

## TIKAL, GUATEMALA

The picture story, TIKAL 1959, summarizes this season's accomplishments but tells of only a few of the people who made them possible and just what they did. Some of them have been working at Tikal since the beginning of the Project, others are new this year.

As in past seasons, Edwin M. Shook, Research Associate of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, was Field Director, with William R. Coe, Assistant Curator in the American Section of this Museum as Assistant Field Director and archaeologist. Stuart D. Scott, graduate student of the University of Arizona, as assistant archaeologist worked under Mr. Shook's direction on the excavation of the North Acropolis and the Temple of the Red Stela; he is continuing in this area during the summer. Another assistant archaeologist, William A. Haviland, a graduate student at the University of Pennsylvania, worked with Dr. Coe in the Great Plaza and North Terrace excavations.

Vivian L. Broman, archaeologist, also did some excavating but gave most of her time to the laboratory, of which she is in charge. The several thousand objects recovered in the digging all passed through her hands, were studied, catalogued, repaired, and stored. In this work she was assisted by Mary B. Ricketson. Benedicta G. Levine acted as the director's secretary and did the paper work for the laboratory; she also took care of the daily radio communications with Guatemala Government agencies.

George F. Guillemain, archaeologist, Chief of Tikal National Park, handled a large part of the repair and resetting of Tikal monuments. He also excavated a palace and Structure 78 in one of the Twin Pyramid Complexes. Robert F. Carr, as surveyor, has completed the plane-table survey of the central part of the site and is working this summer on mapping in the outer area. Aubrey Trik, who has done comparable work at Zaculeu and Copan, is project architect responsible for the program of reconstruction and consolidation; he spends most of the year at Tikal and one of his duties is the managing of the local labor force. Antonio Ortiz continued as foreman but now that he operates the hotel, he has less time than formerly for this work.

In April, Linton Satterthwaite, Curator of the American Section of the Museum, visited Tikal to complete his study of all the early period monuments so far found there so as to present them in as much detail and as accurately as possible in forthcoming scientific publications.

Scholars engaged in cooperative projects, which are encouraged by the Expedition, are an ornithologist, a botanist, and two ecologists. Frank B. Smithe, ornithologist, the author of the recently published *Birds of Tikal*, is remaining through this summer, a season which he had not previously spent in the area. Cyrus L. Lundell, botanist, Director of the Texas Research Foundation, and leading authority on local vegetation of the Maya lowlands, this year began an intensive study of the botany of Tikal and its environs. George and Ursula Cowgill, of Harvard University, ecologists, made a stratified test in the swamp area in the hope of obtaining a pollen series.

New on the staff this summer are Ann Chowning, archaeologist, of the Department of Anthropology of Barnard College, who is doing a survey excavation of a new group of mounds in an area where houses for the workmen are to be built. Keith Dixon, of the Department of Anthropology, Long Beach State Teachers' College in California, is studying the pottery and other artifacts from Miss Chowning's excavations. They are being assisted by two student archaeologists, Peter Harrison of the University of Toronto and Philip Auerbach of Harvard University. Norman J. Johnston,

architect, of the University of Pennsylvania School of Fine Arts, is working under Mr. Trik's direction preparing drawings of such ornamental details of the structures as the quite elaborate stucco masks on the Temple of the Masks.

## SUGGESTED READING

### "THE HEAD"

- G. M. A. RICHTER, Catalogue of Greek and Roman Antiquities in the Dumbarton Oaks Collection. Cambridge, Mass. 1956.
- K. SCHEFOLD, Die Bildnisse der Antiken Dichter, Redner und Denker. Basel. 1943.
- R. BOEHRINGER, Gesichtshälften, in *Römische Mitteilungen* 59. 1944.
- J. SCHWABE, Archetyp und Tierkreis. Basel. 1951.

### SIBERIANS OF THE NEW WORLD

- HENRY B. COLLINS, The Archaeology of St. Lawrence Island, Alaska. *Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collection*, Vol. 96. Washington. 1937.
- OTTO W. GEIST and FROELICH RAINEY, Archaeological Excavations at Kukulik, St. Lawrence Island, Alaska. *Miscellaneous Publications, University of Alaska*, Vol. 2. 1936.
- FROELICH RAINEY, Eskimo Prehistory: the Okvik Site of the Punuk Islands. *Anthropological Papers, American Museum of Natural History*, Vol. 37. New York. 1941.
- FROELICH RAINEY, Vanishing Art of the Arctic, in *Expedition, Bulletin of the University Museum*, Vol. 1, No. 2. Philadelphia. 1959.

### PORTRAIT OF A HERO

- ROBERT GRAVES, I Claudius. Smith and Haas, New York. 1934.
- GREGORIO MARANON, Tiberius the Resentful Caesar. Duell, Sloan, and Pearce, Inc., New York. 1957.
- GAIUS SUETONIUS, Lives of the Twelve Caesars (Augustus, Tiberius, Gaius, Claudius). Modern Library, No. 188.

## THE AUTHORS

MARGARET PLASS ("The Art of Benin"), Research Associate in the Section of General Ethnology, is a Philadelphian who lived many years abroad with her husband, the late Webster Plass, a consulting engineer. The interest of Mr. and Mrs. Plass in African tribal sculpture, begun in the University Museum, increased by association with William Fagg of the British Museum. The quality of the Webster Plass Collection, assembled at the time they lived in London and bequeathed to the British Museum at Mr. Plass' death in 1952, testifies to their position as connoisseurs of this art. Mrs. Plass has since continued her interest, collecting, writing, lecturing; recently she has appeared as guest panelist on *What in the World?*, the Museum's television program.

WILLIAM R. COE ("Tikal 1959"), Assistant Curator of the American Section of the Museum and Assistant Field Director at Tikal, has been associated with the Museum since 1951. His interest is American archaeology, particularly of the Maya area. In 1949 he worked with his brother in British Honduras; in 1954, he excavated for the Museum in El Salvador; and in 1955 he was assistant to Dr. Alfred Kidder, II in his excavations in Bolivia, in the Lake Titicaca basin. Dr. Coe's Ph.D. dissertation, *Piedras Negras Archaeology*, will be published this year in the *Museum Monographs* series.

TEMPLE FAY ("The Head") is President of the Philadelphia Neurosurgical Society and Vice-President of the American Academy for Cerebral Palsy, Fellow of the American College of Surgeons and of the International College of Surgeons, and former president of the Philadelphia Neurological Society and of the Harvey Cushing Society. Dr. Fay graduated from the University of Pennsylvania Medical School in 1921; was on the staff of that school and of the University of Pennsylvania Hospital until 1929 when he became Professor of Neurosurgery at Temple University School of Medicine. Throughout his career he has been consulting neurosurgeon on the staffs of many hospitals, mostly in the Philadelphia area, and is the author of numerous publications in his particular field.

JACK L. BENSON ("The Head") obtained his Ph.D. degree in Basel; he is Professor of Classical Archaeology at the University of Mississippi. Since 1954 he has been a Research Associate of the University Museum. From 1954 to 1956 he was at the Museum working on the publication of Cypriote sites; that work still continues. He spent the next two years in Greece doing research into the backgrounds of orientalized art. While his particular field is Corinthian vases, of which he has published a study, he is also interested in style phases of Hellenistic sculpture.

L. ARNOLD POST ("The Head") has been a member of the faculty of Haverford College since 1917, where he is now Professor Emeritus of Classical Philology. Dr. Post is a well known authority on Greek life and literature, particularly the works of Plato and Menander. Among his published writings are *The Vatican Plato and its Relations, From Homer to Menander, and Menander: Three Plays (a translation)*. He is a member of the Philological Association, The Linguistic Society, and the Archaeological Institute of America.

DAVID CROWNOVER ("Ancient and Primitive Art in Philadelphia Collections") was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1952 where he did three years of graduate work in the Department of the History of Art. He has been associated with the Museum for five years, first as an assistant in the Mediterranean Section, then as Manager of Exhibitions.

He is responsible for the re-installation of the Egyptian and Roman Galleries as well as for the arrangement of the various temporary exhibitions; his was the selection of pieces in this current exhibition from Philadelphia collections.

ROBERT E. ACKERMAN ("Siberians of the New World") did field work in Canada 1949-51 and in Alaska in 1956 and 1958. He has been a student assistant in the American Section of the Museum and is currently working on his Ph.D. dissertation in the Department of Anthropology of the University of Pennsylvania. The subject is archaeological study of culture contact in the Bering Sea region with emphasis on Siberian and American developments. Mr. Ackerman expects to visit the Soviet Union where he will study collections recently excavated from the Bering Sea coast of Siberia.

ALFRED KIDDER, II ("Archaeological Visitors"), Associate Director of the University Museum since 1950, obtained his Ph.D. degree from Harvard in 1937. From 1935 to 1950, except for service in the U. S. Army Air Force from 1942 to 1946, he taught anthropology at Harvard and was Curator of South American Archaeology at the Peabody Museum there. His interest is the archaeology of Central and South America, particularly of the Andean region. He has done field work in Venezuela, Honduras, Peru, and Bolivia. His reports on these excavations and other related articles have appeared in scientific publications. He is co-author of the recently published *Art of the Ancient Maya*.

KENNETH D. MATTHEWS, JR. ("Portrait of a Hero"), Assistant Curator of the Educational Section of the Museum since 1952, was previously associated with the Egyptian Section. He is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania School of Education. As a member of the Educational Committee of the International Council of Museums, he has devoted much attention to museum educational practices both here and abroad. He has visited and photographed numerous Roman sites throughout western Europe and is co-author of the recently published *Cities in the Sand: Leptis Magna and Sabratha in North Africa*. He is now completing his Ph.D. dissertation on a study of Cicero.

## Where in the World?

### Identifications of Masks Pictured on Page 38

**No. 1:** this is not quite fair. Actually it was made in Guatemala but it represents one of the Conquistadors and is rather exaggeratedly European. It is worn at fiesta time in a dance depicting the coming of the Spaniards. **No. 2** is of a Tsimshian Indian woman of British Columbia, wearing a lip plug. It is of wood, painted, and was made toward the end of the eighteenth century, which is quite old for an American Indian piece. **No. 3** is a simple wooden mask from Point Barrow, Alaska and was made at least fifty years ago by the Eskimo at that far northern settlement.

The coiffure of **No. 4** is characteristic of the Guro people of the Ivory Coast. This particular mask evidently was made just for show because it does not have the inside projection which would be held in the teeth if the mask were meant to be worn in a dance. It is of wood stained a deep mahogany red and black, and was made some fifty or sixty years ago. **No. 5**, of wood, gilded and painted, and surmounted by cobras, is a devil dancer's mask from Ceylon; the features are much more realistic than

usual in this class of masks, many of them being quite grotesque. It is about a hundred years old.

The more than life size wooden mask, **No. 6**, comes from one of the small islands in the western part of the Torres Straits which lie between Australia and New Guinea. It was used in fertility ceremonies before the harvest to obtain good crops. Torres Straits wooden masks are very rare. This one probably dates from the end of the nineteenth century, as does **No. 7** which, though it bears a superficial resemblance to some Far Eastern masks, was really made by the Balumbo people of the Gabun District of French West Africa. It belonged to a men's secret society which conducted ceremonies to propitiate the souls of dead women. Both the closed eyes and the white color signify death and the spirit world.

**No. 8** is a gold death mask from a mummy bundle of the Chimu people of Peru and dates from the fifteenth century A.D. **No. 9** is a cartonnage mask, painted and gilded, from the mummy case of an Egyptian woman who lived during Ptolemaic times in about the second century B.C. The white onyx mask, **No. 10**, was carved in Mexico about A.D. 700; but we do not know how it was used. It is a superb example of Teotihuacan sculpture.