smaller secondary circle mounds and the tombs of the southern and southeastern mound groups contained far fewer figurines, often of only one style, and their tombs were much shallower and less complicated. Perhaps we can conceptualize three distinct and hieratically organized burial ceremonies occurring at the Aqualulco site, two of which we have already mentioned for other site types. In habitation areas, unimportant lineage figures for the resident population were buried simply and with only 1 or 2 figurines. In the smaller and outlying mounds of the major mound circles, important lineage persons from the Type 2 and 3 districts could have been buried, or at least partly represented, as some secondary, partial burials are turning up in the area in general. These burials, then, might have had figurines placed as offerings from each of the component households of their district. The major mounds possibly represent the burial mounds of the paramount lineages of the entire valley polity. Since figurine numbers in these tombs are not much larger than those found within the complex tombs of Type 2 and 3 sites, it is possible that 1 or 2 figurines were forthcoming from each district's ruler, rather than from households, at the death of a paramount ruler or an important member of his family. There is no evidence of any monumental residential architecture, at least for the living, at this site (nor at any other site of the period). In addition, all mounds seem to represent burial ceremonialism rather than having a temple orientation.

I believe, though, that the very regular occurrence of 8 mounds in the first circle of outliers at the Ahualulco site, and at Types 2 and 3, must say something about the size of the lineages at each center and possibly about their organization as well. Though I have mentioned some of these data before, I would now like to present it again from a different viewpoint. Very possibly, each mound in an outlying circle represents a household or extended family at the Type 2 and 3 sites, the 8 in the inner circle being the most important district families. The varying numbers of mounds within the secondary circles could represent less important social groups or ones that have been formed more recently within the districts. At the Ahualulco site, the first mound circles around the 9 meter high mound may represent the 8 most important lineages at the peak of the social pyramid, with the two east and the west mound groups representing their cadet lines. The secondary circles might represent less important lineage personnel from either the districts or those resident at the site on a full-time basis. This, of course, is speculative, but I believe it to be a possible line of investigation that very detailed stylistic analysis could prove, disprove, or modify. It can also help explain how diverse styles of figurines occur with regularity within one tomb chamber, though re-use of these chambers, for which there is ample evidence, obviously complicates the picture. To support the proposition that figurines are flowing up the hieratic social network, from the localities of their manufacture to the

elaborate ceremonial centers, are the cases where we have examined nearly identical pieces, almost certainly by the same artisan, from 2 sites of different types. The best example is from the San Juanito area and involves a Type 4 and Type 2 site.

Other unique features of the Ahualulco site which deserve mention are a rock altar which is intensively covered over by a single, horseshoe shaped motif (4), several areas of terracing on the potrero edge, and a small zone of the site which has yielded a few sherds of Teotihuacan affinities. To date, no other Teotihuacan sherds have been found at Type 2,3, or 4 sites.

We also believe that we have evidence for prehistoric pot-hunting activities. The evidence comes from one tomb which we watched being potted and from another which the excavator reconstructed for us. The tomb we watched is in the foothills near San Juanito. The pot-hunter entered the tombs to find the skeletal materials in complete disarray and no figurines present. One obsidian hoe-like tool was found in the tunnel of this empty tomb. The tomb's entrance had been buried by nearly a meter of sheet erosion which showed no signs of disturbance. The tomb was obviously entered during the aboriginal period and I believe that pre-historic pot-hunting must be added to the list of mechanisms by which figurines of different styles and time periods may occur in the same tomb.

CHRONOLOGY

I would like to offer a few considerations for the chronology of the Belated Formative-Early Classic sites in the valley in general (Fig. V). Long and Taylor (1966b) have published C14 dates for several tombs in the area and these will serve as the rough framework for the following discussion. I believe that the architectural and settlement pattern data can tell us as much about the valley's chronology at this point in the area's archaeology as the confusing and apparently co-eval, regionally based figurine styles. The valley at first was probably not integrated into the polity that we see represented by the Type 1, Ahualulco site. Rather, there existed a number of independent and equal prestige ceremonial cult centers, no larger than Type 2 or 3 sites, throughout the valley. It is likely that these sites had no heavy concentrations of populations. Judging from the earliest C14 dates from San Sebastián, this period of independent districts was underway during the second century B.C., though its beginning dates are still unknown. However, around 150 or 200 A.D., a major change took place which may be tied to the appearance, slightly later, of Teotihuacan ceramics, especially the Teotihuacan II variety of thin orange (5). The change was basic and represents the integration of the entire valley into a series of dependent districts with a centralized, political and ceremonial capital at Ahualulco. Possibly, the political centralization represents the efforts to integrate the area's rare resources into an organized redistributive cycle which could also function

within the context of long distance, extra-valley trade (Fig. VI). There is evidence for more population concentration during this period, especially at the Ahualulco site. The hieratically organized period of the area I would like to call the Ahualulco Phase (ca. 200 A.D. to 350 A.D.), the former independent district phase after the area's type site, El Arenal (? B.C. to 200 A.D.). The Ahualulco Phase seems to have been relatively short lived, as around 350 A.D. the area appears to be directly incorporated within the Teotihuacan sphere. At about this date, the deep, complex chambered tombs no longer were being dug, though the simpler ones continued to be excavated till the Spanish conquest. Apparently, there was an expansion of state-like Teotihuacan organizations into the valley in a similar manner and at a similar time period in which the Chalchihuites zone of Zacatecas was colonized (Kelly and Abbott 1966, Weigand 1968). This colonization, or at least heavy influence, ended the Ahualulco Phase. Settlement patterns were radically reorganized around the plaza-temple mound configuration. This latter phase, the Oconahua, was apparently stable throughout the rest of the Classic Period. Perhaps the area was integrated into the Classic Teotihuacan sphere for similar reasons as those for which the Teotihuacan organizations were exploiting the Chalchihuites zone, i.e. because of the presence of rare resources such as turquoise, obsidian of various colors and high quality, opals, agates, quartz crystals, and the magic mushroom (6), though there is no indication of mining on the same scale as in the Chalchihuites area.

SUMMARY

The Ahualulco site, with all its complex features, its large size, and its exotic items, undoubtedly represents the highest prestige center and capital of a hierarchy of sites. Types 2 and 3 probably represent the tributary districts included within this polity, though there are indications that each of these districts was independent before the Ahualulco site expanded. Type 4 sites represent the household or extended family aspects of each district, and the Type 5 sites represent specialized economic activities, especially hunting, within each district's boundaries and very probably outside of them as well.

I believe, as do many of the residents of the valley, that the Ahualulco site in particular deserves protection. The best way to protect the site from further damage by plowing and pot-hunting would be to turn it into an archaeological park. This would also serve an educational purpose as it would expose larger segments of the population and professionals to this unique and spectacular monument of Jalisco's heritage. In addition, tourist opportunities could soon follow. I would like to thank in particular two Etzatlán residents, Alfredo Ramos Romero and Hilario Gonzales, for their invaluable aid over the years, to J. Charles Kelley of Southern Illinois University Museum, and to the Meso-American Co-operative Research Program also of the S.I.U. Museum. Finally, I would like to thank the I.N.A.H. for their co-operation in 1968-1969.

FOOTNOTES

- 1). Stereo pairs and mosaics were prepared by the Compañia Mexicana Aerofoto, S.A.
- 2). The drainage of these lakes began with small Spanish projects, but the late 19th and 20th century irrigation works have completed the process. For example, the Laguna de Magdalena, formerly the valley's largest lake, covered 9,000 hectares in 1900 but now covers only 2,000.
- 3). Elements of ancestor worship in the form of /širiki/ ceremonies are still very important among the remnant Indian populations of Jalisco and Nayarit, such as the Huicholes.
- 4). The same motif among the Huicholes represents female genitalia.
- 5). These thin orange sherds were identified by Pedro Armillas.
- 6). The magic mushroom now has a much more restricted distribution in the valley than it did before the lake was drained and the humidity levels were altered. However, informants describe its intensive use at the turn of the century and we have located several individuals that still use the drug. There are some indications in the ceramic figurines that the mushroom was used during the El Arenal and Ahualulco Phases.

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LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS:

Plate I. Air Photo of a Type 4 site. A: central mound, B: first circle mound, C. hill, D: potrero.

Plate II. Air photo of Type 3 site. A: central mound, B: first circle mound, C: potrero, D: shore, E: lake, F: foothills, G: mountains

Plate III. Overview of Ahualulco mound groups. Highest mound is of the Central Mound Group.

Plate IV. Air photo of Ahualulco Type 1 site. A: central mound group, B: western mound group, C and D: eastern mound group, E: terraces, F: altar, G: barrow pits, H: area of possible canalization, I: lake, J: shore, K: potrero

FIGURE LIST:

Fig. I---Type 4

II---Type 3

III---Type 2

Figures 1 through 3 are on one page entitled: SCHEMATIC PLANS FOR TYPES OF SETTLEMENT IN AHUALULCO, ETZATLAN, SAN MARCOS VALLEY, JALISCO

Fig. IV---Type 1. SKETCH MAP OF AHUALULCO SITE.

Fig. V.---Suggested Chronology of the Ahualulco Area

Fig. VI.--SCHEMATIC PLAN FOR TYPES OF SETTLEMENTS AND DISTRICTS DURING AHUALULCO PHAZE.

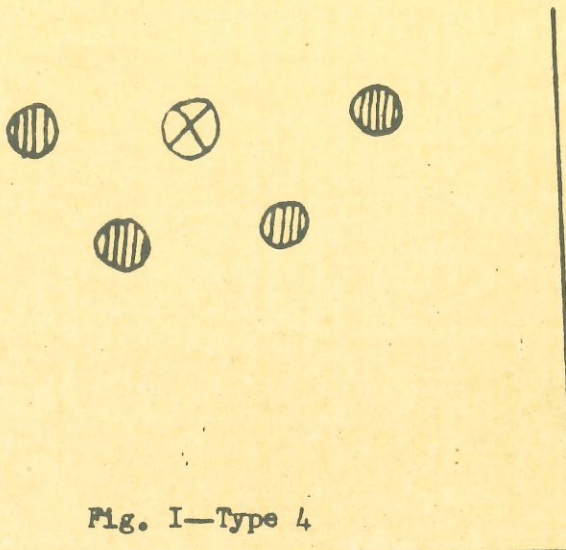


Fig. I—Type 4

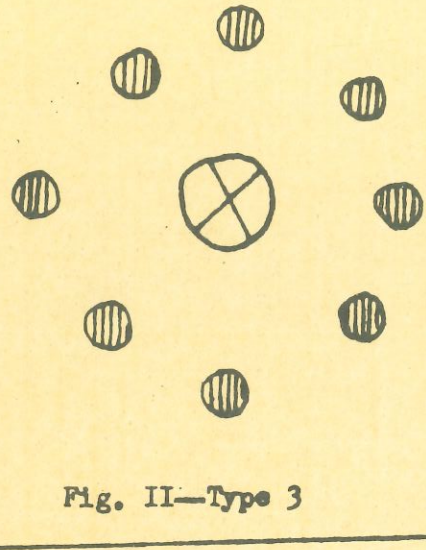


Fig. II—Type 3

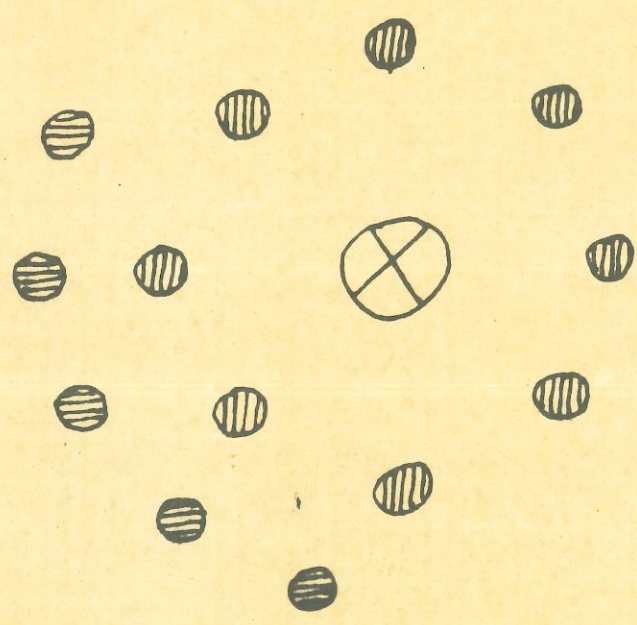


Fig. III—Type 2

SCHEMATIC PLANS FOR TYPES OF
SETTLEMENTS IN AHUALULCO;
ETZATLAN, SAN MARCOS VALLEY,
JALISCO.

KEY:




-  -Central Mound
-  -First Circle Mound
-  -Second Circle Mound

Fig. IV—Type 1. SKETCH MAP OF AHUALULCO SITE.

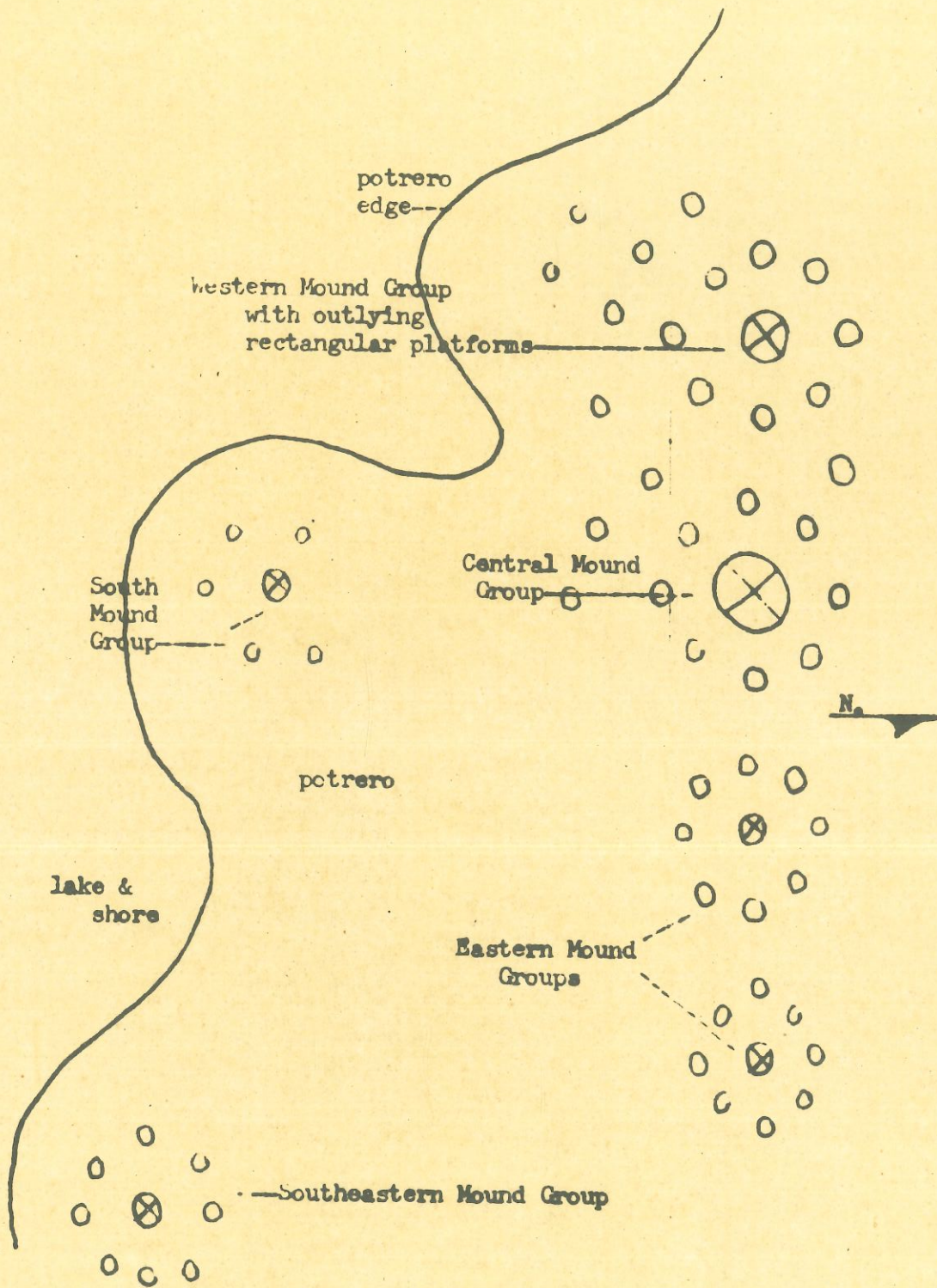
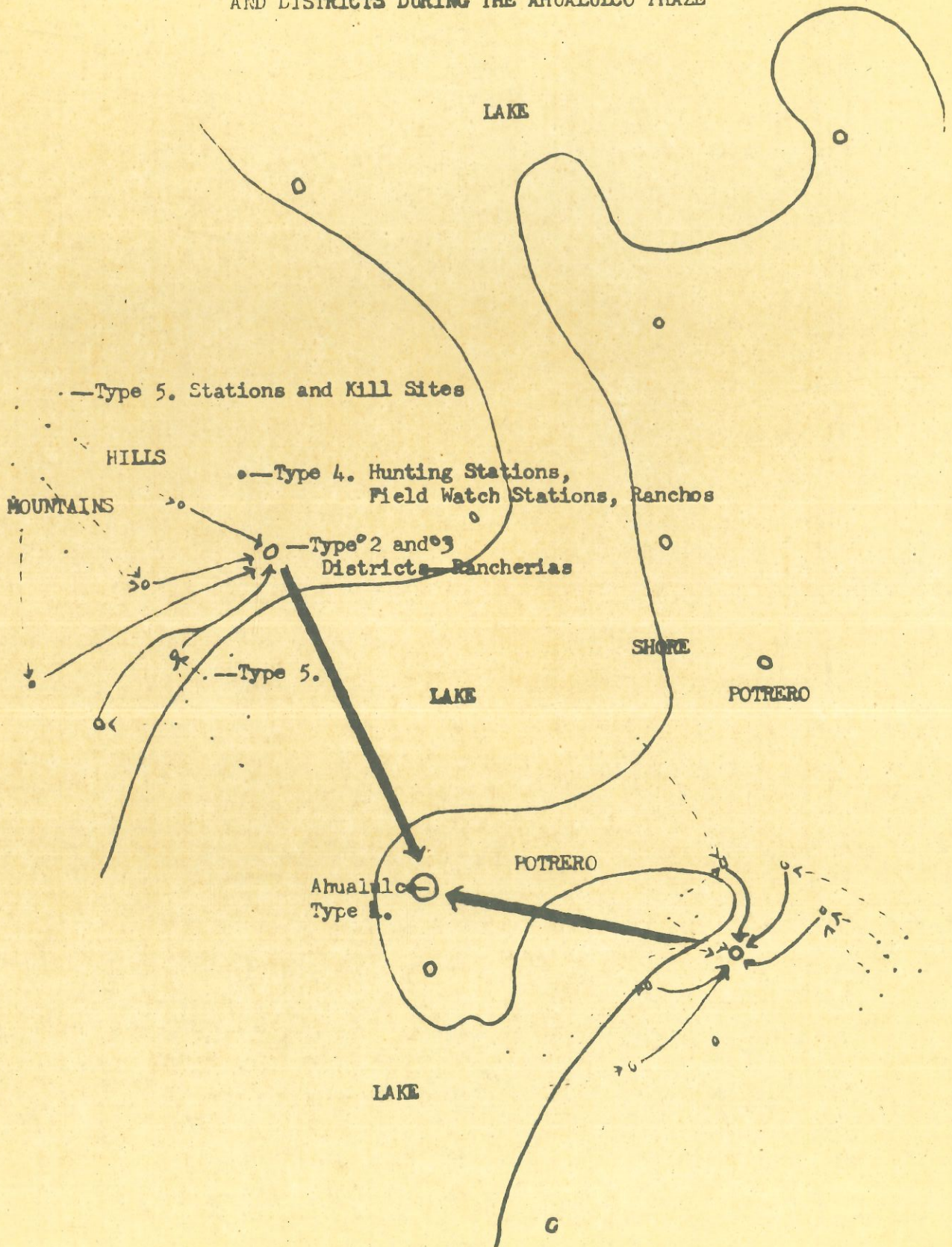


Figure V

SUGGESTED CHRONOLOGY FOR THE AHUALULCO AREA

PHASE NAME	BEGINNING DATES	ENDING DATES
Etzatlán Phase	1,200 A.D.	Conquest
Huistla Phase	800 A.D.	1,200 A.D.
Oconahua Phase (Classic)	350-400 A.D.	900 A.D.
Ahualulco Phase (Late Formative- Early Classic)	150-200 A.D.	350-400 A.D.
El Arenal Phase (Early and Middle Formative)	1,000 B.C.??	150-200 A.D.

Fig. VI. SCHEMATIC PLAN FOR TYPES OF SETTLEMENTS AND DISTRICTS DURING THE AHUALULCO PHAZE



October 4, 1972

Dear Mr. Weigand:

Many thanks for your paper on the Etzatlán Area Valley which I naturally found extremely interesting after my brief introduction to that area with Betty Bell. As you probably know from Betty, the Cesium Magnetometer simply does not work at that site where we tried it because there is too much volcanic rock about which gives us a very noisy magnetic background. We also tried some aerial photography in the same area without any results as far as tombs are concerned. Nevertheless, I have gotten so interested in this problem that I would like to go ahead with Betty to see if we can't find some way of locating the tombs that are not looted. You probably know that I have been very much involved with the UNESCO Convention with the looting of sites and this is one clear case where anything we can do to preserve something of the area is worth the effort. Perhaps there is some way we could hook up with what you are doing in the area. As you know, my own interests are essentially the techniques but also the growing extent of trying to head off or salvage something from this current archaeological looting. I have no real experience in the Mexican field except for the experiment with the Cesium Magnetometer we carried out at San Lorenzo in the Olmec country with Mike Coe. You may have seen his recent article in the last issue of AMERICAN SCIENTIST which describes the real success we had there.

All best wishes,

Froelich Rainey
Director

Mr. Phil C. Weigand
Chairman, Department of Anthropology
State University of New York
at Stony Brook
Stony Brook, New York 11790

October 4, 1972

Dear Betty:

I just have a very interesting paper from Phil Weigand of the State University of New York at Stony Brook on his survey of the Etzatlan Area. Apparently you have talked to him about your studies there and he thought I would be interested. I don't know anything about him but wonder if you have been working with him in the area and if there is any way we could link up or if you think it is of any advantage.

In any case, in spite of the failure of the Cesium Magnetometer, I am still interested in finding those damn tombs and if you have any ideas, Barkas is willin'. Let me know how you make out and what your plans are.

All the best,

Froelich Rainey
Director

Dr. Betty Bell
Apartado 84
Ajijic, Jalisco, MEXICO

sociedad de estudios avanzados del occidente de méxico, a.c.

apartado postal 1-4035

guadalajara, jalisco

Carretera Oriente, Km. 54½
Ajijic, Jalisco, MEXICO

October 14, 1972

Dr. Froelich Rainey, Director
The University Museum
University of Pennsylvania
33rd & Spruce Streets
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Fro:

On several occasions in the past, I have let fairly urgent matters drag for a week or more without any communication because the need was so immediate that it should be handled by telephone--and the calls didn't get through. So I am writing you now after only a couple of unsuccessful attempts on the telephone. Three points need attention, and I'll take them in turn before giving you news of a more general nature. They are: (1) Money; (2) Potential embarrassment due to lack of reproducible drawings from the 1972 survey; and (3) The Magdalena Basin original aerial photographs, which Bruce seems to have taken back to Philadelphia with him.

Have you ever sent a check for the balance of direct costs on the 1972 instrument survey? If so, it never arrived, and that has been a very large contribution to a situation that could conceivably lead to a hard-and-fast rule by the Society's Executive Council against deficit financing for any but first-year activities from new institutional sponsors. In other words, I have been remiss in letting an item of nearly US\$1,000 slide along for months after the close of the project, and the unexpectedly-early set of expenses for officially inaugurating the new museum here has gone straight through the bottom of the cash balances and well into that thousand dollars. Incidentally, we turned up a few more items when we brought the books up to the August 31 end of our accounting year--the final total outstanding is \$12,356.11 Mx. Cy. = US\$988.49. I will greatly appreciate it if you can get a telegraphic transfer into my personal account 21-24576 with the United Bank of Fort Collins, Fort Collins Colorado (with telegraphic confirmation to me here, please) in time for me to use it when we draw our payroll cash here just before the bank closes at 3:00 P.M. EDT on Friday, October 30. A final statement is enclosed in case you need it.

That first item, so far at any rate, is embarrassing primarily to me for not having pressed before. The second already is out of our hands, since I was asked point-blank the last time I was in I.N.A.H. in Mexico City why no written report had yet come in on the 1972 West Mexican Instrument Survey. Since Betty has kept me well-informed, I had no alternative but to report that it is complete and ready to send except for the reproducible maps which are to be supplied by the University Museum. It is extremely important to get such reports in within a reasonable time and, since I have been asked, we'll have to go ahead and send Betty's part with an explanatory letter if the maps don't come soon, just to make sure she does not get into trouble for non-compliance.

Happily, the third item is not yet of such urgency--if only because our brand-new I.N.A.H. delegation in Guadalajara is made up of young archaeologists who have not yet discovered that the Sociedad should have the

sociedad de estudios avanzados del occidente de México, a.c.

apartado postal 1-4035

guadalajara, jalisco

aerial photographs purchased for the 1972 instrument survey on file here. They will in due course, however--and, on top of that, we need them internally for use in preparing our own recommendations on site selection for 1973 cooperative projects with I.N.A.H.

I hope you will give these problems your immediate attention; if you cannot get the deposit on the way in time for the Oct. 20 payroll, there is another on October 27 which will have to be met before the check for an outstanding 1972/73 institutional contribution of US\$3,000 from another U.S. university can be processed and issued about November 1.

Now, for the brighter side.

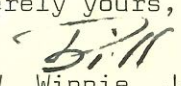
This Society, in collaboration with the Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia and the Government of the State of Jalisco, formally inaugurated on October 9 the very first Local Museum in the new nation-wide system of regional, local, and school museums now being established under the new archaeological law. From response to date, we anticipate no problem in fully recovering the outlay involved over the course of the next 3-4 months through private donations alone--and there probably will be additional official support that will free some of the private donations for operating costs.

In addition, shooting will start on Monday, barring unforeseen electrical problems in the Jalisco Congressional Archive, on a major microfilm project which will preserve and make more accessible a set of selected documentary materials on the administrative history of Jalisco from 1824 to 1872, housed in the public archives of Guadalajara. This is not as routine as it may sound to a non-historian--it represents months of selection of materials, a long but fruitless effort to obtain a suitable microfilm machine in Mexico, and finally leasing-with-option, and temporarily importing, a machine we located in Houston. The last of these items occurred during the rush of preparing the museum for inauguration--and, apparently, it went through well over the US\$500 of Society funds we had granted to this project from the (Albany) SUNY institutional contribution of US\$3000 (still our standard) to its general fund. Shortly, you'll be getting a solicitation for contributions to enable us to keep the machine here permanently and, if there is any surplus, to photograph additional deteriorating archival materials.

Your own institutional contribution for setting up the archaeological lab was used for the beginning of the protective system (bars on the windows, etc., as you already know) and part of the plumbing installations that have gone in during the last 2-3 months. We are especially grateful for this support, since it brought the lab up to such a point that it could be used effectively in working on Kelley's materials and will be quite adequate for the needs up to the end of this calendar year of both the El Grillo project and opening, about December 18, of the Museum's first full-scale exhibit. Again, many thanks.

I do not yet know when I'll pass through Philadelphia on my fall tour of the U.S., but I am looking forward to seeing you and others at the University of Pennsylvania then; my best guess at the moment is early-to-mid November. Meanwhile, Betty joins me in sending you our best regards.

Sincerely yours,


Dr. Wm. W. Winnie, Jr.
General Executive Coordinator

memorandum



sociedad de estudios avanzados
del occidente de México, a.c.

Carretera Oriente, Km. 54½
Tel. 77 Ajijic, Jalisco

aptdo. 1-4035 guadalajara, jalisco

1 9 7 2 W E S T M E X I C A N I N S T R U M E N T S U R V E Y

FINANCIAL REPORT THROUGH AUGUST 31, 1972
(Mexican currency--unless otherwise indicated)

Expenditures

Personnel: non-professional temporary and occasional workers (laborers).....	\$ 1,300.00	13 May 1,300.00
Communications: telephone, telegraph, and postage.....	1,013.35	959.95
Local transportation, including trans- portation in field.....	7,357.31	6,909.76
Copying services.....	700.35	610.68
Photographic supplies and services.....	399.95	340.55
Maps, aerial photographs, etc.....	2,343.40	2,170.00
Miscellaneous field supplies.....	330.00	348.50
Travel (including field): Lodging.....	730.00	} 3,151.20
Travel (including foeld): Food.....	2,044.25	
Travel (including field): Local transportation, including fares during Mexico City trips...	162.00	
Travel (including field): Miscellaneous.....	131.30	

Receipts

University Museum, University of Pennsylvania.....	\$ 3,747.00	
Personal contribution, Robert Koll (car rental, Feb. 13).....	408.80	
PAID TO BETTY BELL (14 APR) PAID TO WINNIE'S HANDYMAN AS DIRECTED BY BILL WINNIE (24 APR)	850.00	
RECEIVABLE FROM UNIVERSITY MUSEUM	100.00	
US\$988.49 at \$12.50 pesos per dollar.....	12,356.11	
\$ 912.48	11,406.11	
<hr/>	<hr/>	
T O M T A L S.....	\$ 16,511.81	\$ 16,511.81
	16,511.91	16,511.91

PENCILLED CORRECTIONS BY BWO, 24 OCT 72

LIC. OCTAVIO MORENO TOSCANO
INFRATUR
ISABEL LA CATOLICA No. 24-4°
MEXICO 1, D. F.

File

México, D. F., January 18th., 1973

Dear Sam:

I received your letter from December 21st. 1972. At that time, was difficult to clarify anything about your request to the I.N.A.H., as the Christmas holidays, interrupted much of the Governmental work.

As soon as it was possible, I had meetings with the under-secretary of Cultural Affairs, Dr. Gonzalo Aguirre Beltrán and with Dr. Guillermo Bonfil, Director of the I.N.A.H.

At this time, the I.N.A.H., has initiated exploration work in Cobá, as they received money from the Ministry of Hacienda to work in several sites in Quintana Roo.

They are open, however, to discuss again with the University of Pennsylvania a form of cooperation. Although, it would be within the plans they have already done for the area.

They are still studying your proposal, at the I.N.A.H., and it's possible taht very soon the give answers to your last letter.

In case you and Doctor Coe decide to come in late January, we could meet with Doctor Bonfil, so he'll explain you personally how are the plans for Cobá within the I.N.A.H.

Sincerely,



*cc: Bill Col
1/26/73*

MR. W. S. CARPENTER
CHAIRMAN
MUSEUM EXPEDITION COMITEE
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA
THIRTY-THIRD AND SPRUCE STREETS
PHILADELPHIA, PA. 19104
ESTADOS UNIDOS DE NORTEAMERICA

TO: Froelich Rainey, Director

FROM: Bob Sharer

DATE: February 28, 1973

Bill and I have talked over your request for information concerning recent research in Mesoamerica. Neither of us is aware of any recent finds in the "spectacular" class. I have listed below a few of the on-going digs in the area together with a brief review of their findings:

1. Chalcatzingo (Mexico): Excavations at this famous site of highland "Olmec" reliefs by David C. Grove (U of Illinois) have produced an extensive Middle Preclassic burial area and associated stone structures. Radiocarbon dates for these features date from 1140 to 530 B.C. (11 dates).

2. Cozumel (Mexico): Excavations by the Peabody Museum (Sabloff & Rathje) on this island off the east coast of Yucatan have produced evidence of sizable Precolumbian occupation, including a "city" and a series of religious "shrines". The work appears to be oriented towards testing a specific hypothesis: that Cozumel was a Postclassic "Port of Trade" and as such had "a fluidity of political orientation and cultural norms that enabled (it) to adapt readily to changes in political and economic realities" (quoted from Rathje & Sabloff in the Abstracts of the 1972 SAA meetings).

3. Salama Valley (Guatemala). My own research in the northern Maya highlands in 1972 revealed evidence of what appears to be the earliest occupation yet discovered in the highlands proper (Early Preclassic ca. 1400-900 B.C.). Further evidence has been gathered that refutes the long-standing assumption that the central highland and lowland Maya areas were isolated from each other during the Preclassic era, and suggests that precocious developments (such as calendrics and writing) in the highlands were transmitted directly to the lowlands.

April 6, 1973

Dear Betty:

I have yours of March 25th. You had me wondering what had happened to you and Bill in all these months. Of course I am still interested in finding one of those tombs not looted and would be glad to get some sort of proposal from you regarding University Museum participation in an continued search. I don't know just what we can do at this point since the instruments obviously are of no use but I still would like to have a hand in finding one of those things and maybe we could work out some sort of cooperation.

I gather, however, that it is getting very tough for foreigners to work in Mexico these days and ~~this~~ I wonder how you can work it out with the powers that be in the Guatemalan and Mexican governments. I am most curious about this also. In any case, all the best to you and Bill and I ~~hope to~~ hope to hear from you.

Sincerely,

Froelich Rainey
Director

Mrs. Betty Bell
Colon 36
Ajijic, Jalisco,
MEXICO

March 25, 1973

Dr. Froelich Rainey, Director
The University Museum
33rd and Spruce Streets
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19104

Dear Fro:

I haven't vanished from the face of the earth, though it have appear that I have. From mid-September until nearly the end of the year I was occupied rather more than full time with setting up and opening a new museum here, and after the usual flood of Christmas refugees from cold climates had ebbed, I was sick for several weeks. A dreary record.

The museum is the Museo Local de Antropología, which is located in the main building of the Escuela Regional de Artesanías in Ajijic. It's the first of its kind in Mexico, under the government's new plan to establish local museums in all parts of the country. We got the nod for the first one because the Sociedad was willing to accept responsibility for launching it - and also, here I sat just yearning to be a curator. The building was dedicated in early October by a gaggle of state and Federal officials (including Dr. Bonfil, the Director of INAH), with a few lonely cases in the lobby, and because they wanted the first big exhibition open before the holiday season, the next ten weeks were flaming chaos. We all survived, but barely. I put together a handsome exhibition drawn from many sources including the Museo Nacional, and I'll enclose a folder about it. The catch is that these Museos Locales are supposed to be established and supported locally, because the government doesn't have funds for such a broad program, which means in effect that Bill and I personally and the Sociedad underwrote it. We've launched a fund-raising campaign which is starting to return some money, and we've got our fingers crossed.

Of course, all this meant that I couldn't get loose to do the field reconnaissance that I wanted to do, and I've tried many times to write to you but instead usually sank into a stupor when I was through work. I would still like to go ahead with the shaft-tomb search, along the lines that we discussed - find a likely site, not yet too badly looted, and sit down and excavate it. After two seasons of declining hopes for the instruments, I think this is the only feasible approach, and I'd still like very much to find an unlooted tomb - both for its undeniable scientific value, and also to do the pot-hunters in the eye.

Now that I'm finally unchained from the museum, I can get another reconnaissance permit and go out and do the necessary poking around to locate the kind of site I have in mind, or at least I hope that I can locate one. The unanswered question at the moment is the now firm requirement that American archaeologists who work in Mexico have a Mexican collaborator. I'm going to ask if this also applies to small, limited projects involving only one archaeologist plus a few Mexican laborers for a period of only a few weeks. INAH is now preparing a new set of guidelines for permits, so I should be able to get an answer soon. For that matter, I'm a borderline case - technically an "American archaeologist," but not in the sense that INAH usually means by that term.

If I do have to have a collaborator, I think one may be available in Guadalajara. INAH has opened a Regional Center there, which is in charge of a very young and inexperienced archaeologist, and because they would like him to get more experience, they might make him available as a kind of commuting collaborator. The other question is how much a collaborator is supposed to cost the project he's attached to. If he is already on salary from INAH, then presumably only his travel and subsistence would have to be paid. The boy in Guadalajara already has an official car and presumably he wouldn't be in the field all the time, so he wouldn't be costly, but I would rather avoid the problem right now if I can. However, the one thing which might make it advisable not to try too hard to get out from under is the possibility of really finding an unlooted tomb. This would be so spectacular that for strategic, policy, and nationalistic reasons I'd have to bring in a Mexican archaeologist anyhow.

If you haven't completely lost patience and given up altogether, I'd appreciate hearing from you when you have a chance to write. It's now too late to do anything this spring, but October or early November - when the rains are over but the weather is still warm - would be a good time for field work. (It might also be a good time to make resistivity tests, but I doubt that they would show anything, because the fill in the shafts is almost identical to the surrounding soil.) If you are still disposed to go ahead, I can apply for another reconnaissance permit and go out again to the Magdalena Lake Basin, and other parts still unknown.

I continue to want very much to find an unlooted shaft tomb, and most especially in the face of the great blast of publicity about the antiquities racket. (I noticed that the University Museum got a favorable mention in the recent article in Time.) The whole thing is sickening, but sometimes I wonder if all this publicity doesn't have a negative effect in the sense that it makes collectors even more convinced that they are holy martyrs to the benefit of mankind, who are being unjustly persecuted. An unlooted shaft tomb would be a great coup and I think the Mexican authorities would publicize it far and wide, to everyone's very great satisfaction.

Anyhow, when you get a moment to write, let me know what you think about it all, and I'll let you know what answer I get to my question about a collaborator.

Best,



Betty Bell

Colón 36
Ajijic, Jalisco, Mexico



April 28, 1973

These letters are being individually typed by our MT/ST; so is this note.

Please do not be offended by the mass-production; the intent here is NOT to write you an individual letter (that will come later), but to supply you with possible ammunition if you would like to have such for use in trying to obtain financial support for the Center from your institution.

Bill

sociedad de estudios avanzados del occidente de méxico, a.c.

km. 54½ carretera oriente

teléfono 82

ajijic, jalisco

April 28, 1973

Dr. Froelich Rainey, Director
The University Museum
University of Pennsylvania
33rd and Spruce Streets
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

pilo

Dear Fro:

I am sending you herewith a recent editorial from El Informador, one of the major Guadalajara newspapers, which might be of use to you in explaining to your administration one of the ways in which our West Mexican Center for Advanced Study can be useful to your university.

As you can see, this editorial complains of the centralization which is characteristic specifically of the Ministry of Education (of which the National Institute of Anthropology and History is a dependency), and the need for people working in the Federal school system to travel to Mexico City to treat even minor details if anything is to get done on them at all. This situation is not unique to the Ministry of Education; neither is it unique to the school system within that Ministry.

The establishment of I.N.A.H.'s own system of regional centers might have done something to help solve this problem --but all indications that we have had from actual experiences to date are to the contrary. I hope this changes as the Guadalajara regional center of I.N.A.H. develops, for a considerable saving would be involved if we could handle most things here; but so far their people have no authority on the points which are of greatest importance to foreign anthropologists who wish to work in Mexico and, indeed, seem to be less completely informed than some of the foreigners are about how such things are handled within their own Institute in Mexico City.

This seems an opportune moment, too, to mention that the Fulbright grant in support of my work in the Faculty of Economics of the University of Guadalajara definitely will come to an end this summer. Not only the time that Betty and I have put into the Sociedad's activities, but a large part of the money expenses too have been coming from that grant during these last three years --and the time has arrived at which substantial support will have to come from other quarters if our West Mexican Center for Advanced Study is to survive. I hope your administration will make every effort to make a really substantial cash contribution to support of this Society in 1973/74.

Sincerely yours,

Bill

Wm. W. Winnie, Jr.
General Executive Coordinator

EL INFORMADOR

EDITORIAL

Regionalización Administrativa

Periódicamente funcionarios de distintas Secretarías gustan de hacer declaraciones en los tonos más diversos, pero generalmente altisonantes y dramáticos, en torno a los múltiples problemas, fundamentalmente administrativos y técnicos producto de ese centralismo excesivo y aplastante que padece México; y se vuelve una y otra vez a insistir en medidas drásticas para disminuir en lo posible ese centralismo y vigorizar más la regionalización administrativa y burocrática.

Y ciertamente que ya desde un simple punto de vista burocrático-administrativo, cada día que pasa vuélvese imperativo aplicar verdaderas e inmediatas medidas de descentralización.

Muy recientemente, el problema se planteó una vez más con las declaraciones hechas por un alto funcionario de la Secretaría de Educación Pública, con un doble enfoque: el cuatioso gasto anual que se requiere para pago de sueldos de maestros y personal burocrático, técnico, administrativo y de servicio, que consume mucho más de la mitad del presupuesto anual asignado a dicha Secretaría, por lo demás el más alto de todos los presupuestos federales; y en otro plano, el problema del centralismo administrativo en la educación, causante de uno y mil problemas y penalidades para maestros y trabajadores de la Secretaría de Educación en provincia que necesitan realizar algún trámite burocrático que en la mayoría de los casos solamente puede hacerse personal y directamente en la ciudad de México, con los gastos económicos, pérdidas de tiempo y demás que estos traslados representan para maestros y trabajadores de la educación. Y todo ello debido única y exclusivamente al sistema de rígido y absorbente centralismo que viene siendo un muy palpitable dolor de cabeza para los propios organismos e instituciones federales que lo han propiciado y mantenido.

El mismo alto funcionario de la SEP que hizo tales declaraciones a la prensa nacional, hubo de reconocer que el 62.7 del presupuesto total de esta Secretaría, se gasta en pago de sueldos a personal docente, administrativo, técnico y de servicio, y por lo mismo, para obra educativa nueva no resta a la SEP sino mucho menos de la mitad de su presupuesto; cosa por la cual, según lo expresado por el funcionario en cuestión, no es de extrañar que "muchas de las escuelas del país carezcan hasta de lo más indispensable".

Sin embargo, este problema, de por sí tan

importante y directamente emparentado con el centralismo, debe ser motivo de comentario aparte y especial, si bien de implantarse como en principio se ha prometido un sistema parcial de regionalización, en este caso concreto de la educación pública nacional, mucho verdaderamente se ganaría para hacer más fructífero y rendidor el presupuesto oficial para educación.

Y aquí puede estar el centro mismo del problema: lograr o no lograr la "regionalización" administrativa y burocrática de la educación pública; y se habla de que habrá de implantarse en su primera etapa en los Estados de Querétaro, Hidalgo, Guanajuato y San Luis Potosí, y "si se obtienen buenos resultados, la reforma descentralizadora abarcará todo el país".

Esta regionalización administrativa de la SEP es tanto más importante y urgente, por cuanto se considera que del aproximadamente un cuarto de millón de mexicanos entre maestros y personal administrativo y de servicio que laboran dentro de la SEP, más de ciento sesenta mil viven y trabajan en la provincia, y para hacer el trámite burocrático más insignificante, tienen que trasladarse a las oficinas de la ciudad de México, gastando con ello tiempo y dinero, pues si se desea hacer cualquier trámite a distancia, simple y llanamente no se logrará o, en el mejor de los casos, después de mucho tiempo.

Todo lo anterior resulta claro y evidente; lo mismo que la necesidad de regionalizar los sistemas administrativos de la educación pública; pero lo que ya no está muy a la vista ni mucho menos, es el cómo, el qué y el cuándo de esta descentralización; y surgen numerosos interrogantes que hasta el momento parece ser que no han sido contestados: ¿Hasta qué punto será posible aplicar la regionalización administrativa de la educación? ¿Quién y quiénes serán las autoridades y las instituciones u organismos que recibirán autoridad para tramitar y resolver asuntos de tipo administrativo? ¿Los directores de educación en los Estados, que hasta ahora, cuando menos tienen atribuciones excesivamente limitadas? ¿Qué áreas administrativas podrán tramitarse y resolverse regionalmente?

Preguntas estas y muchas más que podrían hacerse en torno al asunto, que solamente el Gobierno Federal y su Secretaría de Educación Pública habrán de contestar oportunamente. Al menos así es de esperar y de confiar.

P R O P O S E D W E S T M E X I C A N R E S E A R C H C E N T E R

BASES FOR ESTABLISHING A CIVIL ASSOCIATION
WITH INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS

NATURE OF THIS DOCUMENT

This is a working paper intended solely for distribution within the group that will form the subject Society. Its purposes are: (1) to supply the lawyer who will prepare the documents necessary to form the society as an asociación civil the basis for drafting those documents, and (2) to offer those who will be founding members the opportunity to suggest changes in substance before those drafts are put into circulation.

As has been the practice with respect to other working papers, two versions (Spanish and English, Spanish being the original) have been prepared without polishing them linguistically before reproducing them in order to save time.

BACKGROUND

The characteristics of the proposed Center have been set forth in other documents which were distributed earlier to all recipients of this one.

The Center will be sponsored jointly by several universities and, in all probability, its Council will be made up of their institutional representatives. Considering that formalization of the Center on this basis may take several more months, it has been suggested that the individuals who have been most active in organizing it up to this time, or who hope to make use of its facilities later on, should form a separate Society with the purposes mentioned below.

One very important reason for the decision to go ahead with organization of the Society is that some possible sources of financial support may be lost if existence of the project is not formalized in the next very few months. Another is that several of the field research projects in West Mexico during the summer of 1971 are receiving limited support of the type to be provided by the Center, and it is desirable to create some mechanism which will make it possible to recognize this support as a contribution of the future Center to such studies.

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE ATTORNEY

Prepare a draft of each of the documents necessary to create the Society as a Mexican Asociación Civil, with the characteristics set forth in this document, always observing the principle of maintaining the greatest simplicity compatible with the legal requirements. If possible, these drafts should be delivered to Dr. William Winnie June 25 at the latest.

NAME OF THE SOCIETY

There is not yet complete agreement on the name of the Center. The anthropology group that met on March 25 agreed that it should be called the West Mexican Center for Social Research (Centro de Estudios Sociales del Occidente de México). Later on, others, in individual conversations, indicated that they

consider the adjective "social" too limiting, it having been mentioned in these conversations that even in the case of archaeology there would be advantages in leaving the door open for conducting studies of other types, for example in geology, within the Center. An alternative name that has been mentioned in these conversations is West Mexican Center for Advanced Study.

To avoid delay in creating the Society, it is proposed here that the exact name of the future Center be left undecided and that the Society be established with the name of:

SOCIETY FOR ADVANCED STUDY OF WEST MEXICO

and, in Spanish, Sociedad para los Estudios Avanzados del Occidente de México. It might be mentioned that it always would be possible to change the name of the Society to match the name of the Center at the time the latter is formally created.

PURPOSES OF THE SOCIETY

1. To promote the formation of the proposed West Mexican Research Center and accomplishment of its objectives, which are as follows:

In general:

- a. To promote and facilitate research on West Mexico, and to promote collaboration between Mexicans and foreigners in carrying it out;
- b. To facilitate graduate study by persons from this region in universities in the United States; and
- c. To serve, in general, as liaison between Mexican institutions and researchers working in this area, on the one hand, and American universities with strong interests here, on the other.

More specifically:

- a. To facilitate research on West Mexico by faculty members and graduate students from the United States, and to promote collaboration between them and Mexican scholars with similar interests.
- b. To assist participating institutions in organizing and conducting specialized field courses, preferably with both U.S. and Mexican students, within West Mexico.
- c. To provide suitable supervision in the field for U.S. graduate students conducting thesis research in the region, within the limits of the Center's own resources; and, in other cases, to attempt to arrange for such support by competent researchers from local universities and other organizations.
- d. To assist professors and recent graduates of the participating Mexican universities who wish to work toward advanced degrees in the United States in identifying and gaining admission to suitable programs there; and, in addition, to put them in direct contact with professors in those programs well before their departure. Also, through a pre-departure orientation, to evaluate the potential performance of each such individual in a U.S. university setting, with respect to language and other matters, so as to realistically advise them and the institutions in which they plan to study of the problems they are likely to encounter.

- e. To encourage Mexicans pursuing graduate study abroad to select thesis topics which permit them to conduct at least part of their research in this region on topics of direct concern in West Mexico.
- f. To organize and operate a specialized information center for study and research on West Mexico, consisting of publications (or Xerox or microfilm copies of those now out of print), special documents or copies of same, statistics, maps and aerial photographs, and other materials of special importance for research in the fields in which the Center is most active; and, as appropriate, to prepare suitable displays of such materials to make them better known to students, teachers, and the public at large.
- g. In order to assure that the results of research conducted within the framework of the Center are made as widely available as possible, (a) to assist U.S. scholars in having the reports of their work translated into Spanish and published in Mexico, (b) to assist Mexican scholars in having their work translated into English and published in the United States, and (c) to provide or arrange for working space and other facilities so that analysis as well as field work can be completed within the region.

The first areas of emphasis in the Center's program will be (a) the urbanization process, broadly interpreted to include its impact in villages and rural areas and (b) the archaeology of West Mexico.

2. Once the Center has been formally established, to assure that the points of view of the individual researcher are adequately represented on its Council.
3. To promote diffusion of the results of research done in West Mexico among specialists in the same subjects working in other areas; and, reciprocally, call attention of researchers working in this region to the results of studies conducted elsewhere which may be of significance in their own work.
4. Transitorily, until the Center has been formally organized, to begin work toward establishing its functions, among them the information center on this region.

MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY

Anyone who fulfills the following requirements may become a member of the Society:

1. Be of recognized professional competence in some specialty related to the urbanization process or to archaeology; and
2. Have a serious interest in West Mexico and in accomplishment of the objectives of the Society, even though this interest may not be of such a nature that he is personally active in research in this region.

THE COUNCIL

The Society will be governed by a Council of three members, at least two of whom must be Mexicans by birth.

The Council will meet once a year, at the Society's headquarters or in any other place upon which its members may agree. If the members of the Council are unable to meet personally, the meeting may be held by means of a telephone conference call in which all of them participate.

In the Annual Meeting of the Council, policies to be observed during the

following year for accomplishing the objectives of the Society will be decided.

If necessary, the President or the Executive Secretary may consult members of the Council or convoke a special meeting to resolve unusual problems.

THE PRESIDENT

The President must be a Mexican and a resident of West Mexico. Within the policies established by the Council, the President will exercise general supervision over the activities of the Society as such.

THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

Under the general supervision of the President, the Executive Secretary will be responsible for putting into practice the policies established by the Council. He will report monthly to the President in writing on the activities in progress, and each quarter will submit to him a report on the financial situation of the society.

ELECTIONS

The three members of the Council, the President, and the Executive Secretary will be elected by the membership of the Society, each for a term of five years. [Transitory: The first term of the President and of the Executive Secretary will be of four and of five years, respectively, starting on the date on which the Society is organized as an asociación civil; the terms of the first members of the Council, listed in alphabetical order, will expire on the anniversary of formal organization of the Society in 1977, 1976, and 1975 respectively.]

There is no limit on the number of times one may succeed himself. Elections will be conducted by means of ballots distributed to all members 60 days before the expiration of the term of any of the officers. These ballots will offer to the members the names of all candidates who have been nominated by two or more members, plus the opportunity to vote for other candidates whose names do not appear. In case no one candidate receives a majority of the votes, another ballot, in which the members will have an opportunity to choose between the two candidates who received the largest number of votes for the position in question, will be circulated.

ORIGINAL OFFICERS

To avoid delay in organizing the Society, each registration as a member of it which carries no indication to the contrary will be accepted as a vote for the following officers:

<u>Council:</u>	Dr. Ignacio Bernal Dr. Michael Coe	(Mexican by birth and, preferably, a resident of West Mexico)
<u>President:</u>	_____	(Mexican residing in West Mexico)
<u>Executive Secretary:</u>	Dr. William Winnie	

FINANCES

The Society will be funded by:

1. Annual dues of fifty pesos (US\$4.00) per member, payable on the anniversary of the establishment of the Society as an asociación civil:
2. Special contributions which may be offered for accomplishing the purposes of the Society in general or with respect to either of its two fields of special emphasis, without further restrictions;
3. Special contributions destined exclusively to provide financial assistance to Mexicans studying on the graduate level in American universities or students of American universities conducting thesis research in West Mexico, in either case within the Center's program, providing that the granting of such support is at the discretion of the Center or the Society without further restrictions; and
4. Contributions for more limited purposes within the objectives of the Society, among them the realization of specific studies, provided these purposes are in perfect compliance with prevailing relevant laws and that acceptance of the contribution for the specified purposes is approved in writing by at least two of the three members of the Council.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE SOCIETY

Until the headquarters has been established, the seat of the Society will be Apartado Postal 1-4035, Guadalajara, Jalisco.