

To all to whom these letters may be presented

GREETING

Know ye that the bearer

Vincenzo Petruccio, Ph.D.

A member of the Staff of the University Museum
and Field Director for South American Research

is visiting the Republic of Venezuela

for the purposes of anthropological study

and the development of the Museum's Research Program.

He is fully authorized to conduct such undertakings
as may be advantageous to the advancement of science,

for which permission may be granted by the high

authorities of the Republic of Venezuela.

And so we most heartily commend him to the good offices
of those to whom he may present these letters and give
assurances that any possible assistance that may be ex-
tended to him will be heartily welcomed by the Officers
and the Board of Managers of the University Museum.

Director.

President.

THE UNIVERSITY MUSEUM

UNIVERSITY of PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA

July 10, 1933.

On board S. S. Metapan

Mr. Arthur P. Rossi
146 Farragut Ave.
Providence, R. I.

Dear Art,

I was so rushed during the past week that I found no time to write to you, and here on board the tendency is to eat and loaf.

First of all let me thank you for the camera. It arrived on time, but I have not taken it along with me. It looked good, so good that I should like to obtain another like it for my little sister. I am enclosing a check ---- damn it, I can't find my check book. Can you carry it until I do so, or until you reach Venezuela?

I made arrangements with Jayne before sailing to advance some money to you. You should have heard from him by the time you receive this letter. As I recall it we decided to send you a check for fifty dollars to cover incidental expenses, to give you one half of your remuneration before you sail, and also advance at that time whatever other money you may need. Jayne is trying to obtain the motion picture film for nothing. However he will inform you of all these things. Do try to see him before you sail.

Johnson is going to lend us his De Vy motion picture camera. I believe that it will be very useful to us, so you will want to get some one hundred foot rolls.

I have taken with me only two reels of the Matto Grosso film. I left for you to bring along the rest, and also, if you think it advisable the copy of the commercial film put put by the expedition. You will find this latter batch in a small box, and the rest is with it at the Museum. We want this film to show to the Venezuelans.

There is a small tent, a portable table, at the Museum for you to bring along. Johnson has offered the use of a larger tent and a nother portabl table and an outboard motor. Please bring all of these down with you. However, before you sail I shall cable Johnson to send these things to the Museum. You might buy two field armchairs for our use.

Do not forget to bring your mosquito net, and get typhoid injections. Also it will be necessary for you to obtain a health certificate.

In the matter of taking pictures, as I metioned before I should like to have you make the most of the trip. You know the sort of thing that nterest me and the Museum. Jayne promised to write out some suggesttions, also. However after I have seen some of these cities I shall be in a better position to make suggestions along these lines. I shall write to you from Venezuela. In the meantime if any- th ng should come up that Jayne cannot settle for you, cable me atany ofthe ports where this good boat touches. The best to you.

THE UNIVERSITY MUSEUM
UNIVERSITY of PENNSYLVANIA
PHILADELPHIA

July 10, 1933.

On board S. S. Metapan.

Dr. Bronislaw Malinowski
University of London
Department of Anthropology
London, England.

Dear Dr. Malinowski:

You were right about the procrastinating habits of anthropologists. Though I have not forgotten your visit I find that I have failed to keep my promise of sending you instructions on how to eat Peyote. I offer my apologies. The fact is that I have been terrifically busy preparing for a little Venezuelan venture, and it is only aboard this good boat that I have found a little leisure. (I know that this is no excuse at all.) There being nothing to distract one except several hundred unmarried aunts looking for husbands, the ship offers an excellent laboratory for work.

The preparation of the Peyote is simple. It should be washed thoroughly with hot water in order to free it from the encrusted grit. Since it is too hard to masticate in the dry form it will be necessary to keep it in boiling water for several hours. An infusion is produced which should be drunk, in order not to waste any portion of the drug.

I suggest that the experiment be carried out in a room with a fire, adjoining a dark room, and a bath room. The subjects will probably vomit a few times, and provision should be made for it. The effects are most pronounced when there is absolute darkness, so that a dark room should be close by to which the subjects can retire.

To begin the experiment each subject should eat two "buttons", and then every half hour or so additional quantities. The subjects should be watched carefully, and if there is anyone who responds on very little the no further doses should be given. Most people will notice no effects, except nausea, on less than four buttons.

There is no limit on how much a subject should take, but you will find that most will not take very much in spite of all results.

I suggest that experiments be tried to determine whether the visions can be controlled in duration and direction, and by what means. It could be interesting also to know what effect Peyote intoxication would have on the execution of a piece of work by a painter.

I hope to publish my study this summer, and I shall forward a copy to you immediately. I should indeed be happy to receive some word from you on the results of your experiment. I shall be in Venezuela about four months, and my address will be a/c Consulado Americano, Caracas, Venezuela.

With pleasant memories of your visit and our little chat,

I am

Cordially yours,

Social Science Research Council

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Cable Address: SOCSOENCE, New York

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July 10, 1933

Mr. Vincenzo Petruccio,
University Museum,
University of Pennsylvania,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Jimmie:

Upon my return to the office this morning I found your formal application for a grant-in-aid. As agreed in our telephone conversation last Saturday, I shall file it for later consideration. You will recall that we agreed to withhold action for about two months, and I shall wait to hear further details concerning the financing of your Brazil trip from you.

With best personal wishes for a successful stay in Venezuela,
I am

Sincerely yours,



DY:JM

July 13, 1933

Mr. Donald Young,
Social Science Research Council,
230 Park Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Young:

Mr. Petruccio, who has already sailed for South America, asked me to write you confirming the facts relative to his application for a grant-in-aid in connexion with his proposed work in Brazil.

The Museum has in hand a proportion of the necessary budget of \$5,000 to finance this undertaking, and prospects look favourable for gathering the remainder before it is necessary for Mr. Petruccio to start on this expedition. It is understood, however, that if his application for a grant were favourably acted upon, it would not become a part of this budget, but its payment would be contingent upon our providing the total of \$5,000, and the amount of the grant would be applied to providing additional equipment and material which would enable Mr. Petruccio to broaden greatly his investigations and increase the scope and value of his studies.

It is kind of you to have given this matter your hearing, and I trust that the outcome may be favourable. I have a very high opinion of Mr. Petruccio's abilities and it is only because of financial circumstances that prevent our applying as much as I would like to for his work that his appeal to the Council seemed advisable.

Yours sincerely,

Horace H. F. Jayne
DIRECTOR.

Social Science Research Council

Committee on Grants-in-Aid

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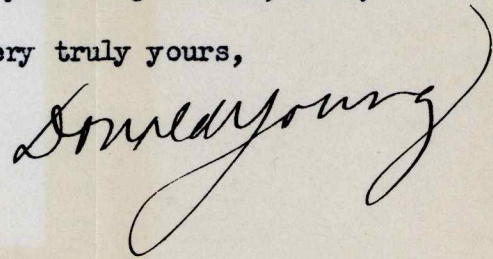
July 14, 1933

Dear Mr. Jayne:

Thank you for your note of July 13th concerning Mr. Petrullo's application for a grant-in-aid in connection with his proposed work in Brazil. On Mr. Petrullo's agreement that he would be in no way handicapped by a two months' delay in acting upon his request for a grant-in-aid, we have filed his application for consideration towards the end of the summer, ^{when} ~~but~~ we shall probably have more full information concerning the financing of his entire project. May I express the hope that you will keep us informed concerning any change in the status of his plans for work in Brazil.

With sincere appreciation of your cooperation, I am,

Very truly yours,



Mr. Horace F. Jayne
The University of Pennsylvania
University Museum
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

DY:AS

THE UNIVERSITY MUSEUM
UNIVERSITY of PENNSYLVANIA
PHILADELPHIA

Copies of telegrams sent on 20, July, Caracas

Sr. Dr. Rafael Requena
Secretario del Presidente de Venezuela
Maracay

Acabe de saber que Vd. está enfermo y deseo manifestarle mis deseos
por sus pronta restablecimiento

Soy de Vd. atto. S. S. y amigo

No. Fiscal 20 al
Clase Nº 682
Palabras del 22
Valor _____



454
Hora 8
Minutos 30 pm
Operario _____

TELEGRAFOS FEDERALES



Caracas el 22 de Julio de 1938
Señor Profesor Vincenzo Petrucci

Estoy en el Hotel Jardin
Estaria muy contento de
verlos
Osgood

Received
in morning
22

All America Cables

THE INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM

OFICINAS EN VENEZUELA

CARACAS
LA GUAYRA
CORO
MARACAIBO

OFICINA EN CURACAO

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NUMERO

HORA

PALABRAS

TASA

JOHN L. MERRILL, PRESIDENTE

T.P. CASA DE ESPECIALIDADES 30995

SIRVASE TRANSMITIR EL SIGUIENTE TELEGRAMA DE CONFORMIDAD CON LAS CONDICIONES AL DORSO, A LAS CUALES CONSIENTO SOMETERME

Copy Caracas 22, Julio

Prof. Dr. Osgood
Hotel El Jardin
Maracay

Siento mucho no poder vistarle hoje Saudades

Petrullo

FIRMA DEL EXPEDIDOR

DOMICILIO

SIN INDICACION AL CONTRARIO ESTE MENSAJE SE TRANSMITIRA A TARIFA ORDINARIA

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J. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

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Received at 3946 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

PF51 CABLE=CD CARACAS 14 23/954A

LC UNIVERSITY MUSEUM=

PHA=

CARACAS KIDDER WAS HERE REQUENA ILL ADDRESS AMERICAN

CONSULATE=

PETRULLO.

MINUTES IN TRANSIT	
FULL-RATE	DAY LETTER

THE QUICKEST, SUREST AND SAFEST WAY TO SEND MONEY IS BY TELEGRAPH OR CABLE

No. Fiscal _____
Clase **2g** _____
Palabras **22** _____
Valor _____

Hora **3 p.m.** _____
Minutos _____
Operario _____



De **Maracay** el **24** de **julio** de **1933**
Señor **Vincenzo Petruzzo.**

Papá agradece mucho los votos que Ud hace en su atento telegrama de ayer por el restablecimiento de su salud.-
atento amigo,
Antonio Requena.-



IMP. Y LIT. BRUNER, VALENZIA



RED "D" LINE

THE ATLANTIC AND CARIBBEAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY

CABLE ADDRESS
"DALLET"

120 WALL STREET
NEW YORK



ESTABLISHED 1838

July 24th, 1933.

University Museum,
University of Pennsylvania,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Attention Mr. Horace H. F. Jayne, Director.

Gentlemen:-

Acknowledgment is made of your letter of July 22nd, addressed to the signer and we note that Mr. Arthur P. Rossi intends sailing on the ³/₈ "CARA-BOBO" August 2nd for La Guayra.

In our letter of June 9th addressed to the Houston Hall Travel Bureau we sent them a copy of regulations to be complied with by aliens entering Venezuela and you will note from Article 1 that it is necessary for us to have the sum of \$250.00 in cash before Mr. Rossi will be able to secure his visa from the Consul General of Venezuela. In fact, he must comply with all the regulations unless you receive an exemption from the Government of Venezuela.

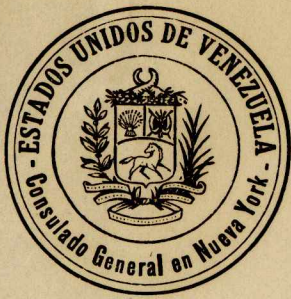
We have just received a letter from Mr. Rossi and are now forwarding this information to him.

Yours very truly,

THE ATLANTIC & CARIBBEAN
STEAM NAVIGATION CO.,

Lloyd R. Anderson
Director.

✓ RH/R.



CONSULATE GENERAL
OF
VENEZUELA
IN NEW YORK

RED "D" LINE

Regulations to be complied with by aliens entering Venezuela

Foreigners going to Venezuela must present to the Venezuelan Consul the following documents in compliance with the Alien, Immigration and Colonization Laws:

- 1.—A deposit of 1,000 Bolívares or its equivalent (~~\$200~~²⁵⁰) for the Venezuelan Immigration Authorities, which will be refunded if passenger leaves Venezuelan territory within one year of arrival, or if residence is established therein within the same period.*

Exemption from the above deposit is granted only to Diplomatic Agents and Consuls of Career accredited in Venezuela, their families and the persons whom they may bring in their service, and to persons showing Certificate of Residence or Registration Form No. 4 issued by Venezuelan Authorities.

- 2.—Two Identification Certificates, Form No. 1, to be filled at the Consulate and to be signed by applicant, who must appear in person.
- 3.—Six photographs of applicant, passport size (3 full face, 3 in profile).
- 4.—Certificate of vaccination against smallpox stating date of last vaccination which must not be previous to seven years.
- 5.—Passport in good order.
- 6.—A health certificate from the place of residence or departure, in which must be expressly stated that said Alien is not suffering from leprosy, trachoma, insanity, epilepsy in its acute or grandmal form, or from any other disease that might endanger Public Health.
- 7.—A Certificate from Police Authorities.
- 8.—An affidavit before a Notary Public, countersigned by two reliable witnesses, stating:
"That the alien has no intention of disturbing the international relations of the Republic; and
That he does not belong to any society having purposes which are opposed to the political or civil order or preaching the violent destruction of the constituted Government or the assassination of the national or foreign officials".
- 9.—A certificate showing that the said Alien is capable of earning his livelihood, or has legitimate profession to provide for same, and the title or corresponding diploma required for the practice thereof.
- 10.—A certificate issued by the Manager, Director or Head of a firm, office, business house or manufacturing concern where said Alien has worked during the last six months, stating his behaviour from the point of view of honesty, good habits and the conduct he has observed towards his employers.

* For the convenience of passengers the above deposit is collected by Steamship or other transportation Companies, to be turned over to Venezuelan Immigration Authorities.

NOTE: Passengers leaving for Venezuela on special tourist cruises, with stop-over of **only one day**, need not fill any requirements whatever. A longer stay in the country, however, entails the full compliance of the above Regulations.

P. R. RINCONES,
Cónsul General.

October 1st, 1932.

All America Cables

THE INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM

OFICINAS EN VENEZUELA

CARACAS
LA GUAYRA
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FECHA DE RECEPCION

JUL 25 1933

CARACAS

JOHN L. MERRILL, PRESIDENTE

LIT. Y TIP. CASA DE ESPECIALIDADES

EL SIGUIENTE TELEGRAMA FUE RECIBIDO

"VIA ALL AMERICA"

44 PHILA DELPHIA PA 18 25 3.18P 3.36P
DR VINCENT PETRULLO AMERICAN CONSULATE CARACAS.

THANKS PROMPT ACTION ROSSI SAILS CARABOBO SENDING
PUBLICATIONS AS REQUESTED REGARDS

JAYNE.

DEL. 4.50PM.

COMUNICACIÓN RAPIDA POR CABLE. LINEA TERRESTRE E INALAMBRICO CON TODAS PARTES DEL MUNDO

All America Cables

THE INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM

OFICINAS EN VENEZUELA
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FECHA DE RECEPCION



JOHN L. MERRILL, PRESIDENTE

LIT. Y TIP. CASA DE ESPECIALIDADES

EL SIGUIENTE TELEGRAMA FUE RECIBIDO

"VIA ALL AMERICA"

16 PHILADELPHIAPENN 40 25TH. 10.10 A.M. KCR

DR VINCENZO PETRULLO CARE AMERICAN CONSULATE

CARACAS.

ROSSI SAILING POSTPONED. AUGUST SECOND WILL YOU ARRANGE
 CABLE VENEZUELA CONSUL NEWYORK STATING YOU HAVE DEPOSITED
 OR HOLD FOR DEPOSIT SUM REQUIRED IMMIGRATION AUTHORITIES
 FOR ROSSI VISA AND CONFIRM TO ME REGARDS.

-JAYNE-

F C 10.49AM.

COMUNICACIÓN RAPIDA POR CABLE. LINEA TERRESTRE E INALAMBRICO CON TODAS PARTES DEL MUNDO



HOTEL MAJESTIC
CARACAS

July 25, 1933.

Mr. Horace H. F. Jayne
Director, University Museum
Philadelphia Pa.

Dear Mr. Jayne:

The instructions contained in your cablegram of this morning have been followed. I sent a message to the Venezuelan Consul in New York, Pedro Rincore s, stating that I have the money for Rossi's deposit, and one to you confirming it. Another message to you states that the deposit requirement will be waived by the Venezuelan authorities. However, before this can be arranged I must have the name of the boat that Rossi will take and the date of arrival. It is arranged, also, that his baggage enter the country without examination. This courtesy was extended to me, on my arrival at LaGuaira, and had I applied to the State Department in Washington the deposit would have been unnecessary. As it is, all of this will be arranged for Rossi, and my deposit will be returned to me whenever I request it.

In the short time that I have been here I have become fully conscious of Dr. Rafael Requena's influence and power. If the Museum can spare another set of the Maya pottery publication, please send it with Rossi, so that should it become necessary I shall have it to present to Requena. My own publication has opened the way with the "scientificos", who are impressed with the fact that I followed Von den Steinen, and that I discovered new tribes. I may need a few more copies to distribute to the proper persons.

I transferred from the United Fruit Boat to the Dutch boat Venezuelan at Puerto Colombia, and arrived at LaGuaira Saturday. Mr. Ben C. Matthews the vice-consul was very helpful, and the letter that I had from the Venezuelan minister, P. M. Arcaya won me the freedom of the port. His name is Dr. Gumersindo Torres. I came on to Caracas the same day, but was not able to do anything. On Sunday I got in touch with Dr. Alfredo Jahn, to whom I had letters of introduction from the minister, Rowe, and Platt of the American Geographic and succeeded in winning him over. We exchanged publications. Mr. Rudolph Dolge, to whom I had a letter of introduction from Rowe received me enthusiastically. The following day (Monday) was the 150th anniversary of Bolívar's birth in Caracas, and through the contacts made I was able to attend the ceremonies as an attaché of the Pan-American committee. As a result of this I was presented to many of the officials including the minister of the interior with whom I have an interview for to-morrow. Gomez, the President lives at Maracay, and did not come to Caracas for the ceremonies. Also, being seen among the "select" of the capital at the ceremonies won for me some prestige from the American legation, and I have since been received very cordially, though the minister, Summerlin to whom I have letters is not here. On the whole, the beginning of my relations with the people here are propitious. I am sorry I do not have the proper wardrobe for attendance at ceremonies, but I doubt if it is of very much importance now.

Requena has been very ill, and was dying when I arrived. I sent a telegram of hope and his son has answered most cordially. I am awaiting



HOTEL MAJESTIC
CARACAS

developments.

Osgood, I have learned, is at Maracy excavating. Kidder was at this hotel, and I have heard both that he has returned to the States and that he is at Maracay with Osgood. I have been in telegraphic communication with Osgood, but am awaiting at Caracas for an invitation from Requena before proceeding to Maracay. In the meanwhile I hope to strengthen the contacts made. Osgood apparently has not bothered about any. I don't think that it is a mistake to keep him waiting for me and my plans.

That is all that I have to report about my activities in Caracas. Living is higher than in New York, and the drop in the dollar has proven expensive. It is an interesting and charming city, with a fine cool climate. I shall say more about that in a more complete report that I am preparing.

I have been disappointed in the reputation that Gregory Mason has left behind in the Caribbean. Not a single word of good have I heard. The United Fruit Company people refer to him as a Grand Stander, and laugh at the articles that he has published, claiming that he never did the excavating he claims, and that he never saw many of the places he describes. Apparently he lacks tact, broadcasting the statement that he is not an archaeologist but a reporter, and that he is in this for money and prestige. He is not the only one of course, but nevertheless it leaves a bad impression, and surprise has been expressed that he should be connected with the Museum. I have been told that in Honduras the amateur archeologists soon found him out, and that at Santa Marta, Southerland whom J. Alden Mason knows was not impressed by Gregory. The situation therefore is not good in respect to him.

There are other matters that I shall report on more fully later.

Please send with Rossi the rest of the Matto Grosso film, the tent that I left in my office, the portable table; the large tent in the possession of Johnson and the table, and the outboard motor.

Address correspondence care of American Consul, Caracas.

Regards and good cheer.

P. S. Please tell Rossi to photograph Cartagena and Puerto Cabello if his boat stops there.

P. S. I urge that the State department be approached and its interest solicited, so that the legation here will take official interest in our welfare. Very important, and I don't think very difficult to obtain.

PATRONS ARE REQUESTED TO FAVOR THE COMPANY BY CRITICISM AND SUGGESTION CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

12018

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J. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

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NM = Night Message

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LCO = Deferred Cable

NLT = Cable Night Letter

WLT = Week-End Letter

The filing time as shown in the date line on full-rate telegrams and day letters, and the time of receipt at destination as shown on all messages, is STANDARD TIME.

Received at 3307 Woodland Avenue, Philadelphia, Penn.

6⁵ P R CBLE

CD CARACAS 32 159P JUL 25 1 933

MINUTES IN TRANSIT	
FULL-RATE	DAY LETTER

LC HORACE JAYNE

UNIVERSITY MUSEUM PHILADELPHIA

DEPOSIT REQUIREMENT WILL BE WAIVED CABLE BOAT NAME AND GIVE ROSSI
PROPER LETTERS SEND ANOTHER SET MAYA PLATES AND SEVERAL COPIES MY
REPORT LETTER FOLLOWS

PETRULLO

156P

THE QUICKEST, SUREST AND SAFEST WAY TO SEND MONEY IS BY TELEGRAPH OR CABLE

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Received at 3307 Woodland Avenue, Philadelphia, Penn.

67P R CBLE

CD CARACAS 18 159P JUL 25 1933

MINUTES IN TRANSIT	
FULL-RATE	DAY LETTER

LC HORACE JAYNE

UNIV MSUEUS PHILADELPHIA

CONFIRMING CABLE VENEZUELAN CONSUL NEWYORK HOLDING REQUIRED SUM

FOR ROSSI DEPOSIT

PETRULLO

158P

THE QUICKEST, SUREST AND SAFEST WAY TO SEND MONEY IS BY TELEGRAPH OR CABLE

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	
DOMESTIC	CABLE
TELEGRAM	FULL RATE
DAY LETTER	DEFERRED
NIGHT MESSAGE	NIGHT LETTER
NIGHT LETTER	WEEK END LETTER

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise message will be transmitted as a full-rate communication.

WESTERN UNION

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

J. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

1206-A

CHECK
40 cable =
ACCT'G INFMN.
TIME FILED

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

DR. VINCENZO PETRULLO
CARE AMERICAN CONSULATE
CARACAS (VENEZUELA)

ROSSI SAILING POSTPONED AUGUST SECOND. WILL YOU
ARRANGE CABLE VENEZUELA CONSUL NEW-YORK STATING
YOU HAVE DEPOSITED OR HOLD FOR DEPOSIT SUM
REQUIRED IMMIGRATION AUTHORITIES FOR ROSSI VISA
AND CONFIRM TO ME. REGARDS.

JAYNE

July 25, 1933
11 a.m. \$18.40
L.W.B.

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J. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

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

DR. VINCENZE PETRULLIO
 CARE AMERICAN CONSULATE
 CARACAS VENEZUELA

THANKS PROMPT ACTION. ROSSI SAILS CARABOBO.
 SENDING PUBLICATIONS AS REQUESTED. REGARDS.

JAYNE

July 25, 1933. L.W.B.
 4 p.m. D.S.T.
 \$8.36 straight cable

WESTERN UNION GIFT ORDERS ARE APPROPRIATE GIFTS FOR ALL OCCASIONS.



Mr. Jayne hand 8/1/33

HOTEL MAJESTIC
CARACAS

July 25, 1933.

Mr. Horace H. F. Jayne
Director, University Museum
Philadelphia Pa.

Dear Mr. Jayne:

The instructions contained in your cablegram of this morning have been followed. I sent a message to the Venezuelan Consul in New York, Pedro Rincore s, stating that I have the money for Rossi's deposit, and one to you confirming it. Another message to you states that the deposit requirement will be waived by the Venezuelan authorities. However, before this can be arranged I must have the name of the boat that Rossi will take and the date of arrival. It is arranged, also, that his baggage enter the country without examination. This courtesy was extended to me on my arrival at LaGuaira, and had I applied to the State Department in Washington the deposit would have been unnecessary. As it is, all of this will be arranged for Rossi, and my deposit will be returned to me whenever I request it.

In the short time that I have been here I have become fully conscious of Dr. Rafael Requena's influence and power. If the Museum can spare another set of the Maya pottery publication, please send it with Rossi, so that should it become necessary I shall have it to present to Requena. My own publication has opened the way with the "scientificos", who are impressed with the fact that I followed Von den Steinen, and that I discovered new tribes. I may need a few more copies to distribute to the proper persons.

I transferred from the United Fruit Boat to the Dutch boat Venezuelan at Puerto Colombia, and arrived at LaGuaira Saturday. Mr. Ben C. Matthews the vice-consul was very helpful, and the letter that I had from the Venezuelan minister, P. M. Arcaya won me the freedom of the port. *The name is Dr. ^{of the} _{capt. of the} _{Port}* Gumersindo Torres. I came on to Caracas the same day, but was not able to do anything. On Sunday I got in touch with Dr. Alfredo Jahn, to whom I had letters of introduction from the minister, Rowe, and Platt of the American Geographic and succeeded in winning him over. We exchanged publications. Mr. Rudolph Dolge, to whom I had a letter of introduction from Rowe received me enthusiastically. The following day (Monday) was the 150th anniversary of Bolívar's birth in Caracas, and through the contacts made I was able to attend the ceremonies as an attaché of the Pan-American committee. As a result of this I was presented to many of the officials including the minister of the interior with whom I have an interview for to-morrow. Gomez, the President lives at Maracay, and did not come to Caracas for the ceremonies. Also, being seen among the "select" of the capital at the ceremonies won for me some prestige from the American legation, and I have since been received very cordially, though the minister, Summerlin to whom I have letters is not here. On the whole, the beginning of my relations with the people here are propitious. I am sorry I do not have the proper wardrobe for attendance at ceremonies, but I doubt if it is of very much importance now.

Requena has been very ill, and was dying when I arrived. I sent a telegram of hope and his son has answered most cordially. I am awaiting



HOTEL MAJESTIC
CARACAS

developments.

Osgood, I have learned, is at Maracay excavating. Kidder was at this hotel, and I have heard both that he has returned to the States and that he is at Maracay with Osgood. I have been in telegraphic communication with Osgood, but am awaiting at Caracas for an invitation from Requena before proceeding to Maracay. In the meanwhile I hope to strengthen the contacts made. Osgood apparently has not bothered about any. I don't think that it is a mistake to keep him waiting for me and my plans.

That is all that I have to report about my activities in Caracas. Living is higher than in New York, and the drop in the dollar has proven expensive. It is an interesting and charming city, with a fine cool climate. I shall say more about that in a more complete report that I am preparing.

I have been disappointed in the reputation that Gregory Mason has left behind in the Caribbean. Not a single word of good have I heard. The United Fruit Company people refer to him as a Grand Stander, and laugh at the articles that he has published, claiming that he never did the excavating he claims, and that he never saw many of the places he describes. Apparently he lacks tact, broadcasting the statement that he is not an archaeologist but a reporter, and that he is in this for money and prestige. He is not the only one of course, but nevertheless it leaves a bad impression, and surprise has been expressed that he should be connected with the Museum. I have been told that in Honduras the amateur archeologists soon found him out, and that at Santa Marta, Southerland whom J. Alden Mason knows was not impressed by Gregory. The situation therefore is not good in respect to him.

There are other matters that I shall report on more fully later.

Please send with Rossi the rest of the Matto Grosso film, the tent that I left in my office, the portable table; the large tent in the possession of Johnson and the table, and the outboard motor.

Address correspondence-care of American Consul, Caracas.

Regards and good cheer.

P. S. Please tell Rossi to photograph Cartagena and Puerto Cabello if his boat stops there.

P. S. I urge that the State department be approached and its interest solicited, so that the legation here will take official interest in our welfare. Very important, and I don't think very difficult to obtain.

THE UNIVERSITY MUSEUM
THIRTY THIRD AND SPRUCE STREETS
PHILADELPHIA

August 1 [1933?]

Dear Belmont -

Thank you for your long letter of July 25th which arrived today. I have to answer it long hand because everyone is off on vacation & I am in lonely grandeur in the office, and hate typewriting. You seem to have made an excellent start in every way and it is fine to know that your reception has been so cordial. I believe you can do much by following just the course you have so far adopted - becoming *persona gratissima* with all concerned. What you hear about Gregory Mason is disturbing - though not beyond my suspicion. I believe I can devise a way to steer him off any track this year and let him on this. Certainly he does not wish to sponsor anyone at the present time who is not wholly acceptable. I am very glad to have the information.

Rini says tomorrow with a copy of Maya photos, & six Stumals, plus the equipment, except the outboard motor which I hesitated to burden him with & which I can send if you find it indispensable. In the end would seem better to have what you might need. He will take most of all

the plans the Caraboto stops to write
that man from writing. He is
an extremely nice chap. I am
glad in an dispatching him to
join you. When I have a secretary. He
will be greater length, but I think
I can cover all the points needed at
this time. It is as hot as Tophet
and not conducive to letter writing.
Good news has come from Golemshtok
— his arranged all sorts of things we
we could believe could be done,
and is now digging in the Crimea
with assurance of getting a full
share in the objects discovered.

Everyone asks after you —
sends regards. We are counting on
supply in a satisfactory and come
of some sort for your negotiation.

Yours always sincerely

Max Meyer

I hope to get to Washington next week
and shall do what I can for the State Department.

Caracas Country Club,
Caracas: 1 de agosto de 1933.

Dr. Rafael Requena,
Secretario del Presidente de la República,
M a r a c a y.

Muy estimado Doctor y Amigo:

Me han informado unos amigos, especialmente el Señor Pannil, que Ud. se encuentra en plena convalecencia de sus males. Permítame expresar mis cordiales felicitaciones y también mis mas sinceros votos por su pronta mejoría.

El tiempo que he pasado en Caracas me ha sido muy grato, aunque deploro no haber tenido la oportunidad de presentarme a Ud.

He tenido la oportunidad de conversar con unos de los científicos Venezolanos acerca de los problemas etnológicos y arqueológicos de Venezuela. Sin embargo, mi viaje a Venezuela ha tenido como proposito principal el examinar su colección y discutir con Ud. asuntos etnológicos y arqueológicos de mutual interés. Deseo también hacerme íntimo con los horizontes culturales de su país. Espero quedarme en Venezuela durante unos meses y aprovecharé la primera ocasión de presentarme a Ud. cuando haya recobrado completamente de su enfermedad y cuando espero que me conceda el favor de recibirme en audiencia.

Quedaré en Caracas casi continuamente hasta que reciba noticias de Ud. y espero ocuparme en examinar las bibliotecas y las pequeñas colecciones particulares que se encuentran en la ciudad.

He traído conmigo unas películas de cine fotografiadas en Matto Grosso, Brazil, con respecto de las cuales le he escrito de los EE. UU. de Norte América. Estas películas demuestran los depósitos arqueológicos también las razas indígenas de la región poca conocida del alto Xingu. Como muchos de los problemas de Venezuela son muy similares a los de otras partes del continente de Sur América, y como en los rasgos primitivos de las razas de las regiones poca-conocidas es posible a veces descubrir guías de la "archaic culture complex" de pueblos extintos, tengo la seguridad de que estas películas serán de interés a Ud. Me agradeceré aprovechar la ocasión para llevarlas a Maracay cuando Ud. está de mejor salud.

Permítame expresar otra vez mis más sinceros votos por su pronto recobro y en espera de que me concederá el placer y

Dr. R. Requena

P. 2.

1-8-33.

el honor de presentarme á Ud., me ofrezco,

su affto. y s.s. y amigo,

Vincenzo Petruzzo
Director de Investigaciones Etnológicas
y Arqueológicas para Sur América
University Museum,
University of Pennsylvania.

VP:ga

Señor Doctor Pedro R. Tinoco,
Ministro de Relaciones Interiores,
Su Despacho.

*August 2
1933
Caracas*

Señor Ministro:

Tengo depositadas con el Dr. Gumersindo Torres, Administrador de la Aduana de La Guaira, las siguientes armas:

- 1 escopeta
- 1 revolver calibre 44

Vengo a Venezuela con el proposito de practicar investigaciones arqueológicas y etnológicas, habiendo sido enviado por el Museo Universitario de la Universidad de Pennsylvania. Son mis deseos poder penetrar en el interior de Venezuela para estudiar algunas de las tribus aborígenes. En tal empresa es necesario estar armado de manera de poder cazar para la alimentación y tener alguna protección contra los peligros que rodean a uno en las regiones apartadas de la civilización. Por consiguiente acudo a su Excelencia para que me permita retirar las armas antes mencionadas de la Aduana, y poder llevarlas para usar en conexión con mi trabajo.

El 11 de Agosto el Señor August P. Rossi se reunirá conmigo. El también es de la Universidad de Pennsylvania y llegará a La Guaira. Me acompañará en mis viajes y me ayudará en mis estudios. El Señor Rossi trae consigo la mayor parte del equipo que será empleado para viajar en el interior. Este equipo incluye

- 1 rifle
- 1 revolver calibre 38

las cuales armas son propiedad de la expedición Universitaria y por las cuales yo, como jefe de la expedición, soy responsable. Por lo tanto le suplico a su Excelencia permita que el equipo entre al país y permita la entrada de estas armas a Venezuela.

*Stampilla Bs. 50
Papel sellado Bs. 50
Fiscal Bs. 1.00
Pasaje Capitales*

Caracas Country Club,
Caracas: 3 de agosto de 1933.

Dr. L. S. Rowe,
Director-General Pan-American Union,
Washington, D.C.

Muy estimado Doctor y Amigo:

Sus cartas de introducción me han presentado de una manera muy cordial ambos á los miembros de la colonia americana como á los Venezolanos. El alto aprecio que tienen por la Union Pan-Americana como también el alto aprecio que conservan por Ud. personalmente me han hecho el recipiente de favores excepcionales rapidamente y cordialmente. Me he presentado al Sñr. Dolge, Dr. Pittier, Sñr. Stabler, y naturalmente al Sñr. Matthews de La Guaira. Todos estos señores me han ayudado muchísimo; pero he de decir también que mehan sido muy interesantes como personalidades, y estoy muy agradecido á Ud. de veras por haberme presentado á ellos.

Dr. Rafael Requena ha sido gravemente enfermo, pero ahora está recobrando muy rapidamente. Sin embargo, hasta el momento no he podido presentarme á Maracay, a causa de su enfermedad. Espero tener la oportunidad de presentarme al Doctor Requena dentro de poco. Dr. Vicente Lecuna también se encuentra enfermo, y al momento está fuera de Caracas, así no me ha sido posible visitarlo. El Señor Summerlin está de visita en los EE. UU. de Norte América, pero el Señor Wilson, el Chargé d'Affaires, me ha recibido con mucha cordialidad. Desde mi llegada me encuentro en Caracas y estoy formando relaciones rapidamente con los científicos y he visto muchas de las colecciones en hogares particulares. Me encuentro muy impresionado por la belleza del país y tanto de un aspecto científico como de un aspecto personal y íntimo.

Le informaré de vez en cuando de mi progresp. Como Ud. recordará que uno de lospropósitos importantes de mi visita es de aumentar el lado intelectual del Pan-Americanismo, acercando los científicos de Venezuela y de los EE. UU. de Norte América, me gustaria hacer la sugestión de que se pueda formar entre la Union Pan-Americana y la Universidad una especie de comisión, la cual servirá en la capacidad de una agencia para sostener lo que pueda establecer aqui.

Espero que continuará favoreciendome con su consejo en los asuntos de interés á la misión mía. Tengo el honor de repetirme,

su estimado amigo,

Vincenzo Petruzzo

Caracas Country Club,
Caracas: 3 de agosto de 1933.

Señor Antonio Requena,
Maracay.

Muy señor mio:

Para mi es muy grato saber que su padre Dr. Rafael Requena está recobrando rapidamente de sus graves quebrantos de salud.

Quedaré en Caracas durante largo tiempo y espero tener la oportunidad de presentarme á su padre dentro de poco.

He venido á Venezuela por parte de la Universidad de Pennsylvania para examinar la colección del Dr. Requena, también á discutir con él problemas pertenecientes á etnología y arqueología. Mi residencia temporal es la Caracas Country Club y espero recibir noticias de Ud. allí avisandome cuando su padre se encontrará recobrado lo bastante para recibirme en audiencia.

Me han informado que Ud. también tiene interés en arqueología. Visto que es mi intención hacerme tan familiar con los problemas arqueológicos y etnológicos de Venezuela como me es posible apreciaré un gran favor conversar con Ud. con respeto á estos asuntos. Espero quando venga á Caracas que me concederá el placer de cenar conmigo asi tendré el placer de conocerlo personalmente, también el de discutir con Ud. estos asuntos de mutual interés.

He escrito á su padre Dr. Requena y estoy en Caracas esperando la ocasión de irme á Maracay para examinar su colección y discutir con él otros asuntos. Espero que su recobro será muy rapido y que tendré el placer de visitarlo dentro de poco. En espera de sus gratas noticias, me ofrezco,

su atento y seguro servidor,

Vincenzo Petruccio
Director de Investigaciones
Etnológicas y Arqueológicas
para Sur América,
University Museum,
University of Pennsylvania.

Caracas Country Club,
Caracas: 3 de agosto de 1933.

Dr. E. Gil Berges,
Asst. Director Pan-American Union,
Washington, D.C.

Muy estimado Doctor y Amigo:

Visto el interés que ha manifestado en mi proyecto me permito participarle acerca de mi progreso desde mi llegada en Venezuela. Durante los diez días que me encuentro en Caracas he tenido el gusto de encontrar muchas de las personas interesadas en arqueología, también varios miembros del cuerpo oficial. Mis relaciones con el Dr. Alfredo Jahn han sido de sumo interés. Desgraciadamente la grave enfermedad del Dr. Rafael Requena me ha impedido presentarme á Maracay. Espero que recobrará rápidamente así que pudiere informarle más detenidamente de mis proyectos.

Asistí á las ceremonias en el honor de Simón Bolívar y me impresionaron bastante la simplicidad y dignidad de las ceremonias aunque supe apreciar su profunda sinceridad. El TE DEUM en el Panteón Nacional fué una ceremonia muy imponente, y creo que no me la olvidaré muy fácilmente. Me dió mucho placer asistir á la dedicación formal de la nueva Academia de Ciencias Físicas, Matemáticas y Naturales.

Me anticipo continuar mi permanencia en su país, la cual ha sido hasta ahora sumamente interesante y muy grato. Sus aspectos naturales son muy bellos y los Venezolanos que me han recibido han sido tan cordiales que mi visita no puede ser otra cosa que agradable.

Permítame darle las gracias por su interés en mi proyecto y también permítame expresar el deseo de que me siga favoreciendo con su continuo ayuda y su consejo en los asuntos pertenecientes á ello; también espero que nuestro breve conocimiento mutuo no continuará solamente en la base de amistad sino desarrollará hacia una amistad personal y íntima. En espera de sus gratas noticias, me despido de Ud.

affto. amigo,

Vincenzo Petruzzo

THE UNIVERSITY MUSEUM
UNIVERSITY of PENNSYLVANIA
PHILADELPHIA

August 3, 1933.

Mr. Vincenzo M. Petruzzo,
C/o American Consul,
Caracas, Venezuela.

Dear Jimmy:

The Museum is closed and few people here, but I came in today to attend to mail, of which there is quite a deal, and the boss showed me your letter of July 25. We are both delighted that you are making such fine contacts. The boss just said he hopes you fix things so that he can run down, and personally I hope he finds ~~it~~ convenient and advisable to take me along.

I saw something in one of the papers about the celebration of the 150th anniversary of the birth of Bolivar, and wondered then if you had arrived in time for it; I see that you did.

I received a letter from Sawyer in Santa Marta to whom I had given you a letter of introduction, or written him that you were coming, and he said that they had been expecting you and that one of your fellow passengers told him you had transferred at Puerto Colombia. He said that if you had kept on to Santa Marta you could have caught an Elden and Fyffes boat from there to Caracas in two days. I hope you will be able to visit Santa Marta on the return and to see the Goagiros and Arhuacos.

I didn't know that Kidder had been, or is, in that country. Give him and Osgood my cordial regards. I wrote Requena a few weeks ago and am distressed to hear that he is dying. No hope of recovery? How will that affect your and our relations?

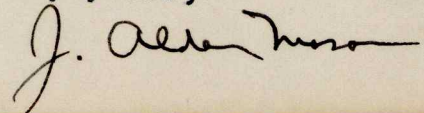
Sorry to hear that Gregory left such a uniformly bad impression. I have heard nothing against him except that Seifriz said he left a poor impression in Santa Marta. It was Seifriz, not Sutherland. The latter wrote me recently from Corpus Christi, Texas, where he is spending his vacation, but I presume he will be back in Santa Marta by the time you get there.

I presume Jayne will attend to your various requests. I had Morris pack all the things that you asked, and sent to the proper consignees with the exception of the things that Rossi is to take which, I presume, are still waiting, though he may have taken them and gone, so far as I know.

Cartagena is an attractive port, with its old wall, isn't it?

Cordial regards and good luck, from all.

Sincerely yours,



Caracas Country Club,
August 3rd, 1933.

Mr. J. Hawkins,
Santa Marta,
Colombia.

Dear Mr. Hawkins:

Dr. J. Alden Mason wrote to you concerning me and my plans to cross the Goajira Peninsula from Santa Marta to Maracaibo. Unfortunately on my way down I was forced to change my plans and go directly to Caracas instead. I am sorry if my failure to go to Santa Marta in any way caused you any trouble.

I should like to make the crossing of the Goajira Peninsula some time later when I am through with my work in Venezuela. I will probably cross from Maracaibo to Santa Marta instead of the former plan. Should you be available at that time and should like to join me in Maracaibo for the crossing I should be very glad to make the necessary arrangements with you. However, I must say that it is too early to make any definite plans since too many things may occur which may make it necessary to abandon or modify any that I might make at this time. Nevertheless, allow me to extend cordial greetings to you and express the hope that I shall meet you personally. Perhaps we shall be able some time to make some interesting trips together.

Very sincerely yours,

Vincenzo Petruzzo

Caracas Country Club,
Caracas: 3 de agosto de 1933.

Excmo. Dr. Pedro M. Arcaya,
Ministro de Venezuela,
Washington, D.C.

Muy estimado Doctor y Amigo:

Me apresuro a darle las gracias por sus muy cordiales cartas de introducción, las cuales han facilitado enormemente mi presentación a los Venezolanos, y sin las cuales hubiese sido muy difícil formar las relaciones cordiales y amistosas con los científicos y los oficiales del Gobierno. Me ha sido muy grato la recepción de que he sido el objeto en La Guayra como en Caracas.

La enfermedad del Dr. Rafael Requena me ha impedido presentarme á su persona y estoy esperando su completo recobro de salud. Mientras tanto he mantenido conversaciones con el Dr. Alfredo Jahn á quien yo he encontrado una persona de mucha erudición y de profunda percepción científica en los problemas de antropología Venezolana.

Hasta el momento no he hecho planes definitivos para mis actividades fuera de Caracas, porque primeramente deseo presentarme al Dr. Requena. De todos modos visitaré á Coro para examinar el cerrito al que me refirió. También espero hacer estudios etnológicos..

Me encuentro muy impresionado por la belleza y encanto de su país, y a pesar de que no soy pintor digo francamente que es uno de los países mas pintorescos que haya visto. Sin embargo me parece que su encanto y belleza no están limitados á la perspectiva artística. Los aspectos de la vida Venezolana que he podido observar hasta ahora son dignos de elogios poeticos. Estas son las impresiones que me presentan despues de encontrarme diez dias en su país, y hasta ahora no hay ninguna indicación al contrario. Esto escribo con toda sinceridad para asi expresar todo lo que he visto y experimentado desde mi llegada en Venezuela.

Permítame una vez más darle las gracias personalmente y en el nombre de la Universidad por su bondadoso interés en la misión que me ha traído a su interesante país. También permítame expresar misas sinceros votos para su bienestar personal y que me será muy grato cambiar opiniones con Ud. en asuntos científicos y personales. Tengo el honor de repetirle de Ud.

atento servidor y amigo,

Caracas Country Club,
August 3rd, 1933.

Mr. O. L. Flye,
Santa Marta,
Colombia.

Dear Mr. Flye:

On my way down to Santa Marta it became necessary to change my plans and go to Caracas as quickly as possible. I am sorry that I was not able to arrive at Santa Marta on the day stated by Dr. Alden Mason and pay you a visit. However, I hope that after staying in Venezuela a few months I can carry out my plan of crossing the Goajira Peninsula from Maracaibo to Santa Marta and have the pleasure of presenting myself to you to transmit, at least, Dr. Alden Mason's personal greetings.

Very sincerely yours,

Vincenzo Petruzzo

Caracas Country Club,
August 3rd, 1933.

Mr. B. C. Matthews,
American Vice-Consul,
La Guaira.

Dear Mr. Matthews:

Caracas has proven a very interesting and pleasing place. I have met a few members of the American Colony and quite a number of Venezuelans interested in my field. I stayed at the Majestic Hotel for a week, but then through the good offices of Mr. Orr I removed to the Country Club. I find it a very pleasing and quiet place, and on the whole much better than living in the city.

Mr. Arthur P. Rossi, the photographer from the University of whom I spoke to you, is coming on the "Carabobo" leaving New York on the second of August, and I believe arriving at La Guaira on the eleventh. He will bring with him photographic equipment as well as some field material. He also will bring some fire-arms. On this last part of the equipment I have petitioned the Minister of the Interior to permit their entry, but have not as yet received any reply from him. My own arms which were in my baggage I have deposited with Dr. Torres following the suggestion of the Minister. I have petitioned for their release and probably my request will be granted.

If you think it necessary that I should petition the Minister of the Interior, either personally or through the Legation, to allow free entry of Rossi's baggage I shall do so; but I think that Dr. Torres will let it enter on the basis of the letter of introduction from Arcaya.

I expect to go to La Guaira on the eleventh to meet Rossi, and will pay you a visit at that time. In the meanwhile, should you come to Caracas I should be happy to know about it so that we could chat. Perhaps I could show you some of the pictures of which I spoke.

Let me take this opportunity of thanking you both personally and in the name of the University for your kindness to me. I hope to see you soon.

Yours sincerely,

Vincenzo Petruzzo

Caracas Country Club,
August 3rd, 1933.

Mr. Leroy Sawyer,
United Fruit Co.,
Santa Marta,
Colombia.

Dear Mr. Sawyer:

A change in plans on my way to Santa Marta made me go directly to Caracas without attempting to cross the Goajira Peninsula from Santa Marta to Maracaibo. Dr. J. Alden Mason wrote to you stating that I would arrive some time during the middle of July and I was looking forward to meet you and to profit by your experience and knowledge of the region. I am going to be in Venezuela a number of months, but it is my intention to ultimately cross the Goajira Peninsula from Maracaibo to Santa Marta. I should like in that event to present myself to you and, at least, transmit Dr. J. Alden Mason's personal greetings.

Very sincerely yours,

Vincenzo Petruzzo

Caracas Country Club,
August 3rd, 1933.

Mr. W. A. Trout,
Santa Marta,
Colombia.

Dear Mr. Trout:

When I left Philadelphia early in July it was my intention to go to Santa Marta, spend a few days there and then to go across the Goajira Peninsula to Maracaibo. However, on receiving certain news it seemed best to go as quickly as possible to Caracas before attempting any field work. For this reason I was not able to pay you a visit as Dr. G. Alden Mason wrote to you that I would.

Let me offer my apologies for not having acted on the plans as outlined by Dr. Alden Mason, and let me assure you that it was a real disappointment to me at not being able to stop at Santa Marta.

I am going to stay in Venezuela for some months, but ultimately I expect to cross the Goajira Peninsula from Maracaibo to Santa Marta and I shall consider it a pleasure to present myself to you then, if for no other reason than to personally transmit to you the cordial greetings from Dr. Alden Mason.

Hoping that I shall be able to carry out this plan with anticipations of a pleasant visit in Santa Marta,

I remain,

Yours sincerely,

Vincenzo Petruzzo

No. Fiscal _____

Clase _____

Palabras _____

Valor _____



TELEGRAFOS FEDERALES

Hora 4:30

Minutos _____

Operario _____



De MARACAIBO el 5 de AGOSTO de 1933
Señor Dr. Vicente Petrucco

Country Club

Recibí en grata
Carta primero del
Corriente y tendré
especial placer en
recibirlo en esta ciu-
dad el día que Eld
desce de la próxi-
ma semana.

Saludos cordialmen-
te. Su atento amigo -

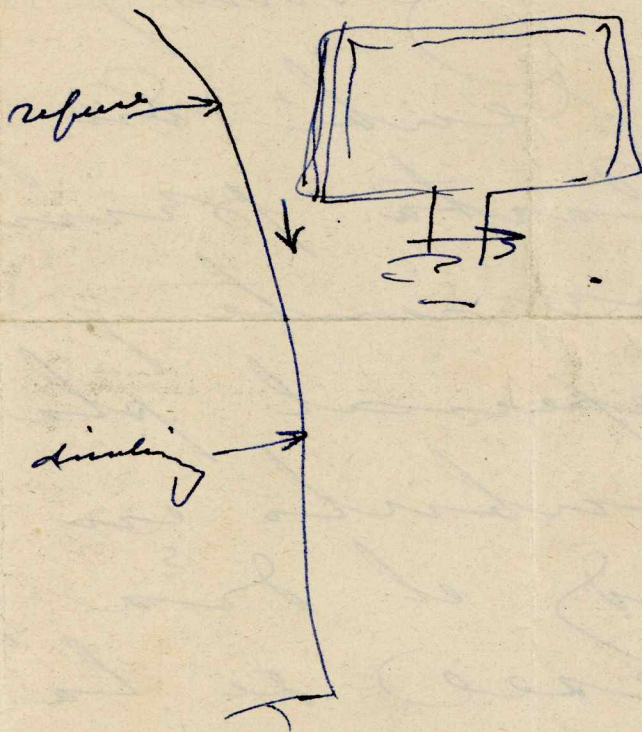
Rafael Requena

Ambo de

Recibí su telegrama de hoy el cual le agradezco mucho y estoy muy contento de su mejora si es posible recibirme inv mañana a Maracay para visitarlo. Telefonaré a mi llegada en Maracay.

Saludarlo muy cordialmente su atento amigo y servidor -

Vincenzo Petrucci



In reply refer to:
620
BCM/FM.

AMERICAN CONSULAR SERVICE
La Guaira, Venezuela, August 7, 1933.

Dr. Vicenzo Petrullo,
Caracas Country Club,
Caracas, Venezuela.

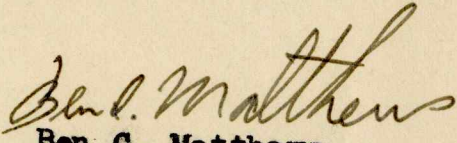
Dear Dr. Petrullo:

I received your interesting letter, and I was glad to learn that you are finding Caracas to your liking. I saw from the paper that you were to give a lecture, and I was sorry that I could not get off that day.

Last week Mr. Wilson, the Chargé d' Affaires, was in La Guaira, and he suggested that I be of whatever assistance possible in clearing Mr. Rossi. As regards the arms, in case the permits are not promptly granted, I would suggest that you talk to Mr. Wilson, who, I am sure, will take the necessary steps to facilitate the matter.

I shall certainly be looking forward to see you when you come down to meet Mr. Rossi but I feel sorry for the latter, if through your good offices his indulgence is to be sought in pointing out the errors of a beginning photographer. You perhaps know that a permit must be obtained from the customs to visit vessels in port, and that there are no exceptions unless a person goes aboard in the custom's launch as their guest. Unless you are making other arrangements, I shall be pleased to get the permission for you to board the steamer, and either mail it to you, or have it delivered to you when you come down.

Yours sincerely,


Ben C. Matthews,
American Vice Consul.

Caracas Country Club
Caracas, Venezuela
August 14, 1933.

Horace H. F. Jayne
University Museum
Phila. Pa..

Mi muy querido Jefe:

I have your letter but I have not been able to decipher all of it. I have been thinking of using a private code in our correspondence and now I see that we have one. Your long hand and my typewriting will serve the purpose. However, I have read enough of your note to know that Philadelphia weather is still being talked about, and that, as usual you send an encouraging ~~mete-~~ word. I am not at all discouraged; nevertheless to be patted on the back is always helpful.

We let Rossi enter the country in fine style, and he is now with me fast becoming fat on the land. He has made a few tests and is ready to photograph, but the weather, it is now the rainy season, does not permit much of it.

In my first report I mentioned that Kidder was here. I have found out since, that it is his son who is either an archeologist or a geologist who is with a Dr. Tong and a Dr. Barry from John Hopkins.

I saw Requena at Maracay last Monday for about an hour. He was able to sit up and talked excitedly and insanely about the lost Atlantis. He told me that I will find open doors, etc.etc.. But since then he must have forgotten for I have not heard from him, and his son who was to show me some of the collections in their house in Caracas has failed to keep his promise. I suspect that Osgood and the others at Maracay have in some way interfered. I did not see Osgood nor the others, but I saw the wives. Mrs. Osgood is very clever, and I see that Osgood is after the entire golden egg. So, I am waiting a few more days to give Requena the opportunity to invite me to stay at Maracay at government expense. If the invitation does not come I shall move to that city and wait on his doorstep.

In the meanwhile I have been winning over several others of some importance, among whom Dr. Alfredo Jahn is the most influential. He has done a great deal of geographic and cursory ethnographic work, and though untrained, possesses the German's love for scientific investigation. He is the best man here. Unfortunately, a way of acquiring merit seems to be to publish a "scientific" dissertation, and thus politics at every corner, and personal jealousies, etc. etc..

As I see the situation, the government will probably help finance excavations, and ethnological work. Though I have no definite promise, I believe that if the University Museum were to make some kind of offer it would be accepted. I have suggested the establishing of a museum, and the organization of a society, which working in harmony with the Museum would undertake the anthropological investigations of Venezuela. I have met with enthusiasm on all sides, but of course I haven't had the opportunity of talking to Requena.

As things stand now, I am convinced that with patience, we will accomplish our objective. Osgood's presence is an annoyance, but he has to leave early in September. He has been excavating ever since he came and is intending to continue the work until he leaves.

Requena's attitude on Atlantis makes the situation difficult. He is being led to believe that everyone accepts his theory and evidence in support of it. For instance, a von den Alsten of the Field Museum was here, who I understand has been excavating in Persia. Requena is convinced that this gentleman agrees with him. Bennet has left the same impression, and Barry, Tong, and Osgood are following along.

Requena's assistant, Castillo, ^{- strongman - worked with Pasqually not Ameghino} who is in charge of the excavations is a former aide of Ameghino who so patriotically fought for the antiquity of man in America. Requena's ideas must come from him.

I feel that your presence would be a great help, though I hesitate urging you to come being afraid that you might lose a great deal of time. I think also that we ought to excavate around lake Valencia as a polite gesture, but by all means we must not commit ourselves in any way, or lead Requena to think that we favor his theory. I think that eventually he will find out that though his guests talk to him in one way they publish in a different style. And then will come the crash.

If I were ready to do field work, I believe I could commence immediately, even in ethnology; but I am trying to keep away from it, for the present. I wish you would send some one else down to the Archeology, so that I would be free to go into the interior, later. I wonder if J. Alden would not do?

I respect to Gregory M. I regret that he has left such a reputation. Requena asked me if he were coming down. Perhaps if he could be kept down things might go well.

If you could come without too much effort I suggest that you do, and help me in waiting patiently at least. Perhaps I shall have more definite news by the end of the week.

Rossi and I are living at the country club, but it is so expensive that we are thinking of renting a house instead. If you come down we could get a larger house, and be more comfortable than either at hotel or club.

The Phelps to whom I had a letter of introduction from Curtis have lent me an old automobile. (They are in the bus ness). This is saving me a great deal of money.

If I don't sound more cheerful in this letter, it is not because I am not making progress, but because I am forced to wait, when I would rather move rapidly.

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Best regards. I suppose if you come Mrs. Jayne will come also. I think that she will enjoy it.

By the way, Gomez has 60 to 86 male children, known, and no one knows how many more, and how many female. Their only interest seems to be bull fighting.

Caracas Country Club
Caracas, Venezuela
August 14, 1933.

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Umaro de la

Caracas Country Club
Caracas, Venezuela.
August 14, 1933.

E. R. Fenimore Johnson
608 West Jersey Trust Bldg.
Camden, N. J.

Dear Fen:

I have successfully fought off the temptation to write this letter in Spanish. I pictured you racing around with a little dictionary trying to decipher it, only to discover probably that I had used the wrong word. Just think how flowery I could write to you in that language and how prosaically I am forced to do so in English!

That crazy fool Art is talking to himself, at present, about the Spanish language. He is fascinated by the sound of the word "entonces", and has described at great length its visual meaning to him. He also says that he wants to buy a "mas o meonos land", and a "mas o menos muchacha". He has been carrying on like that until I have been ready to shoot him, or completely surrender myself to crazy laughter. So, if this letter should read like a product of a prattling child, please excuse it, for under the conditions it is difficult to be serious and "dignified."

I believe that you have been in the Caribbean, but the trip was new to me, and I confess that I found it of great interest. Not aboard though, for the boat carried some seventy women, mostly middle aged, and nine men. The women worried about their weight, and the men strutted about like castrated cocks: dignified, lonesome and pathetically eager to live. I suppose I fitted in the picture in some way. At any rate, one night I became crazy, asked the saxophone orchestra to play an old fashioned waltz, and upon their offering built merriment. The only waltz they knew was "On the Sidewalks of New York", and to that we danced, my partner being Irish and a Duggan, of about fifty; but to that tune everybody danced. The revival lasted only a short time, for soon afterwards they returned to their apathetic and lethargic attitude.

However, our stops proved more than interesting to me. I could not forget that this part of the world saw some of the oldest European settlements and naturally I was curious about the region that I had read so much about. Cristobal was a madhouse being invaded by some seven hundred tourists from the Mauritania. Doubtlessly you know the setting. There I met March who is attempting to start a snake farm. He has on his hands a chap whose wife has the money, and who has the virtue of wanting to die like a gentleman, via booze. At the time of my arrival, he had drunk most of the funds of the farm, and was in the hospital with little hope of recovery. One more drink, and death will bring peace to his soul, according to the physicians.

Caratagena did fascinate me, and there I had a happy time in Corumbá style, although this time I danced so much that the after effects were considerably more pleasant. The stimulus this time was supplied by a certain director of botanical research for the United Fruit Co. who lost his wife about five months ago and has five little children, the oldest being six. Tremendous

superficial gaiety hides his sorrow. There were aboard two girls from the "south", and they apparently also had some secret sorrow. I had none so I acted as chief consoler, and succeeded in drowning their troubled souls in wine. We slipped away from the major part of the tourist crowd but were forced to take along three other women, whom we ignored largely. We dined in a tropical palace, we being the only guests, and danced to crazy music with the thermometer reading something above a hundred. It was a successful day on the whole. To have made it perfect you should have been there, and of course your clog dance.

I was interested in the torture chambers of the old fort situated above the town. Morgan is supposed to have sacked it, and it is said that many of the nuns cast themselves from its walls rather than fall heir to Morgan and his company. It seems that man has excelled in the creation of methods of torture to a fascinating degree. At Kingston I found in the little museum that the city boasts a cage in which people were placed to starve to death. It consists of a number of hoops riveted together to enclose the torso, and similar hoops to enclose the legs and arms. Four such hoops make the cage for the head. A narrow strip of iron, no more than one inch wide formed the crotch rest. If the prisoner wanted to rest his weight on his feet he had to do so on spikes. The entire cage was suspended out in the sun, and the prisoner it is said, was given water in order not to die too soon. At Puerto Cabello, there is a state prison, which has the reputation of being the worst in South America. Prisoners enter and rarely come out. The favorite method seems to be to keep the prisoner in water up to his chin until his flesh rots away. So it is said.

Have you ever been to Curaçao? The Dutch own the island. There is nothing to commend it except that the cleanliness of the negroes is astonishing. For the most part they are unbelievably tall and slender, and the mixtures combine the stolidity of the Dutch with the grace of the African. By the way the Dutch-Negro combination is a handsome one.

Venezuela is picturesque. I suppose any mountainous country is. At Caracas it is cool, though damp at present, it being the rainy season. But since you may come down I had better say nothing about it, and then, Art is making pictures. They will show more than I can describe.

There seem to be two figures in the country that amount to anything: Simon Bolívar and Benemerito Vicente Juan Gomes. One is dead and the other ought to go soon. In many respects they are the similar, at least biologically. It is said that the Great liberator left countless children. I have it on good authority that Gomes has between 60 and 86 male children that the world knows about. No body knows how many females. Legally he is not married. He holds court and is in every way king. He likes to meet tourists, especial American girls. He loves children, that is, his own. He is Boss supreme.

Now as to my own activities.

I transferred at Puerto Colombia to a Dutch boat which took me to La Guaira directly. The Venezuelan minister in Washington had written to the administrator of the Customs, and I had a letter of introduction to him and to the American consul. So I was shown

all possible courtsey. The same day I drove to Caracas, only one and half hours away. It is a most picturesque drive. From La Gaaria the road beings to climbe, reaching an altitude of some five thousand feet. It winds terribly, at many points doubling on itself. There are of course any number of magnificent views of the coast and the sea.

Caracas is situated in a long narrow valley, and as you, know, is one of the oldest cities of the new World. Its antiquity means terribly narrow streets, and since the automobile is common, it means that the city is kept awake by an incessant blowing of tremendous horns. The larger the horn the dafer it is, though I suspect that those that look loke the bass piece of a German brass band are not carried about merely for utility.

I put up at the Majestic Hotel, the best and the worst. It was built as a Casino, but on its completion the General decided that there was to be no gambling, so now it gets along with half a dozen guests a week, and they pay for its keep. There is some magnificent woodwork in Mahogany, but on the whole unless one has within him some energizing liquid, and at least one lascivious female it is not an especially attractive place. This includes the bedrooms.

(Art is at it again. He has just returned from church, and innocently asked me the meaning of "fleche"? arrow. We have acquired an automobile, and he went to church with it. As he drove along many people shouted to him "fleche!", and he as usual took it as a joke, and drove along returning the greeting of "fleche". He was going against traffic, of course and everyone was trying to tell him so.)

The is an American here by the name of Rudolph Dolge, one of the oldest American residents. Though in business he has intellectual interests and has collected a magnificent library which he wants to turn over to the nation. I had a letter of introduction to him from Rowe the director of the Pan-American. He respended leberaly to my request for help. I arrived on Saturday, and on Monday the festivites in connection the 150th anniversary of Bolívar's birth were to be held. So Dolge included me in the Pan-American committee though I lacked the top hat and other acroutements. Thus I was properly introduced to Venezuelan Society, since attendance at the Panteon where they Bolívar's remains and where there was sung a Te Deum was limit4d to the official world and perhaps the most intimate memebers of their families. Iw was really glad to be present The ceremony was made beautiful bu some interest ng music, and s dignified simplicity. Also it gave me some prestige, and later i the day I met many of the notables.

The days that foollowed were taken up with the presentation of letters to Venzeuelans and Americans. I have been disappointed in the latter for the most part. Some of the m have kept aloof, though several have been most helpful. However the man that I came down to see, Requena, I found dying. So after sending appropriate telegrams I sat down to wait and have been waiting ever since for something definite to happen. He is considerably better and 1st Monday I went to Maracay, were he stays with the President to see him at his invitation. I went and had over an hour with him. during which time he talked about nothing else except his theories of Atlantis. Everyone here talks of theories, and as in Argentina

the thing that one must do to gain prestige is to write at least one polemic, here it isto have a theory, and tsll everyone about it. So far I have not met anyone who is willing to discuss material and facts without being convinced that what he knows definitely proves his theory. There is no doubt ever about anything. So with Requena.

It is unfortunate that he is surrounded with people who profess to agree with him. The man that does most of his excavating is an Uruguayan, by the name of Castillo, who at one time worked with the Argentinian Ameghino, an untrained archeologist who fought for mzny years trying to prove that man originated in his country. A numebr of archaeologists or pseudo-ar. have been around, and they of course have toldsweet things to him. At present there are several men who profess to be from Johns Ho pkins, a man by the name of Barry, and one by the name of Tong, Geologist. I have been told by one who know the latter intimately that he is after money, not science, which is commendable aslong as the latter is notprostituted. There is also Osgood, from Yale excavating around the lake. All of them have found it expedient to lead him to believe that he is right. Personally, I do not think that in the long run that sort of thing will pay, and if I can I shall make my position clear, which is that the evidence isnot sufficient and it is necessary to continue the work.

During my visit he was very cordial, andthen I hadto leave in order to get Art arriving at "aGuaira. Since then I have not heard from him, and I suspect that my colleagues at Ma racay have interfered in some way. I have been loth to go to Maracay without an invitation from because the latter would mean that we would be gusts of the governement. I we go under our own, it will be quite expensive, say about fifteen dollars a day to live at the hotel only. However, if nothing comes form him within the next few days I shall move headquarters, and pray that more money will be found to keep us here for a sufficienly long time. Osgood has to leave early in September, and I doubt very much whether I can establish anything definitely until he leaves. Too much jealousy. I could, of course, go to Maracay and excavate; but my instructions are to establish a certain relationship by which we will mutually profit for some time to come. And then I do not have enough money to excavate for any period of time. However, I may find that it will be the politic thing to do, though there is always the danger of my becoming involved in the question of thelost continet.

I am really working towards another end. It is my intention to convince Requena andothers, that ethnology is more important both from a theoretical and practical point of view. If the the peoples that inhabited Venezuela sprang from Atlantis then it may be that we will f nd relics or vestiges of the culture among the living people. That is t e main argument that I shall use. Also, the oil people andothers penetrating into the interior are losing men allthe time. A friendly approach andstudy of the Indians will be of great service to everybody concerened. Why not establish an Indian service equal to that of the Dutch in the East Indias, andthe British in S. Africa, as well as Rondon's?

I have rescan to believe that the governement will help to organize an ethnological expedition to go into the intirior, if a definite plan is presented to it. There many tribes in the higlands of the south, that is the region drained by the headwaters of the tributaries of the Orinoco that are like our Xingu people.

It is there that I would like to go. The government is interested in establishing posts and survey boundaries; so something might be arranged.

I wish you and Jayne could come down. A great deal may have to be settled on the spur of the moment, and I do not feel that I can arrange things for the Museum, when I do not know how far it can or should commit itself. I still think that a visit such as I mentioned to you would be very helpful, though it is really essential that I acquire a few Venezuelans as personal friends, which means that I have to stay here for some time. The situation looks good, though not along the same lines as Gregory Mason or Saaravella outlined. The chance lies in establishing a new field which would make a hero or two of Venezuelans. Then much can be done.

I am enclosing a picture taken just outside of Caracas, at the Country Club where it and I are staying. It is cheaper, better and more beautiful than the city. I think that Art will bring back some very interesting material. The mountains in the background are about nine thousand feet high, and they rise about six thousand above the country club valley.

Come along. You will find color, and interest, and a healthy climate. Practically no insects. No heat except in the coast towns. Snow up in the higher peaks. Good fishing and some hunting. Beautiful women, safely kept behind grilled doors and windows. Good liquor. And a huge scheme to float.

You ought to coax Janet to come. She would like it I believe. She could motor down by way of Mexico, and then suffer several days of seasickness, though the waters are as smooth as the skies. At any rate, tell her to keep those girls that she promised me until I return. I shall be ready then to relax among my own kind.

Best regards, and let me hear from you.

P. S. Send your cousin George down here. There is everything to delight his heart/ Send me his address and I shall write to him.

Caracas Country Club,
Caracas, Venezuela.

August 14th, 1933.

Mr. George W. Curtis,
Llewellyn Hotel,
Atlantic City, New Jersey.

Dear Mr. Curtis:

The letters of introduction that you so kindly granted me through Mr. Lyons Chandler have been instrumental in permitting me to make a number of valuable contacts. I want to offer you my sincere thanks for your kindness and interest in our project.

Mr. William H. Phelps is not in Caracas; he is expected to return from Europe in a month or so; however, his sons, John and William, have received me most kindly and I owe a great deal to them.

I presented your letter also to Mr. Luis Vaamonde Santana, whom I found a most delightful person; he has introduced me to his family and to his mother-in-law, Mrs. Santana. Mrs. Santana and Mr. Vaamonde have asked about you and send the most cordial regards.

My plans are progressing nicely, though rather slowly because of the illness of Dr. Rafael Requena; however, he is almost entirely recovered, and I hope this will give new impetus to our project.

Once more I express my deep appreciation for the help that you have so kindly extended to me, and let me hope that you will continue to favor me with your help and advice.

Yours sincerely,

Vicenzo Petruccio

Caracas Country Club,

Agosto 14, 1933.

Sra. Ana Arcaya de Faría,
Coro, Estado Falcón.

Muy estimada Señora:

Tengo en mi poder una carta de presentación para Ud. que se sirvió extenderme su señor hermano, el distinguido Doctor P. M. Arcaya, a quien tuve el gusto de conocer y tratar en Washington.

Tuve allí el gran placer de conversar algunas horas con el Dr. Arcaya sobre asuntos de interés para ambos, tales como arqueología, estudios lingüísticos e históricos sobre Venezuela. - El fue lo bastante bondadoso para invitarme a presentarme a Ud. con el fin de visitar algunos sitios de sus posesiones, de interés arqueológico.

Me prometo hacer esta visita a Coro dentro de poco tiempo, y estimaría altamente se sirviera notificarme cuando podría recibirme, sin que ello significara demasiada molestia para Ud.

En espera de sus noticias y mientras tengo el alto honor de conocerla personalmente, me es grato suscribirme

Su muy atto. s. s. y amigo,

Vincenzo Petruillo.

Caracas: Agosto 14, 1933.

Sr. Dr. Rafael Requena,
Secretario del Presidente de la República,
Maracay, Estado Aragua.

Muy apreciado Doctor y amigo:

Espero que la presente lo halle notablemente restablecido y que pronto podrá Ud. reasumir sus importantes actividades.

Mi compañero de Universidad, el Sr. Arthur P. Rossi, llegó a ésta el miércoles 9 de los corrientes, y fue recibido con gran gentileza y cortesía por los funcionarios de la Aduana. Me permito darle de nuevo mis más expresivas gracias por su cabellerosa intercesión. - El Sr. Rossi pudo traer consigo todo su equipo, con excepción de las armas de fuego, las cuales fueron depositadas en la Administración de la Aduana, pendientes del correspondiente permiso del Ministerio del Interior. - Yo también tuve que depositar las armas que traje en poder del Administrador de Aduana, el Dr. Gumersindo Torres; he dirigido ya una petición al Ministro del Interior, a fin de que se sirva permitir me sean entregadas, pero aún no he recibido contestación alguna sobre el particular.

Mucho lamento no haber podido enviarle los libros de que le hablé; yo esperaba entregarlos a su hijo, aquí en Caracas, para que él se los llevase; desgraciadamente no he podido comunicarme con su hijo, y así estoy esperando llevarle personalmente dichos libros en mi próximo viaje a Maracay. También hubiera deseado pasar algunos días estudiando la colección que tiene en su casa de Caracas; pero no habiendo podido comunicarme con su hijo, y no teniendo ningún permiso de Ud. para este estudio, he tenido que posponerlo, esperando poder hacerlo dentro de poco.

Ahora que mi compañero el Sr. Rossi se encuentra aquí y que Ud. se halla en mejores condiciones de salud, me gustaría mucho comenzar mi programa de investigaciones. Desearía primero estudiar sus colecciones y luego visitar los sitios que Ud. ha excavado, así como también las excavaciones que actualmente se llevan a cabo, tanto por sus hombres, como por nuestros colegas. - Quisiera visitar y examinar detenidamente toda la región del Lago, afin de familiarizarme con las formaciones.

A este respecto he pensado que el Sr. Rossi podría sernos de gran utilidad. El es uno de los mejores fotógrafos aéreos de los Estados Unidos y ha traído consigo una Máquina para -fotografías aéreas. - Me permito sugerirle que, de ser posible, se utilice un aereoplano, a fin de que el Sr. Rossi pueda fotografiar desde el aire el lago y el valle circundante. De este modo podríamos visualizar mucho mejor las formaciones.

Después de este examen preliminar me gustaría comenzar las excavaciones en los sitios que Ud. se sirviera designar y recomendarme, y, de Ud. permitirlo, dentro de un mes más o menos, algunos arqueólogos de la Universidad vendrían a continuar este trabajo. - El Rector de la Universidad, Dr. Horace H. F. Jayne y el Dr. J. Alden Mason (quien ha estado por muchos años haciendo investigaciones arqueológicas en Mexico, Centro América, Colombia, y Perú, así como también en Norte América) me han escrito recientemente expresándome sus vivos deseos de conocer a Venezuela, las excavaciones y colecciones de Ud., así como de tener el honor de tratarle personalmente. Sin embargo, ellos consideran que sería abusar de su hospitalidad el venir sin una invitación previa; así ellos esperan que Ud. se restablezca del todo de su reciente enfermedad, y les haga saber su aquiescencia a su proyectada visita.

Hay muchos asuntos que desearía tratar con Ud.; pero, según le dije el lunes pasado, no quiero molestarle hasta que no se haya Ud. recobrado del todo; me permito esperar que entonces me concederá algo de su valioso tiempo para tratar asuntos que creo serán de interés mutuo.

Según le he informado anteriormente, la Universidad de Pensylvania está profundamente interesada en entrar en relaciones con Ud. y con el Gobierno de Venezuela, a fin de que fuera posible llevar a cabo, conjuntamente, un programa de estudio e investigación, que duraría algunos años, y que sin duda alguna, redundaría en provecho de nuestra Ciencia.

Quedo en Caracas esperando tener pronto el gusto de recibir su contestación sobre los diversos particulares de ésta. - Mucho me gustaría poder ir a la brevedad posible a Maracay y comenzar a trabajar, de acuerdo con el plan que más arriba le expongo; así como también tratar con Ud. diversos asuntos de interés mutuo.

Me permito una vez más expresarle mis sinceros deseos por su pronto y total restablecimiento, y mi esperanza de que en breve pueda tener el placer de conocerle mejor, siéndonos posible un mutuo cambio de ideas y puntos de vista, que me anticipo extremadamente provechoso y placentero.

Soy de Ud. affmo. amigo,

Vicenzo Petruzzo.



Doctor Rafael Requena

Secretario del Presidente de la Republica

saluda cordialmente a su distinguido amigo el señor Dr. Vincenzo Petruzzo, con ocasión de avisarle el recibo de su estimable carta del 14 del corriente, de cuyos particulares le ha sido muy grato imponerse, y en contestación a la cual le significa que puede venir a esta ciudad cuando lleve gusto, pues ya se halla restablecido de su grave enfermedad y en condiciones de trabajar nuevamente.-Maracay: 15-8-33.

A de L

Vincenzo Petruzzo
Consulado Americano,
Caracas, Venezuela.

Caracas, Venezuela.
Agosto 16, 1933.

Sr. Capitán S. Salaskin,
c/o Ingeniero Conradi,
Calle 15 de Agosto, 774,
Asunción, Paraguay.

Muy estimado Capitán:

Recibí sus dos cartas antes de salir de los Estados Unidos. Cuando escribí a Ud. tenía casi ultimados mis planes para la expedición a Matto-Grosso y esperaba salir muy pronto para el Brasil. Desgraciadamente, el cambio de las condiciones financieras en los Estados Unidos y el cierre de los Bancos, obligaron a abandonar, o a lo menos a posponer, la idea de dicho viaje.

Un poco más tarde se presentó la oportunidad de hacer un viaje de estudio a Venezuela, y algunas personas interesadas en el proyecto han hecho posible una visita mía a este país. - Pienso permanecer aquí algunos meses, y luego, de ser posible, seguiré al Brasil. Confío en que las condiciones financieras de los Estados Unidos mejorará y que hagan posible el llevar a cabo mis planes.

Es posible que pueda hacer una expedición al interior de Venezuela un poco mas tarde; en este caso me gustaría mucho tenerlo conmigo. Sin embargo, por ahora no puedo hacerle ninguna proposición definitiva; mas si Ud. se sirve mantenerse en correspondencia conmigo, yo podré comunicarle cualquier resolución que tome a este respecto.

Mucho me contenta que la herida que Ud. sufrió no haya sido de gravedad, y espero que la presente lo encuentre perfectamente bien. Se dice que la guerra entre Paraguay y Bolivia está próxima a terminar, y hago mis mejores votos por que la paz lo halle en perfectas condiciones.

Sírvase dar mis mejores recuerdos al Profesor Conradi y a su Señora esposa, y Ud. reciba los más cordiales saludos de su amigo,

Vincenzo Petruzzo.

Vincenzo Petrullo
American Consulate,
Caracas, Venezuela.

Caracas, Venezuela.
August 16, 1933.

Dr. A. Filizzola,
Dirección de Obras Públicas,
-Guyabá, Estado de Matto-Grosso.

Muy apreciado amigo:

He recibido su atenta carta de 25 de mayo, la que desgraciadamente no llegó a mis manos hasta mi arribo a Venezuela. Por consiguiente no me fue posible cumplir con sus encargos en lo que hubiera tenido un verdadero placer de haber recibido su carta antes de mi salida de los Estados Unidos.

Es cierto que yo tenía la intención de volver a Matto-Grosso, y tenía ya terminados mis planes a tal efecto; pero el cierre de los Bancos en mi país y el cambio de las condiciones financieras me obligaron a posponer mi proyecto. Entretanto la Universidad fue invitada para enviarme a Venezuela para hacer algunas investigaciones antropológicas, y aquí me tiene por algunos meses mientras llevo a cabo este trabajo.

Es muy posible que para los meses de Noviembre o Diciembre prosiga desde Venezuela hasta Matto-Grosso; en caso de hacer el viaje directo, no podría cumplir con sus encargos, a menos que lo hiciese por correspondencia con amigos de los Estados Unidos. Pero, si voy a los Estados Unidos primero, tendré un especial gusto en ocuparme personalmente de ellos.

Refiriéndome al aparato de Radio, puedo anticiparle que el Aparato que Ud. menciona no es conveniente para su propósito. Yo dudo que Ud. pueda obtener un buen aparato por menos de \$100.00; sin embargo, si regreso a los Estados Unidos investigaré este asunto y le comunicaré detalles.

Me alegro de veras que se me recuerde con tanta cordialidad en Cuyabá; yo guardo los más satisfactorios recuerdos de esa ciudad y de los muchos amigos que en ella hice. de la cortesía y gentileza con que fui acogido. Deseo vivamente poder volver a Matto-Grosso y hallarme de nuevo en aquel ambiente de cordial compañerismo, y continuar mis estudios sobre los aborígenes del Estado. Es posible que ésto pueda llevarse a cabo dentro de poco tiempo y es con verdadero placer que pienso en mi retorno a ese país, cuyo recuerdo despierta siempre en mí la más sincera y profunda simpatía.

Lamento de veras no haber podido cumplir mejor sus encargos en esta oportunidad, pero espero poder serle de alguna utilidad tanto en este asunto, como en cualquier otro que pueda ocurrírsele.

Sírvase dar mis mejores recuerdos a mis amigos de Cuyabá
y reciba Ud. el más sincero y cordial aprecio de su amigo,

Vincenzo Petruzzo.

L. S. ROWE

DIRECTOR GENERAL

E. GIL BORGES

SUBDIRECTOR

LA UNIÓN PANAMERICANA
ES UNA INSTITUCIÓN INTERNACIONAL
SOSTENIDA POR LAS 21 REPUBLICAS
AMERICANAS, REGIDA POR UN CONSEJO
DIRECTIVO COMPUESTO DEL SECRE-
TARIO DE ESTADO DE LOS ESTADOS
UNIDOS Y DE LOS REPRESENTANTES
DIPLOMÁTICOS EN WASHINGTON DE
LAS OTRAS NACIONES AMERICANAS.
LA ADMINISTRAN UN DIRECTOR
GENERAL Y UN SUBDIRECTOR, ELE-
GIDOS POR DICHO CONSEJO Y
AUXILIADOS POR UN PERSONAL DE
ESTADÍSTICOS, RECOPIADORES,
PERITOS MERCANTILES, TRADUCTORES,
REDACTORES, BIBLIOTECARIOS Y
ESCRIBIENTES, Y SE CONSAGRA AL
DESARROLLO DEL COMERCIO, LAS
RELACIONES AMISTOSAS Y UN MEJOR
CONOCIMIENTO MUTUO DE TODAS LAS
REPÚBLICAS AMERICANAS.

UNIÓN PANAMERICANA



WASHINGTON, D. C., E. U. A.
17 de agosto de 1933

ARGENTINA	GUATEMALA
BOLIVIA	HAITI
BRASIL	HONDURAS
COLOMBIA	MÉXICO
COSTA RICA	NICARAGUA
CUBA	PANAMÁ
CHILE	PARAGUAY
ECUADOR	PERÚ
EL SALVADOR	REPÚBLICA DOMINICANA
ESTADOS UNIDOS	URUGUAY
	VENEZUELA

Muy distinguido señor Petrullo:

En ausencia del Director General de la ciudad en
vacaciones de varias semanas, me es grato acusar recibo
de su atenta carta del 3 de los corrientes.

Tan pronto como regrese el Doctor Rowe, tendré
el gusto de ponerlo en conocimiento de su comunica-
ción.

De usted atento y obsecuente servidor.

H. Gerald Smith

H. Gerald Smith,
Secretario Interino del Director General.

Señor Don Vincenzo Petrullo,
Caracas Country Club,
Caracas, Venezuela.

Washington, D.C.,
19 de agosto de 1933.

Sr. Dr. Vincenzo Petruccio,
Country Club,
Caracas.-

Muy estimado señor y amigo:

Recibí su atenta del 3 de los corrientes cuya lectura me ha complacido sumamente pues veo las agradables impresiones que ha recibido Ud. en Caracas y que sin duda perdurarán.

Ciertamente que en Venezuela consideramos al Dr. John como un eminente hombre de ciencia y me satisface mucho que Ud. tenga la misma opinion de él.

Permitame sugerirle que si no tuviere tiempo para ir a ambos lugares prefiera hacer una recorrida por Barinas mas bien que por Coro pues creo que las calzadas de aquella son de una importancia capital y pueden dar grandes sorpresas al excavarlas allí.

Me reitero completamente a sus gratas órdenes y me sera muy interesante volver a conversar con Ud. a su regreso a este pais.

Soy su atto. S.S. y amigo,

Pedro Manuel Arcaya

HORACE JAYNE
UNIVERSITY MUSEUM
PHILADELPHIA
PENNSYLVANIA

August 29

PRELIMINARY WORK ABOUT COMPLETED ADVISE LAUNCHING
SPECIFIC ^{ethnological} PROJECT HELP ASSURED CONFIDENT ~~OF~~ ULTIMA
TE SUCCESS ~~BUT~~ TIME ~~AND~~ MONEY NEEDED CAN YOU
COME IF NOT WHAT COMMITMENTS MAY I MAKE ~~AND~~
~~WHAT PROJECT SHALL I PUSH~~ PICTURES INVALUABLE

EE TRULLO

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SIGNS

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UNIVERSITY MEUSEUM PHA

PRELIMINARY WORK ABOUT COMPLETE ADVISE LAUNCHING PACIFIC PROJECT
 HELP ASSURED CONFIDENT ULTIMATE SUCCESS TIME MONEY NEEDED AND
 CAN YOU COME IF NOT WHAT COMMITMENT MAY I MEET PICTURES INVALUABLE

PETRULLO

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NIGHT LETTER	WEEK END LETTER

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CHECK
ACCT'G INFMN.
TIME FILED

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

Petrullo
Care American Legation
Caracas

YOUR CABLE OBSCURE WHAT SPECIFIC PROJECT DO YOU RECOMMEND
WHAT COST TO US STOP FEEL SITUATION NOT YET DEVELOPED TO
WARRANT MY COMING MEANWHILE PLEDGE FULL COOPERATION WITHOUT
INVOLVING GREAT FINANCIAL OBLIGATIONS SUGGEST IF SOME
SUBSTANTIAL AMOUNT COULD BE RAISED IN VENEZUELA TO ENDOW
RESEARCH INSTITUTION POSSIBILITY FOUNDATION HERE MIGHT MATCH
STOP CARRY ON GOOD WORK

JAYNE

Sept. 5, 1933 - 10:30 A.M. - \$ 9.77
H. B.

WESTERN UNION GIFT ORDERS ARE APPROPRIATE GIFTS FOR ALL OCCASIONS.

Caracas

August 31, 1933.

Estimado amigo y jefe:

I am not quite ready to write it all out in Spanish, but perhaps by the time I return I shall have learned enough to be able to do so.

Thanks for your letter. This is the situation:

Requena's illness and the fall in the value of the dollar has ruined my plans to stay here a long time on the money that the Museum gave me. If Requena had not been ill, I would have been a government guest, probably, and would have had my hotel bills paid at least as was the case with Osgood, I suspect. Living in Caracas and Maracay is more expensive than anywhere in the states. There are two types of hotels: the ones that are frequented by representatives of commercial companies, visitors who want prestige, and the upperclass of Venezuelans; and the ones for the common mob. The former are fairly good, but the prices are unbelievably high; the others are not so good, reasonable, but impossible to live in when one is supposed to contact with high society and officials. The result is that Rossi and I can stay here only about a month more with the money that we have.

However, I believe I have accomplished something. In the first place, there is archaeology interesting, and it would be profitable to excavate. I am certain that we would receive material help for any piece of work we might want to undertake. This is also true of the ethnological prospects. Also, I am confident that some sort of endowment can be gotten for research.

I have done all that I am able to do without committing the Museum to any definite undertaking, and am now waiting for orders from Jayne as to what I am to do. If he were to come down something could be arranged unquestionably; but it seems to me that the best plan to follow is to mix diplomatic overtures with a certain amount of field work in arch. or ethnology. The latter would attract more attention especially if motion pictures were made. The court is interested in motion pictures and the general can be reached more easily that way.

Osgood, who I understand was invited to come down by Requena through Bennet, completed the excavation of one mound at Maracay, and is coming back soon. He is insistent that he has an archeological program, and he would like to have us join with Yale in putting it through. I envy him in a way, for he has some more field work to his credit whereas I have spent my time with the officials. Unfortunately, Requena's illness prevented my attempting to get support for any excavating. I hope I get word from Jayne as to what to do soon. There are several ethnological trips that would be interesting and productive, for which I could get some support here. I hope that the Museum will take the suggestion and can finance it to some extent.

I have not been well. No exercise, damp weather, and a twisted back have kept me rather low in vitality.

I shall keep you informed of further developments. I hope that you can come down with Jayne if he decides to do so.

Give my best regards to Linton, if he is around, and my best to you.

Caracas
August 31, 1933.

Dear Jayne:

Our prospects look very good, not only in the matter of receiving aid for field work, but also in establishing an endowment.

In a way there is very little that I can do here now except to work on specific projects, or to settle at Maracay and mix with the court. I have been assured of government support for anything that we may want to undertake, and for one project support from the Oil companies. Not knowing to what extent the Museum can support any project I have hesitated to make any definite arrangements.

After I wrote to you I went to San Juan de los Morros, where I was presented to the President and most of his court, and showed our Brazilian pictures. They were received with applause and interest. Unfortunately Dr. Requena could not be there, but afterwards I saw him in Maracay. I am going back to Maracay to-morrow morning to take advantage of Requena's invitation to call him everyday.

There is no doubt that the best way to reach the president is through motion pictures. Every night is theatre night, and he welcomes everything that is of educational interest. For the general showing he tabus pictures that show nudes, but not for private showing. I am waiting to show him the unexpurgated edition of ours. Incidentally, should you come, I suggest that you bring along any other pictures of ethnological or archeological interest that we may have at the Museum. There is no better way to hold his attention. He is of course very busy, and very pld.

Dr. Requena is the most important person next to the President. At the present time the president is interested in Requena's finds, and if any project is to be laid before the president it ought to be done now.

Requena has a splendid collection from Tacarigua. Should we want any of the material it will be easy to obtain some. It would be interesting and profitable to excavate near the lake. However I have been trying to arouse interest in ethnology, following my instructions, and I think that one of several projects in the field that I have been discussing here ought to be launched late in September.

There is a boundary commission working in the southern border of the country. The Indians of the region are as little known as these of Brazil, and I believe it possible to have myself attached to the commission or to receive support for an independent expedition.

The Oil companies and the government are concerned about the situation in the oil fields in the Motillone country. There is some talk about their pacification. I shall let you know later.

I am puzzled as to what to do in a few weeks. I have found out information and prepared the ground for some undertaking; but it has been expensive. The dollar has been worth between 4.80 and 5.00, whereas when we made our calculations it was worth almost 8.00, with the result that we can stay here only one more month with the money that we have if I don't have to move about the country very much and can avoid entertaining. Had Requena been well when I arrived I might have become a government guest, though I don't think that it would have been advantageous to have accepted the invitation. Now, if I leave in a month

without having arranged for some work, all that I have done may go for nothing. If I stay, I shall have to stay close to the court and Dr. Requena, and the ministers. This means that I shall have to divide my time between Maracay and Caracas. Also to keep up the interest that I may have aroused I should make some excursions into the interior from time to time. As you can see, this will be an expensive program, but I am confident that we will succeed in our objective. There is no other way to make any impression and to get the attention of the president, who is, of course, supreme. In case I should stay, I shall, of course, cut my expenses by either renting a little house (there are no apartments) or by living with some family. The hotels are either for the rich or for the poor, and I have been forced to frequent those made for the rich--very rich. At Maracay the cost is seven dollars per day per person, plus daily expenses. At Caracas it is more expensive still, though a little cheaper here at the Country Club. However if I go into the interior the cost will be less.

Leslie White of Michigan has written Jahn for information concerning archeological work here. He wants to send some of his students for training.

Osgood completed the excavation of one mound at Maracay, and apparently is confident that the Venezuelans will give him support for future work. He wants to send students also, and has talked of cooperation with us, with a probable division of interests: ethnology for us, archaeology for Yale. I have assured him of my cooperation in a general way, but it has not been possible to get together on details, many of which can be settled only by you. On the other hand we don't have to cooperate at all. He knows nothing of our plans to found a research organization with funds from the government. I am sending you another letter which I shall show to Osgood explaining the plan for cooperation.

Please send me some instructions soon, so that I can settle down to some work. I should like, while I am here to visit several tribes, but I shall have to wait until October to do so. If I shall here I shall need more money, especially if the program is to push matters with the president. I shall have more to report on this later.

I have not been well, and consequently I have not attempted any strenuous trips. Then too, though I have wanted to get away to some Indians it has seemed best merely to divide my time between Caracas and Maracay. The ministers, and other people of importance are at Caracas, and the President with his court spends most of his time at Maracay.

If you could come down I believe you would become enthusiastic about the possibilities. I am trying to get for you a government invitation.

There are many more things that I should like to write to make the situation clear, but I have heard that some sort of censorship is established and I am afraid that some things that I might write would be misinterpreted.

I have discovered that Rossi does not have a return ticket. Will that be arranged for him in New York or is his fare to come out of the funds at my disposal?

I cabled to you a few days but have had no answer. I hope you will send good news: either that I go on to Brazil, or that I come home, or that I continue to play the game here.

How does Johnson feel about the project ?

Rossi has been making some interesting pictures, but has been handicapped by rainy weather, and attendance at court. I am trying to arrange his taking pictures of cattle, for that the president likes best.

Has there been any more talk about Johnson's yacht visit ? If it will take place we should arrange the proper publicity here, for without it much effort goes for nothing.

Best regards. I am sorry that my head won't clear for an hour so that I could write you a more intelligible letter.

Osgood is returning to the States soon. The American minister is here and has received my plans with great enthusiasm, which only emphasizes the question : How much further shall I go with our plans ?

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There are many more things that I should like to write to make the situation clear, but I have heard that some sort of censorship is established and I am afraid that some things that I might write would be misinterpreted.

I have discovered that Rossi does not have a return ticket. Will that be arranged for him in New York or is his fare to come out of the funds at my disposal?

I cabled to you a few days but have had no answer. I hope you will send good news: either that I go on to Brazil, or that I come home, or that I continue to play the game here.

How does Johnson feel about the project ?

Rossi has been making some interesting pictures, but has been handicapped by rainy weather, and attendance at court. I am trying to arrange his taking pictures of cattle, for that the president likes best.

Has there been any more talk about Johnson's yacht visit ? If it will take place we should arrange the proper publicity here, for without it much effort goes for nothing.

Best regards. I am sorry that my head won't clear for an hour so that I could write you a more intelligible letter.



Osgood is returning to the States soon. The American minister is here and has received my plans with great enthusiasm, which only emphasizes the question : How much further shall I go with our plans ?

All America Cables

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MIGHT MATCH STOP CARRY ON GOOD WORK.

-JAYNE-

F C 10.22AM.

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THE INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM

OFICINAS EN VENEZUELA

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COOPERATION WITHOUT INVOLVING GREAT FINANCIAL OBLI-
GATION SUGGEST IF SOME SUBSTANTIAL AMOUNT COULD BE
RAISED IN VENEZUELA TO ENDOW

COMUNICACION RAPIDA POR CABLE, LINEA TERRESTRE E INALAMBRICO CON TODAS PARTES DEL MUNDO

F 10.20 AM.

Caracas, 5 de setiembre de 1933.

Señor

Dr. R a f a e l R e q u e n a ,

M A R A C A Y .

Mi estimado doctor y amigo:

De acuerdo con lo que hablamos en Maracay sobre la conveniencia de organizar el Museo Nacional como un museo esencialmente etnológico y arqueológico y de proseguir las exploraciones y excavaciones en otras secciones de la República con el doble fin de enriquecer nuestro museo y nuestros conocimientos de culturas primitivas que tal vez puedan relacionarse con la del Tacarigua por Uds. tan tesoneamente explorada, he preparado una Conferencia que se titula La exploración etnológica y arqueológica de Venezuela y sus problemas, la cual leeré el miércoles 6 d.c. en nuestra Sociedad de Ciencias Naturales. En ella expongo yo el plan que, a mi juicio, debe seguirse y los centros a donde deben practicarse las exploraciones.

Desde luego sería muy importante que La Universidad De Pennsylvania se asociara a esta empresa y que el Dr. Petruccio, que es el Jefe de la Sección Sudamericana del Museo de dicha Universidad tomase a su cargo los trabajos de campo, para lo cual sus conocimientos, experiencia y el magnífico equipo de instrumentos y colaboradores de que dispone, serían una garantía de éxito seguro.

Si Ud. está de acuerdo con estas ideas y cree poder ayudarnos en el sentido de que el Gobierno el iniciador y patronizador de la Exploración, con lo la daríamos un carácter netamente nacional, me parece que sería muy interesante que se invitase al Sr. Horace H.F. Yayne, Director del Museo de la Universidad de Pennsylvania para que viniera a Venezuela, viera la famosa colección de Ud. y nos dijese en que forma y con que medios pecuniarios podría la Universidad americana colaborar con nosotros. Esta invitación implicaría un pequeño gasto para entregar las pasajes de ida y vuelta, y los de su permanencia de un mes entre nosotros. Como lo expongo en mi disertación del miércoles, la Academia de Ciencias y la Sociedad de Ciencias Naturales podrían dirigir y contratar estas exploraciones por medio de una comisión adhoc nombrada y compuesta de dos o tres miembros de cada cuerpo.

Le agradecería me diga cual es su opinión sobre este punto y desde luego me pongo a sus ordenes para suministrarle todas las informaciones que Ud. desee.

Reciba mis cordiales saludos y créame su

afmo. amigo y colega

(firmado) A. Jahn.

Doctor Rafael Requena
Secretario del Presidente de la República

saluda cordialmente a su distinguido y buen amigo el Sr. Dr. Alfredo Jahn, con ocasión de avisarle el recibo de su estimable carta del 5 del corriente, de cuyos particulares le ha sido muy grato imponerse; y en contestación a la cual se complace en significarle que, sí comparte su misma opinión respecto al asunto que le trata, toda vez que se refiere a uno de sus estudios predilectos, y que, no obstante hallarse todavía fuera de toda actividad, se ocupará de recomendar con todo interés su idea a los Ministros competentes, mientras a él le es dable el hablar personalmente con el Benemérito Jefe. - Maracay; 12 de setiembre de 1933.

A de L

La Exploración etnológica de Venezuela y sus problemas.

El territorio de Venezuela alberga aún tribus indígenas, que apenas nos son conocidas de nombre y que viven en estado de relativa pureza primitiva, es decir, que han conservado su lengua, hábitos y costumbres primitivos, sin que estos hayan sido alterados por extrañas influencias. En este caso se hallan los Guaicas, Shirianá y Maku de las montañas de la Sierra Parima, donde tiene su origen el Orinoco; los Sapá y otros del Alto Paragua y los Motilonos de la Sierra de Perijá, divisora de Venezuela y Colombia. De estos últimos conocemos escasamente la lengua que nos revela su íntimo parentesco con los Arekuná y otras tribus de la familia caribe, ubicadas sobre el Caroni, en la Guayana Venezolana. Tiene el mayor interés científico el estudio de estos restos autóctonos, no solo desde el punto de vista de la antropología física, sino también desde el etnológico-lingüístico, porque nos permitirá reconstruir en parte su historia y las migraciones a que han sido impedidas por posteriores y más fuertes inmigrantes. Sería muy importante que viajeros científicamente preparados pudiesen penetrar en la psicología de estos pueblos primitivos, tal como logró hacerlo el eminente etnólogo alemán Koch-Grünberg entre los Taulipang y otros indios de la Guayana y Amazonia.

Fijar sus tradiciones orales, sus mitos y leyendas es una labor que nos daría a conocer no solo su historia, sino también sus concepciones ideológicas y religiosas, tan importantes para la interpretación de los motivos en que abundan su cerámica, sus petroglifas, su tatuaje y la ornamentación de sus casas, armas y utensilios y finalmente sus bailes simbólicos.

Deben ser aprovechados prontamente estos documentos vivos de nuestra prehistoria que están fatalmente destinados a desaparecer dentro de pocos años y que hoy se mantienen ocultos en las selvas y sitios poco accesibles de nuestro territorio, huyendo del contacto con los blancos criollos, que en busca de minas, caucho y otros productos naturales penetran hasta los más apartados rincones de nuestras montañas y que por lo general son gente poco escrupulosos que hacen víctimas de sus ambiciones y especulaciones a los pobres indios, llevándolos además todos nuestros vicios y enfermedades bajo el manto de zapadores de la civilización. Conocidos son en demasía los bárbaros procedimientos que se han empleado y aún se emplean en las apartadas regiones selváticas de nuestra América contra los indígenas, legítimos propietarios de su suelo, y con los cuales lejos de atraerlos y convertirlos en útiles ciudadanos del país, se les ahuyenta, cuando no se les extermina.

De tiempo atrás han comprendido los gobiernos del Brasil que para reducir al indio a una vida menos asarosa y primitiva y más útil a la comunidad e intereses nacionales, es menester conocer previamente su carácter, sus inclinaciones y costumbres y sus condiciones físicas y sobre este conocimiento se ha fundado la institución oficial denominada "Protección a los Indios" la cual protege a los infelices indígenas contra los abusos y enfermedades de que eran víctimas y se los orienta de una manera sabia y consona con sus hábitos por senderos que han de conducirlos el fin a un nuevo género de vida. El gran éxito que esta institución ha tenido en la vecina República débese en primer lugar a los patrióticos esfuerzos del General Candido Mariano da Silva Rondon, militar académico, por cuyas venas corre sangre indígena y profundo conocedor de la mayor parte de las tribus brasileñas entre las cuales goza de gran simpatía. El General Rondon es no solo un ponderoso militar, sino también un explorador incansable que durante los últimos 40 años ha recorrido la mayor parte

de los rios brasileiros, esclareciendo su geografia y estudiando los indios que moran en sus riberas. Basado en el conocimiento por la Comisión Rondón, la Protección a los Indios ha iniciado aquellas tribus de vida nómada, como los Bororó, en la cria de ganados y bestias, proporcionándolas los medios necesarios, y aquellas de índole mas bien sedentario, es decirlos que de antaño han preferido radicarse firmemente en aldeas con casas amplias y solidamente edificadas, a las labores agrícolas, para lo cual se les proporcionan herramientas, animales y semillas que les permitan ensanchar y mejorar sus primitivos rudimentarios cultivos. De esta suerte, a paso lento y seguro, la institución protectora de los indígenas brasileiros, ha logrado modificar la vida de estos, suavizando sus usos y costumbres en continuo acercamiento a los nuestros. Toda imposición violenta y repentina será rechazada por los indios y los ahuyentará. Con el sistema empleado se les va progresiva e insensiblemente amoldando a la nueva vida una vez implantada esta, se cultiva su intelecto hasta darles la conciencia de su incorporación ciudadana en el estado.

iniciado

En Venezuela no se ha estudiado todavía el estudio de las tribus que viven aún en estado primitivo y este estudio previo es tanto mas interesante, cuanto que de él habrán de derivarse beneficios prácticos y científicos: prácticos porque nos harán ver la manera como debe operarse para conservar y aprovechar este contingente de nuestra población; científicos porque, como ya he dicho, nos hará conocer su evolución étnica y tal vez lenguas y culturas del substrato autóctono, del cual posiblemente sean residuos algunos de las hordas que se han refugiado en la Sierra Parima.

Para emprender el estudio de las citadas tribus primitivas es menester organizar una expedición científica, compuesta de antropólogos etnólogos y naturalistas extranjeros y algunos hijos del país que tendrían a su cargo la parte geográfica, meteorológica y geológica. Con una organización de este índole, que podría tener como centro nuestra Sociedad o la recientemente instalada Academia de Ciencias Físicas, Matemáticas y Naturales, se dirigen expediciones exploradoras a las regiones habitadas por los indígenas y se aseguraría no solo el conocimiento geográfico de partes de nuestro territorio poco o nada conocidas, sino también el de las lenguas, culturas y hábitos de sus habitantes, además del material etnográfico, botánico etc. que iría a enriquecer nuestro Museo Nacional. A mi juicio deberían practicarse estas exploraciones así: 1º: el Alto-Orinoco, habitado en su nacimiento por indios Guajicás o Guaches, completamente primitivos y de los cuales nada conocemos; sus afluentes Ocamo y Manaviche habitados por indios Guajaribos - Sirianás de los cuales el explorador alemán Dr. Koch-Grünberg recojió un pequeño vocabulario y el rio Siapa, cuyo origen se halla en la Sierra Parima, proxima a la del Orinoco y cuyo curso superior corre cerca de las fuentes del Mavaca, importante afluente izquierdo del Alto Orinoco. Toda esta region es geográficamente desconocida y alberga indios Guajaribos, Mañacas, Cunipusanas y Cheruvichanenas, de filiación probablemente aruaca los tres últimos nombrados, pero totalmente desconocidos en cuanto a sus culturas y lenguas. Su exploración requiere un año de trabajo, ascendiendo el curso del Alto Orinoco hasta sus fuentes, los afluentes Ocamo y Mavaca, descendiendo por el Siapa al Casiquiara.

2: El Alto-Paragua, afluente del Caroni, habitado por indios KALIANA, Auaké y Sapá y el Alto Merevary, fuente de Caura, país de los Yekuana, que forman una subtribu maquiritare de filiación caribe. En esta region se han residenciado ultimamente algunas hordas Sirianá inmigradas del Labarejuri (Auari) de la vecina República del Brasil, según informes del Cardona.

- 3: El río Cuchivero, que cae al Orinoco entre Caicara y las Bonitas y el Manapiari que es afluente del Ventuari medio. El primero es habitado por restos de las tribus caribes Taparito y Panáre y el segundo por los Wökiare y Kurasikana, también de filiación caribe, según Koh-Grünberg. Esta última tribu se extiende desde el Manapiari hasta el Biehita, en la cuenca superior del río Suapure.
- 4: El río Suapure que desemboca en el Orinoco-medio, arriba de la Urbana y tiene su origen en la Sierra Guamapi, donde también nacen el Cuchivao y el Manapiari. En su curso superior viven los ya nombrados Kurasikana y Wökiare ó Maquire y los Ayano y Parocas, posiblemente caribes, como sus vecinos. La exploración de este río, geográficamente desconocido, podría hacerse conjuntamente con las de Cuchivao, pasar el Manapiari y descender por el Suapure, todo lo cual requiere unos 6-8 meses de viaje.-
- 5: Los afluentes de la orilla derecha del Orinoco; Sipapo, Paria, Cataniapo, Pargüeni y Parguaza, habitados por Piarsa, Máku y Mapoyo, cuyas lenguas han sido parcialmente anotadas por varios viajeros, sin que hayan sido estudiadas su cultura y psicología, como tampoco la geografía de los ríos nombrados. En un viaje de unos seis meses, con cuartel general en Puerto Ayacucho, podría hacerse este trabajo.
- 6: Los ríos Vichada y Meta, el primero colombiano y el segundo venezolano, habitados por indios Guahibos y Cuibas, parcialmente semicivilizados por los traficantes blancos.
- 7: El río Arauca-Sarare que desagua en el Orinoco por la banda izquierda frente a La Urbana y en cuyo curso superior viven los indios Yaruros y los caños Cunaviche, Capanaparo y Mina que son asientos de miserables restos de los antiguos Otomacos. Los indios de estas dos secciones, o sean los que habitan en el territorio colombiano comprendido entre el Arauca y el Vichada, podrían ser estudiados en un solo viaje de poco menos de seis meses.
- 8: El extenso Delta del Orinoco, con sus numerosos canales habitados por los Warran ó Guaraunos que parecen ser restos de nuestra más antigua población aborigen. De estos indios se han hecho algunas anotaciones lingüísticas y un Ensayo gramatical que se debe al R.P. Benifacio Ma. de Olea, misionero apostólico del Caroni, pero muy escasas son las noticias que tenemos de su psicología y cultura. Desde Tucupita, que es la capital de aquel Territorio, podría hacerse el estudio de esta interesante tribu en el curso de unos cuatro o seis meses. La facilidad de su acceso desde Trinidad o Ciudad Bolívar hacen recomendable la iniciación de las exploraciones por esta parte.
- 9: La región de nuestras llanuras orientales desde Cantaura hasta Maturín sustentan los restos de los altivos y antes populosos Caribes; su estudio se haría conjunta o seguidamente del del grupo anterior y es otra de uno o dos meses, pudiendo hacerse el viaje desde Caracas en automóvil, durante la estación seca.
- 10: La Península Guajira y sus interesantes pobladores, cuyo estudio ha sido iniciado ya por algunos venezolanos y extranjeros y que sería conveniente completar con sus mitos y leyendas y lo cual podría hacerse en dos ó tres meses de recorrida, partiendo de Maracaybo o Paraguiapo en automóvil.

II: La Siera de Perijá que separa nuestro Territorio de de la vecina República de Colombia conserva en sus selvas y rios algunos centenares de indios Motilonos, tribu de filiación caribe, belicosos irconciliables enemigos de los blancos, de quienes en verdad no han recibido sino perjuicios y maltratos. Creo, sin embargo, que entrando desde Machiques en territorio de los Macoas y Pariries que son motilonos deíndole más pacífica, sería posible llegar hasta los Mapes y otras hordas que representan a los motilonos bravos. Desde luego que para ello es menester permanecer algun tiempo entre los Pariries para estudiar bien su lengua y cultura y lentamente establecer relaciones con los que moran mas al Sur y Oeste y han resistido hasta ahora a toda tentativa de tratos. Entre los Macoas y los Guajiros vive una pequeña parcialidad en el curso superior del Rio Palmar. Ignoramos hasta hoy si deben ser adcritos a los primeros ó a los segundos, e.d. si se trata de una tribu caribe ó aruaca. El aspecto que ofrecen en algunas fotografias que me fueron enviadas, es distinto de ambos, pero esto no es suficiente para que deban ser considerados como no pertenecientes a uno u otro grupo. Sus asientos pueden ser alcanzados en pocos dias desde El Rosario, y esta última población en algunas horas de viaje en automóvil desde Maracaibo. Creo que un año de exploración bien dirigida completaría nuestro conocimiento de los Motilonos y nos aclararía la cuestion de la afinidad de los que viven en el Rio Palmar.

Muchos de los dialectos hablados por nuestras tribus primitivas, como el Guaraúno, el Máku, el Shirianá-Guajarito, el Keliana, el Auake, el Sapá y seguramente tambien el Guaica ó Waika que sospechamos identico con el Guache de la Parima, son lenguas irreductibles y aisladas que posiblemente corresponden a uno o varios de los substratos étnicos del continente subamericano, disgregados ó absorbidos en parte por la gran invasión de los Aruacos y mas tarde por la conquista caribe. Solo un completo y comparativo estudio de su psicología, dialectos y cultura podrá rendarnos el puesto que a estos fragmentos primitivos corresponde en la historia de nuestro continente.

El vasto material arqueológico excavado y coleccionado por el doctor Requena en las costas y llanuras que incundan el Lago de Valencia y el que algunas personas han reunido a los que han sido hallados en tumbas y cavernas de los Andes Trujillo y Mérida, nos ha dado a conocer el estado cultural de los antiguos pobladores de aquellas regiones. Exploraciones arqueológicas que se hicieron en otras secciones de la República conjuntamente con el estudio de sus actuales habitantes y su cultura, nos permitirían talvez establecer, por comparación, relaciones entre mas unas y otras y reconstruir así nuestra historia precolombiana.

Al efecto se impone la organización de un Museo etnográfico y arqueológico con la adquisición de colecciones existentes en poder de los particulares y con lo que contiene nuestro viejo y panpérrimo Museo Nacional. El aporte de las comisiones exploradoras prontamente enriquecería nuestras colecciones etnográficas y arqueológicas y haría de nuestro Museo un Centro de estudios de la historia de nuestros aborígenes. Nuestra Sociedad de Ciencias Naturales y la Academia de Ciencias Físicas, Matemáticas y Naturales podrían cooperar en la realización de este plan. Algunos miembros de arribos cuerpos podrían constituir una Comisión directora de las Exploraciones y Conservadora del Museo y finalmente algunas Universidades americanas, como la de Pennsylvania, vivamente interesadas en estos estudios y dotadas de los medios necesarios, nos ofrecerían su colaboración. La iniciativa debe partir de Venezuela y desde luego todo el

material etnográfico y arqueológico que obtengan las comisiones exploradoras debe ingresar en nuestro Museo, donde puede ser estudiado por los científicos extranjeros.

Expediciones pomposamente anunciadas por la prensa con el fin de "Descorrer el velo misterioso que cubre los fuentes del Orinoco" y otras gneralmente iniciadas por personas sin conocimientos ni propósitos científicos y solo anunciadas de un espíritu de aventura, no suelen producir ~~xxxxx~~ resultados negativos, ya que ahientan ó predisponen contra nosotros a los indígenas y crean en definitiva dificultades a los futuros exploradores científicos.

Muy diferente habrán de ser los resultados de las expediciones que se organizan sobre una base científica, como la propuesta con el objetivo principal de ensanchar nuestros conocimientos del territorio patria y dud habitantes bajo todos sus aspectos. Bastará recordar el enorme acervo de observaciones geográficas, geológicas, meteorológicas, botánicas y etnológicas que han aperado al país los viajes de Humboldt, Schomburgk, Koch-Grünberg i otros. De este índole, aunque de caracter exclusivamente etnológico y arqueológico, fué el viaje realizado en 1931 en la region central del Brasil por el profesor Dr. Vincenzo Petruillo, Jefe de la Sección Sudamericana del Museo de la Universidad de Pensylvania y actualmente nuestro vuesped. Siguiendo las huellas de Karl von den Steinen y de Max Schmidt, penetró el doctor Petruillo desde Cuyabá en la region setvática de Matto-Grosso, donde se originan los pequeños rios Steinen, Batovy, Kulusen y Kuluene que forman el Rio Xingú, importante afluente meridional del Amazonas. Además de las tribús ya descritas por sus predecesores y que él halló bastante disminuidas en número y modificadas en sus hábitos, descubrió y describió la de los Tsuva y las de Naravuti, Kalapalu y Cuicufú del Rio Kuluene, visitados por el mayor Ramiro Boronja en 1920. Sus excavaciones en el sitio de Descavaldas a orillas del Rio Paraguay suministraron un importante material arqueológico al Museo de la Universidad de Pensylvania. Las interesantes proyecciones cinematográficas que nuestro sabio vuesped ha tenido la gentileza de ofrecera a nuestra Sociedad, hace pocos dias, ilustran esplendidamente sus descripciones de los pueblos primitivos de Matto-Grosso por él visitados. Su aspecto físico, su vida cotidiana como pescadores, cazadores y hábiles constructores de casas, su manera de producir el guego, su vida familiar, sus bailes simbólicos y sus deportes han sido fijados en las magnificas películas sonoras tomadas por el señor Rossi bajo la dirección de Petruillo y conservaían a las futuras gneraciones una representación animada de pueblos primitivos de nuestro Continente que ya habtán desaparecido.

El doctor Petruillo se propone hacer en nuestro país una o varias exploraciones científicas como la realizada por él en el Brasil. Seria muy de desear que para ello pudiese adoptarse el plan que hemos expuesto, afin de hacer una labor sistemática que al cabo de pocos años habria cubierto todo el territorio venezolano. La realización de est propósito requiere el apoyo moral y material de nuestro gobierno, que no dudamos será ofrecido como en otras similares ocasiones y desde luego cremos poder asegurar que la Sociedad Venezolana de Ciencias Naturales y la Academia de Cincias Físicas, Matematicas y Naturales estarian dispuestas a prestar su valioso concurso como lo demanda el interés cintífico y patriótico de esta empresa.
Caracas, Setiembre de 1933.

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Caracas

September 8, 1933.

Mr. Horace H. F. Jayne
Director, University Museum
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Jayne:

In reading over the letters that I have sent you, and the cablegram of last week, I see that I have been quite obscure on many points. I have been afraid of the letters falling into the hands of some censor, who might misread them, and of course there is a strict censorship on the telegraph and cable service. The situation in Cuba has intensified activities along these lines. Also, as I have mentioned, I have been in poor physical shape for about a month, and it has been difficult to judge matters properly, I suppose. I am glad to say that during the past week I have picked up somewhat and that I expect to stay well.

I shall not try to describe further the political situation, though it controls every activity of the country. It is such as to make it necessary to keep in touch with everyone whether in or out.

It is very difficult to talk to Recuena alone. He is surrounded with yes men, who stay very close to him; but on Monday I did have a private talk with him. He expressed his deep interest in our plans, and advised that I present a formal memorandum. I have not wanted to do this in order not to commit the Museum to anything definite, but it has become necessary now. However, since this is vacation time, there will be no cabinet meeting until after the thirteenth, and thus there is the opportunity of getting a copy to you before presenting it to the official family.

If I am to stay, whether I do some field work or stay at Maracay and Caracas I shall need about three hundred dollars a month. For two reasons I want to follow the plan of doing some field work: it will keep up the interest of the court and other circles in me, and also it will produce some information, scientific and otherwise, as well as specimens that will justify the expenditure even though I should fail in the main objective. Also, it will be more satisfactory to me, for there is very little to be done in either city. I have roughly mapped out a program which is subject to change of course at any time.

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Does the Museum have a cable address?

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N. B. If the Museum will not send an archaeologist to work at Lake Valencia would undertake to excavate a site for about three weeks at the best opportune time.

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N. B. Dr. Alfredo Jahn is interested in the exploration of the the region south of San Fernando de Atapabo, on the Orinoco, and has urged the government for many years to undertake the work. Several years ago he send a man into the region at his own expense, but was later reimbursed by the government. The government is now interested in the region because since the awarding of a great portion of Venezuelan territory to Colombia the Colombians have pushed their outposts to strategic points on the Meta, and the Venezuelan government would like to counter. Dr. Jahn thinks that the government would bear the expense. Also, there is a Venezuelan-Brazilian boundary commission in the region, with which we might cooperate at small cost. Dr. Jahn has prepared formal proposals for the government and is actively working for its acceptance.

The region is inhabited by little known tribes, and some entirely unknown, and on the whole presents the same interesting features as Matto Grosso. The expedition would be a costly one but if launched that would be of no importance. The government is accustomed to paying large sums for little work, and since it has airplanes in the region and elaborate field equipment for the boundary commission, there is no great obstacle. (Salaries range up to \$25000.00, for about four months in the field.)

Some of the tribes in the region are: Shirianos, Karihanas, Yabanos, Guaharibos, etc. etc.. They are river Indians for the most part, but at the very headwaters of the "Orinoco" there are many tribes that live on the chasé, with a culture similar to that of the Tapuya Indians of Matto Grosso.

The expedition should spend at least one year in the field and careful preparation would be necessary. It is a major undertaking, and a fruitful one for some time in the future. The cost to the Museum should not be far beyond salaries of its men, and even this may be borne by the government. Also, the National Geographic offered Dr. Jahn some fifty thousand dollars to explore the region some years ago, and there is the chance that the society is still interested in the region.

The accompanying map shows the region and the route that would be followed. Since most of it is unexplored the map is inaccurate and conjectural for the most part.

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The Pacification and study of the Motilones.

The Colombian and Venezuelan governments are interested, and the oil companies especially. I am certain that money could be gotten from the latter for the work, since they are losing money by not being able to work in the region, and in the loss of men. The Venezuelan Gulf is favorably disposed.

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The Guaharós. These people are easily reached, have a virulent culture, and on the whole represent an ideal field for meticulous research. Most of them speak Spanish, though they are independent

and a distinct culture. It would important to settle among them for at least six months. The work could be done very cheaply. (no more than a thousand dollars for field expenses). Some striking motion pictures could be made which might have sales value. (They have taken to the horse).

Recommendations.

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It is necessary that I become familiar with Venezuela at first hand in order to arouse interest. The oil men have remarked that I ought to visit the Motilone country before proposing a definite program, and of course they are right.

Having completed A I could with more prestige urge the others, launching of the others.

From a scientific point of view I would gather some important data even with A. Very little is known about any tribe in Venezuela and a general survey would be helpful and suggestive. At least it would form the basis for orientation and for a report recommending the further research in the field.

To keep Requena's interest we ought to excavate at Valencia on a small scale. If no help is obtained from the government for it the cost should be no more than \$1500.00.

I strongly urge the launching of some field work immediately, on the lines outlined above.

P. S. I have not finished working on the memorandums, but will send copies as soon as possible. They will contain suggestions for the founding of a research institution, requests for government help for immediate work, and help for major research.

Caracas

September 8, 1933.

Mr. Horace H. F. Jayne
Director, University Museum
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Jayne:

In reading over the letters that I have sent you, and the cablegram of last week, I see that I have been quite obscure on many points. I have been afraid of the letters falling into the hands of some censor, who might misread them, and of course there is a strict censorship on the telegraph and cable service. The situation in Cuba has intensified activities along these lines. Also, as I have mentioned, I have been in poor physical shape for about a month, and it has been difficult to judge matters properly, I suppose. I am glad to say that during the past week I have picked up somewhat and that I expect to stay well.

I shall not try to describe further the political situation, though it controls every activity of the country. It is such as to make it necessary to keep in touch with everyone whether in or out.

It is very difficult to talk to Requena alone. He is surrounded with yes-men, who stay very close to him; but on Monday I did have a private talk with him. He expressed his deep interest in our plans, and advised that I present a formal memorandum. I have not wanted to do this in order not to commit the Museum to anything definite, but it has become necessary now. However, since this is vacation time, there will be no cabinet meeting until after the thirteenth, and thus there is the opportunity of getting a copy to you before presenting it to the official family.

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must be seen Jan

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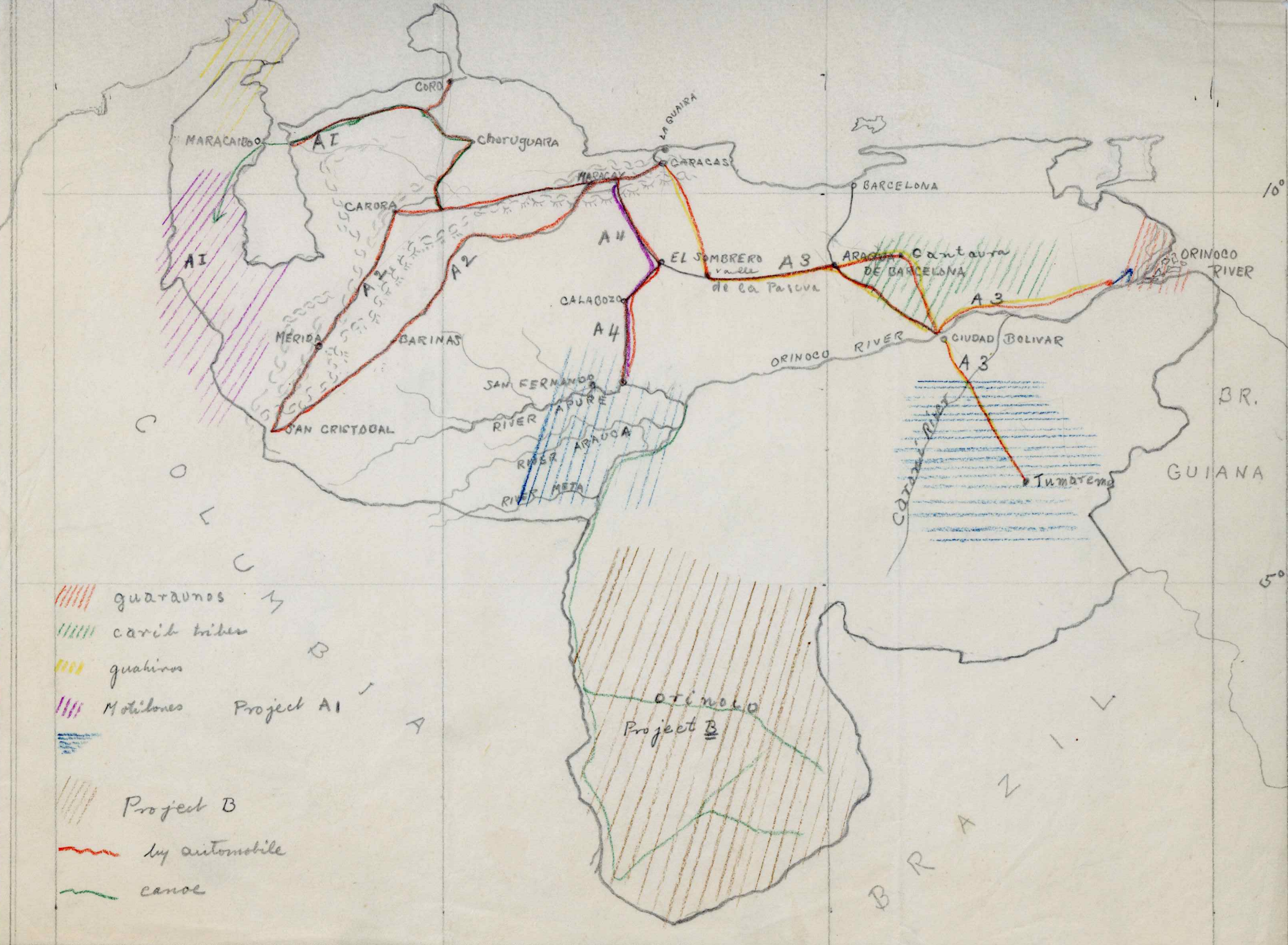
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75° 70° 65° 60° 10° 5°



////// guarunos

////// carib tribes

////// quahinos

////// Motilones Project A1

////// Project B

~~~~~ by automobile

~~~~~ canoe

Caracas September 15, 1933.

Dear Jefe:

Following a visit to Maracay with me, and a personal talk with Dr. Requena, Dr. Jahn wrote to Requena, recommending that :
A national Museum be organized.
Ethnological and archaeological studies should be continued.
The University Museum should be invited to cooperate with the Venezuelans. (marked very important)
I should be put in charge of the field work.
The government should invite you to visit Requena's collection and tell the government to what extent the museum ^{will} cooperate.
(All expenses paid)

Dr. Requena has answered that although ill, and on leave from his duties, he will speak personally with the ministers, and also with the Benemerito General Juan Vicente Gomez.

I shall send you copies of this correspondence as soon as I can have them made.

Dr. Jahn read a long paper on a program of research in Venezuela before the Academy of Sciences Naturales, Fisicas y Matematicas, urging that the Museum be asked to cooperate, that the initiative must be taken by Venezuelans, and that I personally be invited to conduct the field work, and that you be invited to come down. (Copy of this will be sent to you also. It might be translated and briefed for the Board) This will be published soon here.

On Tuesday our pictures were shown in one of the large theatres under the auspices of the Academy. Dr. Jahn made a brief speech urging the same program. His speech has been partly published. (see enclosed clipping)

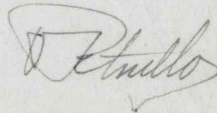
The pictures (with sound, and where sound was lacking music was synchronized) made a tremendous sensation, and on the whole have helped tremendously.

My memorandums have not been presented, and since the showing of the pictures and other developments ~~they~~ need to be rewritten. As matters now stand, I think it best to present a memorandum to President Gomez, outlining our projects, and asking for some government help. The time is not ripe for the "Research Institute in that quarter, but in a private memorandum to Requena I shall urge that and mention the possibility of matching the endowment.

I am almost fully recovered, and strongly hopeful that everything that we set out to do will be accomplished. I have been a afraid to commit the Museum to anything, but matters are working out so that I may not have to, that is, until the offer for participation is made by the government.

I have not received any letters from you since the one you wrote to me in early August. I have written four. Have you received them ?

Best regards and good cheer.



BY AIR MAIL !

Caracas, September 22nd, 1933.
Caracas Country Club.

Mr. Horace H. F. Jayne,
University Museum,
University Pennsylvania,
Philadelphia, Penn.

Dear Jayne,

Rossi is sailing on the "CARABOBO" - Red "D" Line - on 26th inst. He is bringing back about 3000 ft. of Expose Film and he believes that unless it enters as scientific film, we may have to pay duty on it. Will you make such arrangements as there are necessary, so as to avoid any difficulty on his arrival?

I have not received any mail from you, so I am proceeding to push matters forward for both the research institute and field work. I should like to know if the Museum will excavate in the ~~foreign~~ ^{Fall} with Government help.

I have to report good progress and perhaps something will happen soon. If the Government does not offer to invite you down, that is at its expenses, I believe that the Johnson trip that we discussed should be made, if possible.

Rossi will bring back some papers and perhaps some confidential material.

Best regards, good cheer, remembering ^{me} to the staff.
Delighted with the news about Golomshtock's work.

monthly starts