

while numerous inscriptions, architectural details, small objects of bronze, pottery and glass, serve to increase the yield. The base of a Greek statue, preserving the leg of a young man and inscribed as the joint work of Kallimachos and Gorgias, encourages the hope of further finds of this important artistic epoch. The site as a whole is undoubtedly one of singular value.

Dr. Maiuri will be remembered for his long association with the work at Pompeii, which demonstrated his excellent archæological methods, particularly in connection with the Villa of the Mysteries, which he has recently published. His advice in the conduct of the work at Minturno is most welcome.

It is indeed gratifying that the first American excavations in Italy, after a lapse of many years, should result in such valuable finds at the outset. It augurs well for the future of such international cooperation, through which it should be possible to accomplish a great advance in historical knowledge.

The Cyprus Expedition

THE Museum has lately undertaken to sponsor small scale excavations on the island of Cyprus in order to fill a necessary gap in its extended program of research in the Mediterranean area. As we go to press the work is just begun and no results have as yet been reported, but the next issue of the *Bulletin* should include preliminary details.

The Museum is fortunate in having the work conducted by Dr. B. H. Hill, lately Director of the American School in Athens, and Dr. Hill selected Lapithos as the site of his investigations on behalf of the Museum. Its time range is attractive, since there is evidence of remains dating from prehistoric times down to the Byzantine period. From Eastern Persia, through Assyria, Babylonia, Palestine, and Cyprus to Italy, from Egypt to Central Europe, the Museum now has established singularly productive points of research which, if they can be pursued in a properly correlated manner during the years to come, will unquestionably aid in the solution of the problems of the origins, development and diffusion of civilization.

*A Greek Cup
by the 'Foundry
Painter'*

THE Museum has had the good fortune to acquire, through the generous gift of Mr. Arthur H. Lea, a Greek cup, painted by the 'Foundry Painter,' so-called after his most famous vase, which depicts the interior of a foundry. Mr. Lea's gift once belonged to the collection of his father, the late Henry C. Lea. It is a small piece of that perfected form of kylix which was turned out by Greek potters at the end of the Persian wars, 480-470 B. C.

A detailed account of this cup will appear in a forthcoming number of the *Museum Journal*, but a brief description here will enable the visitor to the Museum meanwhile to view it more appreciatively.