

EXPEDITIONS

A JOINT expedition of Columbia University and the University Museum, under the auspices of the Latin-American Institute, is leaving at once to undertake the investigation of the Goajiros, an Arawak tribe dwelling in Colombian and Venezuelan territory.

The Goajiros have checkmated any attempt to Christianize or subjugate them, but we have the utmost confidence in the ability of Vincenzo Petrullo, director of the expedition, to analyze unfriendly natives.

The members of the party are Dr. Petrullo, Dr. Paul Kirchoff, Mrs. Hanna Kirchoff, Mrs. Gwyneth Browne Harrington, Miss Lydia du Pont and Mr. Lewis Korn.

This expedition represents the Institute's first opportunity to carry out the purposes of its foundation; for Columbia University and the University Museum met and laid the necessary plans on the common meeting ground of the Institute Council.

Later in the season Columbia University will send Dr. Jules Henry to Brazil on a similar ethnological investigation.

THANKS to a very generous grant from the American Philosophical Society, the Museum is able to carry on two phases of a project long dear to its heart: the study of migrations between the Asiatic and American continents.

Dr. Frederica de Laguna will return to Alaska for a fifth season of archaeological research. She will undertake a survey of the lower Yukon, between Koyukuk and Holy Cross, a region archaeologically little known. She hopes to determine the prehistoric boundary between Eskimo and Indian territory and to recognize traces of early migrations along the river. Dr. J. A. Eardley and Mr. Kenneth Gorton of the University of Michigan and Mr. Norman Reynolds of the University of Washington will join Dr. de Laguna's expedition. Her project has received further welcome support from the National Research Council.

Dr. Edgar B. Howard will journey to Leningrad and Moscow to arrange with Russian archaeologists for the exchange of information on the antiquity of man in America and to plan for profitable future work in Siberia on this problem.

DR. and Mrs. Erich F. Schmidt left this country on April 6 for Rayy, accompanied by the following technical staff: George C. Miles, assist-

ant director; Van W. Knox, Jr., architect; J. A. Bornholdt, artist, and James H. Gaul, assistant.

The airplane presented to the expedition by Mrs. Schmidt will be piloted by Lewin B. Barringer of Haverford. In addition to being used for mapping Rayy and for surveying Luristan from the air, it will enable Dr. Schmidt to keep in constant touch with the Oriental Institute excavations at Persepolis, of which he is also to be director.

The March *Bulletin* contained an article on Rayy by Dr. Schmidt.

POTTERY FROM MINTURNAE

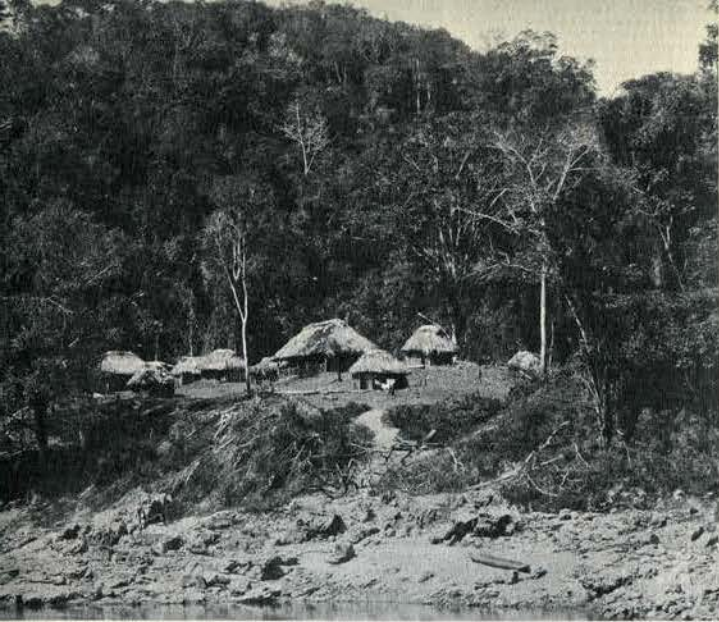
A RECENT issue (Volume V, Numbers 4-5) of the *Bollettino* of the International Mediterranean Research Association was devoted to Campanian pottery from the Museum's excavations at Minturnae. The extensive dump of a local potter of about 200 B. C. was almost completely excavated during the 1933 campaign and the results published by Miss Agnes K. Lake, now of Bryn Mawr College.

It proved to contain more than a hundred different vase shapes and such other objects of terracotta as lamps, roof tiles, drain pipes, votive offerings, figurines, moulds, writing tablets, and so forth. Most interesting was the recognition newly accorded a hitherto overlooked category of handsome, heavy pottery in buff clay with design in concentric circles of black. The deposit was dated by coins, lamp profiles, and general circumstances of find.

AFRICAN NEGRO ART

THE University Museum has received from the Museum of Modern Art in New York a copy of *African Negro Art*, the catalogue of their current exhibition of African art, and wishes to express its admiration of the results of the efforts of James Johnson Sweeney. As director of the exhibition he was responsible for the collection of six hundred fascinating specimens; as editor he has written a catalogue which is at once an agreeable text-book.

The exhibition is so representative of the outstanding examples in the world's collections that it is a satisfaction to the University Museum to have had four pieces selected for inclusion.



Above: The Expedition's camp on the Guatemala side of the sumacinta River, which here divides that country from Mexico. The buildings are constructed entirely from native materials without the use of nails. Half the camp was destroyed by fire during the 1932 season, but was rebuilt immediately

Below: Building P-7, the best preserved Maya structure at Piedras Negras. To the right of the archway not only are all four walls standing, but they still retain the roof, the only roof remaining in place on any building. The entrance was hidden by debris until excavated; the hole in the wall was made by treasure hunters of an unknown period



A leg from Altar 4: possibly a representation of a Rain God

THE EXPEDITION TO PIEDRAS NEGRAS, GUATEMALA

is now in its fifth season at the site of this important city of the Maya "Old Empire"

Below: Stela 14 *in situ* at the foot of a pyramid. Discovered in 1899 by Teobert Maler, it was removed by the Museum's expedition in 1932, and is one of the four stelae now in the Museum



Above: General view of the "Acropolis," showing many fragmentary remains of different structures. The niche considerably to the left of the large stump which overhangs one of the walls is the site of the Throne which is now in the Museum

Below: Moving the top of Altar 1. Sixteen of the massive stone monuments, including stelae, were removed by comparatively primitive methods; they were then boxed, sometimes in sections, hauled by ox team over a road made for the purpose, thirty-five miles to the river below impassable rapids; from there they were floated by raft through a smaller rapid to the nearest port, and thence by steamers to Philadelphia

