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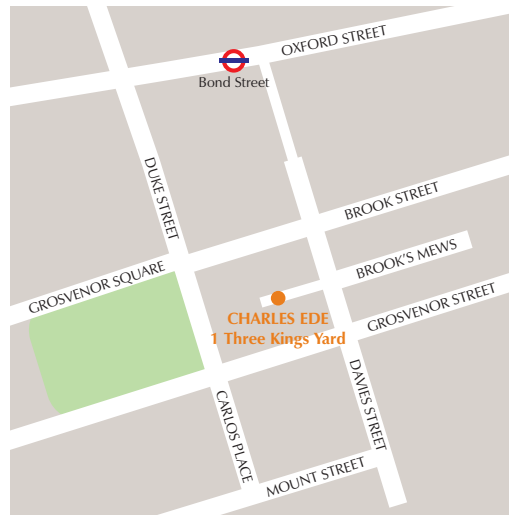


CATALOGUE 189
2014

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Small Sculpture

- 1 Cycladic marble head from an idol of the Early Spedos II type. The broad conical nose gently tapers as it follows the curvature of the face; the head is tilted slightly backwards. Early Cycladic, 2600-2200 BC. Height 3.7cm. Some minor surface staining. Supplied with a stand. Ex collection Anthony Quinn (1915-2001), acquired 1960s-1970s.

For the rectangular shape of the head compare C. G. Doumas, Early Cycladic Culture: The N. P. Goulandris Collection (Athens, 2000), fig. 217.

- 2 Bronze statuette of a votary with broad hips and bird-like features, wearing a *polos* and with hands clasped at front. Some of the original casting sprue is attached to the base. Bronze Age, 1400-1100 BC. Height 8.6cm. Some minor corrosion now halted. Private collection, New York, acquired from Mele Ancient Art in 1986.

Extremely rare. This statuette is almost certainly late Minoan. Although it shares a number of features with Mycenaean terracotta statuettes of the period, we know of no bronze examples from Mycenae. Small Minoan bronze statuettes are, however, relatively abundant: for an example of a female votary in a similar pose compare H. Bossert, Altkreta (Berlin, 1923), no. 140, and for a fragment of a Minoan terracotta statuette wearing a polos and with similar features compare H-G. Buchholz and V. Karageorghis, Altgais und Altkypros (Tübingen, 1971), no. 1216.

- 3 Coptic bone doll of a female, short arms with two perforations at back, incised decoration for the pubic triangle, chest and facial features. 6th-8th century AD. An insignificant chip to the back of the left leg, otherwise intact. Private collection, Cambridge, UK, acquired early 20th century.

Compare F. Petrie, Objects of Daily Use (London, 1927), pl. LV/594.



1



2



3

- 4 Hellenistic terracotta head of a dancer, himation drawn over her head and wrapped tightly around her face. 3rd-2nd century BC. Height 3.7cm. Condition fine. Private collection, USA, acquired c.1970.
Compare S. Besques, Catalogue Raisonné des Figurines et Reliefs en Terre-cuite Grecs Etrusques et Romains, Vol. IV (Paris, 1986), pl. 27/D3485.
- 5 Greek terracotta maenad holding a fawn in her right arm and striding forward with a himation tied loosely around her waist, her head tilted upwards to look at the young deer. c.3rd century BC. Height 20.8cm. Fragmentary as shown. Mavrommatis collection, Switzerland, acquired early 1990s.
- 6 Greek terracotta statuette of a seated goddess, a himation pulled over her diademed head. Boeotia, 5th century BC. Height 8.4cm. Some dendritic staining and a small amount of red pigment remaining. Joseph Klein collection, New York, acquired 1941-1980.
- 7 Greek terracotta siren, the bulbous body in profile with a slender tail. She has Archaic features and a row of curls below her headdress. Height 10.6cm, length 14.4cm. A fine crack running down her back, the right tip of the tail broken away, the left tip reattached. Private collection, Paris, France, acquired 1950s-1980s.



4.5.6



7

- 8 Roman terracotta antefix with two leaping dolphins flanking the base of the palmette. Moulded plinth. 1st century BC/AD. Height 26cm. A chip to the central palmette leaf, general wear and surface incrustation. Private collection, France, acquired before 1970.

Compare Catalogue of the Terracottas in the Denmark National Museum (Copenhagen, 1941), pl. 131/949 & 950.

- 9 Roman terracotta fragment from a Campana relief with a moulded winged Gorgon mask and an eagle picking grapes from a vine that runs above. Height 9.5cm, max length 9.6cm. 1st-2nd century AD. Fragmentary as shown. Private collection, Norfolk, UK, acquired mid 20th century.

Such reliefs are named after the Marchese di Campana, a 19th century antiquarian who first amassed a sizeable collection of fragments and recorded them. These reliefs were used to decorate the walls of Roman villas.





- 10 Egyptian pale green faience amulet of a hedgehog with openwork legs, standing on an oval base. A cryptic protective hieroglyph on the underside; this amulet may have been used as a seal. Late Dynastic Period, 26th Dynasty, c.650 BC. Length 2.1cm. A very old chip to the face, otherwise intact. Ex collection Diana James, wife of the Egyptologist T.G.H. James, acquired 1960s-1970s, thence by descent.
- 11 Egyptian mid-blue faience amulet of Amun wearing the double plume headdress, hands by his side, a perforation through the dorsal pillar for suspension. Late Dynastic Period, 26th Dynasty, 664-525 BC. Height 3.3cm. Intact. Private collection, The Netherlands.
A surprisingly rare subject in this material. Compare W.M.F. Petrie, Amulets (Warminster, 1976), fig. 162a for an example in bronze.
- 12 Egyptian blue faience amulet of Isis suckling Horus, her left arm supporting the child, her right hand cupping her left breast. Late Dynastic Period, 664-332 BC. Height 2.3cm. The crown broken away. Ex collection George Foster Smith (1863-c.1940), thence by descent. G. Foster Smith was a teacher who worked for much of his career in Egypt, serving in the Egyptian coast guard as Colonel during WWI.
- 13 Egyptian pale blue faience amulet of a cat with spotted coat. A loop for suspension on its back. Late Dynastic Period, 26th Dynasty, c.650 BC. Height 3cm. A minor chip to the tip of the right ear. Ex collection Diana James acquired 1960s-1970s, thence by descent.
- 14 Egyptian haematite amulet of the hippopotamus goddess Tawert, her hands curved under her full belly. Late Dynastic Period, c.600 BC. Height 1.6cm. Intact. Private collection, France.
Compare W. M. Flinders Petrie, Amulets (Warminster, 1976), pl. XL/236.
- 15 Egyptian haematite amulet in the form of a headrest. Late Dynastic Period, c.600 BC. Height 1.8cm. Intact. Private collection, South America, acquired 1950s. Private collection, England, acquired early 1970s.
Compare C. Andrews, Amulets of Ancient Egypt (London, 1994), no. 95a.
- 16 Egyptian calcite amulet of Tawert, the back of the head recessed to take a headdress inlay in another material. In front she supports the girdle or knot of Isis. Late New Kingdom-Late Dynastic Period, c.1100-600 BC. Height 4.8cm. Intact with some slight surface staining. Private collection, South America, acquired 1950s. Private collection, England, acquired early 1970s.
Uncommon in this material. Compare S. Schoske and D. Wildung Entdeckungen, Ägyptische Kunst in Süddeutschland (Heidelberg, 1985), no.73 for an example in white glass.
- 17 Egyptian carnelian swivel bezel in the form of twin cartouches. The left one shows the figure of the goddess Mut, wearing the double crown and holding a was sceptre and an *ankh*. The right cartouche has a column of hieroglyphs which reads 'Mut, Lady of Heaven, Mistress of the land'. Pierced vertically. New Kingdom, 19th-20th Dynasty, c.1200 BC. Height 2cm. Small chip to the bottom left corner reattached. Daniels collection, acquired in the 1970s.
Compare Jack Ogden, Jewellery of the Ancient World (London, 1982), 5:7 for an example in nephrite.



10.11.12.13.14



15.16.17

18 Egyptian pale green faience ushabti of Djed Djehuti luf Ankh, the hieroglyphic text picked out in blue. The figure holds a hoe, flail and crook and the dorsal pillar is blank. Late Period, 30th Dynasty, 380-343 BC. Height 18cm. Intact with some surface wear particularly to the head and shoulders. Mustaki collection, exported from Egypt under licence in 1947.

19 Egyptian blue glass inlay with the head of a man in profile, still in its original matrix from the mould. Ptolemaic Period, c.3rd century BC. Height 2.5cm. Pitting to the surface but intact. Supplied with a stand. Mustaki collection, exported from Egypt under licence in 1947.

Compare E. M. Stern and B. Schlick-Nolte, Early Glass of the Ancient World BC1600-AD50 (Ostfildern, 1994), no.106.

20 Egyptian turquoise coloured glass pendant amulet in the form of a papyrus column. A flat back and a suspension loop at the top. Ptolemaic Period, c.300 BC. Height 8.1cm. A fracture repaired, rather discoloured in the upper part, otherwise good. Supplied with a stand. Mustaki collection, exported from Egypt under licence in 1947.

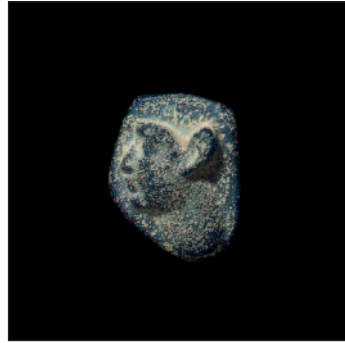
A rare type. The papyrus column transliterated as 'wadj', meaning 'fresh'. It was thus used as a talisman to aid preservation of a mummified body after burial.

21 Egyptian amulet of the *udjat* eye in haematite, the suspension loop on the top edge with five ridges is undrilled. Late Dynastic Period, c.650 BC. Length 2.2cm. Intact. Mustaki collection, exported from Egypt under licence in 1947.

The udjat eye is also known as the Eye of Horus because Horus gave his eye to his father Osiris so that he might return from the dead. It is an amuletic substitute for any of the various daily offerings a son was expected to place at his father's tomb.



18



19

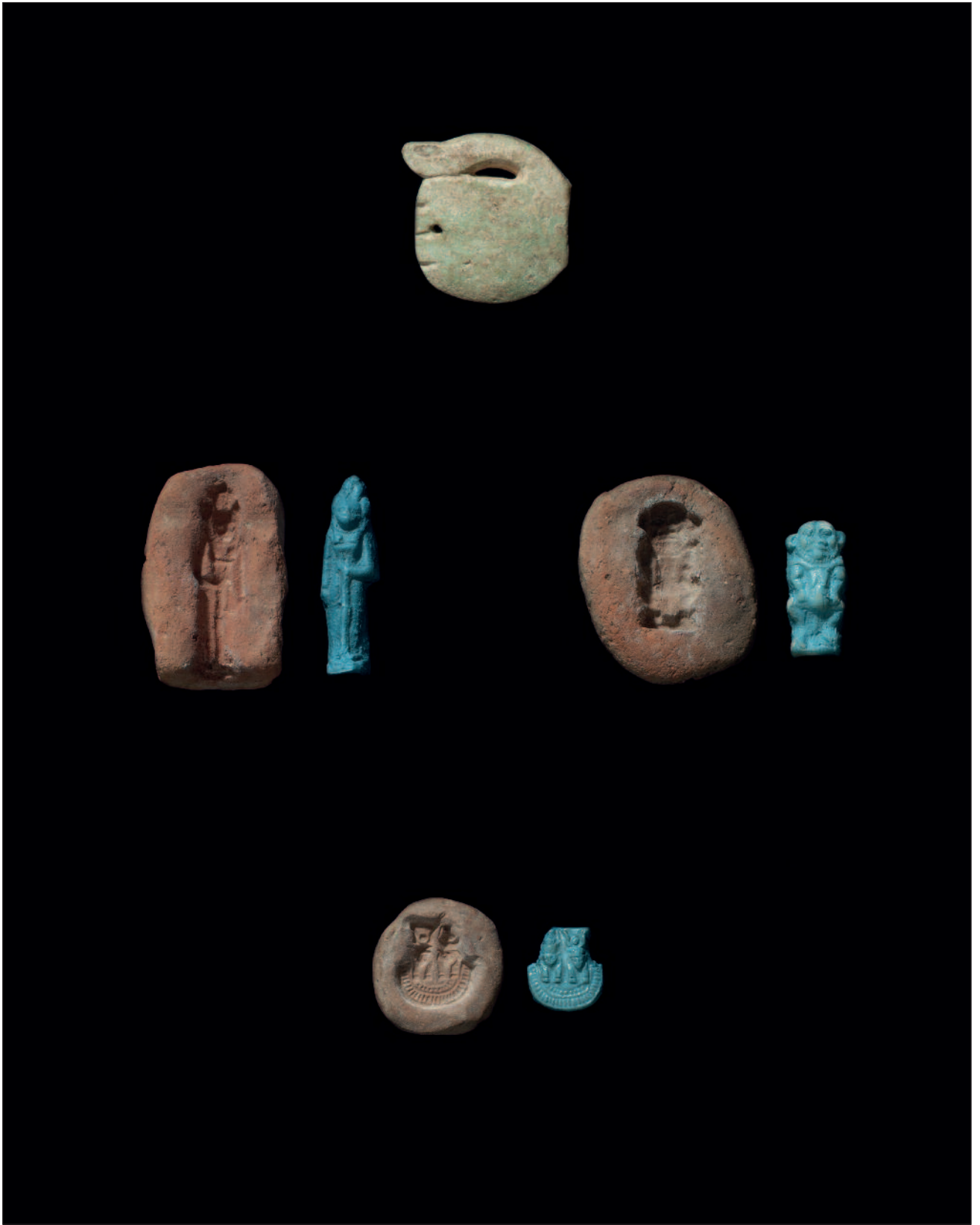


20



21

- 22 Egyptian pale green faience amulet of a fist, 'khefo', representing the determinative hieroglyph for 'action'. A hole for attachment between the middle fingers, the thumb curving round to rest on the forefinger. Late Dynastic Period, c.600-300 BC. Height 3.4cm. Wrist defective and a fracture repaired. Supplied with a stand. Mustaki collection, exported from Egypt under licence in 1947.
- 23 Egyptian terracotta amulet mould of Sekhmet. The lion headed goddess holds a staff in her bent left arm, her right arm by her side. Late Dynastic Period, c.600 BC. Height 4.6cm. Intact. Supplied with a cast. Mustaki collection, exported from Egypt under licence in 1947.
- 24 Egyptian terracotta amulet mould of Bes, his left hand holding a dagger. Protruding tongue, lined brow, ears at right angles to the bald head, the legs of a lion, arms of a man and a bulbous belly. Late Dynastic Period, c.600 BC. Height 4.4cm. Intact. Supplied with a cast. Mustaki collection, exported from Egypt under licence in 1947.
- The amulet this mould made would have helped to guard the bearer's household by warding off evil spirits and dangerous creatures.*
- 25 Egyptian terracotta amulet mould for a small aegis with the heads of Isis and Horus. The goddess wears a tripartite wig and sun disk with horns; the falcon headed figure on the left wears the double crown and similar wig. Late Dynastic Period, c.600 BC. Height 2.9cm. Intact. Supplied with a cast. Mustaki collection, exported from Egypt under licence in 1947.



Egyptian scarabs

A scarab is an amulet of a dung beetle; an insect which held particular significance for the ancient Egyptians, who interpreted the rolling of a ball of dung along the ground and down a hole as simulating the sun moving across the sky and setting. The scarab laid its eggs inside the dung, and after an incubation period the offspring emerged from beneath the earth. Thus the Egyptian word for Scarab was 'Kheper' meaning 'to come into existence', and this creature became the embodiment of the creator god Khepri, who had a human body and the head of a dung beetle, and who was believed to bring the sun from the underworld and move it through the sky. One of the most popular amulets in Egypt, scarabs were produced for over 2000 years, from the end of the Old Kingdom, to the Ptolemaic Period.

- 26 Naturalistically carved in feldspar with engraved wing cases and detailed underside. Late Dynastic Period, c.650 BC. Length 1.9cm. Intact. Ex collection Henry Wallis (1830-1916), an English Pre-Raphaelite painter, writer and collector.

The dating of this scarab is based on its naturalistic rendering, however, it may be a little conservative as feldspar scarabs are normally dated to the Middle and New Kingdoms.

- 27 Naturalistically carved in obsidian, the folded legs carved on the underside. Late Dynastic Period, c.664-332 BC. Length 2.8cm. Intact. Private collection, Surrey, UK, acquired prior to 1984.

Compare D. Ben-Tor, The Scarab (Israel, 1989), p. 77, fig. 8 for an example in obsidian but with engraved wing cases.

- 28 Naturalistically carved in diorite, including details to the underside, a hole running from left to right indicates its use as a bead. Late Dynastic Period, 664-332 BC. Length 2cm. Intact. Private collection, Surrey, UK, acquired prior to 1984.

Compare D. Ben-Tor, The Scarab (Israel, 1989), p. 77, fig. 14.

- 29 Haematite bull-headed scarab with Apis horns and sun disk, detailing to the underside, the body pierced. Late Dynastic Period, c.600-323 BC. Length 1.5cm. Intact. Ex collection Henry Wallis (1830-1916), an English Pre-Raphaelite painter, writer and collector.

For an example with engraved wing cases compare Carol Andrews, Amulets of Ancient Egypt (London, 1994), p. 59, fig. 59b.

- 30 In red jasper, the integrally carved wings spreading back from the wing-cases, the base smooth. A perforation through the head allowed this scarab to hang from a necklace. New Kingdom, 18th-19th Dynasty, 1567-1070 BC. Length 1.9cm. Intact. Private collection, England, acquired in the middle of the 20th century.

Uncommon.

- 31 Faience scarab, the text reading 'Amun: great of peace and good calm'. A hole running through the centre of the body from the head to between the back legs. New Kingdom, 18th-19th Dynasty, 1567-1070 BC. Length 1.6cm. Intact with some minor surface incrustation. Private collection, Surrey, UK, acquired prior to 1984.



26.27.28
29.30.31



Pottery

- 32 Large Cypriot Bichrome Ware chalice, linear bands circling the rim, a central frieze of geometric patterns in black and red slip around the body, a thick band below, the foot painted black. To the interior, bands of concentric circles in black and a large red band. Two vertical loop handles. 850-600 BC. 23.5cm between the handles, height 16.5cm. Reassembled from large fragments, paintwork bright. Private collection, Paris, France, acquired 1950s-1980s.

For a less elaborately decorated example compare The Cyprus Museum (Cyprus, 2005), p. 13.

- 33 Cypriot Black on Red Ware juglet with flaring lip and a ridge where the handle meets the neck. Three groups of concentric circles on the shoulder above five encircling bands, the neck and lip with further bands of varying width. 850-600 BC. Height 9cm. Intact. Private collection, London, UK, acquired prior to 1980.

Compare Corpus Vasorum Antiquorum, Hague 1, pl. 6/5.

- 34 Cypriot Black on Red Ware shallow bowl on a pad base, with concentric circles on the interior, two rows of circulating bands on the exterior, and two concentric circles on the underside. The delicate, shallow foot, both handles and the rim in black slip. Early Iron Age, 800-650 BC. 16.3cm between the handles, height 3.6cm. Intact. Private collection, UK, acquired mid 20th century, the original lead export tag still attached to one handle.





32



33.34

- 35 Corinthian kotyle in very fine eggshell pottery, a frieze running between the handles composed of birds flanked by vertical lines. Horizontal banding covers the body, vertical stripes on the outside of the handles, leaving the handle-panels reserved. The interior with solid brown slip. 7th century BC. Height 8.5cm. Some cracks and misfiring, one handle reattached. Ex collection Dr René Anciaux, Belgium, acquired 1974-1995.

For a variant compare C. W. Neef, Studies in the Chronology of Corinthian Pottery (Amsterdam, 1984), fig. 111/6.

- 36 Corinthian miniatures: a group of five remarkably small pots, which probably had an ex-voto purpose. Three skyphoi with loop handles at rim, and two phialai mesomphaloi. Pale clay with occasional traces of darker slip. 5th-4th century BC. Dimensions vary, but the average height of the skyphoi is 1.9cm. Intact.



35



36

- 37 Greek red-figure chous with male sphinx holding up a wreath and sitting on his haunches. Palmettes under the handle and a band of tonguing around the neck. Apulia, 4th century BC. Height 22.8cm. A segment of restoration to the lip and some minor chipping to the glaze. General Robert C. Richardson collection (1882-1954), South Carolina, USA, thence by descent.

Sphinxes are a very rare subject on South Italian red-figure vases. Male sphinxes in particular are comparatively uncommon and are rarely represented in classical art.





- 38 Greek black glaze squat lekythos with confronting impressed palmettes astride a narrow band of tongues. Attic, late 5th century BC. Height 11cm. Intact with some minor chips. Private collection, New York, acquired at Sotheby's, New York, USA, May 1987.
- 39 Mycenaean miniature stirrup jar, set on a ring foot, short radiating strokes around the shoulder, bands of varying widths on the body and concentric circles between the top of the twin strap handles. 1350-1300 BC. Height 5.4cm. The lower part of the body recomposed from fragments but effectively complete.
Furumark type 178, compare Corpus Vasorum Antiquorum BM1 pl. 15/6.
- 40 Greek black glaze mug with straight sides, a single handle, a narrow raised rib around the mouth and a slightly thicker one around the foot, the base reserved. Athens, 5th century BC. Height 7.6cm, diameter at mouth 8.4cm. Some minor chips to the glaze and one chip to the foot. Private collection, UK.
Published Charles Ede Ltd, Pottery from Athens XIII, 9th September 1993, no. 30. For the form compare M. Bernardini, Vasi a Vernice Nera (Bari, n.d.), pl. 68/6.
- 41 Hellenistic terracotta oil lamp with pierced central column; a brown-red slip circling the inner and outer edge of the discus and the column. 4th-3rd century BC. Length 11cm. Intact. Private collection, France, acquired before 1920.
- 42 Roman terracotta lamp moulded in two parts with an erotic scene in the discus and decorative volutes flanking the spout. 2nd century AD. Length 9.8cm. Rather worn but intact. V.G. Toussaint collection, Peoldijk, The Netherlands, acquired from Jacques Schulman, Amsterdam, in 1982.
Such scenes were very popular in Ancient Rome. For a lamp made from the same mould compare D. M. Bailey, A Catalogue of Lamps in the British Museum, Vol. II (London, 1980), pl. 18, Q941.





38.39.40



41.42

- 43 Roman Red Slip Ware low relief fragment from the central panel of a lanx, showing King Priam leaning on a stick with his left hand, slightly bent over, and offering up his right hand to Achilles in a pleading gesture; a diadem around his head and pricked detailing to his drapery. Achilles sits to his right upon a low seat with pricked tendril motifs, on which he bears weight with his right hand. His head is turned to the left to look at the King, his curly hair, eyebrows and facial features finely depicted; a sword belt slung across his right shoulder is imprinted with circular stamp marks. In the background between the two stands a man with his right arm raised, head facing to the left, and almost entirely hidden by a large circular shield, most likely Automedon, one of Myrmidons. Probably from Thysdrus, North Africa, 4th century AD. Height 11.2cm. A very fine fragment. Private collection, Paris, France.

A lanx is a rectangular dish, generally decorated with mythological representations. The present example is part of an extensive, though little known, group of scenes from the life of Achilles. Here, King Priam is imploring Achilles who would have held a spear in his left hand, and begging for the safe return of Hector's body. With his outstretched right arm, Automedon seems to be giving orders to a group of people not represented in the main scene, who can likely be identified as King Priam's entourage. To the right of Achilles would have been a female figure in drapery, possibly Briseis.

Compare a lanx with the same scene from Staatliche Museum, Berlin, inv. 4886; J. W. Salomonson, Late Roman Earthenware with Relief Decoration Found in Northern-Africa and Egypt (1962), pl. XXIV, fig. 1. For the identification of Automedon see K. Bulas, Les Illustrations Antiques de l'Iliade (1929), p. 97. A parallel scene on a mosaic from Transylvania names the figures; Reinach, Répertoire de Peintures Grecques et Romaines (Paris, 1922), p. 168, no. 7



Glass

- 44 Roman green glass dish on a ring foot. Free blown and tooled, some small bubbles within the glass. Eastern Mediterranean, 4th century AD. Diameter 14.5cm. Light iridescence, intact. Private collection, UK, formed 1970s.
Compare E. M. Stern, Roman, Byzantine, and Early Medieval Glass (Germany, 2001), no. 114.
- 45 Roman amber glass sprinkler flask with seven pinched ribs and six small projections on the base. A ring of thick trail below the lip. 3rd-4th century AD. Height 12cm. Intact, one annealing flaw on the bowl. Professor and Mrs Clifford Ambrose Truesdell collection, USA.
Published as Charles Ede Ltd., Roman Glass XVIII, March 1997, no. 32. Compare D. Whitehouse, Roman Glass in the Corning Museum, Vol. III (New York, 2003), fig. 1185.
- 46 Roman aubergine glass flask with wide flaring mouth and bulbous body. 3rd-4th century AD. Height 10.8cm. A small crack made during production. Ex collection Ivan N. Turner, Bristol, UK.
Published as Charles Ede Ltd, Catalogue 121, no. 39 (London, 1981). Compare J. W. Hayes, Roman and Pre-Roman Glass in the Royal Ontario Museum (Toronto, 1975), pl. 16/220.
- 47 Roman pale green glass double balsamarium with thick arching handle in turquoise, folded at either side of the lip. The conjoint tubes decorated with a continuous spiral trail, also in turquoise, most of which remains. 4th-5th century AD. Height 15cm. Intact, some iridescence. Private collection, Belgium.
Compare J.W. Hayes, Roman and Pre-Roman Glass in the Royal Ontario Museum (Toronto, 1975), no. 360.
- 48 Roman turquoise glass amphoriskos. The neck decorated with trail, two handles folded at the neck then drawn out and down to attach to the shoulder. The body tapering to a rounded point. 5th century AD. Height 14cm. Intact. Private collection, Germany, formed 1960s-1970s.
- 49 Roman pale amber glass juglet with trefoil lip, tubular handle and ovoid body. Indented footless base. 3rd-4th century AD. Height 14.6cm. Intact with some light iridescence. Professor and Mrs Clifford Ambrose Truesdell collection, USA.
Published as Charles Ede Ltd, Roman Glass XVI, May 1993, no. 49. Hollow handles such as this are unusual. Compare an example in brown V. Arveiller-Dulong & M. D. Nenna, Les Verres Antiques du Musée du Louvre, Vol. II (Paris, 2005), no. 1002.
- 50 Roman amber glass amphoriskos with lentoid body and short cylindrical neck. The handles are drawn from the shoulder to the lip. The body has shallow mouth-blown ribbing, the base indented. 3rd century AD. Height 8.5cm. Intact. Ex collection D. F. Ward, dispersed at auction 1977. Professor and Mrs Clifford Ambrose Truesdell collection, USA.
Published as Charles Ede Ltd, Roman Glass VI, 20th February 1979, no. 31.



44.45.46



47.48.49.50

Jewellery

The earrings below (nos 51-55) come from the collection of Richard Wagner, Cape Cod, USA, and were acquired 1970-1980s. They have since been in a private collection, New York, USA, acquired 1990.

- 51 Mesopotamian gold lunate earrings, composed of two crescents joined by an arching strip. 2370-2200 BC. Height 1cm. Intact with modern butterfly clasps attached.

Small lunate earrings such as these were often interwoven and worn together. Compare K. R. Maxwell-Hyslop, Western Asiatic Jewellery c. 3000-612 BC (London, 1971), fig. 18b.

- 52 Roman gold earrings with bound hoops and circular shields. 2nd-3rd century AD. Diameter 1.8cm, excluding modern gold loops.

- 53 Roman gold earrings composed of a hoop with a shield in the form of a shell. c.3rd century AD. Diameter 1.3cm. Intact with modern butterfly attachments.

- 54 Roman gold earrings composed of circular shields with tear shaped pendant drops. 2nd-3rd century AD. Height 2.7cm, excluding modern gold loops.

- 55 Roman gold earrings with barley twist hoops and plain shields. 2nd-3rd century AD. Height 1.2cm, excluding modern gold loops.

- 56 Roman gold ring, the thin hoop widening towards the oval bezel showing a niello bucranium with fillets. 1st century AD. Diameter 1.6cm, hoop sized to D1/2. Intact. Daniels collection, acquired in the 1970s.

For the ring type compare F. H. Marshall, Catalogue of the Finger Rings, Greek, Etruscan, and Roman, in the Departments of Antiquities, British Museum (Oxford, 1968), pl. XIV/475.

- 57 Roman gold ring showing a winged infant Eros leaning on his staff. 2nd-3rd century AD. Length 1.8cm, min internal diameter 1cm. Tiny, to fit a very slender finger. Intact. Daniels collection, acquired 1970s.

For the bezel compare F. H. Marshall, Catalogue of the Finger Rings, Greek, Etruscan, and Roman, in the Departments of Antiquities, British Museum (Oxford, 1968), pl. V/192. For the ring type compare ibid., p. xlvii/Exxix.



51.52
53.54.55
56.57

Varia

- 58 Neolithic polished black stone axe with a rounded butt, the cutting edge with a sharply tapered curve on one side. c.3000-2000 BC. Length 18cm. Condition fine, the cutting edge still reasonably sharp. K. J. Hewett collection, acquired 1950s-1980s.
- 59 British Paleolithic flint hand-axe with a brown surface patina. c.100,000 BC. Height 11.4cm. Good condition. Private collection, Yorkshire, UK, acquired early 20th century.
Compare John Evans, The Ancient Stone Implements, Weapons and Ornaments of Great Britain (London, 1897), pl. 1/5.
- 60 Luristan bronze spike-butted flanged axehead, with four fingers and a small loop for suspension, a ridge running around the entire blade rendering it useless as a weapon. 1000-800 BC. Length 23cm. Condition good. Private collection, UK, acquired 1970s-1980s.
This axe was either for ceremonial use or was an object of prestige. Compare Nicolas Engel et al., Bronzes du Luristan (Paris, 2008), pg. 98, no. 46.



58.59



60

- 61 Luristan bronze repoussé plaque with five registers and a border of small holes for attachment. Stylised figures in kilts with extended arms and a couple facing each other in the central register, above and below runs a frieze of mythical creatures with a lion's body and bull's head. Top and bottom registers have bands of rosettes. c.late 2nd-early 1st Millennium BC. Height 6cm. Defective as shown. Private collection, UK, acquired 1970s-1980s.

For a repoussé plaque with variant scene compare Bronzes Antiques des Steppes et de l'Iran, Hotel Drouot, Sale 10 (Paris, 1972), no. 250.

- 62 Roman bronze jug handle, decorated with two satyr heads astride a lion head at the top, a stylised palmette at the base. c.2nd century AD. Height 14cm. Some corrosion with incrustation. Private collection, France.





- 63 Bactrian chlorite kohl vessel with four drilled wells, decorated with bands of zig-zags separated by bands of ovals. 2nd millennium BC. Height 8cm. One handle lug broken away, some abrasion. With *Eternal Egypt*, 1992, then private collection, England.

Such vessels were popular across the Near East. For an Egyptian example compare F. Petrie, Objects of Daily Life in Ancient Egypt (London, 1927), pl. XXII/12.

- 64 Mesopotamian clay tablet with four columns of text in fine cuneiform denoting the delivery of items for an offering to the god Eulil and his spouse Enlil. The offerings include bread, barley, beer and chickpeas. A list is given of relevant officials. The cuneiform itself is very clear and written by a skilled hand. Ur III, c.2100 BC. Height 6cm, length 10.5cm. This fragment is part of a much larger tablet. Dr Th. G. Appelboom collection, The Netherlands, acquired 1954-1964.



63



64

- 65 Egyptian cedar wood furniture element in the form of a *djed*-pillar, decorated in polychrome. The back is painted yellow. New Kingdom, 19th Dynasty, c.1300-1200 BC. Height 18cm with tang. Some restoration to tips of ribs. Ex collection Geoffrey Ballard, Colchester, UK, acquired by his uncle in Egypt 1890-1920.

The djed-pillar represented stability, and is associated with Osiris. The two main associations vary; the first asserts that it is symbolic of Osiris's backbone. The second, that it represents the column formed from the tree in which Osiris's body was contained before he was brought back to life. Compare the elements of a decorative frieze on a chair: Hollis Baker, Furniture in the Ancient World (London, 1966), fig. 182.

- 66 Egyptian turquoise coloured faience foundation deposit with cartouche of Pharaoh Osorkon II, decorated in umber. Third Intermediate Period, 22nd Dynasty, c.860-837 BC. Height 3.5cm, length 8.6cm. A vertical fracture repaired with minor retouching, otherwise good. Supplied with a stand. German art market prior to 1st January 1993.

For Ramesside examples compare Catalogue of the Ägyptisches Museum (Berlin, 1967), no. 785 and 786.

- 67 Fragmentary polychrome faience pectoral, the oval aperture on the right for holding a heart scarab. An architectural form with a cornice at the top. The worshipping figure applied in relief was polychrome: only the flesh in turquoise remains. New kingdom, c.1200 BC. Height 6.7cm, length 9cm. Defective as shown. Supplied with a stand. Private collection, Belgium, acquired prior to 1983.

Rare. Compare M. Stern and B. Schlick-Nolte, Early Glass of the Ancient World (Ostfildern, 1994), no. 29 for an example in wood with glass inlays, and F. Friedman (ed.), Gifts of the Nile: Ancient Egyptian Faience (London, 1998), no. 161 for the colour combination.



65



66



67

- 68 Egyptian alabaster offering table fragment with seven lines of hieroglyphs. Unusually, the table is read from left to right. It lists an offering of four loaves of each bread, including 'earth bread', 'khenefu cake', 'bread', 'Syrian bread', 'offering bread', and 'baked bread'. Old Kingdom, 2686-2181 BC. Height 3.4cm, length 10cm. Fragmentary as shown. Supplied with a stand. Collection of Pierre Ramond, an Egyptologist, acquired 1960-1983.

Compare E. A. W. Budge, Books on Egypt and Chaldea, Vol. XXV: The liturgy of funeral offerings (London, 1909), p. 236-238, nos 89-95 for a 26th Dynasty example, and p. 178-180, nos 111-117 for the Pyramid of Wenis example.

- 69 Egyptian anhydrite kohl pot with carinated shoulder. The top lip has been flattened for the attachment of a separately carved disc lip now missing. Middle Kingdom, 12th Dynasty, c.1800 BC. Height 2.7cm. Minor surface wear. A. E. Davis collection, New York, acquired in the 1970s.

Compare a slightly more squat example J. Vandier d'Abbadie, Musée du Louvre Département des Antiquités Égyptiennes - Catalogue des objets de toilette égyptiens (Paris, 1972), no. 330.

- 70 Egyptian anhydrite miniature kohl vessel with separately carved lip. Lug handles at either side. Middle Kingdom, 11th Dynasty, c.2000 BC. Height 2cm. A small chip from the lip. A. E. Davis collection, New York, acquired in the 1970s.

A charming example. Compare B. G. Aston, Ancient Egyptian Stone Vessels - Materials and Forms (Heidelberg, 1994), form 157.

- 71 Egyptian alabaster jar composed of two parts, the rim separately carved, the body with broad shoulder tapering to a flat base. Early Dynastic Period, 1st-2nd Dynasty, c.3100-2686 BC. Height 6cm. Intact. Private collection, Virginia, USA, acquired 12th April 1966.



68



69.70.71



- 72 Romano-Egyptian terracotta roundel moulded in relief with the mask of a deity, surrounded by a continuous grape vine. The mask has wild hair and wings atop the head. 1st century BC/AD. Height 15.3cm. Intact, some gypsum remaining. Supplied with a stand. Mustaki collection, exported from Egypt under licence in 1947.

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