

smoker in true Indian style. A beautiful tubular pipe of polished limestone bears the quaint locality 'Peg's Run, Philadelphia.'

There is a rare earthenware pot with incised decoration, the gift of a Mandan chief, and said to be the last in the possession of that tribe. An interesting weapon, unusual if not unique, is the axe-head from the lower Mississippi valley shown in Plate VI; its round blade and three-lobed poll link it to the ceremonial monolithic axes of the Tennessee region: here is the actual weapon of which they were the symbol.

H. N. W.

The Alaskan Expedition

AN unexpected discovery of great interest was made in Alaska this summer by Miss Frederica de Laguna, of the Museum staff, and Dr. Kaj Birket-Smith of the National Museum of Denmark. The find consisted of a large cave, containing many cultural remains, near Columbia Glacier in Prince William Sound. Included among these were a number of fragments of dug-out canoes about twelve feet long, two feet wide, and two feet deep. The party had been told that such canoes were made by the Eskimo of the region, but their actual existence and appearance had been a matter for conjecture. This site is probably the northernmost on this continent at which dug-out canoes have been found.

Several burials were found in the cave; the bodies had been wrapped in mats and put in coffins. These coffins were simply holes in the ground lined with planks and covered each by a large plank. It was possible to remove one of the bodies lying on the bottom of its grave box, then to build a box for it out of the best preserved planks remaining, and so ship it to the Museum. This particular skeleton was practically mummified, its face being preserved.

The discovery of the cave and the objects in it admirably supplements the other finds of the excavators, for there is just

enough duplication of stone and bone material to show that it belongs to the same culture that was found near Cordova, Alaska, while all the rest consisted either of wood or of grass mats, things that do not ordinarily have any chance of survival. Some of the stone objects found on the surface of the cave were of the same type as those excavated, testifying to the antiquity of the surface material, though it is probable that the dug-out canoes are of comparatively more recent date, since it is difficult to imagine that wood could remain so well preserved over a period of a hundred and fifty years or more.

*The Expedition
to Minturnæ*

DURING the first season at Minturnæ, Italy, the Museum's expedition (as reported from time to time in these pages) cleared two blocks of the city: in one of these was revealed the Forum of the Roman Colony which was established at Minturnæ in 295 B. C.; in the other was found a double portico surrounding a temple identified as the Temple of Julius Cæsar. Five other temples were discovered, including the colonial Capitolium which stood in the Forum. Furthermore, the excavators were able to ascertain the exact dimensions of the pre-Roman city and to clear a short stretch of the colonial enceinte.

It is now possible to summarize Dr. Jotham Johnson's report on the admirable accomplishments of the second season, which was brought to a close during the past summer. The principal objectives of this season were the excavation of the Augustan theater and the delimitation of the wall of the Roman colony, which was completely hidden underground. The latter objective was not wholly attained, owing to the unexpectedly great extent of the early city.

Commencing with a pentagonal tower (one of three or four such so far found in all Italy) on the north side of the town, the wall was traced westward across the Appian Way, and, with two