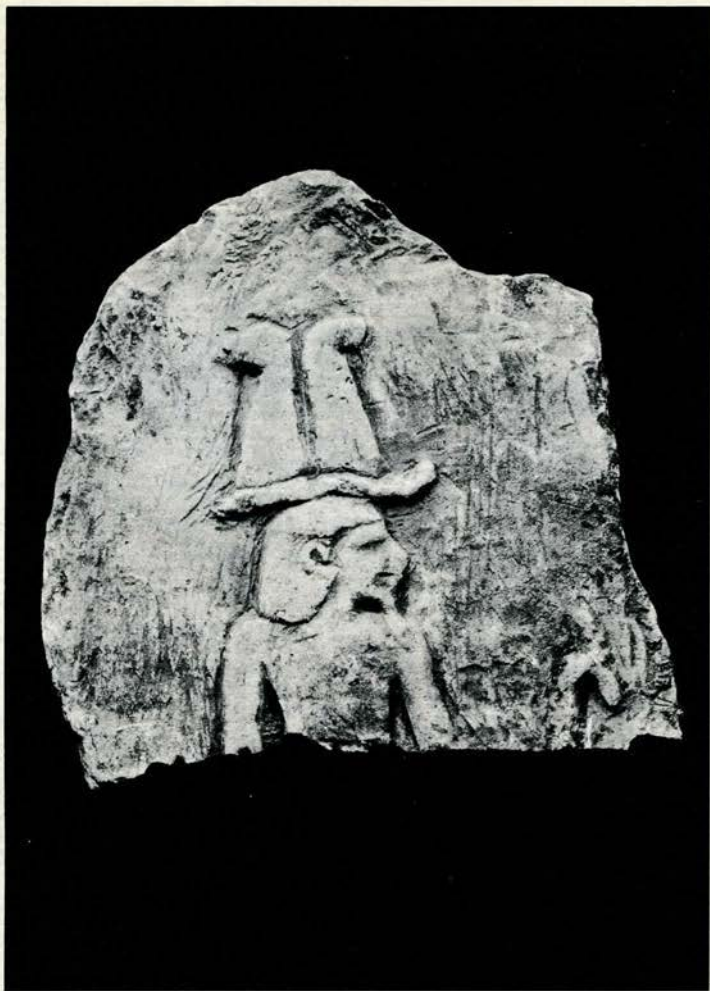


sided bowl of dark soapstone on the sides of which were carved five figures of standing bulls [Plate XIII]; the bodies, seen in profile, are in low relief and the heads, turned outward over the shoulder, are cut in the round. This is a favorite motive in Sumerian art, of which this bowl is one of the finest examples of its period yet known. How an object dating from about 2400 B. C. came to be in a house of the Persian period of the fifth or fourth century B. C. is something of a mystery.

*A Sculpture  
from Meydûm*

WE publish this month [Plate XIV] a photograph, recently received from Mr. Rowe, of the limestone relief, believed to represent King Snefru, found by the Coxe Expedition at Meydûm, Egypt, and referred to in our last number. The stone, about four inches high, is the upper part of a so-called 'sculptor's trial-piece,' that is, an exercise by a sculptor's apprentice. On it is depicted a man, wearing a long, curved beard and, over a close-fitting wig, a headdress of plumes and horns somewhat similar to that seen in the Sinai relief of Snefru; in one hand he grasps the *was*-sceptre. Taken as it stands, with beard and sceptre of types more appropriate to divine than to royal personages, the relief might well represent one of the gods Socharis or Ptah-Tanen (who have headdresses similar to this) at almost any period; but Mr. Rowe reads the name 'Snefru' on the right-hand side of the stone, and he



LIMESTONE RELIEF FROM MEYDÛM, EGYPT

further is certain, from the position in which the latter was found in the quarry used for building Snefru's pyramid, that it is contemporary with that king. In these circumstances it may be supposed that the relief represents Snefru in the guise of a god; and the piece, although without artistic importance, will then possess considerable archeological interest.

B. C.

*Progress at  
Minturno*

**O**BJECTS of interest continue to be found at Minturno, which, as the weeks go by, repeatedly confirms its importance as a notable archaeological site. We regret that this, the last *Bulletin* until the autumn, goes to press too early to give an adequate summary of the work that has been accomplished so far, but it seems advisable to have the material more completely in hand before preparing such a report, especially as the excavations are still in progress. Plate XV gives an interesting glimpse of how the scene-building of the theater was built over the earlier colonnade; note the column base incorporated in the back wall of the scene.

Of the individual objects recently found, one of the best pieces is a portrait head of the Emperor Domitian (A. D. 81-96) which was found in one of the 'grottoes' together with a large fragment of a colossal statue of the Young Augustus, much of which had previously been found; this latter statue is now sufficiently complete to show that the subject was seated. Three Tragic Masks of marble are carefully worked and are extremely