

CHARLES EDE LIMITED



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1

### Small Sculpture

- 1 Romano-Egyptian limestone bust of Bes, with tongue protruding from open mouth, thick furrowed brows framing bulging eyes, pronounced cheekbones, a beard formed of curling tendrils, and a lion-like ear sticking out horizontally. Flat-topped, the back rounded but undetailed. Ptolemaic-Roman Period, c.332 BC-1st century AD. Height 10cm. A hole where the right ear was, general wear to the surface. Provenance: J.A. Maudouit (d.1980s), an anthropologist and member of the Société Préhistorique Française.

*Bes is a complex deity whose worship increased during the Late Dynastic to early Roman Period. Representing many juxtaposing elements of ancient life, he was at the same time a god of war and of childbirth, a demonic dwarf and protector of the household. Despite there having been no temples or priests dedicated in his honour, he became one of the most widely and commonly worshipped deities in the Egyptian pantheon. Compare a larger example at the Metropolitan Museum, Gallery 131, acc. no. 23.2.35.*

- 2 Egyptian wooden sarcophagus carved in two halves for a mummified kitten. Much of the gesso underlayer remaining, with small areas of polychrome paint including a necklace and areas of black and yellow stripes, emulating the colouring of real Egyptian cats. Ptolemaic Period, c.300 BC. Height 14.4cm. Hollow with a hole on the back, the base missing. Provenance: Diana James (wife of T.G.H. James, the former curator of Egyptian Art at the British Museum), London, UK, thence by descent. Old collection label number '187' on forehead.

*Compare Hermann Scholl, Geschenk des Nils Ägyptische Kunstwerke aus Schweizer Besitz (Basel, 1978), p. 296.*

- 3 Cypriot terracotta figure of a votary or priest, with stylised wheel-made body, wearing a ram's mask which he supports at either side. A perforation either side of the body, at the point where the body flares, used to attach moveable legs. Polychrome decoration covers most of the figure. Early Iron Age, 750-600 BC. Height 12.9cm. Intact, the paint slightly worn. Provenance: Private collection, London, UK, acquired 1960s-1980s.

*Examples with bull masks are common, however the representation of a ram head mask is very rare. For an example with a bull head compare Vassos Karageorghis, The Coroplastic Art of Ancient Cyprus: IV The Cypro-Achaic Period Small Male Figurines (Nicosia, 1995), pl. XXVII, no. 9.*



- 4 Egyptian basalt ushabti fragment, wearing a striated tripartite wig and holding a crook to his chest with his right hand, two lines of incised hieroglyphic text to the body. New Kingdom, 18th-20th Dynasty, c.1550-1069. Height 6.8cm. Broken diagonally across the body. Provenance: Private collection, Paris, France, acquired 1970s.
  
- 5 Egyptian apple green faience djed pillar, of typical form. Four horizontal ribs are mirrored by four delicate ridges at the top of the stem. An unusually large example. Late Dynastic Period, c.600-400 BC. Height 10.9cm. One tip of bottom rib restored. Provenance: M. Williams, Penyrheol, Wales, acquired 1930-1960.

*A potent Egyptian symbol which signified stability, and is often affiliated with Osiris. According to Egyptian mythology it was considered to represent either Osiris's backbone or the pillar from which he was freed after being tracked down by his sister-wife Isis. Compare W. M. Flinders Petrie, Amulets (London, 1914), pl. III/35e.*



- 6 Egyptian turquoise faience amuletic plaque with striding goddess in relief, walking to the left, a sceptre in her left hand New Kingdom-Third intermediate Period, 18th-24th Dynasty, 1550-715 BC. Height 2.8cm. Suspension loop and top of plaque lost. Provenance: Julian Bird, London, UK, acquired London, 1977.
  
- 7 Egyptian green faience amulet of Neheb-kau, the god with head and tail of a serpent and body of a nude male in a seated position being propped up by his tail, hands raised to his chin and clenched into fists. Late Dynastic Period, c.650 BC. Height 3.9cm. Intact.  
*Amulets of Neheb-kau are uncommon. Neheb-kau was a peaceful being whose name translates to 'he who brings together Ka', for he bound Ka and Ba, two elements of the soul, together after death. Compare W.M. Flinders Petrie, Amulets (London, 1914), no. 254.*
  
- 8 Egyptian pale turquoise faience amulet of Heh, the god of millions or infinity. He is shown in the form of a man kneeling on a basket and holding palm ribs (hieroglyphic symbol for 'years') in either hand. Two suspension loops on the upper edge, one on the lower. Late Dynastic Period, 25th-31st Dynasty, c.747-332 BC. Height 2cm. Intact. Provenance: Henry Wallis (1830-1916), an English Pre-Raphaelite painter, writer and collector.  
*Rare. Compare W.M. Flinders Petrie, Amulets (London, 1914), pl. IV, fig. 59c.*
  
- 9 Egyptian bright blue faience amuletic bead, each side moulded with the nomen of one of the Ramesside pharaohs. The Inscription reads "Ta-usert Setep-en-Mut" and "Sat-Re-Mer-en-Amen" (Queen Taousert, wife of Merenptah-Siptah then of Seti II). A central hole runs vertically through the bead. New Kingdom, 19th Dynasty, c.1200 BC. Height 2cm. Intact. Provenance: Henry Wallis (1830-1916), an English Pre-Raphaelite painter, writer and collector.  
*Flinders Petrie, Scarabs and Cylinders with names, pl. XLIV/19.7-2*
  
- 10 Egyptian cobalt blue faience amulet of Bes, his arms slightly bent and resting on his hips, squat legs standing on an integrated base, hair picked out in black, back with moulded details. Third Intermediate Period, 21st-24th Dynasty, c.1069-715 BC. Intact. Height 3cm. Provenance: Private collection, Paris, France, acquired 1970s.  
*This apotropaic amulet would have helped to guard the bearer's household by warding off evil spirits and dangerous creatures.*
  
- 11 Egyptian tile fragment of blue, white, red and green faience, the reverse and top edge in solid blue. New Kingdom, 18th Dynasty, c.1567-1320 BC. Height 4.4cm. A fragment as shown, some minor surface incrustation. Provenance: Private collection, France, acquired in Cairo in the 1960s.





6.7.8.9.10



11

- 12 Mesopotamian banded agate duck. The stylised bird, depicted with its head resting on its back, was probably a weight but drilled later to be used as an amulet. Late Babylonian, 8th-6th century BC. Length 2.1cm. Intact. Provenance: The Hon. Mary Anna Marten (1929-2010), Crichel House, Dorset, UK. Mrs Marten was a trustee of The Royal Collection and the British Museum, founded the Ancient Persia Fund and was a god-daughter of HM Queen Elizabeth II.

*From c.2000-600 BC weights, in a variety of shapes and sizes, were used by merchants in Mesopotamia to act as a measure for the goods being exchanged. The duck weight corresponded to locally standardised units, and it was perhaps a change in the mass of a unit which led to this particular weight being transformed into an accessory.*

- 13 Egyptian green faience frog amulet with 'Amun-Ra' in hieroglyphics on the integral base, realistically modelled in a crouching position. Late Dynastic Period, c.664-332 BC. Length 2.2cm. Provenance: Private collection, Paris, France, acquired 1970s.

- 14 Sumerian white stone amulet of a bull couchant pierced through the body for suspension. Jemdet Nasr, Early Dynastic Period, c.3rd millennium BC. Height 1.7cm, length 2.8cm. Provenance: Hayford Pierce (1885-1946), Paris and Bangor, Maine, formed 1910s-1930s, thence by descent.

*Published in Ancient Art in American Private Collections, Fogg Art Museum (1954), p. 24, no. 103.*

- 15 Egyptian apple green faience scarab naturalistically rendered with incised details, a suspension loop at underside of the thorax, the wing cases smooth. Late Dynastic Period, c.650 BC. Length 2.4cm. Intact. Provenance: Private collection, USA, acquired 1980s-1990s

*A scarab was an amulet in the form of a dung beetle. These creatures held particular significance for the Egyptians who saw the act of rolling a ball of dung along the ground and into a hole as simulating the sun moving across the sky and setting. The scarab would lay its eggs inside the dung and, after an incubation period, the myriad of offspring would emerge from beneath the earth. The Egyptian word for Scarab was kheper meaning 'to come into existence', and this creature became the embodiment of the creator god Khepri, 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 two thousand years, from the end of the Old Kingdom to the Ptolemaic period. Compare D. Ben-Tor, The Scarab (Israel, 1989), p. 77, fig. 6 for the type in blue faience.*

- 16 Egyptian deep green faience amulet of a crouched toad on an integrated base, a suspension loop between the front legs. Late Dynastic Period, c.600 BC. Length 1cm. Provenance: P. Walen, The Netherlands, acquired 1970s, with earlier collection label on the base.

*Compare Entdeckungen Agyptische Kunst in Suddeutschland (Munich, 1985), no. 72C.*

- 17 Egyptian green faience amulet of a crocodile on an integrated base. Late Dynastic Period, c.600 BC. Length 1.2cm. Intact.

*The crocodile was sacred to the god Sobek whose cult centre was the temple of Kom Ombo in Upper Egypt. Many mummified crocodiles appeared in excavations surrounding the temple. As a god, Sobek was associated with military prowess and Pharaonic power, whilst his apotropaic qualities protected his worshippers against the threats posed by the Nile. Compare Sir W.M.F. Petrie, Amulets (Warminster, 1994), pl. XLVI/240.*



12.13.14.15  
16.17

- 18 Egyptian diorite amulet of an udjat eye, simplistic form. Late Dynastic Period, 26th-31st Dynasty, c.664-332 BC. Length 2.9cm. Intact. Provenance: Private collection, Paris, acquired 1970s.

*The udjat eye, also known as the Eye of Horus. When Horus gave his eye to Osiris so that he might return from the dead, the udjat eye became an amuletic substitute for any of the various daily offerings a son was expected to place at his father's tomb. In wearing the udjat eye the bearer shows reverence to their parents.*

*Because of the symbolic relation between the udjat eye and the process of making whole and healing, an amulet such as this was placed over the incisions on dead bodies undergoing the mummification process, where they remained for eternity to ensure that the wounds were protected and the body undamaged in the afterlife.*

- 19 Egyptian carnelian amulet of an udjat eye, with engraved details and pierced for suspension or attachment. New Kingdom, 18th-20th Dynasty, c.1567-1070 BC. Length 1.6cm. Intact. Provenance: Private collection, France, acquired prior to 1980.

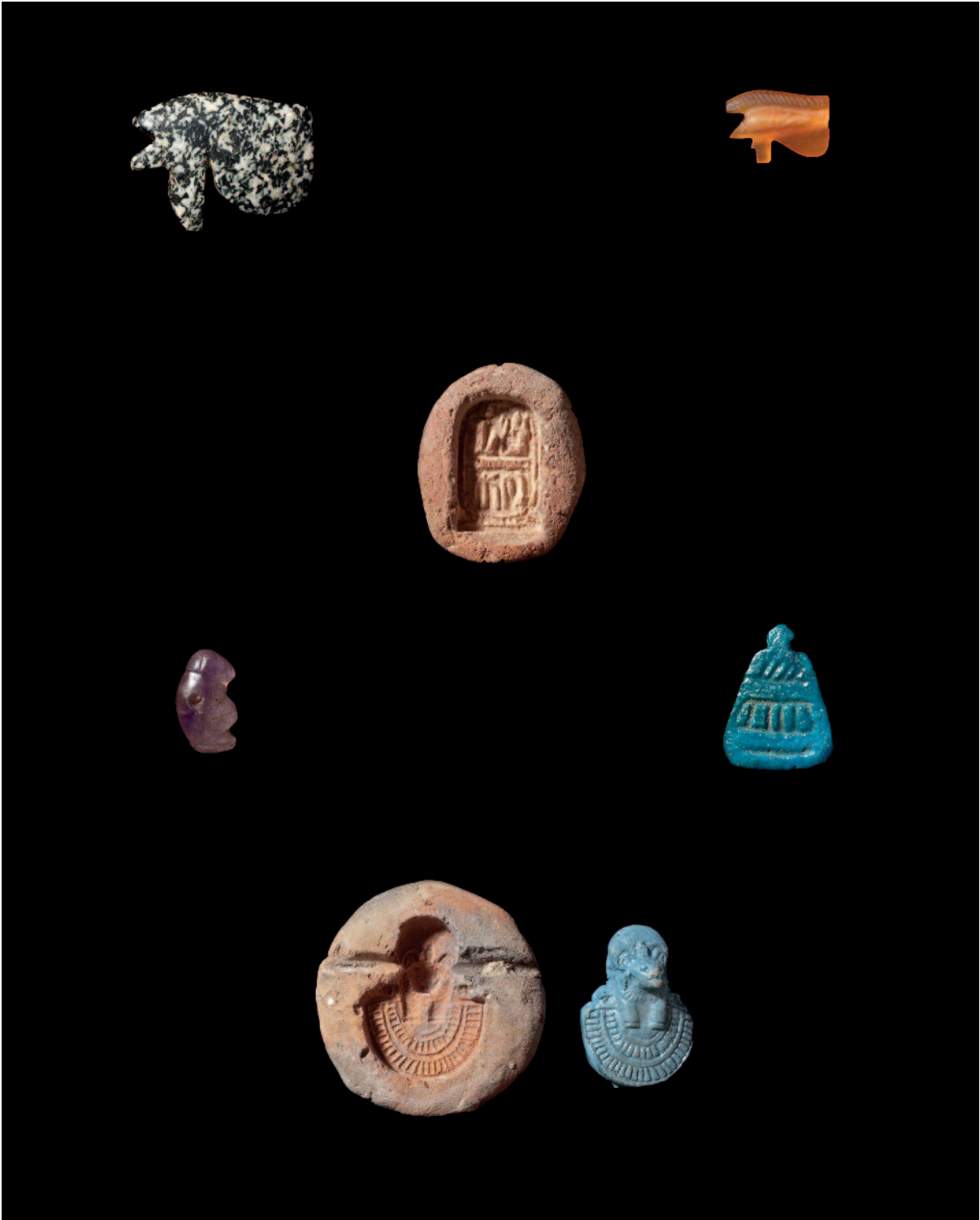
*Compare an example in the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, EA955. See above for the general use and meaning of the udjat eye.*

- 20 Egyptian terracotta mould with the cartouche of the nomen of the Pharaoh Ramesses. New Kingdom, 19th Dynasty, c.1200 BC. Height 3.3cm. Intact. Provenance: Phillips, London, 11th April 2001, lot 39.

- 21 Egyptian amethyst amulet of a seated vervet monkey, pierced for suspension. Middle Kingdom, c.2055-1650 BC. Height 1.6cm. A very small chip to front left corner of base. Provenance: Llewellyn Philips, acquired Egypt, early 20th century. Julian Bird, London, UK, acquired Suffolk, 2013.

- 22 Egyptian blue faience amulet of a menat counter poise. Late Dynastic Period, c.600 BC. Height 2.3cm. Intact. Provenance: Christie's London, 27th April 1994, lot 180.

- 23 Egyptian terracotta amulet mould for a small aegis showing the head of Sekhmet wearing the solar disk and a large beaded collar. Late Dynastic Period, c.600 BC. Length 3.9cm. Intact. Supplied with a cast. Provenance: Mustaki Collection, exported from Egypt under licence in 1947.



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21.22  
23

- 24 Roman terracotta head of a goddess with heavily lidded eyes and a thick row of curls below her diadem, hair tied in a chignon at the nape of the neck. c.2nd-3rd century AD. Height 5.6cm. Broken at the neck. Provenance: Private collection, Paris, France, acquired 1970s-1980s.
- 25 Hellenistic terracotta statuette of Cybele. The draped goddess is shown seated on a throne, wearing a *polos*, locks of hair falling over her shoulder, a lion on her lap. Her right hand holds a patera and rests on her leg, her left arm bent at the elbow supporting a *tympanon* (drum). Hollow moulded, a rectangle rectangular vent-hole at the back. Smyrna, late 5th century BC. Height 11.1cm. Intact. Provenance: Private collection, Suffolk, UK, acquired mid-late 20th century  
*Excavations carried out in Troas, Smyrna, in the mid-late 19th century produced many terracottas of this type. Compare P.G. Leyenaar-Plaisier, Les Terres Cuites Grecques et Romains: Catalogue de la Collection du Musée National des Antiquités a Leiden, Vol. III (Leiden, 1979), no.124, pl. 22.*
- 26 Greek terracotta head of a young woman, the folds of her himation worn as a scarf over her head, curling hair protruding from beneath. South Italy, 3rd century BC. Height 3.3cm. Broken at the neck, good condition, some original pigment remaining. Provenance: Private collection, USA, acquired c.1970.



24.25.26

- 27 Greek terracotta head of a youthful male with curling hair bound in a fillet surmounted by a foliate wreath, his head turned to the right. Gesso lightly covering the majority of the surface, some polychromy remaining including auburn hair. Tarentum, 4th century BC. Height 10.4cm. Broken at the base of the neck. Provenance: Dr. Rudolf Schmidt (1900-1970), Solothurn, Switzerland, thence by descent.

*This piece was mould made, the finer details added by hand, such as the incised pupils and deeply carved hair.*





28 Romano-Egyptian terracotta statuette of a dog on all fours with long curly hair, pointed muzzle and ears, tail curling upwardly, head turned to the right. A bell or circular amulet around its neck. Moulded from fine brown Nile silt clay with a circular vent on back. Alexandria, c.2nd century AD. Height 10.5cm. Intact. Provenance: Jean-Andre Périchon Bey (1860-1929), acquired early 20th century.

*Compare F. Durand, Catalogue des Terres Cuites Greco-Romaines d'Egypt (Paris, 1990), no. 861.*

29 Romano-Egyptian terracotta plastic lamp in the form of two confronting birds on an ovular base, moulded details on both sides. Wick holes to the front and back. c.2nd century AD. Height 10cm. Intact with a crack between the beaks. Provenance: Jean-Andre Périchon Bey (1860-1929), acquired early 20th century.

*Compare F. Dunand, Catalogue des Terres Cuites Greco-Romaines d'Egypt (Paris, 1990), no. 965.*



## Pottery

- 30 Greek cup, the flattened handle arching from the rim and curving to attach to the body. Circulating plain bands are interspersed with single bands of spirals, dots and square tongues, all in a red/brown slip. Geometric Period, c.8th century BC. Height 8.9cm. Condition good. Provenance: Andre Emmerich Gallery, New York, USA. Private collection, California, USA, acquired from the above in 1964.
  
- 31 Miniature Mycenaean stirrup jar set on a ring foot, narrow false neck with slightly concave sides, bands of varying width covering the piriform-conical body including one band of zig-zag, a spiral on top of the false neck and a stylised leaf pattern on the shoulder. 1350-1300 BC. Height 8.8cm. Intact. Provenance: Mr. Lundahl, acquired 1960-1970.
  
- 32 Cocked-hat lamp, the open cup pinched at one side to create a nozzle. Possibly from Cyprus, late Bronze Age, c.1500 BC. Intact. Provenance: Private collection, London UK, acquired 1960s-1970s, thence by descent. Accompanied by an insurance valuation dated 14th March 1977.  
*Compare D.M. Bailey, A Catalogue of the Lamps in the British Museum, Vol. I (London, 1975), Q488-493.*



30.31



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- 33 Cypriot barrel flask in Black on Red Ware, decorated with concentric circles to either side of the body and around the flared lip. A single handle arching from the neck to the body, decorated with horizontal bands of varying width, a pattern in the form of an upward pointing arrow on the body. 850-600 BC. Height 9cm. Handle and neck reattached. Provenance: Patrick Joseph Roche (1929-2011), Ireland, acquired in Cyprus 1969-1971.

*Compare Desmond Morris, The Art of Ancient Cyprus (Oxford, 1985), p. 43, pl. 35/3.*

- 34 Cypriot conical cup in Bichrome Ware, decorated with encircling bands of black and red, a black spiral on the base. Cypro-Achaic Period, 6th century BC. Height 5.2cm, diameter 9.3cm . Intact with some surface wear. Provenance: Charles Ede Ltd., acquired 19th September 1995. Private collection, UK.

*Rare. Compare V. Karageorghis, Two Cypriot Sanctuaries at the End of the Cypro-Achaic Period (Rome, 1977), pls. XXII & XXIII for examples from Limassol.*

- 35 Cypriot White Slip Ware 'milk bowl'; a deep hemispherical bowl with wishbone handle. Linear and dotted decoration in dark brown. Late Bronze Age, c.1450-1200 BC. Height 11cm, max diameter 19.5cm. Intact. Private collection, Yorkshire, UK, acquired early to mid 20th century.

*Compare Desmond Morris, The Art of Ancient Cyprus (Oxford, 1985), p. 39, pl 31/a.*



33.34



35

- 36 Greek black glazed mug, indent around the base, the underside reserved except for a small black circle in the centre. South Italy, c.4th century BC. Height 9.7cm. Intact. Provenance: Private collection, Neuchâtel, Switzerland, acquired prior to 1980.

*Compare Corpus Vasorum Antiquorum, Poland, Collections Diverses, 54, pl. (119) 3.13.*

- 37 Greek black glazed miniature olpe, with high arching handle, the belly decorated with impressed connected palmettes beneath a band of tongues. Underside of base reserved. Athens, 450-425 BC. Height 11cm. Minor chips from lip, otherwise good with a fine lustrous glaze. Provenance: Private collection, UK, acquired in the 1920s.

*This type more usually has a taller body: compare J. W. Hayes, Greek and Italian Black-Gloss Wares and Related Wares in the Royal Ontario Museum (Toronto, 1984), no. 41.*

- 38 Large Greek black glazed dish with a thickened concave lip and wide shallow bowl set on a short stem and broad foot, a reserved band on top of the foot, the underside reserved apart from a single band of black slip. Athens, c.500 BC. Diameter 18.6cm. Intact with some minor chipping to the glaze. Provenance: Private collection, Neuchâtel, Switzerland, acquired prior to 1980.

*Compare B.A. Sparkes and L. Talcott The Athenian Agora, Vol. XII: Black and Plain Pottery (New Jersey, 1970), pl. 35, no. 960.*





36.37.38

39 Greek red-figure miniature lekythos depicting Eros and Aphrodite with considerable use of added white and traces of relief slip. The seated goddess gazes back over her shoulder at the infant Eros who advances offering a goose. Palmettes and florals beneath the handle, bands of ovolo above and below the main composition. Athens, c.400 BC. Height 9.5cm. Some wear. Provenance: Louis-Gabriel Bellon Collection (1819-1899), collection no. 218.

*Compare a larger variant in the Corpus Vasorum Antiquorum, Brussels 2, pl. 82/3a.*

40 Greek black glaze squat lekythos, the body with vertical ribs, the neck long and slender with wide flaring lip, a reserved band above the foot. Southern Italy, mid-4th century BC. Height 11.6cm, diameter 9.5cm. Intact, very minor surface wear. Provenance: Private collection, Wiltshire, UK, acquired 1980s.

*Compare an example in the Fine Arts Museum of San Francisco, acc. no. 699.*

41 Greek black glaze Kantharos with moulded rim and foot, horizontal spurs level with the rim overhang the twin handles, carinated body. The underside of the foot with deep indentation, the glaze with a metallic lustre. c.300 BC. Height 10.6cm. Provenance: Private collection, Neuchâtel, Switzerland, acquired prior to 1980.

*Compare B.A. Sparkes and L. Talcott, The Athenian Agora, Vol. XII: Black and Plain Pottery (New Jersey, 1970), pl. 29, no. 703.*



39



40.41

- 42 Greek kylix set on a torus foot, the whole of the interior depicting Boreas, god of the North Wind, his incised wings outstretched and highlighted with added white and red, running to his left, glancing back over his shoulder. Boreas is shown naked apart from a pair of winged boots. The exterior of the cup and underside of foot black-glazed, the stem and outer edge of foot reserved. Athens, segment class, c.530-520 BC. Diameter at rim 12.5cm, height 4.6cm. Fractures repaired but generally in fine condition apart from a small area of retouching to the exterior glaze at one side. Provenance: Dr Eder, Hamburg, Germany, acquired 1970s-1980s. Private collection, Germany.

*Published in Charles Ede Ltd., Greek Antiquities (London, 2004), no. 23. Rare. For the form see J. Boardman, Attic Black-Figure Vases (Oxford, 1974), fig. 185/1. For an example with a single dancing satyr see Corpus Vasorum Antiquorum, Heidelberg, pl. 44/10.*





## Writing

- 43 Face of an Egyptian terracotta funerary cone for the scribe of Maat, protected by Osiris. From an unknown tomb, the cone reads 'Honoured by Osiris, the scribe Maaty, Lady of the House, Huy'. New Kingdom, c.1550-1295 BC. Diameter 8cm. The body of the cone broken away, some chipping to the edges. Provenance: Private collection, France, acquired 1980.

*Compare N. de G. Davies and M.F. Laming Macadam, A Corpus of Inscribed Egyptian Funerary Cones, Part 1, Plates (Oxford, 1957), no. 503.*

- 44 Mesopotamian baked clay brick bearing a cuneiform inscription commemorating the construction of the great ziggurat of Ur by the king Ur-Nammu. Sumer, reign of Ur-Nammu, c.2112-2095 BC. Height 11.3cm, height including period display box 13.4cm. Chipping to the edges of the brick and some surface wear. Provenance: Private collection, Edinburgh, Scotland, acquired early 20th century.



43



44

- 45 Greek inscription from a marble plaque showing a city decree, with eight partial lines of Greek text. Late Hellenistic-early Roman, 2nd-1st century BC. Height 11.2cm, length 16.8cm. A fragment with some surface incrustation.

The Greek text reads:

ΠΑΝΤΟΣ[.....  
ΠΙΝΟΙΣ ΔΙΑΚΕΟ[.....  
ΤΙΣ ΤΟΥ ΔΙΑΛΕΓΟΜ[ΕΝΟΥ.....  
[.]ΔΕΧΟΜΕΘΑΜΕΤ[Α.....  
....]ΔΛΕΣΑΝΟΙΠΡΥ[.....  
.....]ΔΝΕΥΝΟΙΑ[.....  
.....]ΤΑΕΨΑΦΡ[.....  
.....]ΔΨΑ[.....

The text is very fragmentary, but reference to 'repair' [line 2] and to 'make smooth' [line 7] suggest that it may relate to a civic building project. The official nature of the text is suggested by the phrase 'the prytaneis summoned...' [line 5].

*The Prytaneis were mayors or similar high magistrates (or more rarely priests) in many Greek city states. Accompanied by full notes. Provenance: Private collection, Cologne, Germany, acquired 1950-1960.*





- 46 Coptic pottery ostrakon, written in Sahidic with traces of Theban dialect. This is part of a letter from Shenetom to Peter discussing a visit he had made earlier to the latter to sort out an unspecified problem with some women. It appears that at the time of the visit he had left a camel with Peter, who was in some way unhappy with the beast as he had written to Shenetom asking him to 'come and take it'. The writer then states that he is sending a man called John to collect the animal and asks the addressee to deliver it to him. Interestingly this ostrakon was re-used: traces of an earlier inscription have been over-written. Area of Thebes, 6th-8th century AD. Height 16cm, width 13cm. Provenance: Dr. Ulrich Müller, Switzerland, acquired 1968-1978.

*Published in a paper by Renate Dekker of Leiden University, Three Coptic ostraca from the former collection of Dr. Ulrich Müller (Leiden, 2015).*



### Early Christian

- 47 Byzantine bronze ring, the high circular bezel portraying the Virgin Mary holding the infant Jesus, a palm frond to their right and a saltire to their left. c.6th century AD. Size R ½. Intact. Provenance: Private collection, Sussex, UK, acquired mid 20th century.

*For the shape compare Marvin C. Ross, Catalogue of the Byzantine and Early Mediaeval Antiquities in the Dumbarton Oaks Collection (Washington, D.C., 1965), pl. XL, no. 55.*

- 48 Roman terracotta lamp with *chi rho* in tondo, a band of alternating concentric lozenges and four-leafed rosettes around the rim. Tunisia, 4th-6th century AD. Provenance: Private collection, London, UK, acquired 1960s-1970s, thence by descent.

*Compare Abdelmajid Ennabli, Lampes Chrétiennes de Tunisie (Paris, 1976), pl. XLVII, n. 861.*

- 49 Early Christian terracotta lentoid ampulla or pilgrim flask decorated with a cross on both sides. Romano-Egyptian, 6th-7th century AD. Height 9.4cm. Intact. Provenance: Mustaki Collection, exported from Egypt under licence in 1947, thence by descent. Charles Ede, London, UK, acquired 2nd July 1986. Private collection, London, UK, acquired from the above.

*Such flasks filled with sacred oil or water to convey the healing power of a saint, were sold to pilgrims at shrines and churches.*



47



48.49

50 Byzantine bronze plaque from a casket depicting the Hebrews Shadrach, Mishach and Abednego in the fiery furnace, wearing orientalising costume of tunics, cloaks and Phrygian hats. Two stand in the position of prayer, hands raised to God, looking right, flames lapping at their feet, whilst the figure on the proper left is reaching off the side of the scene. To the left a male and female lion stand beside a cyprus tree. Eight perforations around the edges to allow for attachment. 6th-8th century AD. Height 13cm, length 23.4cm. Intact. Provenance: Private collection, UK.

*Compare Athens Annals of Archaeology, II (Athens, 1969), p. 48, fig. 1. For the biblical reference see The New Testament, Daniel 3.*



## Weaponry

- 51 European grey granite boat axe, topside flat and underside with lightly curving edges exaggerated towards the blade and butt, pronounced vertical ribs either side of central shaft hole, lozenge shaped cross section. Neolithic, c.mid 3rd millennium BC. Height 5cm, length 17cm. Intact. Provenance: J.A. Maudouit (d.1980s), an anthropologist and member of the Société Préhistorique Française.
  
- 52 Near Eastern bronze axe head, the butt with three wide prongs, the hollow shaft with three ridges decorating the top end and one on the bottom, a rectangular protrusion to the top for attachment, the cutting edge slightly flared. Luristan, mid-3rd millennium BC. Height 8cm, length 12.6cm. Minimal surface incrustation, condition good. Provenance: Private collection, Linköping, Sweden, acquired 1960s-1980s.  
*Compare* Bronzes du Luristan: Énigmes de l'Iran Ancien IIIe-1er millénaire av. J.-C. (Paris, 2008), p. 73, no. 8.





51



52

- 53 Danish flaked flint axe, top and bottom edges carefully knapped, the polished sides curve outwards from the flat butt, then gently taper to a pointed cutting edge. Neolithic, 4000-2500 BC. Length 13.8cm. Intact. Provenance: John William Wheway, Hertfordshire, UK, 1897-1974, thence by descent.
- 54 Neolithic mottled black and white granodiorite polished hand axe, point-buttet with a curved cutting edge and highly polished surface. c.3000-2000 BC. Length 14.5cm. Intact. Provenance: K.J. Hewett, London, acquired 1950s-1980s.
- 55 Small brown stone axe. c.3000-2000 BC. Length 7.4 cm. Two chips to the cutting edge.



## Glass

- 56 Roman pale green long-necked vessel with a lightly ribbed body and trailed decoration to the flaring lip in the same colour. 5th century AD. Height 15.2cm. Intact. Provenance: Walter F. Smith, UK, inventory no. 647, sold Sotheby's London, 1968.

*For an example with diagonal ribbing to the body compare V. Arveiller-Dulong and M-D.Nenna, Les Verres Antiques du Musee du Louvre II (Paris, 2005), 1304.*

- 57 Roman flask in amber glass, the tubular neck narrowing before joining the bulbous body which is decorated with a row of pinched projections. 5th century AD. Height 13cm. Intact. Provenance: Private collection, UK, acquired 1970s.

- 58 Roman green juglet, the lip folded, a handle drawn from the shoulder and folded before attachment to the lip, the body with light vertical ribbing, the base concave. A thick band of trail at the base of the neck. c.4th century AD. Height 10cm. Intact. Provenance: Private collection, UK, formed 1970s.

- 59 Roman wide mouthed storage jar in aubergine glass with folded neck, the bulbous body having nine dimples. Concave base with pontil mark. 3rd-4th century AD. Height 9.9cm. Intact. Provenance: Private collection, London UK, acquired 1960s-1970s, thence by descent.

*Compare Yael Israeli, Ancient Glass in the Israel Museum (Jerusalem, 2003), p. 238, fig. 305.*

- 60 Roman clear glass juglet with a cylindrical body and wide strap handle, the latter decorated with vertical striations, the lip folded. 4th century AD. Height 17cm. Intact. Provenance: Sotheby's, 16th Feb 1981, Lot 87. Donald Oster, London, UK, acquired 1984.

*Published in Charles Ede Ltd, Roman Glass VIII (London, 1983), no. 24. Compare J.W. Hayes, Roman and Pre-Roman Glass in the Royal Ontario Museum (Toronto, 1975), pl. 24/363.*



56.57.58.59.60

- 61 Roman clear blue glass unguentarium with inward-folded lip, long neck and flattened bell-shaped body. 2nd century AD. Height 11.1cm. Intact with pearl-like iridescence. Provenance: Private collection, London, UK, acquired 1960s-1970s, thence by descent.
- 62 Roman blue-green glass unguentarium with inward-folded lip and bright iridescence to one side. c.1st century AD. Height 12.2cm. Intact. Provenance: Private collection, UK, acquired from Kaufmann's Antiques, Tel-Aviv, 10th October 1969. Accompanied by a copy of the original receipt.
- 63 Miniature Roman light blue glass unguentarium, mould blown with 'cottage-loaf' body, long neck and flared lip. Hardened residue in base, silver iridescence. 1st century AD. Height 6cm. Intact. Provenance: Sir Peter Holmes (1932-2002), thence by descent.  
*Compare V. Arveiller-Dulong and M-D.Nenna, Les Verres Antiques du Musée du Louvre II (Paris, 2005), 620/621.*
- 64 Miniature Roman clear blue glass unguentarium, with long neck and inward-folded lip. Some pearl like iridescence. 1st-2nd century AD. Height 3.5cm. Intact. Provenance: Private collection, London, UK, acquired 1960s-1970s, thence by descent.
- 65 Miniature Roman cobalt blue glass bottle with inward folded lip. 1st century AD. Height 2.8cm. Intact. Provenance: Private collection, London, UK, acquired 1960s-1970s, thence by descent.
- 66 Roman pale blue glass feeding bottle with upward pointing spout, bulbous body, cylindrical neck and base ring. The handle, with two prominent outer ribs, is set at right angles to the spout. 2nd-3rd century AD. Height 10.2cm. Small chip to end of spout. Provenance: Ivan N. Turner, Bristol, UK, acquired from Charles Ede Ltd in 1977.  
*These so-called feeding bottles denote a rather impractical and even dangerous use. The exact purpose for these jugs is unknown, but a plausible explanation is that they were used to fill lamps. Published in Charles Ede Ltd., Catalogue of Roman Glass V (London, 1977), no. 21. Compare C. Isings, Roman Glass from Dated Finds (Groningen, 1957), p. 118, form 99.*
- 67 Roman clear glass peg-based phial, the lip folded, a conical neck leading to a downward sloping shoulder, the body tapering steeply. 1st-2nd century AD. Height 12cm. Intact with some iridescence. Provenance: Ivan N. Turner, Bristol, UK, acquired from Charles Ede Ltd in 1982.
- 68 Roman clear green cupping glass, with rounded base and downward pointing spout. c.6th century AD. Height 5.4cm. End of the spout chipped, otherwise intact. Provenance: D. J. Cohen, London, acquired 1970s.  
*Cupping glasses were used in antiquity for bloodletting. A common misconception is that the spout was used for the letting, however this was not the case. The cup would be placed on the skin of the patient and the spout used to suck all of the air out of the vessel, thus bringing the patient's blood to the surface of the skin. The cup would then be removed and an incision made to the skin to allow blood to be released.*



61.62.63.64.65



66.67.68

## Jewellery

- 69 Roman gold ring composed of a plain hammered band widening towards the bezel, and a cabochon garnet in a raised oval setting. 2nd-3rd century AD. Ring size K, max diameter 2.3cm. Intact. Provenance: Private collection, UK. Private collection, Switzerland.

*Compare F.H. Marshall, Catalogue of the Finger Rings, Greek, Etruscan, and Roman, in the Departments of Antiquities, British Museum (London, 1959), pl. XXI, no. 822.*

- 70 Roman gold earrings with repoussé flat-backed scallop shells attached to a plain hoop, triangular drops of the same technique dangle beneath. c.1st-4th century AD. Height 3.4cm. One triangular drop is modern, otherwise intact, with modern butterfly clasps. Provenance: Richard Wagner, Cape Cod, USA, acquired 1970s-1980s. Private collection, New York, USA, acquired 1990.

- 71 Roman gold earrings each with a hexagonal glass bead dangling from the hoop, a pearl protruding from the twist fastening. 1st-3rd century AD. Height 2.9cm. Replacement pearls and modern butterfly clasps, otherwise intact. Provenance: Richard Wagner, Cape Cod, USA, acquired 1970s-1980s. Private collection, New York, USA, acquired 1990.

- 72 Roman gold earrings with conical repoussé shields, elongated ribs gathering at the apex. A gold wire hook attached to the reverse, with a high arch, the wire bent back on itself at the terminal. 2nd-3rd century AD. Length 2cm. Intact with modern gold butterfly fastenings. Provenance: Richard Wagner, Cape Cod, USA, acquired 1970s-1980s. Private collection, New York, USA, acquired 1990.

*The use of repoussé techniques allowed a seemingly large amount of gold to be used whilst remaining relatively light. This form of metalwork was used for centuries and was often combined with filigree techniques.*

- 73 Roman gold earrings composed of bound hoops with central Heraklean knots. Not after 3rd century AD. Diameter 1.7cm. Very good condition, modern gold fastenings. Provenance: Richard Wagner, Cape Cod, USA, acquired 1970s-1980s. Private collection, New York, USA, acquired 1990.

- 74 Parthian gold earrings, hinged flattened wires attach to drooping bands decorated with granulation and finely twisted wire. c.2nd century BC. Height 2.1cm. Intact with modern butterfly clasps attached. Provenance: Richard Wagner, Cape Cod, USA, acquired 1970s-1980s. Private collection, New York, USA, acquired 1990.





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