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Architecture

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Function (Entirely new dope I think).

Sweat Houses

The P.N. Type - small low room, narrow low door, drain forming raised benches, fire-box. See Satterthwaite, <sup>Maya</sup> Research Reprint, or Cresson, Am. Anthropol. reprint.

Identified by comparison with (on hint from Morely)  
Codices (Mexican) - see Mason, Bulletin, and Cresson.  
Modern Mexican - see Cresson.

Ceremonialism in connection with indicated by  
Outer rooms  
By presence of thrones, and benches probably thrones, in outer rooms examined.

Note: Finding fire chambers first real proof of Morley's guess for the Chichen cases, and therefore first real proof for the <sup>Maya</sup> area. Fire chamber found at Chichen when looked for at our suggestion.

Palaces

Partly ceremonial because of presence of 10 ~~thrones~~ sure and three probable thrones distributed among in 13 rooms of seven palaces.

The ceremonial character of the thrones established by the scene on Lintel 3 and the close correspondence with Throne 1;

Plus the manner in which, in the series of thrones, the materials and design of one merges into another. For instance Throne 1 has two stone legs, stone seat, stone back-screen; Table throne in J-11 has stone legs and seat, masonry back-screen; in J-18, masonry legs and backscreen, probably stone seat; a J-12 ~~throne~~ had bench seat and stone backscreen; several have masonry seat and masonry back-screen; Finally, a plain stone bench without backscreen appears only once certainly, but probably there were two or three others.

There were other uses for Palaces, because no palace is entirely occupied by throne rooms and because several palaces contained no throne rooms.

probably

This other use was/not domiciliary because

There is no evidence for it. It has been suggested that benches in palaces were beds (Vaillant, Maler) but these are entirely absent or, where present, are thrones.

room

No fires were rebuilt in any palace/ ~~area~~ excavated.

Many palaces are far removed from any possible outside kitchen. Tortillas must be hot.

See. L.S. in 1938 Bulletin.

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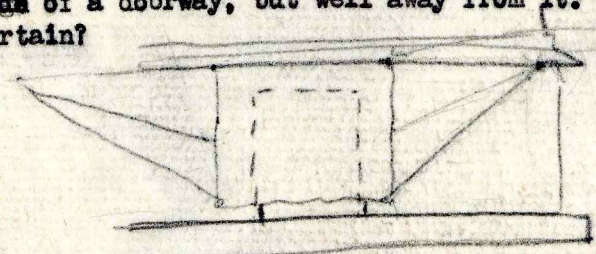
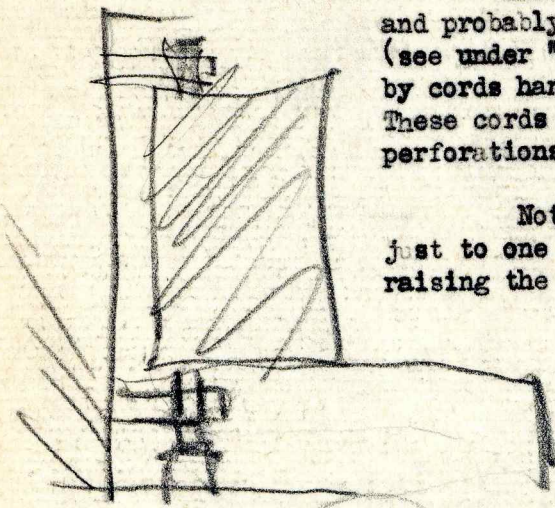
Function - cont'd.

Palaces, cont'd.

The very wide doorways, and their number, exposes Piedras Nebras and Palenque palaces to wind and rain. There ~~are~~ is no provision at the insides near the jambs, for tying curtains. One should not conclude that doorways were therefor unprotected.

Cornice slabs were perported in at least one P.N. palace and probably were in all. The scene on Lintel 3 is very realistic (see under "Monuments") and shows a curtain, apparently gathered up by cords hanging from the cornice, and passing outside the jambs. These cords could be easily fastened to the cornice using the perforations, and the Lintel 3 scene is fair evidence that they were.

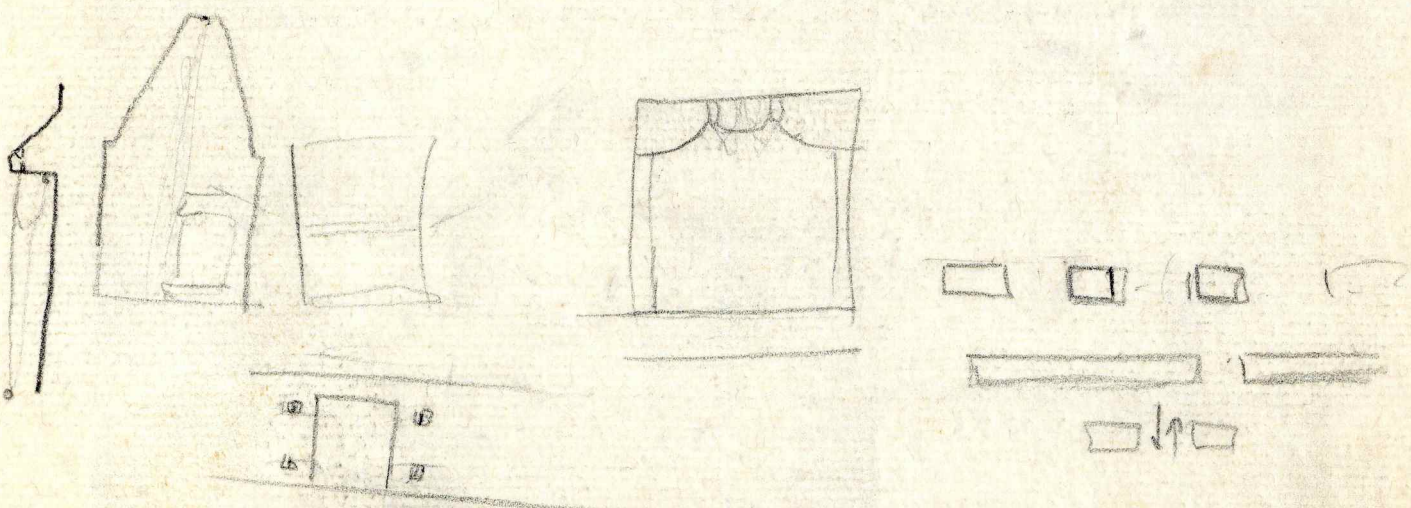
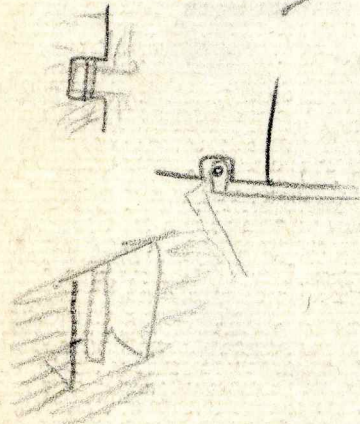
Note: the perforations, in the known instance, occur not only just to one side of a doorway, but well away from it. Would this help in raising the curtain?



found in  
blaze in Blg  
(I-II)

Or from blowing up at one corner? ~~There was no stiff bar at the bottom (see the monuments).~~ Tied thus, if air blew from inside the building (entering the other side, often easy) the curtain would rise and then fall into place; if air blew in from outside neither corner would go into the doorway until it had been forced up considerably. Tying to the plinth would be more logical but, there may have been weights at the corners; and tying down would make ingress and egress difficult.

The extra holes may possibly have functioned with the curtains; they do not negative the curtain use for those near the doorways, as evidence by the monuments. We do not know how many holes may have appeared over the doorways (look for this at Palenque) so that special cords for holding the curtain up as shown on the monuments remains a probably realistic representation.



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OF ORIENTAL RESEARCHFunction - cont'd.Temples: Buildings.

## Varieties established:

- a. Small one-room type, with column altar. These used fire (copal burning) in the ceremony; never contain thrones and the ceremonies therefore differed materially from those in the palaces.

Column altars were also in some cases placed outside the temple, on the center axis, as well, indicating ceremonies practiced before as well as within the building.

- b. Small to large parallel room type: a modification of the Tikal temple, with a raised rear sanctuary with one door, but with a multiple doorway front gallery.

Did not contain column altars when excavated, nor thrones. Therefore the ceremonies differed from the Palaces, and probably from the more usual type column altar type of temple.

- c. The three-cell (small side-by-side) chambers) type. One case only. A late modification of a type a temple. No column altar found. Again, special type of ceremony is indicated

- d. Special small col-altar and bench type, parallel galleries (two). An atypical one-doorway facade; raised rear room with two doors; bench (throne ?) against rear wall, col. altar in niche in front wall. The only temple combining col. altar and bench  
 " " " in which proceeding in the sanctuary were completely invisible from the outside.

- e. Very large one-room col-altar type. An early buried example only, ceremonies probably similar to to those of type a.

Pyramids without Temple Buildings

One identified with reasonable certainty. Stepped platform on top, indicating open air ceremonies.

Ball Courts.

- a. The common Old Empire type, with sloping "benches" and main walls, three round markers in alley, end fields delimited.
- b. A new Old Empire type, with vertical "benches" and main walls, no markers, no end fields delimited. A change in the method of play is certain (the vertical walls).

M.S.S. #10, a panel from this court, indicates use of pad on right knee only, as elsewhere; suggests actual game was played without elaborate headdresses and ornaments, and on occasion without leather apron over buttocks, such as shown on the Las Trinitarias stone (See latest *Anales* issue).

Architecture - cont'd.

Numerical proportions of the four ceremonial building types known:

Palaces

Defining palace as a usually long building not isolated from roadway approach, fifteen have been identified. Of these, five had perishable roofs and left low mounds. This combined with the fact that this type is not (at Piedras Negras) provided with independent and high substructures, means that only in length do their mounds differ from many others to be found in the surrounding welter of low mounds, usually called "House Mounds". Thrones have been found in two of these five, confirming the palace identification.

There are about 20 uninvestigated long mounds, several in the great plazas, and many in the "House Mound" areas. Two of the non-vaulted buildings, which correspond in every respect with ~~the~~ some <sup>other</sup> of the vaulted palaces, (they have not been searched for thrones) lie in the Housemound areas.

It is probably that the total of palaces in use at the end of the occupation may have been twice or more the number now known.

Temples:

*See page 200  
Columbian  
12-5-32*

Eleven have been found on pyramids; and using criteria there found for temple buildings (See LS. Identification Paper, Ann. Volume) three have been found on low platforms only and one resting directly on the plaza. Six of those on the pyramids, and all of those below, had perishable material roofs, and when off the pyramids, leave inconspicuous mounds. The housemound areas may therefore contain many more temples, and the fifteen identified as on the surface and therefore presumably in use at the end of occupation, may also be doubled, or more.

Sweathouses

Eight of these have been identified. These sometimes use the vaulted roof, usually not; but all leave a characteristic bump of debris in the center or to the rear of the center of a broader area representing the outer rooms or rooms. There are four such mounds, besides those investigated and they probably represent the true and maximum number for the site; exclusive perhaps, of less elaborate private affairs which may have been attached to private residences.

Ball Courts.

Two have been excavated. Since these leave readily identifiable mounds, and no others occur on our careful map, this is probably the total number. There is good evidence that the vertical walled type was built after the sloping walled type. It is possible that a new manner of playing, associated with the new court type, rendered the old obsolete, and it may have been unused thereafter. In any case, one or two courts was sufficient. This is the maximum number known for any Old Empire site. The situation at Chichen Itza is exceptional.

Conclusion: As known temples and palaces are about equal in number and the number of each is about twice that of sweat houses and eight times that of ball courts.

With increasing investigation the numbers of palaces, temples and sweat houses is likely to increase in about the same proportions relative to each other, but the number of ball courts will probably remain stationary and

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## Architecture

## Numerical Proportions - cont'd.

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therefore shrink in relative importance.

Numerically the palaces and temples seem linked and they are as a general rule placed close together; Sweat Houses ~~also~~ seem linked to the palaces on the city plan and possibly by a numerical relation to them. Such connection is confirmed by the presence of thrones in both palaces and sweat baths.

If the large number of temples is interpreted in terms of a multiplicity of cults it seems to follow ~~that~~ from the small number of ball courts that the ceremonial aspects of the game were connected with only one or two special cults; or that many cults used the same court. The presence of a temple on the great ball court at Chichen Itza and known buildings on courts elsewhere (Coba region, Copan) suggest the former interpretation. We cannot be sure that temples, largely of perishable materials, were not a common and usual part of the ball-court complex.

The presence ~~of~~ among the Maya of a cult whose ceremonial differed markedly from other Maya practices may be deduced from the wide distribution of the ball court, extending not only through all high culture groups of the <sup>Maya</sup> and northward, but far up into Southwestern United States. It seems possible that the ball-court complex is part of the Maya inheritance from a common archaic inheritance. The fact that its distribution outstrips the pyramid-palace complex suggests the very ancient origin of the court idea; and this is easy to visualize in view of the even wider distribution of ball games in general.

As far as our mapping has proceeded, low mounds and terraces continue up all available valleys and hillsides, something like two hundred having been mapped outside the principal plazas, and surrounding them. One of these investigated was probably a residence. It was probably built of wood and thatch, with low foundation walls at side and rear only of the principal chamber, which measured about ~~ninety~~ ~~eighty~~ ~~about~~ 8.30 by about 4.50 m (inside dimensions). ~~Facing~~ Built against the right was a small chamber about 3.70 by two, with low foundation walls showing a doorway to the front, and the side entirely open. Against the back wall of this was a low platform, 2.30 long and 1.40 deep and about 30 cm high. This little platform, which may of course have been an altar or even a throne, showed abundant evidence of fire in its rubble interior. Since it was badly ruined it is possible ~~that~~ if not probable that the ash comes from fires built on the surface of the platform. It seems probable that this little platform is analagous to the ~~modern~~ wooden tables with an earth surface in use in modern kitchens of the neighborhood. This complex is raised on a platform ~~about~~ ~~two~~ ~~feet~~ ~~high~~ 1.55 high and may easily have been the home of a noble. If the small chamber is not a kitchen, but a shrine, there <sup>nearby</sup> mounds which might have been kitchens. Other factors indicating domestic use, apart from the possible kitchen and the suitability of the main chamber, both in dimensions and construction for residence, were sub-floor burials, including that of a mother and child, and the presence ~~of~~ in surface debris of a spindle whorl, a flint point and, on the surface nearby, a metate.

This building differs markedly from any of the <sup>known</sup> ceremonial types and it is probable, as one would expect, that domiciliary structures, provided with masonry foundation platforms, but constructed largely with perishable materials, surrounded the ceremonial groups in great numbers. The temples, palaces and sweat baths which we suspect exist in these peripheral areas very likely form subordinate ceremonial courts.

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Architectural  
Practices - Evolution

See Mason's copy-carbon  
reversed.

Architecture - cont'd.

Relations with other regions.

The palaces and temples agree with Palenque in making liberal use of piers between wide doorways: in this respect they differ from many of the Tachilan buildings of comparable type, and from the usual practice in the Peten, as now known.

vaulted

The P.N./Palaces made at least some use of perforated cornice slabs (i.e. outside door curtains?) and of triangular niches in the inner soffit slopes of vaults, both common at Palenque. There is evidence that the earliest vaulted P.N. palaces agreed very closely with Palenque in plan also, consisting of parallel galleries, without transverse end rooms.

Transverse end rooms finally became the rule for double range palaces, and ~~was~~ probably an innovation from the Peten region, where they are common, since they are absent so far as is definitely known, elsewhere in the Usumacinta.

The typical one-room P.N. temple seems to be unknown as yet elsewhere in <sup>the</sup> western Maya area, but is not unknown in the Peten. The column altar which it usually contained seems to be unknown either in the Peten or elsewhere in west. (Type a, above).

The parallel room type (b above) is rather obviously a modification of the Tikal temple plans and is unknown elsewhere in the west.

The three-cell plan (c) seems to be rarely known elsewhere, but is similar to a temple ~~farther west~~ a little farther west and south, but in middle Usumacinta drainage. (Agua Escondida).

The very large col altar type has its nearest analogy, both in size and in a large beam across the rear of the room, in the Highlands, at Rabinal. Nothing like it in size has ever been reported for the Maya Old Empire before, and it certainly passed out of favor here. In exterior outline it was a simple rectangle, agreeing in this with the tradition of the rest of the western Old Empire, and Maya highland and Mexican practice as well.

All other P.N. temple buildings, their platforms and pyramids as well, show a more or less close affinity with the elaborated facades of the central Peten, which do not seem to have penetrated farther west than here. As many as ten separable design elements have been found, common in the Peten and at P.N., apparently absent farther west. These are parts of the buildings themselves, not mere styles in superficial ~~decoration~~ relief decoration. P.N. there for seems to be at the western frontier of the Peten Maya ~~group~~ influence during the period when most of its surface structures were erected. Nevertheless it showed a persistent preference for open front galleries, which it combined with Peten designs. The great use of column altars may possibly have some connection with influences from the north. The altars bear a superficial resemblance at least to the larger "picotes" of the Puuc, in Yucatan.

Monuments

The rescue work - see your own article

New discoveries

carved

Study of all previously discovered "lintels" showed inadequate plain surfaces at the ends to give bearing on the door jambs, and in this they differed from the many known lintels at Taxchilan, which were measured for the purpose.

On excavation of the buildings, the doorways were much too wide to be spanned by the lintels. It was unlikely that the jambs (in all cases badly fallen,) had formerly stepped in at the top because this type of doorway, common at Taxchilan, was used only in already narrow doorways, and the lintels used in them were long enough to give bearing even without this narrowing at the top.

The P.N. "lintels" all differed from Taxchilan lintels in the use of small scale groups of usually of several persons, and in the presence of a long inscription, as on the stelae.

These factors raised great doubt as to the supposed lintel function of these slabs, which was resolved by finding the fragments of M.S.S. 13. This had an ornamental groove running around sides and top only, with red paint surviving between the groove and the face of the stone, proving it was set upright in some wall.

The discovery of M.S.S. 10 showed that by its position, that it had been set into a vertical wall of a ball court; but the more elaborately carved examples, if they had not been broken up and moved in ancient times, all came from the slopes of temple stairways. The small scale of the carvings indicates that they were not placed above doorways of the temples; and their shape is usually unsuitable for inclusion in temple piers.

The recent discovery of ~~masonry~~ rectangular block of masonry built on the stairway of a temple platform (without pyramid) and between two flights of steps leading to the basal terrace of a pyramid, gives a fair indication of the architectural purpose of these famous carvings. Such masonry blocks were probably placed at the tops of some pyramid stairways, or of the stairways rising from them to the temples, their faces ornamented with these carved panels. The existence of such a block in this position, recently reported at Uaxactun, strongly confirms this hypothesis. In this position the panels would harmonize with the general architectural scheme; would be in places of honor, as befits the long inscriptions on them; and readily ~~available~~ approachable for close examination, as required by their ~~large~~ small scale.

Several

Many of these Piedras Negras panels of such outstanding artistic importance that it is a great satisfaction to be able to place them in their proper setting with reasonable assurance. These conclusions serve to isolate Taxchilan, with its many carved lintels, from its sister cities. Only one carved lintel has been found at Piedras Negras, and ~~but~~ our expedition. This was in the Taxchilan tradition, being all-glyphic ~~and not at small scale.~~

Numerous fragments of these panels have been found by the expeditions, broken by the Maya and reused as building stone. The two most important of these recovered units are almost complete.

Lintel 12 adds an apparently earlier Initial Series date than hitherto known at the site; and shows that the P.N. sculptors had arrived at the point of grouping several figures, and fixed the general type of design for these monuments (the realistic portrayal of ceremonies) early in the ninth cycle.

Those parts of Lintel 7 which had not scaled off prove it to have been a beautifully executed throne-room scene, in which the throne is apparently a bench, thus confirming our beliefs concerning the function of the Palace benches.

Lintel 3 gave the first clue for the throne identification; added a ~~sculpture~~ long well preserved inscription; and represents the very apogee of Maya skill in composition; and introduces the practice cutting behind certain parts of the figures, causing them to stand out in silhouette. \*\* (see below)

M.S.S. 13, while fragmentary, has been restored with reasonable certainty; gives us valuable information concerning the costume of ball-players; and shows that the Maya could, on occasion, show the human figure in action (probably dancing) focussing entire attention on the action by using a strictly plain background. It establishes the existence of a different type of panel, obviously for a different purpose. It also establishes as fairly late the use of the ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ technical trick of relief carving below the plane of the field, a rare thing in Maya carving, present here at Piedras Negras also at the beginning.

"Lintel" 13 also illustrates the existence of still another type of carved panel - an unusually narrow one, unless indeed, it is a true lintel; the ends are missing, but the thickness and form of the edges makes the panel interpretation highly probable. If so, at least one panel was all-glyphic (small scale, in the panel tradition).

M.S.S. 16, a fragment, shows still another panel type, in which the upper corner is rounded, the figure is at larger scale, and there is no sign of glyphs on the recovered piece. It is barely possible that it is from a stela; if so, from an unusually thin one. The carving, of a middle period, is excellent and shows a realistic human body with what seems to be a deity head - if not, wearing a deity mask, an arrangement not seen on the principal figures of the stelae. However, a realistic human head wears a deity mask on Stela 13, were the head and mask are detached from any body, and elements of the headdress.

Throne 1 is an entirely new type of Maya carved monuments. Apart from its great value for historical inferences concerning the palaces, when taken in connection with Lintel 3, also resulting from our excavations, it exhibits a variation of the silhouetting idea of Lintel 3, the stone being completely cut through at each side of the heads which are placed in the serpent's eyes. Despite this use of deep cutting, these pieces show no disposition to carve the human figure in full relief technic, as was often done with human heads on the stelae.

\*\* Add to Lintel 3. The scene on Lintel 3 shows a throne of strikingly similar to Throne 1, actually recovered in Room 1 of Str. J-6. Knowing the position of Throne one, and

the design of its building, it is possible to deduce the following correspondences, and that, barring some liberties which were taken with proportions, that the the Lintel 3 scene is ~~absolutely~~ extremely realistic.

The actual throne was centered behind a doorway, the jambs of which rest on a plinth about 30 cms high, and there is a broad ~~passage in front of it~~ outside floor in front of this. Considering for a moment that Lintel 3 actually represents throne 1, the row of seated figures are on this floor; the plinth is shown behind them, and the door jambs rise on either side. The throne is shown with its base at the level of the top of the plinth ~~and is situated~~ which, in the building, is the level of the room floor; and projecting from the ~~rear~~ recessed background of the scene, obviously the rear wall of the room. The niche in which Throne 1 was placed is not shown, but there are differences in the details of the pictured and real throne, and in the dates of that and of this lintel (acc. to Morely) which suggest we are dealing with another similar throne and building. Thrones are known in this position, without the niche.

Below the row of hieroglyphs forming the top of the frame of the figure, is a line which must represent ~~for~~ the under side of the cornice; from this hangs a curtain which has been gathered up by several cords. The edge of this curtain is damaged and one line ~~for~~ representing one side of one of the cords survives; but the exactly similar arrangement shown on Stelae 6, 11 and 14, where the cords are clear, leaves us in no doubt.

This curtain crosses the jambs, and out of the picture on either side, showing it is hung against the outside instead of the inside of the building. The cornice of Str. J-6 was fallen except for two slabs at one end; but perforations have been found in cornice slabs of another palace, which would have served for the attachment of the cords.

The only apparent liberties the artist took with strict realism were probably dictated by the needs of composition; he placed the throne a little to one side of center, either for esthetic effect or to make room for the subordinate inscription which nearly fills the larger free space of wall thus produced. He has also made the doorway much wider than any real palace doorway, doubtless to give space for so large a group of figures, seven of which, besides the throne and its occupant, evidently had to be shown within the room but, in real life, would have been partly hidden from outside.

This ~~rather~~ interpretation raises strong doubt as to the correctness of two minor elements in Miss Baer's restoration: She has drawn the curtain as though it was some sort of arch, while on the stone, though damaged, at least two pendent portions near the center show that it is a cloth gathered up by cords, as on the stelae. Since this is outside the building, and the throne and its figure are toward the rear of the room within, she should not have selected ~~rather~~ a headdress which must be shown as partly outside this curtain. The scaling of the edge of the curtain, while it occurs just above the head, occurs elsewhere also, and is not certain evidence of a broken off attachment here.

## Ceramics

We have not been blessed with finding any spectacular deposits of fine pottery, nor stratified dumps of pottery fragments, as at Uaxactun.

Nevertheless we have excavated in many places where stratification is provided by superimposed layers of buildings, and sherds have been carefully collected from each layer. One series of connected pits, trenches and tunnels runs from bedrock under Court 1 of the Acropolis to the surface of Court 2, about 14 meters higher. We were particularly fortunate in finding refuse, including potsherds, on the bed rock, definitely predating the building of the Acropolis; and ~~extreme~~ ~~number~~ remains of a large number left on the floor of a palace, definitely dating from the very end of the occupation of this important part of the city. ~~There are six successive building periods between these extremes, not counting minor episodes, and these are represented by sherds, though usually not in large quantity.~~

A study of the sherds from these cuts, now in progress, has already made it clear that the pottery of the earliest period here (which seems to be as early as we have found anywhere at the site) corresponds in general with that called Tazkol at Uaxactun, the third period there; while that dating ~~from the~~ just before the abandonment, corresponds with the Tepeu or final period at Uaxactun, as worked out by Smith for that site. It seems probable that we will be able to establish an intermediate period, but this is not yet certain.

The period of occupation as indicated by ceramics thus seems to begin later than at Uaxactun, and this is confirmed by the character of our earliest architecture and the dates of our earliest monuments.

What have been in the past considered Toltec elements (Slab feet) appear in the earliest period, but may have been received from the Peten, or from the highlands. Another supposed Toltec element, the candelario, has appeared in a period subsequent to the earliest, possibly fairly late. Late trade with Tabasco has been established by certain forms; and the late presence of carved ware has been established. This is found in the earliest Yucatan deposits and may have a bearing on Old - New Empire time relationships.

## Burials

The chance of finding richly furnished tombs below temple floors has as at Uaxactun has not been neglected; but deep trenching in five of the thirteen pyramids has produced only negative results.

Two large sub-pavement ~~fixes~~ chambers have been excavated, one of them proving very rich in jade, clay and shell jewelery, pyrite mosaics, but not in pottery. With this burial was found the first lengthy calendrical inscription (on shell) ~~is~~ comparable with those of the monuments, to come from a Maya burial. There were two iron pyrite mirrors, one large round mosaic, the other small and of one piece. A great interest was the red-painting of the bones on the upper surfaces only of the adult subject, who had no less than fifteen ~~teeth~~ teeth drilled for jade and pyrite inlay, probably a record number. Partial remains of two children, these bones lacking the red paint, suggest the possibility of sacrifice. There were niches and a bench in the tomb, which had been covered with a vaulted roof.

The other large chamber had been roofed with logs, if at all, and filled with white pulverized limestone. It was provided with steps at either end, and four niches, two of which contained ceremonial deposits; but the chamber itself was empty.

Seven other burials have been found by chance, none of them richly furnished. Three of these were below a supposed domicile; one was in a cave, two were laid in a secondary plaza floor along the base of a pyramid, another in the floor of a ball court.

Some of the shell in Burial 1 was of the thorny oyster (*Spondylus limbatus* Sowb) proved trade, ~~with~~ directly or indirectly, with the Pacific coast; and the form and perforations of much of this are strikingly similar to shell ornaments found in a grave at Comilcalco, Tabasco, far to the northeast, and at Chichen Itza.

## Caches

Numbers of caches, in which eccentric flints and obsidians are the most common objects, have been found in and below building floors, court and plaza pavements, and below monuments. A special type of pottery vessel seems to have been made for these, but occasionally fine polychrome vessels were so used. The time periods of many of these will eventually be ascertainable, and their study promises valuable historic checks. Some of the flint work is very fine. These eccentrics were not present in any of the burials thus far found.

## Fundamental Interpretations: Historical Interpretations

It has been established beyond serious doubt that Piedras Negras became a ceremonial center some time before the carving of its earliest monuments. A cliff carving of the two-headed dragon may belong in this earliest period, although Dr. Morley doubts such an early date for it. A very small, rather crude and plain stela was broken up by the Maya some time after the base for one of the earlier carved stelae was erected and it is probable that during the earliest period the temples were placed on low platforms only, and were served by uncarved stelae.

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The functional types of architectural structures, and the surprising varieties of each, cannot fail to be of great value in reconstructing the broad outlines of Maya history, new as well as Old Empire. This will be more apparent when more deep digging has increased our sure knowledge of the relative ages of these varieties, and more published information on ~~the~~ other regions permits more detailed comparisons.

In the meantime here is an illustration of how archeological data resulting from careful and unhurried excavations at one selected site may lay the ground work for broad historical speculations which are not divorced from fact. ~~Some~~ Some years ago J. Eric Thompson suggested the hypothesis that the more or less abrupt cessation of ~~carving~~ monument carving in the Old Empire was due to revolt. We now know that at Piedras Negras the Acropolis palaces - the finest and most prominently placed buildings of this class at the city - were abandoned suddenly, and never again used. This follows necessarily from the presence of ~~large~~ the broken remains of large numbers of complete pottery vessels immediately on the thrones and the latest floor of the one of the palaces. The types of vessels are common in late sites throughout the city, correspond to late forms at Uaxactun, involve the painting of ~~glyphs~~ Maya glyphs, and cannot be ascribed to late post-Old Empire occupants of formerly deserted buildings.

The roof of this palace was either thatch or beam and mortar, so that it must have fallen to ruin shortly after its abandonment and later wandering tribes would have found its floors buried under debris.

In three palaces which had vaulted roofs we cannot assume such an early collapse, and late re-occupation must be considered as a possibility. But on the floors of these were fragments of broken thrones. Many of these fragments were in positions which they could not have reached if the destruction was caused by the falling vaults, which eventually buried them and preserved <sup>the fragments</sup> them for our edification. ~~Human destruction is the only possible explanation.~~ More important, or at least more convincing, large parts of the thrones were entirely missing. Human destruction is the only possible explanation. The fact that fragments were left in confusion on the floors proves the buildings were not thereafter used for their original purpose, at least. In these cases, the destruction might have followed abandonment by centuries, since vaulted roofs often stand indefinitely.

It is, however, much more likely that this violence occurred at the end of the Old Empire ~~era~~ since its proved existence then becomes an adequate explanation both of the abrupt cessation of date carving; and of the leaving of large numbers of fine pottery vessels (which we may now assume were broken at the same time) in the nearby palace, which could not have survived many decades after cessation of repairs.

This may be taken as real evidence for the Thompson speculation, but is not necessarily so. It seems to establish the sudden breaking of the power of the priestly caste responsible for Old Empire architecture, sculpture and ceramics, astronomy and so on; but this might also have been forcibly accomplished by foreign invasion, or by a losing struggle with neighboring Old Empire city states. A very important deduction remains permissible, if not necessary. If violence broke the priestly power at other Old Empire sites as it seems to have done here the priests and some followers may have fled, and may have established themselves again elsewhere. But there is no reason to deduce, from the cessation of their activity in Old Empire country that there was a mass movement of the bulk of the population.

Invasion is the least likely hypothesis, if violence ~~proves~~ turns out to have been widespread in other Old Empire regions. The wholesale extermination of foreign powers seems outside the tradition of Central American warfare as we

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OF ORIENTAL RESEARCH

merely

know it, the object being to win captives or tribute, rather than to kill the goose that laid the egg. Civil war (i.e. among various local groups) is well authenticated for Yucatan. Either this or a peasant revolt is entirely consistent with theories of gradual failure of crops or of water supply. Either of these fundamental economic causes might set the populace against the priesthood, or one group against another; and would also account for the final reduction in population which obviously occurred.

The University Museum would like respectfully to suggest to the Guatemalan Government the following suggestion.

Since all sixteen of the monuments from Piedras Negras will then be in San Francisco, carefully packed up at the close of the Exposition and with freight charges to be paid by the Exposition, and since each set of eight monuments has now been shown in one museum for about six years, it would seem advantageous to both museums if the groups of monuments were exchanged after the close of the Exposition. By this <sup>method</sup> agreement, the National Museum of Guatemala would receive the monuments now in Philadelphia several years before the time stipulated by the concession kindly granted by the Guatemalan Government; it would already have the replicas of the monuments at present in the Museum and so would be able to <sup>show</sup> ~~able~~, at the close of the Exposition and several years before the expected time, all of the Piedras Negras monuments, half originals (those now in Philadelphia), and half replicas (those now in <sup>Guatemala</sup> Philadelphia). It would be necessary only to erect the new originals, leaving the replicas in their places on their bases. The University Museum in Philadelphia, on the other hand, would have a new set of monuments to exhibit. The University Museum hopes that this suggestion will appeal to the Guatemalan Government, and <sup>hopes</sup> ~~requests~~ that, in such case, the ~~new~~ monuments now in the National Museum of Guatemala be allowed to remain in Philadelphia for a term of five years from the time of receipt. By this time it is hoped that some more of the beautiful monuments still remaining at Piedras Negras can be taken out to replace them.

8

Although, by oversight, it was not specifically ~~stated~~ stated in the contract between the University Museum and the Guatemalan Government, the University Museum presumes that, naturally, the term of ten years for the loan of the objects from Piedras Negras should date in each case from time of receipt in Philadelphia. As ~~some of the objects~~ some objects are found and divided every year, and some were received only one year ago, it would manifestly be unfair to count everything from the date of the signing of the contract in 1930 and to return everything in 1940, even those secured in 1937 or in future expeditions.

The University Museum is extremely anxious to continue work at Piedras Negras until all the information that this important site can afford shall have been secured. While the objects found in the last few years have not been of great artistic value on the whole, these <sup>are</sup> ~~is~~ always hopes of discovering unusual objects at any time and, as I hope to show in my address before the Sociedad de Geografía e Historia de Guatemala next Saturday, the scientific results have been of the greatest importance. Since the Carnegie Institution has ceased work at Uaxactun, the excavations at Piedras Negras ~~are~~ are the only ones being prosecuted in the region of the Old Maya Empire. We hope that the Guatemalan Government is as anxious as we to continue the yearly expeditions.

9

However the difficulty of securing funds for the continuance of the work at Piedras Negras is very great. Each year we are generally uncertain whether the funds can be secured until it is time for the expedition to start, and in several years the start has been delayed because the funds had not yet been found. In at least one year the money had to be borrowed ~~and has not yet been repaid~~. In future years we fear that it will be even more difficult to secure the necessary funds.

The University Museum, like most ~~most~~ private museums in the United States, derives much of its funds from the income from endowment, ~~funds~~ <sup>money</sup> given, or willed at death, to the Museum; ~~which are~~ <sup>this is</sup> invested in securities <sup>only</sup> and the income used. The use of such <sup>funds</sup> income is always restricted by the proviso that the objects secured as a result of such work, or a part of them, become the property of the University Museum. On this account, because all the objects secured by the Piedras Negras expeditions remain the property of the Guatemalan Government, <sup>and must be returned,</sup> we have never been able to use any <sup>such funds</sup> income from endowment for the Piedras Negras Expeditions; but they are devoted to expeditions in Egypt, Mesopotamia and other regions, and we have to beg funds for the work at Piedras Negras from private persons.

④ The practise of allowing foreign institutions to retain duplicates and other objects that are not unique ~~and~~ is a usual one, ~~and~~ one that is, for instance, granted to the Carnegie Institution by the Government of Guatemala, and by all the nations of the Orient to the University Museum. Unfortunately this favor was not included in the contract for the work at Piedras Negras, <sup>according to which half of the objects found are</sup> For these reasons the University Museum respectfully begs that the contract be so amended as to permit the ~~said~~

University Museum to ~~retain~~ in its permanent possession such objects as are practical duplicates of those in the National Museum, and such as may be considered not unique by the Director of the National Museum, or ~~by~~ some qualified representative of the Guatemalan Government, In this way the University Museum will be enabled more easily to secure the funds necessary for the continuation of the work at Piedras Negras, will be able to keep for purposes of exhibition and scientific study a representative collection from the site, and the National Museum will lose only duplicates of no great importance to ~~it~~ it. For instance, we have ~~sent~~ sent to the National Museum a great number of "eccentric" flints ~~and~~ and obsidians, stucco fragments, tremendous quantities of potsherds of every type, small plates of shell, etc. The return of similar objects now on loan in Philadelphia would add nothing to the collection in the National Museum, and would deprive the University Museum of all objects of these types. Should this favor be granted, the University Museum, in order to assure the Guatemalan Government that no unique objects are retained, will be glad either to send photographs of all objects <sup>requested,</sup> ~~desired,~~ or, preferably, since the number of potsherds is <sup>very</sup> great, to pay the expenses of the Director of the National Museum to visit the University Museum in Philadelphia and personally to supervise the selection of the objects to be retained in Philadelphia, the others to be returned to Guatemala.

The University Museum is strongly in agreement with the <sup>principle</sup> idea, universally recognized, that all unique archeological objects should remain in the country of their origin. This is the principle recognized in our relations with <sup>all</sup> the other nations where we work and have worked; Egypt, Palestine, Irak, Iran, Italy, Greece, etc. Nevertheless it is essential for the education of the people of foreign countries that museums in those countries exhibit a representative collection of the best archeological objects. Without the fine collections of Roman, Grecian, Egyptian, and Mesopotamian and that are in the Museums of the United States other antiquities ~~the people of foreign countries, such as~~ the American people would have no idea of the ancient cultures of these countries. It is largely on account of these collections that American tourists visit these countries in such great numbers, in order to see the larger and finer collections to be found in the National Museums of these countries. The people not only ~~derive~~ are educated to the realization of <sup>the</sup> treasures of these countries, but are induced to visit them. Good exhibitions of such objects are therefore the best kind of advertisement for foreign countries, inducing the people to visit them. Each year each one of the hundreds of thousands of school children in Philadelphia makes at least one visit to the University Museum and is instructed concerning the past and present cultures of ~~foreign~~ countries. Many of them will subsequently wish to visit these countries, and some <sup>may eventually</sup> will be sufficiently interested to give money for the continuance of archeological work therein.

12

The University Museum, therefore, especially desires that, if possible, <sup>a few</sup> ~~several~~ of the larger monuments remain in Philadelphia for permanent exhibition as the property of the Museum. so that the people of the United States maybe conscious of ~~the~~ the beauty of Maya art and of the art treasures of Guatemala. The unique objects, such as Throne 1, the only example of its kind, and Lintel 3, the first example of pre-Columbian art, naturally should be in the National Museum of Guatemala; the University Museum will be content with ~~ests~~ <sup>rests</sup> of these. But eight stelae have now been brought out through the efforts and at ~~the~~ the expense of the University Museum, which hereby respectfully begs that it be allowed to retain one of these eight, preferably Stela 12. It would also very much like to keep one of ~~the~~ the four almost identical legs of Altar 4, and if possible one of the three lintels, <sup>preferably</sup> ~~either~~ no. 12 ~~and 14~~. These are only three out of sixteen monuments, surely not an exorbitant request in view of the fact that all the expense and labor of securing them fell upon the University Museum. If this request could be granted, I feel confident that the University Museum would, in return, be willing to give the National Museum in exchange a few of the unique <sup>Guatemalan</sup> objects that were <sup>seized</sup> ~~taken out of~~ Guatemala before the promulgation of the law prohibiting the exportation of such objects, such as some pottery vessels from <sup>the region</sup> ~~the~~ Chama, from which are the National Museum now has little.

I trust that this solicitation will be given careful consideration by the Guatemalan Government and that, if agreeable, in whole or in part, the necessary agreement will be drawn up.

In hopes of a favorable reply to my requests, I .....

P.N. Expedition - 1937 photographs.

Memo to Miss McHugh: (copy of order part to Goldberg)

The 1937 exped. negatives have never been printed; there is allowance for these, together with 1939 negatives with which we will return, in the field budget submitted.

We have agreed with the Guatemalan department of education to have the 1937 prints made while we are away, so that they can be sent immediately on our return. They are entitled to 2 copies at a specified large size. We have always successfully avoided the expense of the latter by enlarging a few selected negatives.

I am delivering to Rueben Goldberg the 1937 P.N. negatives, Nos. 37-1 to 37-416. These numbers appear in ink on the jackets and on the negatives. Differing pencil numbers should be disregarded.

Prints should not be trimmed, in order that the number of the negative may appear on the print. Glossy finish.

The order is as follows:

Three contact prints of the following:

Nos. 37-1 to 37-398 inclusive.

One contact print of the following:

Nos. 37-399 to 37-416 (these do not refer directly to Piedras Negras)

Two Enlargements to about 8 by 10 inches of the following:

37-12  
19  
28  
34  
35  
79  
93  
96  
120  
175  
185  
194  
204  
207  
210  
219  
225  
300  
314  
316  
355

*okmm.*

*Y.G.*

Memorandum re Piedras Negras Expeditions.

The combination of the iron safe at the camp is:

Start dial at 88;  
Turn right twice to 8; thence  
" left once to 69; thence  
2 right to 90 and open.

There are two sets of keys for the following:

1. The light steel door which closes on all drawers and compartments.
2. The small steel door closing upper left compartment.
3. The drawer below the above compartment.
4. The second drawer below the same.

Without key No.1 it would be very difficult to force ones way into the safe at all, as the door is steel, and the lock a stout one.

The same remark applies to the small closed compartment.

The two drawers could be easily forced.

Therefore, if keys 1 and/or 2 are lost, be prepared to pick locks.

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Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

February 9, 1939

F. G. PRAT  
TRAFFIC MANAGER  
STANDARD FRUIT & STEAMSHIP CO  
NEW ORLEANS LA.

IS SAILING FROM GALVESTON FEBRUARY 20 DEFINITELY SCHEDULED YET QUESTION ~~MARK~~  
IF NOT IS IT STILL A POSSIBILITY QUESTION PLEASE REPLY BY COLLECT WIRE STOP  
WITH MANY THANKS

LINTON SATTERTHWAITE, JR.

Charge to University Museum  
33rd & Spruce Sts.  
Philadelphia

WESTERN UNION MESSENGERS ARE AVAILABLE FOR THE DELIVERY OF NOTES AND PACKAGES.

February 8, 1939

Dear Mr. Pew:-

I believe Mr. Abbott Dickson of the Terminal Warehouse Company has spoken to you about the possibility of transportation to a Texas port via one of your tankers. This will introduce Mr. William S. Godfrey, Jr., who is about to set out as assistant archaeologist on our expedition to Piedras Negras, Guatemala.

It is necessary that this expedition enter Mexico by a particular port served only by fruit boats, and it has turned out unexpectedly that the only sailings at present are from Galveston, Texas. Overland transportation, especially of freight, in the short time available, would be very expensive and we should be very grateful indeed if you could assist the expedition by permitting Mr. Godfrey to sail on one of your ships with a small amount of freight. We appreciate of course that you are not in the passenger or freight carrying business. If an exception could be made in this case it would be of great aid to our expedition.

Very truly yours

Horace H. F. Jayne  
Director

Arthur Pew, Esq.  
Sun Oil Company  
1616 Walnut Street  
Philadelphia

February 9, 1939

Dear Mr. Dickson:-

I want to thank you very much indeed for your kindness in arranging with Mr. Arthur Pew for the free passage granted Mr. Godfrey, member of our expedition to Guatemala. This was a real aid to the expedition and it was kind indeed of you to go to so much trouble which all concerned appreciate greatly including

Yours sincerely

Horace H. F. Jayne  
Director

Abbott Dickson, Esq.  
Terminal Warehouse Company  
85 Fairmount Avenue  
Philadelphia

Piedras Negras 1939 Exped.

Memorandum to Miss McHugh

With the approval of Mr. MacClean and the Purchasing agent, I placed directly our usual orders to H. T. Cottam & Co. and Woodward Wight & Co., both of New Orleans.

Since these are packed at New Orleans and not opened until we actually reach camp (and sometimes after further delays) we have allways paid these bills when received here at the museum, with satisfactory results. If possible, on receipt of invoices they should be OK'd here and sent over for payment.

The Cottam bill will be \$370.40, plus freight charges New Orleans to Galveston, and Galveston to Alvaro Obregon, the amount of which is not yet known. For your information (and that of the comptroller should he want it) the last two items on the bill, \$15.00 and \$16.00 for cigarettes, are of course personal items. As in the past, I will credit the museum with these amounts on my statement to it,

*Later: 384.61 plus freight from Galveston only. Invoice herewith.*

I don't know the cost of the Woodward Wight things: probably about \$100.00, plus the same items of freight as above.

*Later: 86.74, plus invoice, & herewith. This includes freight and should be paid at once.*

Apart from these two items, all other orders through the museum have been checked with Miss Woodie and she knows what has been received (all but two items which we'll get next week.)

L.S.Jr. Saturday, Feb. 11.

\* Later instruction: M.C.S. wants \$25.00 of total amount with held until we unpack and check the ham item, with which there has been some difficulty in the past. If this would cause red-tape trouble here, hold up entire Cottam bill till we advise from camp. In any case, should wait till they advise of final freight item. Their letter may be addressed to me - open to, of course.

L.S. Jr.

39

Memorandum to Miss McHugh:

I think you have a memo stating the funds which I will need to pass through my hands; that called for \$800.00 to be sent about Apr. 1st; this item is to be increased to \$1075.00 per my memo to Mr. Jayne respecting increased estimates due to travel trouble and higher labor costs.

Unless I request differently, in good time, this should be sent in two drafts of \$500.00 and \$575.00 each. What I want is called "American Express Co. Cheque". They can be purchased over the counter in a few minutes at the Chestnut St. Office of Amer. Express: or, I am sure, by mail, if the Comptroller calls them and makes sure of the cost. To make identification of the type of document I mean, reference might be made to their No. 1852684, issued Feb. 15, \$300.00. That was to order of Banco Nacional de Mexico, but it would be better to issue these to my order. They should be drawn on Banco Nacional de Mexico at Vera Cruz (where the Express Co. and I have accounts). The actual drafts are delivered to you, and should be mailed down to me, c/o Francisco Villanueva, Tenosique, Tabasco, Mexico, registered. It might be well to mail one a few days after the other. In case of miscarriage of one, I could carry on with the other in the meantime.

I want this in two amounts because it may possibly pay me to hold one a little while, if exchange is still dropping.

L.S.Jr.

P.S. Please send my salary cheque until further notice to my brother, Willis H. Satterthwaite Penn Mutual Life Ins Co. Phila  
Wm Satterthwaite

Piedras Negras 1939 Expedition, 1939. Memo to Mr. Jayne.

The revised budget estimate for field expense which I submitted some time ago allowed for a contingency reserve of \$950.00. At the time I noted that the estimate was based on past experience and that a relatively large reserve was necessary because there was some likelihood that past experience might not be repeated in important particulars. Two of these have turned out adversely, even before we start.

Transportation of staff: Not only are there no sailings for our port of entry from Philadelphia, or other eastern ports; but also none from New Orleans. We must sail from Galveston, Texas. The estimated additional cost for passenger travel is \$175.00; I do not know yet how much this will add to freight costs.

I have just learned that competition for labor in the Tenosque region has raised the basic wage from 2.00 to 3.00 pesos per day (without maintenance). With your approval I think I must authorize our agent in Tenosique to meet this situation with an equivalent raise from 1.50 to 2.50 per day, with maintenance. This requires revision of the Labor, etc. at camp item upward from \$2750.00 to \$3075.

The as yet unknown increased freight costs will appear in due course on bills to the museum; the two increases above noted, 175.00 and 325.00 - total 525.00 will be expended through me.

My schedule of cash requirements calls for payment to me of \$1500.00 about February 7th, and remittance of \$800.00 about April 1st. I think one-half of this estimated increase should be added to each of these payments: let us say \$1750.00 on Feb. 7, and \$1075.00 on Apr. 1st.

I hope you will approve of these changes. While I had hoped to leave most or all of the reserve untouched, and have it available for work on the report on our return, it would be very inadvisable to cut down the contemplated amount of work in the field.

L.S.Jr.

*OK L.S.Jr.*

*remittance  
298  
see  
attached  
memo  
2/16/39*

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HORACE S F JAYNE

UNIVERSITY MUSEUM PHILAPA

ARRIVED LAST NIGHT LEAVE FOR TENOSIQUE MONDAY FEBRUARY 27 STOP ALL  
 WELL AND HAPPY STOP PLEASE ADVISE MRS GODFREY AND WILLIS SATTERTHWAITE  
 LINTON SATTERTHWAITE JR

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CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

March 2, 1939

Dear Mr. Pew:-

I want to drop you a line to thank you for your kindness in expediting the passage for Mr. Godfrey of our Guatemalan Expedition on one of your boats from Philadelphia to Galveston. This was of real aid to the undertaking, and I have heard that Mr. Godfrey arrived after a most successful trip. Your cordial cooperation was very greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours

Horace H. F. Jayne  
Director

Mr. Arthur Pew  
1616 Walnut Street  
Philadelphia

THE UNIVERSITY MUSEUM  
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA  
PHILADELPHIA, U.S.A.

MIDDLE AMERICAN EXPEDITION

Piedras Negras,  
March 9, 1939.

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

Dear Mr. Jayne:

This will be a short report: I have been fussing with our ancient re-built typewriter for a half-hour, and it isn't right yet. I wired you of our arrival at Alvaro Obregon February 24. We arrived at Tenosique Feb. 29, and at camp March 4, which is normal time after arrival in Mexico. Instead of coming up the river from the coast with Mrs. S. and Mr. Godfrey, I flew to Villahermosa the same day they left on the river boat, to have a tooth X-rayed. I had been bothered with what I supposed was neuralgia, but at that time it seemed to center in a tooth, and it seemed wise to make sure there was no abscess. There was none, and I am glad to say the neuralgia seems to be ~~disapp~~ disappearing. I arrived at Tenosique several hours before the others.

At Villahermosa I was entertained very nicely by the banana company administrator, Mr. Weyerstall, who has spent twenty-five years in Central America, and combined amateur archeology with it. I went over quite an extensive collection, and hope to see more which he has in Mexico City. It confirmed my idea of the importance of Jomuta as a trade-route junction. Through the dentist I got a letter to the Mayor of Junuta, whose permission to dig in the public park ~~must~~ must be had. So the jaunt to Villahermosa was not entirely fruitless.

The camp was not entirely ready on our arrival. Clearing ~~bush~~ bush on the ruins began March 8, and is nearly completed on Str. 2-5, the first principal objective. Digging began there today, March 9. In general we seem to have hit the dry season nicely, though it has rained two nights

Page 2 - March 11.

Mule are delayed, but should arrive tonight and leave tomorrow with mail. The first three days digging on K-5 is very promising. This is the pyramid, partially known from other years, with three superimposed temples, the upper of normal Maya size showing strong influence from the center of the Maya area to the east, the ~~base~~ <sup>lowest</sup> much larger than any other known Old Empire Maya temple, apparently without such influence. Work is progressing on all three phases simultaneously. On the right side we are finding the latest or outer pyramid much better preserved than we anticipated; though the walls are in bad shape on the upper terraces, requiring slow careful work, we shall recover many details here.

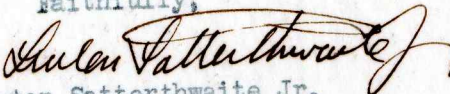
The laundress has just come down with malaria, but we hope, in view of the dry weather, that it won't run through the camp and lay up half our men, as it sometimes does.

Things do not seem to be humming on the railroad project near Tenosique, and we were able to get our labor at 2.00 and 3.00 pesos per day, instead of the 2.50 and 3.50 which I was afraid I would have to pay. Food prices are very high, as expected. Something not expected is a 25 per cent rise in cargo mule hire, a large item. I will report on costs a little later on. Mrs. S. is getting the accounts up to date and we require certain items from Villanueva in Tenosique.

Mr. Godfrey is going to make a splendid assistant, I am already convinced. The only limit of his usefulness will be his ability to use Spanish. We don't know yet how fast he will pick that up, but if it is fast as he picks up drafting and handling a pick, it will be soon.

We are all well and happy and send best regards to you and all our museum friends. I think the season is going to be a fruitful one and I hope it will justify the interest and effort of yourself and Mr. Jenks in getting us here again.

Faithfully,

  
Linton Satterthwaite Jr.

Piedras Negras

March 16, 1939

Dear Chief:-

I begin a letter a couple of days before probable mail day, or it may not get done, as last time. We are beginning to feel settled, and the K-5 job is off to a good start. I think we will get all essential details of the K-5-1st pyramid on the right side, from top to bottom. This is a very pleasant surprise, unexpected because of the poor condition of the front, except for the lowest mask. We have already got the building platform about worked out on this side. It is a variant of the Peten style, originally with indentation, very much like J-29 (see plate of four drawings in Bulletin article, 1936 I think). We have enough of the top terrace of the pyramid proper to know it was inset round corner. I knew it was inset from the front, but didn't believe I'd be able to find whether it was round or rectangular.

K-5 2nd terracing at front, right half, is about half exposed, and I am sure we will get enough for complete restoration. We are coming at it from the left and rear also. Started cutting through your dump today and got the K-5-3d building platform terrace. Deepening this cut tomorrow should tell us whether 2nd was built on 3d, the two lowest terraces of 2nd being the same as K-5-3d; if so, the big temple was put on a Peten style pyramid, and there will be much less deep digging to do. If each period consisted of entirely new pyramids, we will have to move your dump (and a lot we have added to it), and the earliest may show something new and different.

I had a good boy combing the stairway today looking for more fragments of lintel 7, so far without success. That big piece you have on top (see your photo) definitely doesn't fit, though it belongs in that region. If we could find connecting pieces we would know the exact height; and some more of the scaled-off glyphs might make it easier to reconstruct the outline of the panel with the figures.

There are 19 on the payroll (besides camp people). Things move fast with so many concentrated on the one mound. I want to work fast there while the weather is good and wheelbarrows can move without boards, which are about worn out. Of old boys, we have only Benjamin, Anacelio and Sixto, but several bright new ones, including Pancho Acopa, who was a mess boy one year. I'm very much pleased with the gang and everything is running very smoothly. Bill Godfrey is quick as a flash in learning everything, and has quite a flair for draughtsmanship. Just between us, I think is going to be more help this year than Frank was during his second year.

*March 18*

K-5 has been getting more interesting since I started this, but it is too late to go into details. It was a good choice for the main job.

March 18

Prices are high as the devil. We have out old cook back (Alberto Perez). Victor has been sober and very helpful in the bodega and with men's accounts. But he has decided to eat with us, which cramps our conversation considerably. He seems very sad except when spoken to. I hope it will last (sobriety, I mean).

Peggy says she wishes you were here again, and so do I. Cards consist only of rummy, and we have been too busy to play that more than three or four times.

A chore: In the cabinet in the room behind my office is the curved neck and reproducer of a portable victrola. I forgot to get it fixed, or a new reproducer. Will you be a good sport, as you always are, and mail it to my brother Willis, Penn Mutual Life, 6th and Walnut. I'm writing him to get it fixed up and mail down to us. The boys must have their music here.

Best regards to everybody. I'm going to sign off. It is 9:30 and more letters to write, films to do in the morning.

Affectionately,

S/ Lint.

THE UNIVERSITY MUSEUM  
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA  
PHILADELPHIA, U.S.A.

MIDDLE AMERICAN EXPEDITION

Piedras Negras,  
March 18, 1939.

Horace H. F. Jayne, Esq., Director,  
University Museum,  
Philadelphia, U.S.A.<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>,

Dear Mr. Jayne:

Work has been going along nicely on the K-5 mound,  
and gets more interesting everyday. I am now quite sure it will make  
a nice and significant piece of work.

I left full instructions with Miss McHugh for the  
April 1st remittance. I wonder if a check for one half the honorarium  
to Mrs. Satterthwaite could be drawn at the same time. We used to do this  
before we left, but it was overlooked. It should be mailed to her here.  
Along with the remittance, if Miss McHugh would send me a statement of all  
items charged the expedition to date, it would be great help. I will  
then send back a complete statement of where we stand, and check up on  
my budget.

Everything is sailing along beautifully, except for a  
few minor illnesses among the men. In ten days or two weeks I'll try to  
send you an understandable illustrated account of results. In the meantime  
we all send our very best regards, all to all.

Faithfully,

  
Linton Satterthwaite Jr.

March 24, 1939

Dear Linton:-

I hope that Peggy, Bill and you are comfortably settled at P.N. and that all goes well with you.

I am enclosing American Express Co. cheque No. 1852918 drawn to your order for \$575. A second cheque, one for \$500., will follow in a later mail. With these two cheques we will have followed the instructions left by you whereby we were to send to you by April 1st \$1075.

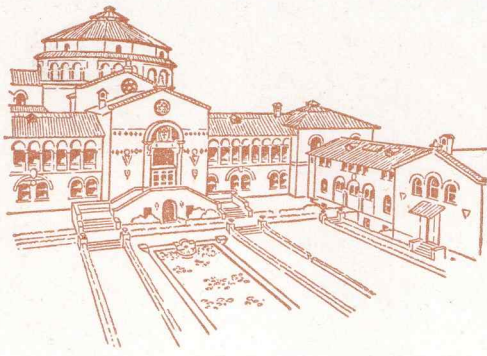
Will you send me word about the withholdal of the \$25. from the Cottan bill. They have asked for this and I have written them that we would pay them when we had heard from you that their shipment was OK.

The Museum family, barring Mrs. Merriam, have enjoyed good health since your departure. Nothing spectacular has happened and so there is no news to send you. Spring came to us today; March 22nd brought a snowstorm which I hope is the last.

Best regards to you, Peggy and Bill and may you have a good season.

Sincerely

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



**THE UNIVERSITY MUSEUM**

**UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA**

**33RD & SPRUCE STREETS, PHILADELPHIA**

March 28, 1939

Dear Linton:-

Thank you for your letters of March 9th and 18th, the former coming just in time to have something to read to the Board and cheer them up. Miss McHugh is at home today with a cold, but will take care of the remittance of Mrs. Satterthwaite's honorarium as soon as she gets back, if she hasn't done so already.

We are all very glad that your prospects seem so bright and that things have worked out well with your staff. Things are pretty peaceful here and work is actually started on the new roof. They are working over the Chief's head at present, and that section will be finished first, so you will not be inconvenienced when you get back, but will be able to work without fear of brickbats or leaks.

It is very satisfactory that your plans for visiting Jonuta seem to be maturing so happily. It would now seem likely that we shall go to San Francisco on or about June 25th to be there until the 30th which possibly would enable us to be in Mexico City from the fifth to the tenth of July. How would this fit in with your plans? This is not fixed at all, however, since the exact date for the Museums' Directors meetings has not been set, and this will be one of my excuses for getting away.

Best regards to all from all,

Always sincerely

Horace H. Jayne  
Director

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

Piedras Negras,  
April 6, 1939.

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

Dear Mr. Jayne:

In former years our men always worked right through feast days, though in general, in Mexico, they do not. Times seem to be changing here as elsewhere. The building of the railroad which will connect Campeche and Yucatan with the rest of Mexico has poured a considerable amount of money into Tenosique and it shows its effects in various ways, besides rising prices and wages. For instance, we used to be very careful not to let anything like a thumbtack lie on the floor, because nearly all feet were bare. This year there isn't a single muchacho without shoes. The repair of the camp was delayed because the men sent out had to return for the week of carnival preceding lent and we had to complete them after our arrival. Today, Holy Thursday, to my surprise, nobody reported for work, nor will they tomorrow. This is a blessing in disguise, for we were pretty tired and I am way behind in various office and laboratory things, and can get rested and caught up. Hence I am improving the chance to write without pressure of other things undone, although the state of excavations is just about of a suitable stage for a mid-season report.

We have moved a great deal of dirt and rock; in this respect I should say I am ahead of schedule, but in another sense I am behind, probably; that is, the probable forward extent of the earliest of the three superimposed pyramids (Str. K-5) will require moving more of the second than I had anticipated. Nevertheless we will get done what we planned here, barring some unforeseen real calamity, before the rains come.

The thesis which caused selection of this mound for the major effort of the season was the belief that the earliest temple, being a very great deal larger than any other known heretofore in the Maya area, and lying directly under one of the normal size, probably resulted from some different influence. Dr. Mason discovered the tremendous size of the lower temple (the room measures about 18 by 4.90 meters) but did not work out the style of the upper one. Since that early excavation we have established a typical style for the unburied temples of the site, and it obviously derives from the Maya center to the east. So far we have established that this was the

style of the latest temple, and of the elaborate but small platform on which the temple buildings rest. These small platforms, which we differentiate as "building platforms" for want of a better term, rest in turn on the pyramid proper, a high terraced structure. There is evidence on two other pyramids that this typical elaborate building platform, unknown as yet elsewhere, but made up of various elements common in the Peten, went out of style. This change was illustrated in drawings of Structure J-29 published in our bulletin, I think in 1936. There is some rather doubtful evidence to the same effect on this building. The Peten-style building platform encases an earlier one of the same type, contemporary with the building. Therefore the latter was built an appreciable time before the end of the Peten influence period.

The pyramid of Structure K-5-2nd has been cleared sufficiently on the front, and partly at the back, for a reliable reconstruction. Like that of the later K-5-1st (we number from the top down - therefore from latest to earliest) it shows the typical inset round corners and outsets of Peten-style pyramid ~~construction~~ design, but lacks the elaborate stucco mask decoration of the latest. This pyramid is inordinately long (from side to side) instead of being nearly square. This departure from the usual square plan probably results from the length of the still earlier K-5-3d, which it had to cover. Apparently when the final pyramid was built, this length was felt to be wrong, and we are almost certain that the final pyramid was constructed by building over the top, front and back, but leaving the sides of the K-5-2nd pyramid still exposed. In this way the additions added height and depth without increasing width, and made the whole more nearly square. This tends to confirm the suspicion that the later two structures were built over something alien to their designers. Apparently there was no building on the middle pyramid, though Dr. Mason found the usual column altar in its floor. A building may easily have existed and have been removed for its stone.

Naturally, most of our information on the earliest structure must come in the second rather than the first month of intensive excavation, as superincumbent material is removed. However, we have learned something already, and it differs in design as well as temple building size. It lacks the building lacks all the special elaborations which make the Peten style: specifically, the walls form a simple rectangle instead of having outsets on the sides and at the rear, and a rise in base level at the rear, and it lacks the building platform, or else this is much higher than usual. Assuming that what we have got down to is the top terrace of the pyramid, this has vertical instead of sloping walls, and lacks the Peten outsets and inset corners; again, it is a simple rectangle in plan. The rear wall of the building is no thicker than the front, and there can have been no roof comb. Evidently as we work down for the design of this early period we are going to find a simple austere design, in sharp distinction to the Peten style structures above. In general, this seems to point toward the highlands of ~~Marica~~ Guatemala to the south, or to Mexico.

Apart from some minor working-out of terracing and atela cists on Structure J-1, nearby, we have confined ourselves exclusively to this one mound. I expect to branch out into other parts of the city, leaving Mr. Godfrey on the job at K-5, perhaps next week;

Horace H. F. Jayne Esq. -3

With more men to boss, and rather more than the usual amount of minor difficulties in camp managements - inability of the mess-boy to get along with the cook, and so forth - I haven't yet taken careful stock of expenses so far. As I have just written Miss McHugh, in acknowledging the April remittance, I think I won't need to draw further on the reserve. It was good of you to get that remittance off so promptly. It ~~arrived~~ arrived precisely on April 1st.

We are all well and happy and send our very best to you and all museum friends. Please tell Dr. Mason I will write him soon, if indeed I don't do so tomorrow.

Faithfully,

Linton Satterthwaite Jr.

Horace H. F. Jayne Esq., -4.

P.S. MEXEK April 10:

Mr. Muller arrived last night, a little the worse for wear. Being ill-advised by Dr. Todd, the contractor who brought our monuments out, he left Tenosique about 1.00 P.M. on the day he arrived there, and nevertheless made the trip in two days - rather in one a half. Rain all days Saturday did not improve the trail. Needless to say, he is feeling very good today, by way of contrast.

In the meantime Mr. Godfrey has completed three isometric drawings designed to show what is now known as certain or (in some minor details) practically certain, of each of the three structures I have been discussing in this letter. They are not for publication since some details may be changed with further knowledge; particularly, it is possibly that the K-5-2nd pyramid was a little shorter on one side of the stairway than the other. This will be determined this week.

The best comparison is between K-5-1st and K-5-3d, since the same parts of the structures are shown - the temple building and its "building platform", the pyramid being unknown as yet in the buried structure, and little known in the latest. However, the type of "building platform" shown in K-5-1st (Peten style) is repeatedly found elsewhere at the city on pyramids of the type shown in the drawing of K-5-2nd. The latter is a typical Peten style pyramid as known at Piedras Negras, except for its extreme length.

There can be little doubt that the so-called "Lintel" No. 7 occupied the position on the K-5-1st stairway shown, probably with the same column altar we have shown behind it, in addition to the column altar in the niche in the building itself. We are working out the terracing which supported the two broken stelae shown on the debris at the base. The elaborate masks which decorated this pyramid are not shown, since we do not yet understand how they were integrated with the design as a whole. This latest pyramid is in very bad shape and requires very slow and careful digging.

In the drawing <sup>of</sup> the K-5-3d, the lower terracing of K-5-2nd is also shown, cut away sufficiently to show the earlier structure within it. You will note how different in design, as well as size, this earlier temple is, when compared with the latest.

Your letter of the 28th arrived with Mr. Muller. We are delighted to hear that the new roof is actually going on, and also that your plans can be arranged to include Mexico City. The 5th of July would suit us perfectly, if all goes off on schedule - that is just about when we expect to get there. Our plans can be made to revolve conveniently around any date thereafter. And I see no reason why we can't readjust them at the last minute if necessary. Needless to say it will be great to see you and Mrs. Jayne there.

Faithfully,

April 11, 1939

Dear Mr. Satterthwaite:-

Mr. MacLean has given me the enclosed statement against your budget.

There is one item which does not appear on your budget, that is the payment of \$150. to Miss Proskouriakoff. I have spoken to Mr. Jayne about this and he has said that an additional allowance of \$150. should be added to your Budget of \$5250. thereby making it \$5400. and giving you a balance on April 10th of \$1066.07.

I hope you will find the figures in order and with best regards to all,

Sincerely yours

Linton Satterthwaite, Jr., Esq.  
c/o Sr. Francisco Villamueva  
Tenosique  
Tabasco, Mexico

April 30, 1939.

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

Dear Mr. Jayne:

I had intended writing you an account of results today, but I will have to put it off till the next out-going mail. Suffice it to say that everything has been going smoothly except that six men quit yesterday. I had intended dropping five next week, so this isn't serious, though it deranges my plans a bit.

To come to the point, I regret to say I need more of that reserve which, as you know, I have been hoping to keep intact for drafting work after we get home. It is barely possible that when we get home and everything has been paid, we will have done no worse than spend the \$245.00 which I brought along for contingencies, but according to my present calculations, I will have spent that, and \$125.00 besides. This is counting on having Standard Fruit and Steamship half rate transportation available for the trip home. If it is not, another \$225.00 must be added, and I should have this with me. If we have luck in the matter of banana boats, this latter item I ought to be able to bring back with me. The total of these two sums, \$350.00 should reach Tenosique not later than June 1, but should not be in the form Miss McHugh has been sending, but in American Express Co. money orders of \$50.00 each, so that I can hold most of it as dollars, and cash it wherever I need it.

This remittance will leave the account in Philadelphia as follows:

Balance per Comptroller	9916.07	
Add per Miss McHugh's letter (Proskouriakoff)	150.00	
	<u>1066.07</u>	
Less requested remittance	<u>350.00</u>	
	716.07	
Less estimated future charges not in field budget		
$\frac{1}{2}$ honorarium	250.00	
Printing films	200.00	600.00
Freight	<u>50.00</u>	<u>116.07</u>

Horace H. F. Jayne Esq. -2

If I can get us home by banana boat and save that \$225.00 there should still be \$300.00 left and we can make a start on the drafting for publication, at least.

I have tried to find out where my calculations went wrong, but I admit my heart isn't in it. I'm too busy with the digging. I allowed for higher wages and in a general way for higher food costs for the men. I didn't allow for higher mule charges (20 per cent), a fairly important item.

I must get another business letter off and then to bed. Sunday slip by faster even than week-days. Tomorrow I start a new time schedule, partly to meet the heat which is upon us in full force, but mainly to give me time to study the pottery which has accumulated, and which will come in in greater quantity from now on. I'm giving the men a seven instead of an eight-hour day, and they have promised to work a bit harder to make up for it. They will work from 6 to 11.30 as usual, with us on the ground; then rest till 12.00 and resume till 1.30, with us at camp unless something special is going on. With the reduced force and experienced men I can leave them this long; will have the whole afternoon for work here, and they will be finished before the maximum temperature, which is about 2.30 by our day-light saving time.

We are anxious to hear definitely that we will see you and Mrs. Jayne in Mexico City, and when. I haven't got permission for the Junata test-pitting yet, but hope to soon. Incident ally That isn't figured in my costs. It will be a small item unless somebody holds me up.

With best regards to all,

Faithfully,

Linton Satterthwaite Jr.

Says

May 25, 1933  
Piedras Negras

Dear Mr. James:

We have had our second lot in the matter of labor: the cook's wife (who came here without my permission) became quite ill and I had to send four men besides the cook himself, and the wife's brother, who was our wood-cutter, in to town, to carry here in. Result, I lost five out of twelve men for five days of the next to last week of intensive work on K-5. Meanwhile the dumps have been accumulating, and work had to slow up in general. Because of this I have decided definitely to stay another week, until June 25, and to keep five or six men until the 15th, although I wanted to have at least two weeks entirely free for work here in camp.

The earliest K-5 pyramid has turned out as suggested long ago by Miss Prokourakoff, and I can hardly believe it. The temple and building platform are severely rectangular, but they rest on the earliest two of the four terraces which formed the next latest pyramid, K-5-2nd. We have searched in vain for evidence the rectangular lower terraces were afterward partly rebuilt to the complicated Peten style of later periods; there was a covering up of these terraces at the rear, not the front, but the earlier walls at the rear also show the outset.

In final times, temple, building platform and pyramid all agree in showing the complicated Peten style. As I see it now, K-5-3d must be considered a mixture of Peten and something else (still probably Mexican or Maya highland) but mixed in a differential way: temple and its immediate base in one style, the supporting pyramid in another.

We were very pleased to discover a second column altar, in front of the base of the flight of steps rising from the top of the pyramid to the temple building. This supplements the altar in the temple building itself, exactly as was the case in each of the superposed structures. The custom of using these altars both in and before the temple is thus well established for a considerable time, and this is in the Peten-influence period of architectural styles.

The new altar is thoroughly smoke-blackened, showing the fire - presumably burning of incense or offerings - figured in its use. The position of these stones is just right for the additional supposition that human victims were sacrificed on them, in view of the populace below, the bodies being then thrown down the stairway, as in Mexico. There is nothing about the form of the stones to suggest this, but they would have served well enough.

We expect to find a cache of objects below the ~~stak~~ ~~latr~~, as we did in that of the next period above it, and as we did behind the position of the stela of the last period. This will give us a relatively dated sequence of three caches. The latest two were similar as to the pottery container and lid, and in general as to contents - mainly "eccentric" flints and obsidians. Each had a number of God-faces crudely incised on small pieces of material - in the earlier case on jade, in the latter on shell from the Pacific. The jade may have occurred locally, in the form of river pebbles; the shell proves trade contacts with the Pacific. If the earliest cache also contains these objects, and of jade, perhaps we will have some basis for thinking to trade contacts with the Pacific were in operation only toward the end of the Peten period. The dated inscription on the same kind of shell, from Burial 5, conforms with this idea.

We have located substantial deposits of potsherds which preceded all three K-5 building periods, in some cases stratified below sherds which surely followed the last one. Remains of a large Peten-style structure which preceded the the earliest K-5 pyramid have been found adjoining at its left, proving that the whole complex is well within this period, except, perhaps, for final modifications at the end.

People have often wondered how the Maya, without draft animals or power, managed the movement of stones weighing several tons. I enclose a film showing a model of a primitive winch, made by one of our boys, including the string which represents the rope, from materials in the forest. He tells me that in the lumber camps, if they lack rope they make it from the bark of a tree; and that they constantly use this winch, which is called a "tiger" because of its strength, in moving heavy logs about. I learned about it only because our block-and-tackle pulley broke, and I wanted to move the largest fragment of Stela 2, which weighs about a tone. The model is built as a replica of a "tigre" for six men. One man alone dragged the stela fragment about fifty feet for me, with another urging it along from time to time with a lever. With strong rope apparently they can move almost anything with these winches. The Maya had rope (it is pictured on the monuments). The "tigre" is simplicity itself, without knowledge of the wheel, in our sense, being necessary. It would be interesting for someone to search the early Spanish accounts for it.

Horace H. F. Jayne -3.

During this week I have been able to make a belated start on various check-up jobs, some of them in out-lying parts of the city. Thus far these consist mainly of cross sections below known buildings, or stela-supporting terraces. We have picked up a good many scattered sherd-types, dated relatively to the buildings and each other, but as yet have failed to find a good bed-rock early deposit in what we think is the earlier part of the city, our main object.

Dr. and Mrs. Hobart Smith, about whom you know, arrived a week ago to collect reptiles for the Smithsonian Institution. They ~~are~~ are a nice young couple from Kansas, but somewhat mal-adroit in adjusting themselves to our established routine.

The Mexican people have at last re-acted to my petition for permission to dig at Junuta, but in the form of sending me another petition, more suitable to their requirements, apparently, for me to sign. Since I only got it a week ago, three months after I sent the original, it is questionable if this permission comes through in time to be used. I think we can still undertake to meet you and Mrs. Jayne in Mexico about July 5th; but if a week later would suit you just as well, it would permit us to do the Junuta job in case the permission does come through. However, I think this is so unlikely that I on no account mean to forego the pleasure of being in Mexico at the same time as you and Mrs. Jayne. Please let us know, if possible, by June 15th; if this isn't possible, as soon as you do know, please let us know by telegram.

With kindest regards from all to all, and with a reminder that this time we are really counting on seeing, if not here, at least in Mexico,

Faithfully,

Linton Satterthwaite Jr.

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

THE UNIVERSITY MUSEUM  
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA  
PHILADELPHIA, U.S.A.

MIDDLE AMERICAN EXPEDITION

Piedras Negras,  
May 10, 1939.

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

Dear Mr. Jayne:

Since I last reported nearly all our efforts have gone into Structure K-5, as before. However, I have been able to work out two of the five pyramid types which are still unknown or uncertain. Both are somewhat different from those previously worked out, having rounded corners but without the outsets on their terraces, such as you saw on our preliminary reconstruction of K-5, sent with my last report.

Structure K-5-1st, the latest. To avoid wordiness I enclose a very hasty sketch to indicate what we have been able to piece together from the ruins. The ends of the earlier K-5-2nd were never covered and they are shaded red to indicate what part of the earlier period was still in use at the end.

*satisfactory evidence for* A matter of considerable satisfaction is discovery of the divided stairway rising from the pyramid top to the temple proper. Since we found a number of sculptured fragments in the positions indicated by red crosses it is clear that there was no projecting block on the main stairway to receive this sculptured panel (one of the pieces actually fits it); since the niche-like indentation was found behind this position, it is also clear that the projecting block which we restored on the building platform stairway did not exist and there is little doubt but that the lintel occupied the position shown.

Doctor Mason found "lintel" seven close to the surface; in the position it originally had, it would surely have been deeply buried. From which we conclude that it was broken up and thrown toward the front, where we found the fragments. As you know we have found three thrones purposely destroyed in Maya times. This is the first positive evidence for such destruction in the temples.

We were much disappointed to find the mask (Numbered 1) almost a complete wreck. By careful digging and preserving fragments, two or three groups were fitted by Mister Godfrey, and yield fragmentary design elements, notably a serpent jaw. There was a great open mouth, as in Nos. 5 and 6, so it is safe to assume that this was true of all. The open mouths cast deep shadows, and if some were closed an asymmetrical ~~result~~ effect would result. *The general effect was evidently meant to be fearsome.*

Horace H. F. Jayne Esq.. -2

The base for Stela 39 is a secondary construction, built against and on the basal terrace stairway. The basal terrace itself is a unit with the main stairway which in turn, must of necessity have ~~reached~~ been a unit with the K-5-1st building platform stairway. My sketch does not indicate it, but ~~it~~ is in error. The building platform and the temple are also structural units. Therefore the temple and K-5-1 pyramid-building occurred some time before the date of Stela 39, which in turn is at least 135 approximate years before the latest date known ~~at the site~~.

The K-5-1st temple roof was vaulted, and unless a new roof was placed on old temple walls, this situation carries vaulting back to before this date. Since this is one of the two or three most massive vaulted buildings - i.e. most primitive, and the wall masonry is in agreement, we have some reason to think the date of the introduction of vaulted roofs into this region was not more than a generation or two before this. Reasoning from other evidence here and elsewhere I had suggested a date 45 years earlier than that of this stela as an approximate time for the introduction of a vault. The new evidence fits the estimate very well.

Associated with the stela was <sup>a</sup> well-known <sup>cache-</sup> pottery type and contents (typical eccentric flints, etc.), which is thus tied to the Maya chronology at one point, at least.

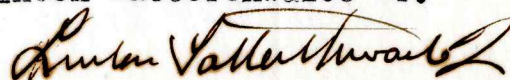
K-5-2nd: The rear differed from the front facade in interesting minor details: there is an inset instead of an outset toward the center, and the rear corner is rounded on a much longer axis. We will have to work this out later on as a great mass of debris must be dumped on portions not yet recorded. We haven't time to get it well out of the way with wheelbarrows. Otherwise, this pyramid is now about done.

K-5-3 For the past ten days most man-power has been busy cutting down the front K-5-2nd terraces (at the left only) in order to get at the K-5-3d pyramid, our most important objective. In the process we have learned a good deal of the method of laying up the hearting. There is nothing new known about K-5-3d except that the terrace supporting the building stands far back from the front edge of the pyramid: the upper terrace is therefore a building platform and doubtless was furnished with a separate ~~small~~ stairway, which we should reach tomorrow.

We are all well and send best regards to everyone. The plan still is to leave about June 17th, though it may be necessary to stay another week or so. Permission for the Jonuta work hasn't come, and if it doesn't we probably shall anyway.

Faithfully,

Linton Satterthwaite Jr.



Horace H. F. Jayne Esq. -3.

P.S. I enclose three negatives which may be of interest. Nos. f-39-269 and 251 show the K-5 mound as cleaned up May 1st, showing what was left of the front facade of K-5-1st, and our maximum exposure of the front facade of K-5-2nd. In the smaller film (which should be enlarged) the camera looks down the alley of the ball court. The relative positions of these buildings appears in one of Miss Proskouriakoff's Acropolis reconstructions. The other small film, No. f-39-297 is from the same position May 5, showing progress up to that date in cutting down what is necessary of K-5-2nd, without damaging what we can leave, and, especially, without damaging the K-5-1 masks.



ESTADOS UNIDOS MEXICANOS  
**CORREOS Y TELEGRAFOS**

TELEGRAMA



4 Philadelphia Penn. via Puerto México Ver junio 23 de 1939  
17w 1.28 ord .c,d.pd.d.12 sj,rd ar.r.15+45

Linton Satterthwrite  
Francisco Villahueva  
Tenosique Tab.

Fate against us again university refenses travel approp  
piating and cannot trip on own sorry as you.  
Joyne.

TODO TELEGRAMA DEBE LLEVAR EL SELLO DE LA OFICINA

LEA USTED EL REVERSO; LE INTERESA CONOCER LOS DIFERENTES SERVICIOS QUE LE OFRECE EL TELEGRAFO.

HOTEL ISABEL



TOTALMENTE RECONSTRUIDO

ISABEL LA CATOLICA 89 APARTADO 7348  
CABLE ISABELHOTEL MEXICO D. F.



FOR TOURISTS

AN IDEAL PLACE

MEXICO, D.F.

August 13, 1939.

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

Dear Mr. Jayne:

I find that the official end of the International Congress (August 14th) is to be followed by an excursion to the important sites of Cholula and Monte Alban, in company with their excavators. For this reason we did not go down to Oaxaca before the beginning of the congress, and we will leave here August 20 instead of August 15, as planned. We will probably come by way of Chicago, where I want to stop off a day or so for personal reasons, and probably will visit the Field Museum. I think we should be back in Philadelphia August 24 or 25th. After so long an absence I hope another week or so won't matter.

The stay here has been very enjoyable and I think very profitable. After the post-congress excursion I will have seen all the recent government excavations of importance, except those in Vera Cruz, where travel in the rainy season is difficult except by air, which I felt I couldn't afford. The Congress has been attended by many more than were expected, and has been very stimulating, especially for the frequent personal contacts with the Mexicans which in the nature of things would not occur on an ordinary visit. They have gone to great lengths to entertain us royally and to show and explain what they have been doing, which is a great deal.

Miss Wardle has, of course, also been taking it all in; unfortunately she fell ill yesterday; but I went around and had lunch with her at her hotel today, and am sure she is now feeling perfectly well.

In spite of the mental excitement of meeting so many people and seeing so much archeology laid out for our inspection we are looking forward eagerly to getting back. I suppose very few museumites are on the job at the moment, our very best to you and those who are.

Faithfully,

Linton Satterthwaite Jr.

Memo to Mr. Jayne re Guatemala Trip.

Santa Lucia Cotzumawualpa (often on the maps Santa Lucia Cotz.).

This is a considerable town near the ~~River~~ Pacific, but far enough up in the foothills for a thousand or two feet altitude. Reached by car from Guatemala in a few hours; I think the best (shortest route) is by way of Antigua.

There are various sites in the immediate neighborhood, which get their names from the fincas (plantations) on which they are found. They can all be visited by car, comfortably, in a day, and if you didn't tarry for photos, measurements etc. as I did, one could get back to Antigua or Guatemala that same day, that is, go to St. Lucia in the P.M., spend the night, see the sites and return Guatemala the next day. One should arrange with hotel manager for a guide the next day, keeping the ~~car~~ one car for the entire trip.

At the sites there are only low earth mounds. The interest lies in the sculptures. These are very different from Maya, and have generally been considered Pipil (a Mexican group) with some Maya influence. The closest correspondences are with the sculptures in the lowlands of Vera Cruz and Tabasco, on the Gulf coast. A great deal of new sculpture has just been found in the latter region, together with an alleged pre-Maya date; the same situation occurs here on the Pacific at Sta. Lucia, so there is just beginning a great renewed interest in the later sculptures. I should think they might interest you from the point of view of art. Some of it seems to me to be very fine.

The fincas to be visited are El Baul (El Bah-ool); El Castillo; Pantaleon; San Francisco. If time is short, drop out El Castillo

This trip will give you a look at the semi-tropical Pacific slope, and (I forget which) volcanoes. Hotel not so hot.

Hue-hue-tenango In the north-western corner of the country. Magnificent views on the way. Near the town, the ruins of Zuculeu (Soh-koo-lay-oo); Altitude 7000 feet-chilly at night. Probably a Mexican site, late. Swell view of a small mound site, one pyramid restored. About 5 hours by car from Chichicastenango, less from Quetzaltenango. Hotel nothing to brag about.

Utatlan An hour or so from Chichicastenango. Where stand was made against Alvarado. Hill-top site, mounds, pavements etc.: no sculpture. You should run out there.