

MEMORANDUM OF EQUIPMENT borrowed by Piedras Negras 1936 Expedition and taken from Mr. Frank's store room in his absence. Checked by Mr. Jayne.

From box A-1

small tripod believed to have been Dr. Farabee's.
1 kyack (packing case)

From box A-2

2 hammock nets
2 woven straps
2 duffle bags
1 canteen
2 lengths clothes line

From ammunition box

2 machetes (#1605) - (there are others of this same number and size)

From box in Mr. Frank's rear room

1 canvas trunk
1 small tarpaulin

From the North American Archaeological Hall

1 kyack (contents removed and placed in tray near desk)

NOTE: All the above except the tripod are believed to be from Mr. Petruzzo's expedition equipment.

from Petrucci Nov. 1935 report
Please return to *J. M. H. H.*

Guajiro Expedition.

Equipment returned.

Description.

Value.

(N. B. This material was bought at high discounts, (as much as fifty percent.) The value here given is ~~estimated~~ on the current market value minus the discount for usage.)

6 pack boxes		
2 long boxes		
2 large transport boxes		\$ 70.00
1 graflex camera with 2 filters		80.00
2 high power savage .22 rifles (\$ 50.00 each)		100.00
1 long range .22 rifle		10.00
2 filter pumps (\$10.00 each)		20.00
1 filter bottle		4.00
2 silk tarpauline flys		40.00
3 ordinary tarpaulins		15.00
1 Leicester water bag		5.00
4 duffle bags		20.00
4 canvas trunks		4.00
3 hammock mosquito bars		15.00
1 set saddle bags		10.00
1 leather pouch		5.00
3 canvas buckets		1.50
2 canvas rolls		1.00
canteens, straps, miscellaneous.		4
matchetes and ammunition,	Total	\$ 400.50
film		50.00
		<u>450.00</u>

Carta Nocturna

Tenesique, Marzo 20 de 1936.

Destino: Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, E.U.A.

Direccien: University Museum

Al Sr. Horace H.F. Jayne:

Arrived Obregon this morning all well
and happy step Arrive Tenesique Wednesday probably by
aereoplane via Palenque stop Regards all to all step please ask
Miss Woodle advise Cressens of safe arrival.

Linton Satterthwaite Jr.

Friday March 13.

is attached to the desk. Dr. Mason's venerable
LC Smith is on his little table, also in my room.
I expect Dr. Mason will want to use my room when
he gets back. Unless for this, don't hesitate to
put anyone else in it. Everything is fairly
well under cover.

LS

Memo to Miss McHugh:

A list of further bills
you will receive for P.N. account will be
mailed from Obregon and be back in plenty of time
for end of the month payment. I find I have follisly
packed my account book where I can't very well get at it.

However, they will include Burrows Welcome & Co.
(about \$21.00); Houston all (about \$8.00 more);
H.T.Cottam & Co., about \$400.00 plus freight and
plus 35 or 40.00 for cigarettes, which we will sell
and refund.

All bills on your list thus far are O.K.

Please do not pay the Cottam bill until we OK it
from the field. We have had difficulties with them
and the order was placed with this understanding.
All others should be paid without ~~checkboxes~~
further word from us.

Re. Piedras Negras Preliminary Paper No 5: We have
received about 36 photostats from Phila. Blueprint Co.,
cost about \$33.00. I think a bill, or at least invoice
came with the prints, but I can't find it. The price
was correct - \$1.00 per print less a small discount,
I think 10 per cent.

Bill for mimeographing went to Miss Woodle. This
was OK except that sheets wan't be counted until
Miss Gowdy's corps sets them out.

Letter to Atlas Storage re Maya casts herewith.

I hope I haven't left any loose ends, and thankyou
for much help.

L.S.Jr.

PS The Underwood typewriter on my desk was sent up by Mi
Gowdy - whence I don't know. My own machine, a Royal,

March 13, 1936.

Atlas Storage Co.,
4015 Walnut Ave.,
Philadelphia,

Attention Mr. Marsden,

Dear Mr. Marsden:

In reference to the casts which you are now packing for Texas University, and which you are sending there collect, by water Philadelphia to Houston, by rail Houston to Austin Texas: I have a letter from Dr. J.E. Pearce, which crossed one of mine, asking how soon he may expect the shipment. I believe now he is in a hurry for it.

Will you be kind enough to write to Dr. Pearce directly, advising him when the crates will be on the dock here, and when the Moore MacCormack line is likely to have a sailing thereafter, and the approximate time they will be in transit. I have already asked Dr. Pearce to advise you directly, if he wants the wooden bases for his casts.

If you need any further information or help at this end, which Mr. Williams cannot give you, will you be good enough to enquire of Miss Jane McHugh, who now has the file. I am leaving today for Mexico.

Very truly yours,

Linton Patterthwaite Jr.

THE UNIVERSITY MUSEUM
UNIVERSITY of PENNSYLVANIA
PHILADELPHIA

S.S.Coiba,
March 18, 1936.

Dear Miss McHugh:

Enclosed is statement of Field Dellar account to March 17, and memo of bills charged to museum. When I receive the information requested in notes at the bottom of the latter I will bring this up to date with a statement as of May 1st.

We were having a very smooth passage until yesterday, when we celebrated St. Patrick's day with a nice stiff blow. But it is all over now, and nobody seasick. Peggy still hates the sea, I love it, and I think the younger folks occupy a middle position. We are now over a day out of Key West and there is no longer any danger of being diverted to Vera Cruz, a horrible thought which always haunts me till the last minute. All join in sending our best wishes. As usual, thanks are your due for helping to get us off in every way possible.

Faithfully,



Tenosique,

March 26, 1936.

Dear Mr. Payne:

Having arrived among our old friends here March 24 (day before yesterday) we will leave for Piedras Negras tomorrow, arriving Saturday, March 28. We find this town very active, with actual construction apparently about to begin on the long talked of railroad which is to connect the railroad system of Yucatan with that of Mexico. If completed it will pass within a few miles of Tenosique, and directly through the town of Polengue, making that famous and beautiful ruin easily accessible to the outside world.

Our party left Oregón, the point of entry, Sunday morning at 9 a. m. We were at work at Polengue ruins by 3.30, leaving the ruins Tuesday at 12.30, to arrive here about five o'clock. The airplane reduced the actual travel time to an hour and a half. Formerly it would have been four days, without counting time spent in waiting for boats. However, the air picture is not so inviting as last year. The local company has had several accidents of late (though none were fatal). The government policy of Mexico for Mexicans has forced out all but one American pilot, who ~~we~~ must carry a Mexican co-pilot at that. We were able to make it a condition precedent that the American should fly us on both legs of the journey. So long as this is possible, the line seems perfectly safe. But he may be forced out at any time. Also the fares have been substantially increased - so much so that we contemplated the abandonment of the Polengue visit. The Polengue trip was, however, thoroughly worth while,

in several respects. We completed our study of the Palace group and added the north group (six buildings). The latter are shown only in small scale plan in existing publications. Not only did we find these striking differences in design and proportion, indicating an earlier period of construction, but also specific resemblances between north group buildings of Polengue and buildings of a certain type of Yaxchilan, where we worked last year.

Those Polengue buildings to which attention has been largely confined have always posed a question - are they as early as certain associated dates would indicate? or are they later as suggested by their very advanced design? In my present opinion the north group date, when used comparatively with what we have learned at Piedras Negras and at Yaxchilan, will go a long way toward showing that all three cities were in part at least contemporary, but that at Polengue the well known Palace and temple groups are either later, or represent a special burst of technical progress in which Polengue architects outstripped their neighbors. In any case, notwithstanding the striking differences in these three main sites of our region, they are falling more and more into place as inter-acting units of a special Usumoculta type.

We completed detailed study of the numerous thrones at Polengue. One has the tapering leg of our Piedras Negras examples; two others have the built-up masonry legs found last year in structure 5-18 at Piedras Negras. ~~Here~~ In both cases the seat as well as the legs is built up of many slabs and ~~no~~ mortar. That is, a large slab was constructed. We must therefore revise our conclusion of last year that the seat slab of the 5-18 throne was intentionally destroyed and the fragments thrown out. Once broken by the falling building, the slabs of the seat would be

indistinguishable from slabs of the walls and vaulting.

We were of course able to observe the results of work by the Mexican Government, prosecuted after we left Palenque last year. They had uncovered a portable round altar of Piedras Negras type, which therefore ceases to be restricted to that site. Also, at the base of the tower, a sort of solid masonry dais, approached by steps, and flanked by carved stone panels. The whole was obviously of considerable importance. On the end of a similar affair was last year uncovered at Piedras Negras. We must now add it to our program, for complete excavation, with a reasonable hope of finding something of interest.

An important find was established, though perhaps it ~~was~~ has been already noted by the Mexicans; the presence of a ball court at Palenque. The credit for this goes entirely to Mr. Loran, who noted two parallel mounds on his copy of Maudslayi's map while we were discussing our plans on the ship. The Mexicans sank a test pit in it last year, apparently in search of burials, so that our identification is probably the first.

All members of the party are well and happy, and eager to get to camp. I have not heard from Dr. Mason, but still hope he will be able to visit and inspect us on his way home. The houses are reported as completely rehabilitated and we will get to work without delay. All join in sending regards to all our museum friends.

~~Faith~~ Faithfully,

Clinton V. Ricketts

P.S. At Shogan we able to buy a collection of six figurines, all complete, these are from Januta, in the delta, and supplement the collection bought here last year and coming from higher up the river, above the rapids. One is very important for us, showing a figure dressed in full regalia and seated on a totemic-legged throne, complete with glyphs on head edge and legs. This is the first clay representation of the stone throne ~~type~~ type first established by Pr. Mason on Level 3, and comes the probably area of their occurrence north into the flood low delta area.

JG.

THE UNIVERSITY MUSEUM
UNIVERSITY of PENNSYLVANIA
PHILADELPHIA

April 7, 1936

Dear Linton:-

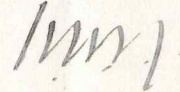
Thank you very much for your good letter of March 26th which has been duly shown to all involved. We were all well pleased that everything should have gone so well with you to date. It must have been a satisfaction to have your plans go so smoothly after the delays starting from here.

I have had a letter from Dr. Mason who says if the pesos hold out he is definitely going on to visit you. I gather, however, he will not arrive until about a week or ten days before the close of your season, for he speaks of returning with you. You will doubtless have heard from him before you get this.

All is quiet and running smoothly, though we still manage to keep busy. Charles and Elizabeth returned the week after you left, roosted in your apartment for a brief stay and then moved into a charming one of their own they found at 1722 DeLancey Place.

I was heartbroken that I had to be in New York the day you sailed and could not drink to you a stirrup cup. This letter carries with it all my felicitations and hopes for a thoroughly successful season. All at the Museum send kind regards as well.

Yours always sincerely,



Linton Satterthwaite, Esq.,
Tenosique,
Tabasco, Mexico.



DIRECCION GENERAL DE CORREOS Y TELEGRAFOS

ESTADOS UNIDOS MEXICANOS

TELEGRAMA



Sello de la Oficina

Núm. 7 De Yemosa el 10 de

Recibido en Tenosique

Vía 21-70

H. D.	H. R.	T
9.	9:00	R

Sr. Francisco Villanueva

Quisiera avisar Sr.
Hubert Hertkowitz Sr. de Mexico
debe avisar en el momento
actual para transportar
su Sr. Jayne y familia
con su equipaje. Via
Obregon a Toluca del Sr.

J. O. C.
Jose
1026

Todo telegrama debe llevar el sello de la Oficina.

Lea Ud. el reverso; le interesa conocer los diferentes servicios que le ofrece el Telégrafo.

THE UNIVERSITY MUSEUM
UNIVERSITY of PENNSYLVANIA
PHILADELPHIA

April 13, 1936.

Dear Mr. Jayne:

I suppose I should wait till the end of the month instead of reporting operations of only thirteen days. However, I think it will be easier for me, and perhaps a little less tedious for you, to report at more frequent intervals (when there is something of real interest to recount), and at less length. Today we began the second temple of the vaulted series which is on the program for further excavation, having finished the first stage of the first, known to us as Structure J-29.

~~That~~ The latter is entirely outside the main ceremonial groups, and was first discovered by us in 1931. Hence it has no colorful name such as the old explorers used to give the buildings. We might call it the Temple of the Broken Panel, a once beautiful carved panel having been broken and built into its walls. This is the building which has the heaviest walls and (relatively) narrowest room and which we think therefore may have been the first, or one of the first, to be roofed with the Maya arch. The objective this year was to excavate at the rear to verify a suspicion that the ground plan was of a peculiar style hitherto known only in the central Petén region, the district where the oldest monuments are found. The temple chamber itself being strictly of Piedras Negras style, its combination with Petén elements at the sides and rear would be evidence pointing to the central region as the place of origin of the Maya vault or "arch".

The case has fallen out much more prettily than we hoped for, though a great deal more work has been put on the building than was intended, and more must follow. The Petén temple style in question is very peculiar, and is represented by a number of plans in the reports of Maier and Dr. Tozzer on the ruins of Tikal, in one of Peabody Museum Memoirs. In plan there is a series of offsets, or offsets combined with niches, while there is a great solid mass to the rear of the room or rooms for the support of a roof comb. This was hitherto entirely unknown in the Usumacinta valley, and it is exactly what we have here. But it was not originally built for the present Piedras Negras style room. The latter was apparently built later, the original room having been torn down. At the same time the old substructure, which repeated the plan of the building itself, at least at the rear and partially at the sides, was buried by a new one more consonant with local esthetic ideas. The final period has been photographed and is now being thoroughly surveyed and drawn by Miss Proskouriakoff, after which we shall have to return to remove the hearting of the secondary and surrounding substructure, in order to be able to report as fully as possible on the earlier building.

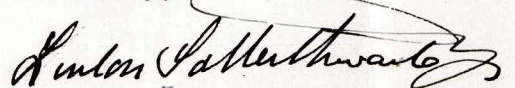
It is dangerous to pass hurried judgment on half-finished work, but it seems to me that this building will rank as of prime importance in establishing the center of the Old Empire region as the place of origin of the vaulted roof. It is already practically certain that the beautiful stone carving began there, though it reached its peak here on the Usumacinta. Since the carvings and the permanent masonry buildings are the two chief features of material culture which set the Maya apart from all other American Indians, and since the stone carvings embody the earliest known Maya writing and astronomy, it appears probable that all of the chief Maya achievements which rank them with the ancients of the old world had their beginnings in the Peten center.

Our two French friends from the Trocadero, Bernard du Colmont and his artist assistant, Francois Geofroy-Déchaume have just set out for the up-river bush, after a weeks recuperation with us. They brought with them a Lacandone Maya Indian from Xotal, a tiny settlement about six leagues from here. Very picturesque with his carrying net, bow and arrows and hand-woven garment of native grown cotton, he is one of six or seven Maya who still survive on this side of the river. He has picked up a little Spanish, and we were able to make friends with him, and I think I shall pay a short visit there, later on. At the same time I want to have a longer look at the ruins of El Cayo 2nd, which we first recorded two years ago. Ruins reported two kilometers further up the arroyo make one suspect that it is a large and important site, although only a half-day's journey from here. Such an excursion, if I make it, will be for only three or four days, and not until the program here is well under way and everything is going smoothly.

A letter from Dr. Mason gives us hope that he will pay us a visit of inspection toward the end of May. We look forward to seeing him here once more with great anticipation, tempered with regret that your projected journey of last year could not be actually performed this year.

Everyone here sends regards to your good self and our many Museum friends. Miss Proskouriakoff is settling into the camp life beautifully and is going to prove invaluable. Cresson became acclimated last year and is a great comfort. The season looks very promising.

Faithfully,



Linton Satterthwaite Jr.

THE UNIVERSITY MUSEUM
UNIVERSITY of PENNSYLVANIA
PHILADELPHIA

Piedras Negras,
April 17, 1936.

Dear Miss McHugh:

I enclose copy of letter to H. T. Cottam and Company, our New Orleans Food people. I don't think you need to wade through it, but perhaps it should be available to you. The point is I want to ask that the Cottam bill be now paid, after deducting \$20.05, the cost of certain tins of ham which are not as specified, until the end of the season, when we see whether they will keep and be usable or not.

We are now pretty well settled. It hardly seems possible that nearly three weeks have gone by since we arrived in camp. The weather is not quite as expected - we were all soaked in a severe thunder storm this afternoon, and consequently are chilly, though the thermometer is only down to seventy-two.

Everything is going smoothly. But we have rather missed, thus far, our wanted seclusion. A couple of French ethnologists, who have no conception of what must be done and provided for in order to get things done in these parts, have been with us off and on quite a bit. They left a few days ago for up river, but couldn't get canoes. After I had started this note they turned up, wet to the skin, with no extra clothes, one with a new toothache, the other with some mysterious trouble with his knee, which we will try to diagnose tomorrow. They are somewhat of a nuisance, though very charming and interesting people. If they had only come along later in the season when we were getting a little tired of each other and needed the change. I must go out to look after them now, and so must cut this short. Peggy joins in saying our very best. I hope you know that we appreciate the smooth and apparently (I know not actually) effortless way in which you managed your part in getting us off.

Faithfully,

Ruben V. Cattell

Miss Jane M. McHugh,
Assistant Treasurer,
University Museum,
Philadelphia.

Campamento Piedras Negras,
Peten, Guatemala,
c/o Francisco Villanueva,
Tonosigua, Tabasco, Mexico.
April 17, 1936.

H. T. Cottam & Co.,
New Orleans, La.,

Attention Mr. F. Patron,
Export Department,

Dear Mr. Patron:

Due to a shortage of cargo animals the last of our annual food order did not arrive here, where it could be opened, until a few days ago, and this is my first opportunity since to send out mail. As stated in my original letter placing the order, dated February 12, I asked the museum office to withhold payment pending arrival of the cargo. There is a decided improvement in the precision with which you have filled this order, over past years, for which we are grateful.

I list a few discrepancies for which no adjustment is claimed, but which may be of interest to you for purposes of checking up on your shipping department. Two cans each of tuna fish and of Salmon were short, although the cases appeared to have been unopened, and were sealed with steel straps by the Mexican Customs on arrival at Obregon. Our order calls for $\frac{1}{2}$ case of mushroom soup, while a full case was supplied. Two cases of Libby's corned beef were ordered as follows:

2 cases Libby's corned beef (48/18).

It has been our practice in past years, and in this order list, to make sure of the quantity by stating the total number of cans in brackets as above, and your clerks so understood these bracketed quantities elsewhere in the order. For instance see the list of soups above, on the same sheet. However, immediately below Mrs. "atterthwaite departed from this practice by ordering "48 tins of corned beef hash", placing the total quantity first, which may have caused some ambiguity. We assume this occurred, but don't think your clerks are very smart.

For the time being I am requesting the museum at home to withhold payment for ~~the~~ the item listed on page 3 of your invoice as

1 case 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ " tins Hormel Ham 40 $\frac{1}{2}$.49 $\frac{1}{2}$ 20.05

because this case actually contains Raft's brand ham, as you may probably confirm by the higher price a case of smaller hams, actually Hormel's,

listed further down the same page of your invoice. We have been trying to get Hornel's hams, instead of something else, from you, for several years, for two reasons: it is much better tasting, has less fat and therefore more food value, but primarily, because, rightly or wrongly, based on reported experience of others, it is the only brand which will stand a season in the tropics. We save nothing, loose considerably, by throwing half of what we get away.

Last there be any question about our intention as to this ham brand, I quote from various letters:

Feb. 12: "Specifically as to hams: the order calls for two cases of Hornel's hams If this cannot be supplied please, in this case, do not substitute, but advise me promptly so that I can take it with me from here."

Feb. 18: I did not mean to cut out substitutions of brands, as you might find it necessary, except in the case of hams"

Feb. 24: " I am assuming that you have been able to get the brand of ham ordered, and the sizes specified. If this turns out to be impossible please cancel that part of the order as already requested"

These letters were all duly acknowledged and I think that to the extent that these "aft hams go back, you should take the loss. I am accordingly asking the museum to send you a check minus 20.05, the cost of the "aft hams. At the close of the season I propose to send a further check, pro rata, for the "aft hams which could be used. I hope this will be satisfactory. The loss in pleasure due to meat of less pleasant taste we will have to assume. The amount involved is small, but after all that effort to assure what we wanted I feel like insisting on principle.

Very truly yours,

Linton Atterthwaite Jr.

April 21, 1936

Dear Linton:-

Enclosed is American Express Company cheque No. 9089727 in the sum of \$1233.90, the Express Company having deducted an item of \$6.10 for "charges (if any)". This according to your Budget is the only remittance which you wish us to send you.

I am writing Mr. Villaneuva that this draft is going forward to you in his care for it has occurred to me that you may have instructed him to deposit it for you. While I made a memorandum on the Budget to send the draft to you, no mention of its deposit in the Bank is noted.

I hope that all goes well with you and that the P. N. family is in good health. My love to Peggy and to you and best regards to Miss Proskouriakoff and Mr. Cresson.

Sincerely yours,

Linton Satterthwaite, Jr., Esq.,
c/o Sr. Francesco Villanueva,
Tenosique,
Tabasco, Mexico.

THE UNIVERSITY MUSEUM
UNIVERSITY of PENNSYLVANIA
PHILADELPHIA

Piedras Negras,
May 5 1936.

Dear Mr. Jayne:

The first month's digging has gone by smoothly. A few minor difficulties have appeared, more than usual: too many showers, which hold us back somewhat; the necessity of discharging the laundress and the absence of this essential service for ten days (we expect another tomorrow); too much of the two French gentlemen whom I have mentioned before who, totally unprepared for the country, fell sick and on our mercies. However, these were all small things.

The results thus far are about as expected, but (I think) much more significant. Work in Court 2 of the palace group, which is bounded on three of its sides by three unique buildings - a non-vaulted, the most massive vaulted and the lightest vaulted palace, will very probably enable us to assign all three to a time subsequent to the buried levels of Court 1, known from other years. In Court 2 it has been established that the "light" and late palace was the last of at least seven building ~~episodes~~ episodes on its substructure. If we are able to tack these to the end of the Court 1 series, as the trench already makes almost certain, definitive proof that this most advanced of the palaces, technically considered, must have been late in the history of the city, will be at hand.

We have almost completed the digging out of most corners of all the palaces on the court and two have been accurately planned, with results which promise a good deal. The plan of one (we call it Structure J-9), plus a careful note of bonding and lack of bonding of various walls and vaults, poses a very interesting problem. We can explain various otherwise incomprehensible features by supposing this building to have been originally planned like those of Palenque, without end rooms; ^{then} the subsequent removal of the roof, partial removal of medial walls at both ends, the introduction of new transverse walls, and the filling up of certain doorways, which would, in this case, be necessary. This would be a natural procedure if a middle period wave of influence from the central Petén brought with it the Maya arch, which is one of our main theses. To prove that this happened, in J-9,

we must prove that the middle walls once extended to the ends of the building. The method for doing this, if luck is with us, has been developed in careful floor work in the light palace opposite, and in the temple J-29.

Taking the palace J-11 as an example, there are four plastered floor surfaces, each from one to five centimeters below the other, all of which ~~run~~ pass below the walls and piers of the final building, which we thus know are later. By carefully peeling off the floor material of the later floor from the finished surface of that below, we have found in two cases that the surface of the later breaks off on regular lines. One of these has been cleared sufficiently to draw a plan of an appreciable area. It leaves practically no doubt that the ~~marked~~ areas which lack the finish mark the positions of former walls, which were removed when the next later building episode took place. The plastering naturally took place after the walls were up, both floors and walls being plastered at one time. With the removal of the walls, the plaster on the floors remains, giving a sort of negative print of the former positions of the walls. Thus although it was undoubtedly a common practice here to remove ^a buildings when another was to be erected on the same spot, even when the base was to be raised and the older foundation platform buried deeply, we may in many cases be able to recover the ~~existing~~ plan of the vanished building, and the approximate dimensions of its walls.

In the case of our palace J-9, if the postulated reconstruction occurred and was accompanied by the laying of a new floor a few centimeters above the old, which is consequently preserved, we will be able to say whether or not part of the medial wall once extended into what are now the end rooms, and if so, how much.

... A great deal of digging on the temple known as Structure O-13, which Maler called the "The Temple of the Lintel with the Consecration of the Warriors and of the Stela with the God and the Victims on the Platform Above", is most satisfactory. Perhaps you will understand why we tend to call this building Structure O-13. The stela is Stela 12, in the museum. This is the same temple which yielded Lintel 12 and the famous Lintel 3, and Stelae 13 and 14, at the museum. The substructure is of the same elaborate Petén-like type as our early R-3, and in conformity with this, and with its "heavy" vault index, the first building at the upper level was a small very narrow-roomed one-room temple. By a series of additions to the front and sides, yielding a tremendously complex result when in ruins, this was finally expanded to form the most elaborate temple in the Usumacinta region. Much of this was excavated by Dr. Mason in 1931 and 1932, but not sufficiently for an understanding of ^{the} building's development. Accordingly we are delighted to hear, both from you and from him, that he will be able to visit us while these diggings are open. By the time of his arrival everything will be visible for study, and he will have available a competent architect to reduce it all to paper.

After waiting a good while for dry conditions, work was yesterday ~~started~~ resumed on the temple known as J-29. I enclose architect's restoration of this building as it probably appeared in its final form, a combination of Petén-like ~~xxx~~ features (about which I wrote before), and which survive from an earlier period, with a typical Piedras Negras chamber with three doorways. The drawing shows only the temple and its foundation platform. This was set on a high and imposing pyramid, ~~not~~ shown. The form of the upper zone - the two mouldings or cornices and the space between them - is conjectural, but is in keeping with other buildings at the city.

Below the floor of this latest temple room is another, very well preserved. The lines along which this good surface breaks off left little doubt that the room which belonged to the earlier period had only one central doorway, the typical Petén plan. Excavation yesterday shows that the early room was about a foot longer than the later and proves what we had suspected: the front and side walls of the early room were removed to a point close to the rear, where the side walls enter the solid rear mass. Here the broken-off end of one of the side walls has been uncovered, and the lowest course extends even now well to the front, having been buried by the latest side wall. We shall soon have the clearest sort of proof of the original plan of this temple, typically Petén in every way, and its subsequent modification to conform to Piedras Negras and Usumacinta traditions. The only exception to this statement is that what we have considered up to now as unique ~~at~~ in the Maya area, but ~~thoroughly~~ characteristic of Piedras Negras - a low sill along the rear wall, a niche in the rear wall and a flue or ventilator leading out from the niche to the rear - all date from the earlier Petén-like period.

We must conclude that either the local priests insisted on sill, niche and ventilator when an otherwise typical Petén temple was erected here, or that these features existed in the Petén but have not been reported.

The temple J-4 has been completely excavated, showing a typical Piedras Negras plan, later modified by two secondary ^{va} partitions which cut it into three tiny chambers. A deep trench from the rear shows, deeply buried, the ruins of an earlier platform which doubtless supported an earlier temple, which was torn down. There was no sub-floor burial chamber, which we had hoped for, ^{va} such as are so common in the Petén. One more vaulted building has been shown by this trench, however, to be anything but early in date.

A large well preserved fragment of a previously unknown stone, almost certainly a stela, has been found by Mr. Cresson in the debris from the temple Q-13. We are hoping to recover more, but this is uncertain, as the fragment was probably used as a mere wall stone during the latest period of building there. There is no date. Drawing and photograph will go forward in due course. I enclose drawing of the throne figurine, purchased in Obregon, of which I wrote long since. Now, fortunately for you perhaps, I must close to make the mail. All send cordial regards.

Faithfully,

Arthur J. Galloway

Piedras Negras,
May 17, 1936.

Dear Mr. Jayne:

I do not mean to burden you with too frequent reports, and write principally to enclose a negative of Miss Froskouriakoff's perspective drawing of the third (earliest known) period of the temple J-9. I have talked about this building before and you have a restoration drawing of it in its final period.

The earliest, here illustrated, shows the complicated substructure design, so reminiscent of central Peten buildings. The temple chamber had three doorways, as did the last, but the earlier room was a little wider, as were the doorways. To make way for the later building (approximately of Period 1, or possibly for the last room of Period 2, which comes between them) the walls and piers were torn down to approximately the extent shown in the drawing, and the ruins covered up by the later construction. Despite the foreign design of the substructure and of the rear solid mass, and the foreign nature of the rear mass itself, notice that they were at the beginning adapted to typical Piedras Negras requirements so far as the room itself was concerned - a room of three doorways, a raised sill at the back, a niche in the rear wall for the column altar, and a ventilating flue running through to the rear.

We cannot show you the next period (No. 2) until we have been able to reconcile conflicting evidence as to when the Peten-like substructure was obliterated - then or in the final No. 1 period. But we do know that in this middle period there was only one central doorway. At this time only, the room was dark and ill ventilated, like the Peten buildings. We can be practically certain that it was at this time (as in the final period) roofed with the Maya arch.

We have just made a rather important and satisfying discovery in the south group - that non-vaulted temples there were roofed not with thatch, but with concrete supported by wooden beams.* I think before we are through the proof will be conclusive. This permits an interesting series of hypotheses:

* Not to be announced in print until the proof is more certain.

a. The earliest J-29 temple was built in pre-vault times (for this region), on a central Peten model. For a heavy massive roof comb of the Peten (Tikal) type, the solid mass at the rear was the foundation. No such roof adornment could be placed over wooden beams, nor over a single rear or medial wall of ordinary thickness. Here is a possible hint that the roof-comb was developed in the Peten before the vault. Local desire for such a roof comb (which was very spectacular) probably led to the erection of the first (Period 3) temple, but local traditions were strong enough to insist on the three doorways, the sill, niche and ventilator.

b. Local desire for another foreign element, the vaulted masonry roof or "Maya arch" caused the destruction of the roof over the room, possibly nothing else. The two side doorways were now sealed up and a vaulted roof placed over the room and niche. The result now was a room which corresponded closely to central Peten models, which have only one doorway. This violation of local tradition may have been caused by either of two factors: learning to build vaults from their neighbors to the east, Piedras Negras architects may have merely accepted the one doorway plan along with the roof-type with which it is always associated in the Peten. On the other hand (more likely I think) at this time ~~was~~ no one (foreign or local) had had any experience in placing vaults over walls weakened by the introduction of multiple doorways, separated by mere piers. In other words, they wanted the vaulted roof, with its resulting upper zone in the front facade, more than they wanted the doorways, and did not at this time are to attempt both.

c. As time went on local builders experimented with vaulted roofs, gradually learning to place them over piers separated by several doorways; not only this, but to widen the rooms and reduce the size of the piers, giving rise to the typical Usumacinta vaulted palaces and temples. I take it that the "latest J-29 temple" (Period 1, counting backwards in time) was one of the first if not the first instances of placing a vault on piers. Not unaturally, for such an early attempt, they did not merely open up the filled in doorways of period 2 and use the original Period 3 piers, but tore the later down to the level of the proposed new floor, and erected entirely new piers and side walls on their ruins. These piers are heavier - both thicker and wider, the span being thus slightly reduced.

The above interpretation is of course not yet absolutely certain, but in the main is the only reasonable hypothesis which fits the observed facts. If true it is a fairly long step forward in the process of learning the history of Old Empire architecture, not only in its local manifestations, but elsewhere.

Horace H. F. Jayne - 3.

We have still to remove from below the J-29 floor a pot which may have considerable importance for ~~summarize~~ the history of Maya pottery. This piece breaks our long line of bad luck in never finding fine pottery except as sherds, though it is nothing to compare, esthetically, with many of our purchased pieces or the famous finds at Uaxactun. The pot is a large and rather graceful jar or deep bowl of plain orange ware, except for a black band at the rim and a band of hieroglyphs running around the outside just below the rim. I can't tell as yet, but I think these are rudimentary glyphs, placed only for esthetic effect. Below this the bowl is fluted. It was of course placed as a cache pot. As in the only other surely early case of cached bowls, the cover is another bowl, this time of different form. I have seen enough to know it is plain. The ~~the~~ contents will be known tomorrow when we remove it.

The importance of this find is that we have been able to show that it was placed there at the beginning of Period 2. The earliest floor was broken through to make the deposit, the ~~earliest~~ earliest of the succeeding series of Period 2 floors sealed it in. The pot has a definite style (I am not sure, but I rather think it has been placed as late Old Empire.) and it was surely placed here long before the close of the Old Empire. If my architectural theories are correct, it was placed at the very beginning of the vaulted period at this site, a nice cross-reference from architectural to ceramic evidence.

The pot has remained in place for several days, being seen, embedded in the foundation fill, only from the side. We could not remove it at once because we had a very important reference point in the floor above it, which could not be destroyed until the completion of the very careful plan which we have made of this important building. Tomorrow we will have a little fun. The contents can be predicted, and will not be startling.

This is already much longer than I intended and I will let you off. Everybody is well and happy, though we are disgusted with rainy weather and a high dirty river. Our best regards to all our friends, and to your good self especially.

Faithfully yours,

Horace H. F. Jayne Esq., Director,
University Museum,
Philadelphia.

THE UNIVERSITY MUSEUM
UNIVERSITY of PENNSYLVANIA
PHILADELPHIA

Piedras Negras,
May 20, 1936.

Dear Hoddie:

I sent y u a long official screed last night. This is a short personal note to you and Henny-penny to assure you that we love you, that we hope the baby arrived without undue difficulty, and to take advantage of another chance to send in mail. Those reports of mine are pretty stuffy, and don't think I don't know it when I read them - but I am too damned tired and busy here to re-write anything. Perhaps the trouble is that I used to get most of that sort of stuff off my chest by writing to the chief.

However, this year's attack on temples and palaces, and especially temples is turning out wonderful dope, and it is going to fit into a connected chronological story.

You were such a damned good guy to tell me I didn't have to bring anything fancy out that I let myself into two deep cuts in temples hoping to spot burial chambers. The cuts fit the program anyway, but I am pretty disgusted that they didn't turn out a fancy burial to reward you with a little of what you had foresworn. I am beginning to think that sub-temple burials were a Peten idea which didn't take hold here. Counting various levels separately, we have been through five good and deep, a ~~six~~ sixth not too deep, but deep enough by Peten precedent. And these cases run from early to late.

We have had more minor difficulties than usual - principally sickness among the gente and rain - but by and large things have been very smooth. We're looking forward to seeing the chief pretty soon, but wishing it was going to be you two. Regards to the Baches, to whom we talk about writing.

Yours,

Arthur S. Peck

THE UNIVERSITY MUSEUM
UNIVERSITY of PENNSYLVANIA
PHILADELPHIA

Piedras Negras,
June 1, 1936.

Dear Miss McHugh:

I enclose dollar statement covering the period March 18 to May 31. This, with the museum books, will enable you to state just where we stand at present on the field budget of \$4550.00.

A detailed peso statement is not available, though Mrs. Satterthwaite is working on it. Our peso balances total 5359.00 with about 2685.00 accounts payable outstanding. I have just made a fairly careful estimate of future peso expense and believe the difference, 2674, will cover everything until March 1 of next year. If so, \$170.74 (dollars) should be available for return to the museum and I think will cover any excess of expenditures in Philadelphia over the estimate for those, without touching the contingency reserve.

We are expecting Dr. Mason daily, and are very impatient to see him. It is going to be great fun to receive him at the camp and job which he started, not without plenty of effort and anguish, when it is in full swing and no responsibility burdens him.

Everybody here is well and happy, and send best greetings to you and everybody there. This applies especially to Loring and Mrs. Dam, whose letter I am ashamed to say I have failed to answer. My feelings were mixed when I learned they couldn't come - I think relief preponderated, because it has been a very wet season and I am afraid they would have found the discomfort more than the trip was worth. We started too late. If there is another year (of course I always hope for another year) it should end June 1, not July 1. Then we could show off the country to better advantage.

Faithfully,



Miss Jane M McHugh, Assistant Treasurer,
University Museum,
Philadelphia.