

CHARLES EDE



CHRISTMAS 2022



1 Egyptian wax covered amulet of Duamutef, Third Intermediate Period, 21st-22nd Dynasty, c.1069-715 BC. Height: 8.4cm

The terracotta figure of the jackal headed Duamutef is represented mummiform, wearing a wig, the surface covered in a thick layer of beeswax. Intact, the surface stained.

During the 21st and 22nd Dynasties the mummification practice changed, in as much as the four vital organs were removed, separately embalmed, and instead of being placed in canopic jars were put back in the body. They were accompanied by the wax figurines, which were either bundled up with them, or placed adjacent to them.

The preservative properties of wax, its association with divine bees, its mythical origins as having come from the eye of Ra, its malleability and its flesh-like appearance made it a very suitable material for these amulets.

Provenance: Gustave Mustaki, Alexandria, Egypt; exported from Egypt to the UK c.1950. Elsa MacLellan, UK; by descent from the above. Private collection, London, UK; by descent from the above

Comparanda: Compare L.M. Berman, *Catalogue of Egyptian Art; The Cleveland Museum of Art* (Cleveland, 1999), pp.379-380, no.287-288. There are also several examples in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, USA; see accession nos. 25.3.159 and 25.3.154

£2,900

2 Egyptian painted wood kneeling boatman, Middle Kingdom, 11th-12th Dynasty, c.2055-1795 BC. Height: 16.5cm

Polychrome statuette carved in wood, representing a male figure kneeling, his chest bare, hand placed on his thighs. The wig painted black, the body and arms are red and the kilt white. A dowel hole under each hand, the one on the right with a dowel still in situ. The paint has worn, the surface on the lower section a little eaten away, the underside flat and roughly cut.

Hand written note from on the back of Nicolas Tano's business card reads 'Statue of solid wood found on the mountain of Abydos in Upper Egypt. It represents a man kneeling and belongs to the middle empire, some 3000 BC about. It is genuine guaranteed antique, for N. Tano's Heirs' it is signed and dated 'Caire 5/2/34'

Provenance: Private collection, UK; a note dated 'Cairo, 5/2/34' handwritten on the back of a business card from Nicolas Tano Antiquities Store.

£1,950

3 Romano-Egyptian wood statuette of a woman, 1st century BC/AD. Height: 11.5cm

Carved wood statuette of a woman wearing a flowing garment girdled below the bust, and scarf tied over her hair. Her ankle-length chiton is billowing in the wind, the folds of drapery revealing her form as she steps forwards with her left leg. Right arm and shoulder broken away and the features a little chipped. Rare type.

On the back is tippex with 'MICHAELIDES cbs 2011' written in black ink. Written beside this but directly onto the wood, in black ink, is 'M2433'.

Provenance: Georges Anastase Michaelides (1900-1973). Charles Ede Ltd, London, UK; acquired 2008. Catherine Hodgkinson, London, UK; acquired from the above October 2008.

Georges Anastase Michaelides (1900-1973) was an antiques dealer born in Cairo and educated in Egypt and France. Michaelides developed a profound interest in the history and life of Egypt from its early civilisations to far beyond the Islamic conquest. At the time of his death he was in possession of over 1,700 fragments of papyri, paper and other materials in the ancient Egyptian languages, Coptic, Greek and predominantly Arabic.

£480



- 4 Egyptian bronze amuletic statuette of a syncretic deity, Late Dynastic-Ptolemaic Period, c.664-31 BC. Height including tang: 6.8cm, height excluding tang: 5.7cm, length: 4.3cm**
 The ithyphallic Horus-falcon with finely incised feathered details stands on a pair of crocodiles. His wings are tucked over his back and from his right shoulder a human arm protrudes at right angles, supporting a flail. He wears the red crown of Lower Egypt, surmounted by a sun disc with two tall plumes, whilst a pair of horns project horizontally at the base, at his neck is a beaded collar. A small round loop at the back of his head for suspension and a tang to the integral, thin trapezoidal base. Intact.
The gesture of the upraised arm holding the flail, and the erect phallus are evocative of Min; the falcon of Horus, and the headdress of Amun.
Provenance: Private collection, Europe. Charles Ede Ltd, London, UK; acquired from Christie's, London, UK, 13th July 1983. Private collection, Rome, Italy; acquired from the above
Published: Christie's, London, *Fine Antiquities*, 13th July 1983, lot 462. Charles Ede, *Small Sculpture from Ancient Egypt XII* (London, 1985), no.16
£3,200
- 5 Egyptian bronze and gold statuette of the child Horus, Late Dynastic Period, 26th Dynasty, 664-525 BC. Height: 8.2cm**
 Solid cast in bronze with gold detailing. The child deity is shown striding forward, left arm held close to his side, the fist clenched, the forefinger of his right hand lifted to his mouth. Depicted nude, his eyes and braided side-lock are inlaid with gold, he wears the Pschent (double crown of Lower and Upper Egypt) with uraeus. Legs broken at the shin.
Provenance: Private collection, South America; acquired 1950s. Private collection, UK; acquired early 1970s
Comparanda: Compare Günther Roeder, *Ägyptische Bronzewecke* (Hamburg-New York, 1937), pl.7/f
£3,500
- 6 Hellenistic bronze head of a grotesque, Alexandria, 2nd-1st century BC. Height: 2.6cm**
 Small narrow head with elongated proportions and full of character. His cap-like coiffure frames large ears and terminates in a small topknot or lock of hair. Deep close-set eyes beneath a furrowed brow. His small, down-turned mouth is slightly open, beneath his sharp nose, and his cheeks are lined. A small tang at the base of the neck indicates this would have been inserted into another element, possibly a handle of some kind.
An interesting observation can be made in the choice of his hairstyle; short cropped save for a lock at the crown of the head. This hairstyle was once adopted by athletes of the day, or more specifically by professional fighters, be they wrestlers, boxers or pancratiasts (those who fought in boxing-kicking-wrestling matches).
Provenance: Private collection, Europe; acquired on the Paris art market, June 1980
Published: Christie's, London, UK, *Face from the Ancient World: A European Private Collection*, 20th April 2005, lot 47
Comparanda: Compare David Gordon Mitten and Suzannah F. Doeringer, *Master Bronzes from the Classical World* (Mainz am Rhein, 1968), no.122
£2,400
- 7 Merovingian bronze and stone magical pendant , 6th-7th century AD. Height: 3.2cm**
 The pendant is composed of a small ball of metallic-looking stone, possibly iron ore, encased within a bronze cage with four narrow, flat sides and a bound loop at the top. Intact, though the twisted bronze suspension loop has worn away at the apex.
Women wore pendants and charms suspended from brooches that were fastened about their waists, the pendants hanging down towards their knees. Such pendants often consisted of ball made from faceted glass, jet, rock crystal or pyrite enclosed in a metallic mount.
Provenance: Lord McAlpine, UK. Then Rupert Wace; acquired from Andy Hayler 1999. Then John Kasmin, London, UK
Comparanda: Compare Hugh Tait, *Seven Thousand Years of Jewellery* (London, 1986), no.506 and 507
£1,200
- 8 Egyptian bronze overseer ushabti for Psusennes, Third Intermediate Period, 21st Dynasty, c.1047-1001 BC. Height: 7.5cm**
 Reis ushabti for the pharaoh Psusennes. A clean break in two places; at the ankles and beneath the arms, corrosion in particular to the upper half of the shabti.
Provenance: Discovered 1940 at Tanis. Gustave Mustaki, Alexandria, Egypt; exported from Egypt to the UK c.1950. Elsa MacLellan, UK; by descent from the above. Private collection, London, UK; by descent from the above
£2,200
- 9 Roman bronze statuette of Alexander the Great, c.1st century AD. Height: 5cm**
 Small solid bronze statuette of Alexander the Great of Macedon, dressed in military garb with his left arm raised, elbow held at right angles, a cloak cascading down the left side of his body. He has tousled, curly hair, his head turned slightly to the right. He wears a muscle cuirass with with fringed leather (pteruges) at the armholes and falling from the hips. Unrestored; the bottom of the legs and top of the arms broken away.
Provenance: Private collection (1925-2013), London, UK; gifted by Prof. A.W. Lawrence in 1947, thence by descent
£1,800



- 10 Mesopotamian cuneiform tablet, Babylonia, early 2nd millennium BC. Dimensions: 3.7x3.7x2cm**
Impressed cuneiform text on both faces and two sides. The surface a little worn and sugary, some damage to the edge on one side.
Provenance: Private collection, Battle, East Sussex, UK; acquired early to mid 20th century
£1,200
- 11 Egyptian blue frit amulet of Ptah and Sekhmet, Late Dynastic Period, 25th Dynasty, c.747-656 BC. Height: 3.7cm**
Small amulet of the lion-headed goddess Sekhmet and her husband Ptah, standing side by side on a flat base and against a flat, rectangular background. Ptah is typically mummiform and holds a 'was' sceptre tight against his body. A hieroglyphic inscription on the dorsal pillar. Intact.
This pair, combined with their son Nefertum, made up the Memphite Triad. Ptah was the creator god of Memphis, and patron of craftsmen and architects, indeed he is credited with inventing masonry. At the beginning of time, it was his breath that gave life to all gods on earth.
Provenance: Private collection, France; sold Hotel Drouot 26th February 1996, lot 94 (part)
Private collection, Rome, Italy
£950
- 12 Egyptian segmented votive ball, New Kingdom, 18th-20th Dynasty, c.1550-1069 BC. Diameter: 2.6cm**
Bright blue faience ball with black painted segmented decoration, dividing the ball into four sections. The ball is hollow and has a piercing on opposite sides. Intact.
It is thought that these balls were produced as votive offerings to Hathor from as early as the 11th Dynasty though the majority date to the New Kingdom, their exact meaning remains unknown.
Provenance: Alfred Theodore Arber-Cooke (c.1905-1993); collection acquired from the 1930s to the 1970s, thence by family descent
Arber-Cooke was a keen amateur antiquarian and author of two books on British archaeology.
Comparanda: Compare Friedman, *Gifts of the Nile: Ancient Egyptian Faience* (Rhode Island, 1998), p.172
£830
- 13 Egyptian limestone head from a statuette, Old Kingdom, c. 2400-2200 BC. Height: 2.3cm**
Miniature head of a male wearing a short echeloned wig. Traces of red-brown paint to the right eye. Features slightly worn, Intact, old label with Annexe in red and 534 printed in black.
Provenance: Reported from Egypt before 1937; Joseph Altounian Collection
Comparanda: Small heads Compare H.W. Müller, *Ägyptische Kunstwerke, Kleinfunde und Glass in der Sammlung E. Und M. Kofler-Truniger, Luzern* (Berlin, 1964), A154
£780



14



17



16



18



15



20



19



21

- 14 Egyptian red jasper amulet of a trussed ox, New Kingdom, 18th-20th Dynasty, c.1550-1069 BC. Length: 2.4cm**
Amulet in the form of a trussed, fattened ox, its legs bound beneath its belly, its tail tucked between its legs. Intact, the surface a little worn with minute chips.
The symbol is known as 'sma', the hieroglyph for sacrificial beef, which insured provisions to the deceased.
Provenance: Reportedly exported from Egypt in 1918. Joseph Altounian (1890-1954), France; acquired prior to 1937, annex number 266
Comparanda: Compare R.H. Blanchard, *Handbook of Egyptian Gods and Mummy Amulets* (Cairo, 1909), no.352
£900
- 15 Egyptian faience palm leaf bead, New Kingdom, Amarna Period. Length: 4.8cm**
White faience bead in the shape of a lotus petal with raised central rib. The tip reattached, the suspension loop broken away. Old collection label reads 'ANNEXE No 258'.
Provenance: Reportedly exported from Egypt in 1918. Joseph Altounian (1890-1954), France; acquired prior to 1937, annex number 258
Comparanda: Compare Carol Andrews, *Amulets of Ancient Egypt* (London, 1994,) pp.68-69, no.65g and i
£95
- 16 Egyptian feldspar udjat eye amulet, Late Dynastic Period, 26th Dynasty, c.664-525 BC. Length: 1.8cm**
Udjat eye amulet, also known as the Eye of Horus, carved from green feldspar. One side smooth, the other incised with fine detailing for the eye, pupil, brows, cosmetic lines and elongated tear-duct. The ribbed lug at the top of the amulet is not pierced. The rear section reattached, the surface with some wear and minute chipping to the bottom left tip.
Provenance: Reportedly exported from Egypt in 1918. Joseph Altounian (1890-1954), France; acquired prior to 1937, annex number 266
£280
- 17 Egyptian terracotta fragment of a hand holding a patera, Ptolemaic-Roman Period, c.332 BC-2nd century AD. Length: 2.7cm**
Fragment from a small statuette of a figure holding forth a patera, the surface with remains of white gesso. The upper surface of the patera retains some red paint, and is now covered with an old collection label reading 'ANNEXE No 269'.
Provenance: Reportedly exported from Egypt in 1918. Joseph Altounian (1890-1954), France; acquired prior to 1937, annex number 269
£90
- 18 Egyptian haematite miniature headrest, Late Dynastic Period, c.664-332 BC. Height: 1.cm, width: 1.2cm**
Amulet in the form of a miniature headrest with a narrow shaft rising from a stepped rectangular base. Intact.
Haematite was quarried from the Predynastic to the end of the Late Dynastic Periods. Its Egyptian name was 'bia', which was the same word they used for iron, which no doubt was due to the metallic appearance of this lustrous stone.
Provenance: Reportedly exported from Egypt in 1918. Joseph Altounian (1890-1954), France; acquired prior to 1937, annex number 266
Comparanda: Compare Carol Andrews, *Amulets of Ancient Egypt* (London, 1994), fig.64e
£550
- 19 Egyptian lapis lazuli amulet of an udjat eye, Late Dynastic Period, 26th-31st Dynasty, c.664-332 BC. Length: 1.1cm**
Udjat eye amulet, also known as the Eye of Horus, carved from lapis lazuli. One side smooth, the other incised with fine detailing for the eye, pupil, brows, cosmetic lines and elongated tear-duct. The lug at the top of the amulet is not pierced. Intact, the surface a little worn.
Provenance: Reportedly exported from Egypt in 1918. Joseph Altounian (1890-1954), France; acquired prior to 1937, annex number 266
£380
- 20 Egyptian core-formed glass ear stud, New Kingdom, late 18th Dynasty, c.1390-1295 BC. Length: 2.4cm**
Rod-formed papyrus column ear plug or stud, formed of spiralled blue and white glass, the top formed into a flat disc. Central hole for suspension, or insertion of a flower stem. Old collection number '723' on surface of flat disc. Intact.
Provenance: Henry Wallis (1830-1916), UK.
Comparanda: Compare W.M. Flinders Petrie, *Amulets* (London, 1914), pl.II, fig.20a and b
£650
- 21 Egyptian faience lotus petal bead, New Kingdom, Amarna Period. Length: 4.1cm**
White faience bead in the shape of a lotus petal. Remains of an old collection label on the back. Broken across the middle, the loop at the top missing.
Provenance: Reportedly exported from Egypt in 1918. Joseph Altounian (1890-1954), France; acquired prior to 1937, annex number 266
Comparanda: For an example of this shape from the same period, but with added colour, see Carol Andrews, *Amulets of Ancient Egypt* (London, 1994,) pp.68-69, no.65g
£85



22 Egyptian lidded kohl pot, Middle Kingdom, 11th-12th Dynasty, c.2055-1795 BC. Height 4.7cm

The vessel of baluster form, with separately carved disc lip and lid, a small kick to the foot, carved from a black-brown serpentine. A small chip on the underside of the lip.

Provenance: Ugo Donati (1891-1967), Molinazzo di Monteggio, Switzerland; acquired 1950s. Stefano Donati, Switzerland; by descent from the above

In 1919 Donati opened his first gallery in Rome, specialising in antiquities. He later returned to his homeland, moving to Lugano in 1942

Comparanda: Compare, H. W. Muller, *Ägyptische Kunstwerke, Kleinfunde und Glas in der Sammlung E. Und M. Kofler-Truniger, Luzern* (Berlin, 1964), A94c, and for the form, compare Barbara G. Aston, *Ancient Egyptian Stone Vessels: Materials and Forms* (Heidelberg, 1994), form 157

£2,950

23 Egyptian blue frit hes vase fragment for the son of Padineith, Late Dynastic Period, 26th-31st Dynasty, c.664-332 BC. Height: 6.5cm, width: 5.5cm

Fragment from the top of a spouted hes vase, moulded in frit, also known as 'Egyptian blue'. There are two lines of crisp hieroglyphs, denoting the object as being for the son of Padineith, and dedicated to Osiris-Hapi. The surface has some darkish staining.

It is rare to have such an object made of this material.

A hes vase contained sacred waters from the Nile, and was used in temple rituals of purification, and when pouring libations to the gods. The shape of the vase resembled the hieroglyph 'hes', which can mean "to favour" or "to praise."

Provenance: Private collection of Monsieur M. Tuena, Monaco; acquired prior to 8th September 1965

£3,600

24 Egyptian schist grinding palette, Middle Kingdom, c.1975-1640 BC. Length: 11.8cm, width: 8cm.

The grinding palette has a rectangular body, the squared edges sloping in sharply towards the flat base. The upper surface has a long oval depression, used for grinding pigments. A long scratch to the upper surface touched in, some surface abrasions.

Provenance: Sir Christopher Cockerell (1910-1999) CBE, FRS; acquired 1960s either from a London auction house, or from Spink and Son

Private collection, England; acquired 1991-2022

Comparanda: Compare K. Lembke and B. Schmitz, *Schonheit im Alten Agypten: Sehnsucht Nach Vollkommenheit* (Hildesheim, 2006), p.216, no.170

£2,800



25 Egyptian black top jar, Pre-Dynastic, Naqada II, c.3700-3200 BC. Height: 17cm

Thin-walled black-top jar formed from Nile clay, in an attractive shape composed of a small foot, a wide mouth and an ovoid body. The burnished surface has a red body with a black upper section, which gives the type its name. Repaired from several pieces, three small areas restored, some light touching-in along break-lines.

Provenance: Private collection (1925-2013), London, UK; gifted by Prof. A.W. Lawrence in 1947, thence by descent to his wife (d.2021), thence by descent to the daughter

Comparanda: Compare W.M. Flinders Petrie, *Corpus of Pre-historic Pottery and Palettes* (Wiltshire, 1974), pl.V, no.46

£4,800

26 Egyptian alabaster alabastron, 5th-4th century BC. Height: 20.1cm

Unguent bottle carved from alabaster, the vessel has a small opening and mouth, without a lip which was probably separately carved. The body narrows towards the mouth, and again towards the rounded base. The body has two rectangular lug handles with horizontal notches. There is some minor wear on the mouth and the handles. The stone has a few small defects, the biggest is visible at the base.

Provenance: Lionel Walrond (1927-2020), Stroud, UK; a note that accompanies this vase indicates that it was found in the desert on 23rd January 1947

£1,200

27 Egyptian alabaster 'nw' vase, Middle Kingdom, 12th-13th Dynasty, c.2000-1650 BC. Height: 8.4cm, width: 7.4cm

The globular vase is carved from alabaster with fine horizontal veining, with a short neck finished in a flat lip with rounded outer edge, the base is slightly flattened so the vase can stand upright. The vase has slight wear on the lip yet is apart from that in very good condition.

This shape is attested on reliefs where it is most usually seen held in open, upward-facing hands by offerants burning incense. It is also an ideogram for offering incense to the gods, hieroglyphically known as a 'nw' pot.

Provenance: Lionel Walrond (1927-2020), Stroud, UK; a note that accompanies this vase indicates that it was found in the desert on 23rd January 1947

Comparanda: Compare Flinders Petrie, *The Funeral Furniture of Egypt with Stone and Metal Vases* (London, 1977), pl.XXIX, no.627

£1,900



Prehistoric Pottery
Bowl.
16700 B.C.

Found at
La Jolla
5/1/17

28 Egyptian black-top bowl, Predynastic Period, Naqada I, c.4400-3500 BC. Height: 11cm, diameter: 30.7cm

The particularly wide and shallow conical bowl has a flat foot and sharply sloping side. The red-umber exterior shows signs of manufacture; the interior is heavily burnished to a metallic black sheen. A stabilised hairline crack on one side and a few minor chips to rim.

Provenance: Private collection, West Country, UK; acquired early-mid 20th Century

Two late 19th Century paper labels on interior reads "Prehistoric Pottery Bowl. 10000 B.C." and "Found at Naqada Egypt". These labels are very similar in content and hand-writing to others from de Rustafjaell (1876-1943), and the vase likely came from his collection, which was mostly dispersed by auction from 1906-1915.

Comparanda: Compare Anna Maria Donadoni Roveri and Francesco Tiradritti, *Kemet alle Sorgenti del Tempo* (Milan, 1998), p.151, no.49

£4,800

29 Cypriot White Painted Ware bowl, Cypro-Geometric, c.1050-750 BC. Width across the handles: 32.3cm

Shallow bowl with two horizontal loop handles level with the rim, the surface decorated with concentric circles, the base with three hatched triangles pointing to a central circle. The dish intact with slight touching-in of the paint to interior.

Provenance: Desmond Morris, London, UK; sold by Christie's, London, UK. Cyprus Museum of Jacksonville, North Carolina, acc.no.356

Comparanda: Compare E. Gjerstad, *The Swedish Cyprus Expedition, Vol.IV, part 2: The Cypro-Geometric, Cypro-Achaic and Cypro-Classical Period* (Stockholm, 1948), fig.XII, no.5

£850

30 Cypriot Bichrome Ware dish, Cypro-Geometric, c.1050-750 BC. Diameter: 10.5cm, including suspension loop: 11.3cm

Shallow wheel-made bowl, the interior decorated in dark brown with concentric circles of varying width, the exterior similarly decorated but with two thick red bands in addition. The lug handle is pierced for suspension. To the base '170' in black ink. Some wear to the surface and chips to the rim, reassembled from two fragments.

Provenance: Cyprus Museum of Jacksonville, North Carolina, USA, acc.no.170

£390



31 Etrusco-Corinthian alabastron with cockerel, c.590-580 BC, Group of the American Academy Painter. Height: 16.5cm

The piriform body is decorated in black-figure with much use of crimson paint, depicting two confronting cockerels with large bodies, elongated necks and attenuated heads, their plumage delineated with unusually elaborate incised detail. In the field are large rosettes, all except one are parti-coloured spheres with an incised cross. A short neck with wide disc-rim beneath which is a handle pierced by a round hole. Painted petals decorate the upper surface of the lip, with short dots and dashes to the edge of the rim and handle. At the very bottom of the rounded base a circular indentation, which has been lightly carved away, is surrounded by radiating petals. Some surface wear. A diagonal break along the neck.

The parti-coloured spheres are a decorative type comparatively rare on vases from Corinth proper.

Provenance: Charles Ede Ltd, London UK; stock no.6381, acquired from Breeze, 24th August 1977. Graham C. Ives, Surrey, UK; acquired from the above 24th February 1978. Susan Dyer, Camberley, UK; by descent in 2020 from the above, her uncle

Published: Charles Ede Ltd, *Etruscan Pottery IV* (London, 1978), no.18

£3,900

32 Egyptian terracotta pitcher, New Kingdom, 18th Dynasty, c.1550-1320 BC. Height 19.2cm

Pitcher with wide mouth, everted rim, and elongated, cylindrical neck extending from a bulbous body, set upon a circular ring base. Covered in a white slip and painted with a simple linear pattern in crimson and umber. Intact, the surface with some pitting and minor chips.

Provenance: Charles Ede Ltd, London, UK; acquired September 1972. Donna Jacobs, Detroit, Michigan, USA; acquired from the above May 1973. John and Anne Spivak (1931-2017), Detroit, Michigan, USA; acquired from the above

Published: Charles Ede, *Catalogue 91* (London, 1973), no.23

Comparanda: Compare Gerry D. Scott III, *Temple, Tomb and Dwelling: Egyptian Antiquities from the Harer Family Trust Collection* (California, 1992), p.39, no.21A. Very close to *Corpus Vasorum Antiquorum, Sèvres*, pl.1/26

£1,200

33 Greek red-figure skyphos, Sicily, c.330 BC, attributed to the Zurich Group. Height: 9.5cm

Terracotta skyphos with particularly finely potted walls, the decoration consisting of a female either on either side facing left, her hair tied in a saccos. Large palmettes below the handles. Added white highlights the palmettes and was used for the bead necklace worn by each figure. The handles, top of foot, resting surface, and a circle to the raised underside are in black slip. Recomposed from fragments, the added white hardly visible.

Provenance: Charles Ede, London, UK; acquired Sotheby's, London, UK, *Antiquities*, 29th January 1973, lot 170. Conrad Ascher, UK; acquired from the above January 1975, thence by descent

Published: A.D. Trendall, *The Red-figure Vases of Lucania, Campania and Sicily*, Second Supplement (London, 1967), S/290a. Charles Ede Ltd, *Catalogue 98* (London, 1974), no.46

£1,200



34 Greek black-figure lekythos, Campania, Pagenstecher Class, late 4th-early 3rd century BC. Height 10.2cm

The lekythos is decorated in black-figure technique and enlivened with added white. It shows the head of a woman with her hair tied up inside a saccos and ringlets at the temples, and wearing drop earrings and bead necklace in added white. A palmette below the handle and two dotted flower heads above. Intact with some wear to the slip and chipping in particular to the mouth.

Pagenstecher lekythoi are named after a group of 4th century BC vases collected by Rudolf Pagenstecher in the early twentieth century. Two features which set this class apart from other lekythoi are the shape, and the black-figure decoration. This decoration was employed at a time when red-figure was the dominant technique in South Italy. This black-figure renaissance seems to have taken place in a number of centres; most of the lekythoi were found in Campania and Sicily, and a few at Paestum and Apulia. Sophisticated in style and relatively small in scale, most were decorated with single figures, a head or a bird.

Provenance: Charles Ede Ltd, London, UK; acquired from Galerie Serodine, Ascona, Switzerland, 29th September 1976. Conrad Ascher, UK; acquired from the above 1977, thence by descent to Esther Ascher, thence by descent to Shirley Ascher

Published: Charles Ede, *Greek Pottery from South Italy 425-250 BC, V* (London, 1977), no.18

Comparanda: Compare *Corpus Vasorum Antiquorum, Cambridge 1*, pl.XLIII, no.11

£1,400

35 Greek black-figure lekythos, c.490-480 BC. Height: 16.8cm

The body of the small lekythos shows Peleus wrestling with the goddess Thetis whilst two Nereids look back at them over their shoulders. Peleus is depicted wearing a short chiton, reminiscent of a skirt, and is being held in a headlock by Thetis. The female figures are wearing longer and more voluminous chitons. Behind the wrestling couple, there is a bearded viper, its belly highlighted with added white, its twisting tail touching the floor beneath them. The background is decorated with long vines carrying grapes, which are being plucked by the Nereids. Above the scene is a double row of dots and two black-glazed lines. On the shoulder is a band of radiating tongues, around the base of the neck a band of vertical dashes. The lower bowl, lip, handle and lower moulding around the foot with black slip. The uppermost surface of the lip and the resting surface are reserved. A small conical indentation under the foot, at the centre of which is a small nipple. The black-figure decoration is enlivened with added white and red. Intact, some minor chipping to the surface.

Thetis, an immortal Nereid, was destined to marry Peleus, the mortal king of the Myrmidons of Thessaly. Thetis however was unwilling to wed a mortal and therefore tried to resist his advances. The scene on the vase shows an attempt by Peleus to capture her. Thetis tried to escape him through transforming herself into various animals. The snake in the scene is symbolising this act. It is portrayed as a bearded viper; an animal that often symbolised the defeat of a monster by the hands of a hero. In the end, the king succeed with his advances and Thetis would later become the mother of the famous warrior Achilles.

Provenance: Charles Ede Ltd, London, UK; acquired April 1986. Graham C. Ives, Surrey, UK; acquired from the above 1986. Susan Dyer, Camberley, UK; by descent in 2020 from the above, her uncle

Published: Charles Ede Ltd, *Pottery from Athens IX* (London, 1986), no.12

Comparanda: A comparable lekythos is attributed to the Class of Athens 581. For the decoration see Christiane Dunant and Lilly Kahil, *Corpus Vasorum Antiquorum, Geneva, Musee d'art et d'histoire 2* (Berne, 1980), pl.74, nos.4-6, and for the form see *ibid.*, pl.74, nos.10-12

£2,400

36 Greek white-ground lekythos, Athens, c.470-450 BC, Beldam Painter. Height 15.5cm

Terracotta lekythos decorated with a chequerboard pattern, bands of ivy leaves above and below, two bands of rays on the sharply carinated shoulder. The underside and outer edge of the high, simple foot reserved. Fracture to neck repaired.

The Beldam Painter was active c.470-450 BC. His workshop is thought to have been the last large-scale producers of Attic black-figure decoration.

Provenance: Louis-Gabriel Bellon (1819-1899), St. Nicholas-les-Arras, France; inventory number 11

Comparanda: Compare *Corpus Vasorum Antiquorum, Basel Antiken Museum 1* (Bern, 1981), pl.202/56.1

£2,400



37 Greek black-glaze salt, Campania, c.4th century BC. Height: 4.3cm

The dish is set a tall foot which flares towards the offset shoulder. The convex bowl has an inward-curving rim, the interior rounded and undecorated except for a stamped floral motif in the centre, the exterior covered with incised, close-set, vertical lines, the resting surface and interior of the foot reserved. A few accidental drips of the slip. Wear to the glaze at the lip and body.

Provenance: Leon Levy, New York, USA Dr Dorothy Lobel King, London, UK; gifted from the above late 1980s

£350

38 Greek black-glaze mug, Campania, c.325-300 BC. Height: 10cm, diameter: 6.9cm, width including the handle: 8.4cm

Black glazed thistle cup, on a tall foot, the handle made up of two conjoined strips which bifurcate to form spurs where it joins the collar lip. The stem of the pedestal foot reserved as is the resting surface. The surface with a metallic black glaze. An old Charles Ede label to the base 'Campanian, late 4thC BC E789 A5'. Intact, some chips to the rim and foot, small losses to the glaze.

Provenance: Private collection, Yorkshire, UK; acquired from Charles Ede Ltd, 1972

Published: Charles Ede, *Catalogue 87* (London, 1972), no.58

Comparanda: *Corpus Vasorum Antiquorum, Capua 3*, pl.1312/4. Compare Charles Ede, *Collecting Antiquities; an Introductory Guide* (London, 1989), p.25, no.62

£450

39 Greek Gnathian ware kantharos, Apulia, c.320-300 BC. Height: 12.3cm

The twin-handled drinking vessel is supported by a triple-ridged base, the handles formed of two conjoined strips, twisted into Herculean knots before bifurcating to join the grooved rim. The terracotta has a light yellow hue, the surface is black-glazed save for the reserved stem and underside of foot. Added white with a yellow wash decorates the body on each side, one side has a leafy spray with flower heads composed of dots, and on the other side a chain of ivy leaves and berries. Intact with some minor surface wear, most of the slip has worn from the top of the foot, the surface with patches of encrustation.

Provenance: Graham C. Ives, Surrey, UK; acquired from Charles Ede, 1977. Susan Dyer, Camberley, UK; by descent in 2020 from the above, her uncle

Published: Sotheby Parke Bernet, London, UK, *Antiquities, Islamic Art, India and South-East Asian Art*, 14th June 1976, lot 208 'Various Properties' Charles Ede Ltd, *Greek Pottery from South Italy V* (London, 1977), no.12

£2,200

40 Greek stemmed bowl, Campania, Teano Ware, second half of 4th–early 3rd century BC. Height: 4.3cm, diameter: 8.8cm

This stemmed bowl (also sometimes known as a salt) is covered in a black-brown slip and decorated with stamped and incised motifs originally filled with red, remnants of which remain. The interior is decorated with a six-pointed star of stamped circle and oval motifs. An incised line at the inner and outer edge of the horizontal rim, with stamped tongues encircling the former. The moulded, conical foot is hollow, the underside reserved. Intact with some very minor chipping, incrustation to the inside of the foot.

The stemmed dish found its greatest popularity between the late sixth century BC and the second quarter of the fifth. It is thought that the group of smaller stemmed dishes held salts and condiments, whilst the larger ones held nuts, fruit and olives.

Provenance: Private collection, Cologne, Germany; acquired late 20th Century

Comparanda: For an identical example, seemingly from the same workshop and said to be from Teano itself, compare Beazley vase no.9038297, in *Corpus Vasorum Antiquorum, Michigan, University of Michigan 1*, p.59-60, pl.36, no.6

£900

41 Greek Gnathian Ware mug, Apulia, 3rd century BC. Height: 12.8cm

Drinking vessel with wide flaring mouth and bulbous body, the conical foot has a moulded outer edge. The surface is covered in a black slip with a high metallic sheen, the lowest section of the body and the underside are reserved and with a red wash. Around the tall convex lip are bands of decoration in applied white and red, some of the bands of applied white are then covered in orange pigment. The bands stop before the panel above the ring handle. A chip from the lip restored.

Provenance: Private collection, South Downs, UK; acquired prior to 1996. An old collection note reads 'From the late Dr Rowes Colln', which looks to date to the 19th century

Comparanda: Compare *Corpus Vasorum Antiquorum, Naples, Museo Nazionale III* (1954), pl.64, no.7

£980



42 Greek terracotta vase, 4th-1st century BC. Height: 41cm

Amphora with horizontal handles, the white ground decorated with umber bands on the foot, handles and splayed rim, a band beneath the handles, a double band on the shoulder, a single band at the base of the neck and a wave around the centre of the neck. Recomposed from many pieces.

Provenance: Richard Hattatt (d.1992), UK. Private collection, UK; thence by descent to his widower 2018.

Hattat dedicated his life to collecting and studying antiquities. Pieces from his collection can be found in the Ashmolean Museum in Oxford and in the Devizes Museum.

Comparanda: A variant of E. Gjerstad, *The Swedish Cyprus Expedition, vol.IV, part 2: The Cypro-Geometric, Cypro-Achaic and Cypro-Classical Period* (Stockholm, 1948), fig.XXI, no.1

£850

43 Roman terracotta shipwreck amphora, 1st-4th century AD. Height: 69cm

Shipwreck amphora with marine encrustation, strap handles stretch from the narrow rim to the top of the sloping shoulder, just below the base of the short conical neck. The wide body tapers towards the base. A hole in the base and one in the neck, the surface with thick layers of marine encrustation.

Vessels such as this were used for transporting wine and olive oil around the empire. The porous nature of terracotta meant that these amphorae were a one-time use object, and therefore of simple, practical form and undecorated.

Provenance: David Rowse (1925-2013), London, UK; acquired September 1966, thence by descent.

Rowse was a magazine publisher and amateur archaeologist, who amassed a fine collection of art, both ancient and modern.

£2,200



44 Early Christian terracotta lamp with staurogram, Tunisia, 5th-6th century AD. Length 14cm

Early Christian Red Slip Ware lamp with stub handle, the discus contains the 'jewelled' staurogram symbol with alpha and omega pendants hanging from the arms, encircled by a band of dotted circles. A smooth funnel runs from discus to nozzle, a berried wreath around the flat shoulder. Intact with signs of burning.

The staurogram is a Christian monogram typically found earlier than the better known chi-rho symbol. The combination of the letters 'tau' and 'rho' represented the words "σταυρός" (cross) and "σταυρώ" (crucify) in early Christian writing. Later the symbol came to be a pictorial representation of Christ on the cross, with the loop of the 'rho' being the head of Christ on the cross made by the 'tau'.

As is usual in North African ceramics, the alpha hangs upside down and the omega is composed of two U-shapes.

Provenance: Arno Jumpertz (1924-1984), inv.no.397; acquired from Ben Fradj, Cologne, 1982

Comparanda: For the monogrammatic cross see John J. Herrmann and Annewies van den Hoek, *Light From the Age of Augustine* (Harvard, 2002), p.27, no.14

£750

45 Roman terracotta lamp with Eros, Central Italy, late 1st-early 2nd century AD. Length: 8.6cm

Oil lamp, the discus decorated with the infant Eros leaning on a downturned torch with folded arms, his wings relaxed behind him, left leg crossed over his right. The shoulder decorated with grooved tongues. Filler hole in front of Eros. The top of the ring handle broken away, a hole beneath Eros' wing.

Provenance: Comolli family, Paris, France; acquired 1960-70s

£280

46 Roman lamp with scorpion, Numidia, Loeschke Type VIII, c.100-150AD. Length: 9.8cm

Surmoulage oil lamp of light brown clay with brown slip. Discus with a scorpion facing right, the filler hole between his chelae, surrounded by a single circular groove. Round-tipped nozzle and triple reeded ring handle. The base contains a faint makers mark of Caius Clodius Successus "CCLOSVC". The slip worn, a small hole beneath the scorpion.

Surmoulage lamps were created by taking a mould of a Roman oil lamp and using it used to make copies, to be sold in Africa; a practice not uncommon during this period. The maker's mark belongs to an Italian manufacturer of late Flavian to Antonine times, and was copied by a local Numidian factory.

Provenance: Private collection of Comolli family, Paris, France; acquired 1960-70s

Comparanda: For the original lamp dated Italy, Late Flavian-Hadrianic, c.90-140 AD see D.M. Bailey, *Catalogue of the Lamps in the British Museum, Vol.II* (London, 1988), Q1315, and for the surmoulage version see *ibid.*, Vol.III, no.1672

£560

47 Greek black-glaze terracotta lamp, Athens, 5th-4th century BC. Length: 10.5cm

Oil lamp with an open disc body and ribbon handle. The entire surface covered in black glaze, save for the reserved underside, the slip having been applied roughly so that the line around the reserved area is not uniform. Intact, some losses to the glaze touched in.

Provenance: Mrs R.P. Finucane; by descent from her great great maternal grandfather who formed his collection whilst serving as Consul General in Tunis in 1824. Hon. Brendan Finucane, London, UK; by descent from the above. Notes from a trip to the British Museum to see Don Bailey state that this lamp is 5th-4th century BC, made in Euesperides (a Greek city near Benghazi) and may have been exported to Tunisia or Carthage.

Comparanda: Compare Don M. Bailey, *A Catalogue of the Lamps in the British Museum, I: Greek, Hellenistic and Early Roman Pottery Lamps* (London, 1975), pl.12, Q64

£380



48 Romano-Egyptian terracotta pilgrim flask with St Menas, Karm Abu Mina, 6th-7th century AD.

Height: 9.3cm

Ampulla, or pilgrim flask, in pale earthenware from the shrine of the Egyptian martyr St. Menas at Karm Abu Mina, south west of Alexandria. Both sides bear the same stamped design, showing the saint standing with his arms raised, stylised representations of the camels, with which he is associated, at either side of him. Intact.

St Menas is believed to have been a camel driver turned soldier in the Roman army. He was martyred at Phrygia in Asia Minor, c.303 AD. his body was brought back to Egypt and his shrine became a place of pilgrimage, the holy water from there being widely exported in flasks such as this. Intact.

Provenance: Charles Ede Ltd, London, UK; acquired 22nd June 1979. Conrad Ascher; acquired from the above 20th November 1979, thence by descent to Shirley Ascher, thence by descent to

Published: Charles Ede Ltd, *General Antiquities 114* (London, 1979), no.33

Comparanda: Compare Gerry D. Scott, III, *Temple, tomb and Dwelling: Egyptian Antiquities from the Harer Family Trust Collection* (San Bernadino, 1992), p.121, no.74b,c

£420

49 Romano-Egyptian terracotta lamp mould, 1st century BC. Height: 7.3cm

Romano-Egyptian terracotta mould for the upper part of a lamp, in the form of an actor's mask of a satyr. The uppermost section of the mould is broken away, a small crack in the plaster impression that accompanies the piece.

Provenance: Gustave Mustaki, Alexandria, Egypt; exported from Egypt to the UK c.1950. Elsa MacLellan, UK; by descent from the above. Private collection, London, UK; by descent from the above. James Chesterman (1926-2014), UK; acquired November 1988

Published: Charles Ede Ltd, *Antiquities 146* (London, 1988), no.64

Comparanda: For mask lamps of this type see W.M. Flinders Petrie, *Roman Afnasya* (London, 1905), pl.LV/H6 & 8

£590



- 50 Greek statuette of a horse, Boeotia, mid 6th century BC. Height: 12cm, length: 9.8cm**
 Votive pottery figure of a horse with typical elongated limbs. The figure is painted with ochre lines on the body and legs as well as a wavy mane. Intact with some wear to the slip and some encrustation.
Provenance: Private collection, Deuil-La-Barre, France; acquired late 19th to mid 20th Century
£3,200
- 51 Cypriot Bichrome Ware figure of a ram-headed votary, Early Iron Age, 750-600 BC. Height 12.9cm**
 The terracotta figure has a stylised wheel-made body, and wears a ram's mask which he supports with his hands at either side. A perforation either side of the body at the point where the body flares, would have allowed the attachment of moveable legs. Painted decoration in black and umber covers most of the figure. Intact, the paint slightly worn.
Examples with bull masks are common, however the representation of a ram head mask is very rare.
Provenance: Private collection, South-West London, UK; acquired 1960s-1980s
Comparanda: 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-Archaic Period Small Male Figurines* (Nicosia, 1995), pl.XXVII, no.9
£1,700
- 52 Greek black-figure pyxis, Athens, c.550-500 BC, attributed to the Palmette and Swan Group. Height: 3.7cm, diameter: 5.8cm**
 Expertly potted, black-figure pyxis with particularly thin walls. The lid completely covers the container down to the thickened foot. The flat upper surface of the lid is decorated with a fallow deer shown in profile and facing to the left, its neck bent downwards, front right hoof slightly lifted and muscular details to the body picked out by incised lines. A possibly intentional misfiring to the surface has caused the animal's body to colour brown with the nose and ears somewhat darker. A circle of tongues below the lip, the body decorated by downward pointed palmettes, interspersed by vertical, elongated dashes in applied white. The ridge around lip and foot with a black border. Intact.
Provenance: Pierre Amandry (1912-2006), director of the French School at Athens and professor at the University of Strasbourg; acquired before 1970, thence by descent to his son
Comparanda: For an example from the same group, but with the more usual decoration of a swan on the lid, see J.D. Beazley, *Attic Black-Figure Vase-Painters* (Oxford, 1956), no.660.7, also published in the Beazley archive, vase no.332209
£3,800
- 53 Greek terracotta statuette of a boar, Apulia, c.3rd century BC. Length: 12.3cm, height: 8.4cm**
 Statuette of a boar with pointed upturned snout, pricked ears and a pronounced ridge along the spine which continues to a curled tail, the area between the legs inset. Hollow, formed from two moulds, the base open. Intact.
Provenance: Fridolin (1903-1969) and Halina (1907-1989) Schwitter-Lagutt, Basel, Switzerland; acquired prior to 1971
Exhibited: Antikenmuseum, Basel, Switzerland from 1971-2022
Comparanda: Compare S. Mollard-Besques, *Catalogue Raisonne des Figurines et Reliefs en Terre-cuites Grecques, Étrusque et Romaines III* (Paris, 1972), pl.98d
£980



54 55 56 57
58 59

- 54 **Greek terracotta head of a woman with fillet, South Italy, Tarento, c.300 BC. Height: 6.6cm**
 The youthful woman turns her head to the left, lines of Venus on her neck. She wears a fillet high on her head, decorated with flowers, her wavy hair centrally parted. Remains of gesso on the surface, the back of the head broken away.
Provenance: Tom Virzi (1881-1974), New York, USA; small paper label to the back of the neck with collection no.502 . Private collection, Switzerland; collection No.76, acquired from Galleria Serodine, Ascona, Switzerland, 1994
Exhibited: Galleria Serodine, Ascona, Switzerland, 'Terrakotten aus Westgrieschenland', 1st April-23rd May 1994, no.72
Published: F. Hugelmann, *Terrakotten aus Westgrieschenland* (Ascona, 1994), no.72
- £1,950**
- 55 **Greek terracotta head of a woman with fillet, South Italy, Tarento, c.300 BC. Height: 4.9cm**
 Female head moulded in terracotta and finished by hand, her hair is tied back in a low bun, and pulled from her face in rows on tight curls, held in place by a fillet. She has rounded cheeks and plump lips, her eyes delicately delineated. The surface has traces of white gesso, the nose chipped.
Provenance: Tom Virzi (1881-1974), New York, USA, small paper label attached to bun with collection no.50. Private collection, Switzerland; collection no.65, acquired from Galleria Serodine, Ascona, Switzerland, 1994
Exhibited: Galleria Serodine, Ascona, Switzerland, 'Terrakotten aus Westgrieschenland', 1st April-23rd May 1994, no.92
Published: F. Hugelmann, *Terrakotten aus Westgrieschenland* (Ascona, 1994), no.92
- £1,600**
- 56 **Greek terracotta female head wearing a high stephane, c.late 5th-4th century BC. Height: 6.4cm**
 The youthful woman, with delicately modelled features, has her hair pulled back from her face in rows, and held in place by a high arching stephane with fillets falling over her shoulders. She turns her head to the left with a serene gaze. The face with traces of white stucco and pink pigment, the fillets of the stephane broken away in part.
Provenance: Tom Virzi (1881-1974), New York, USA; small paper label to the back of the neck with collection no.57. Private collection, Switzerland; collection no.677
- £1,900**
- 57 **Greek terracotta female head, Taranto, c.300 BC. Height: 4.7cm, width: 3cm**
 Head of a young woman with full cheeks, plump lips, heavily lidded eyes and soft jawline. Her curling hair is pulled away from the face in rows in a 'melon coiffure', tied in a bun at the nape of her neck, and held in place by a simple fillet. Some remains of gesso on the surface, wear to the face and small chips including the tip of her nose.
 An old printed label with 50 is glued to the underside of the bun.
Provenance: Tom Virzi (1881-1974), New York, USA; small paper label on back of head with collection number 51. Private collection, Switzerland; acquired Galleria Serodine, Ascona, Switzerland, 1994
Exhibited: Galleria Serodine, Ascona, Switzerland, 'Terrakotten aus Westgrieschenland', 1st April 1994-23rd May 1994, no.87
Published: F. Hugelmann, *Terrakotten aus Westgrieschenland* (Ascona, 1994), no.87
Comparanda: Compare Friedrich Wilhelm Hamdorf, *Hauch des Prometheus* (Munich, 1996), no.135
- £1,850**
- 58 **Greek terracotta Gorgoneion vessel attachment, Probably from Canosa, first half of 3rd Century BC. Height: 5.1cm, width: 5.2cm**
 Moulded terracotta face of Medusa which was used to decorated the side of a vessel, likely as part of a group of four. The figure's hair curls down and around her face in snake-like fashion, whilst her expression betrays the ruthless gaze for which she was renowned. The face is full, with moulded chin and downturned lips: the directness of her glare is striking. There are two chips on the top of the head from which small wings once sprouted. The surface with remains of gesso and a few small areas of pigment.
The head of Medusa - also known as the Gorgoneion - was an apotropaic symbol regularly deployed in ancient art. It is often shown as part of the clothing of gods and heroes.
Provenance: Mrs R.P. Finucane; by descent from her great great maternal grandfather who formed his collection whilst serving as Consul General in Tunis in 1824. Hon. Brendan Finucane, London, UK; by descent from the above
Comparanda: For some similar heads, see Musée National du Louvre, *Figurines et Reliefs en Terre-Cuite Grecs Étrusques et Romains IV* (Paris, 1986), pl.141, D4095 figs.a-d
- £380**
- 59 **Greek terracotta head of a youth, c.2nd century BC. Height: 5.5cm, width: 3.6cm**
 Mould made in terracotta, the head most closely resembles images of Alexander the Great. The figure looks up and the the right, his brow furrowed, face youthful with plump lips and thick curly hair. The back section of the head missing, chips to the nose, chin and right cheek.
Provenance: Mrs R.P. Finucane; by descent from her great great maternal grandfather who formed his collection whilst serving as Consul General in Tunis in 1824. Hon. Brendan Finucane, London, UK; by descent from the above
Comparanda: Compare Musée National du Louvre, *Figurines et Reliefs en Terre-Cuite Grecs Étrusques et Romains III* (Paris, 1971), pl.138, D 701 a
- £320**



60 Luristan bronze pin with finial of four cockerel heads, c.8th century BC. Length: 15cm

Decorative pin with long shaft and sculptural finial composed of four cockerel heads with almond-shaped eyes and identical combs looking towards the pointed tip, the ridged collar surmounted by a loop. The head of the pin reattached.

Provenance: Frank Fraser Darling, FRSE (1903-1979), Scotland; acquired 1963-1964, and thence by descent

Comparanda: For a similar cockerel head on a pendant, and a discussion of the importance of this iconography, see P.R.S. Moorey *Catalogue of the Ancient Persian Bronzes in the Ashmolean Museum* (Oxford, 1971), pl.65, no.413, p.231

£380

61 Luristan bronze finial of confronting rampant mountain lions, 8th century BC. Height 13.5cm

Cast from bronze, the finial is composed of two mountain lions standing on their hind legs and snarling at one another, with their forelegs stretched up towards their jaws, their ears pointing backwards, the eyes large. Two hollow discs, one between the fore and another between hind legs, allowed for a shaft to be inserted. Each lion's tail hangs between their legs and curls tightly towards the tip. Intact.

Provenance: Private collection, France. Then private collection, France; acquired Hôtel Drouot, Paris, France, 16th December 1981

Published: C. Boisgirard and A. de Heeckeren, *Collection X, Bronzes et Terres Cuites du Luristan et de la Caspienne*, Hôtel Drouot, Paris, France, 15 December 1981, lot 16

Comparanda: Musée Cernushi, *Bronzes du Luristan* (Paris, 2008), p.181, no.175

£3,200

62 Near Eastern bronze pin, North West Persia, early first millennium BC. Length: 20.7cm

Cast in solid bronze, the plain shank has a pointed end and a heavy, bulbous terminal atop of ridged collar. The surface worn, the pin repaired at the carinated collar.

Provenance: Private collection, London, UK; acquired on the UK art market 1970s-1980s

Comparanda: Compare P.R.S. Moorey, *Catalogue of the Ancient Persian Bronzes in the Ashmolean Museum* (Oxford, 1971), pl.46, no.284

£280

63 Amlash bronze cloak pin, c.1400-1000 BC. Length: 14.4cm

Amlash cloak pin cast in solid bronze, the top of the shank decorated with encircling bands of various widths and surmounted by a conical head, a piercing in the shaft allowed for the attachment of a crescentic slip-ring. The surface with areas of corrosion, the very tip broken away.

Provenance: Private collection, London, UK; acquired on the UK art market 1970s-1980s

Comparanda: Compare P.R.S. Moorey, *Catalogue of the Ancient Persian Bronzes in the Ashmolean Museum* (Oxford, 1971), pl.43, no.248

£210



64



66



67



65

64 Romano-British bronze buckle, c.2nd century AD. Length: 3.3cm

Crisply cast, bronze buckle, of simple openwork design; two internal scrolls attached by short bars to a reversed C-shaped frame. A plain, rectangular strap connector. On the back is a collector's label in white paint with either the number 14 or 19 in black ink. The pin missing, otherwise in good condition.

Provenance: Private collection, UK

Comparanda: Compare Andrew Appels and Stuart Laycock, *Roman Buckles and Military Fittings* (Witham, 2007), pp.100-104

£240

65 Romano-British bronze spatula, c.1st-2nd century AD. Length: 15.8cm

Solid bronze spatula, used as a medical implement or as part of an apothecary or toiletry set. The long thin shaft has a flattened leaf-shaped terminal at one end, and a bulbous, pointed terminal at the other. Intact.

Provenance: Patrick John Casey (1935-2016), Reader in Archaeology, Durham University 1972-2000

Comparanda: Compare John Yonge Akerman, *An Archaeological Index to Remains of Antiquity of the Celtic, Romano-British, and Anglo-Saxon Periods* (London, 1847), pl.XIII, no.10. Also see an example in the Metropolitan Museum, New York, USA, accession number 17.230.93.

£120

66 Near Eastern bronze bracelet, 8th-7th century BC. Diameter: 6.3cm

Cast bronze bracelet with zoomorphic terminals, the open hoop has diagonal ribs and a knop at the centre, which is decorated with a cross and four stamped circles. Intact, the surface with some incrustation and a green patina.

Provenance: Frank Fraser Darling, FRSE (1903-1979), Scotland; acquired 1963-1964, and thence by descent

£280

67 Roman Aucissa-style fibula, c.1st Century AD. Length: 7.5 cm

Cast bronze fibula with bow shape body, a central raised rib and geometric elements at the top and lower portion. The pin held in place by an upward folded hook under the elaborately decorated end. Intact.

Provenance: Isadore Serot, USA; acquired 1960s-1970s, thence by descent

Comparanda: For more examples of Aucissa brooches, see *A Visual Catalogue of Richard Hattatt's Ancient Brooches* (Oxford, 2012), p.317

£120



68 Roman miniature glass jug pendant, c.4th century AD. Height: 2.7cm

Deep blue glass pendant in the shape of a miniature jug, with the surface entirely covered in brilliant iridescence. The neck and body are elegantly shaped, and the handle is drawn from the body to the rim. Rod-formed. Intact.

Provenance: Ernst and Marthe Kofler-Truniger, Lucerne, Switzerland. Private collection; acquired from Christie's, London, March 1985

Exhibited: Kunstmuseum Luzern, Switzerland, '3000 Jahre Glaskunst von der Antike bis zum Jugendstil', 19th July-13th September 1981

Published: Beat Rütli, *3000 Jahre Glaskunst von der Antike bis zum Jugendstil* (Lucerne, 1981) p.69, no.201. Christie's, London, *Ancient Glass, Formerly the Kofler-Truniger Collection*, 5th-6th March 1985, lot 204

Comparanda: Compare Whitehouse, *Roman Glass in the Corning Museum of Glass Vol.III* (New York, 2003) p.50, no.966

£400

69 Roman miniature glass jug pendant, c.4th century AD. Height: 2.6cm

Cobalt blue glass pendant in the shape of a miniature pitcher. This piece is rod formed in an almost inverted conical shape with a round, disc-shaped foot. The handle curls upwards from the shoulder and attaches to the rim with decorative flourish, the lip rises up to a delicate frontal point. A minute piece missing from the handle, the surface generally worn and with some areas of incrustation.

Provenance: Ernst and Marthe Kofler-Truniger, Lucerne, Switzerland. Private collection; acquired from Christie's, London, March 1985

Exhibited: Kunstmuseum Luzern, Switzerland, '3000 Jahre Glaskunst von der Antike bis zum Jugendstil', 19th July-13th September 1981

Published: Beat Rütli, *3000 Jahre Glaskunst von der Antike bis zum Jugendstil* (Lucerne, 1981) p.69, no.201. Christie's, London, *Ancient Glass, Formerly the Kofler-Truniger Collection*, 5th-6th March 1985, lot 204

£350

70 Roman miniature glass jug pendant, c.4th century AD. Height: 1.9cm

Opaque black glass pendant in the form of a miniature jug. This rod-formed bead is set atop a disc-shaped foot, the body is decorated with a continuous zigzag pattern in opaque yellow glass which stands out from the wall. The bulbous handle is drawn from the rim and folded onto the body. A small chip to the base and a couple of tiny chips to the lip.

Provenance: Ernst and Marthe Kofler-Truniger, Lucerne, Switzerland. Private collection; acquired from Christie's, London, March 1985

Exhibited: Kunstmuseum Luzern, Switzerland, '3000 Jahre Glaskunst von der Antike bis zum Jugendstil', 19th July-13th September 1981

Published: Beat Rütli, *3000 Jahre Glaskunst von der Antike bis zum Jugendstil* (Lucerne, 1981) p.69, no.201 (not illustrated). Christie's, London, *Ancient Glass, Formerly the Kofler-Truniger Collection*, 5th-6th March 1985, lot 204

Comparanda: For a similar shape, see Whitehouse, *Roman Glass in the Corning Museum of Glass Vol.III* (New York, 2003) p. 49, no. 963. For similar zig-zag decoration on a bead of different shape, see *ibid.* p.50, no.967

£380



- 71 Roman clear glass miniature bottle, 3rd-4th Century AD. Height: 4.8cm, diameter of body: 4cm**
Small cosmetic jar free blown in a clear light yellow glass, slightly misshapen, the surface covered in pearlescence. Intact.
Provenance: M. Lottmann, Paris, France; acquired 1960s-70s from the French art market
Comparanda: Compare Véronique Arveiller-Dulong and Marie-Dominique Nenna, *Les Verres Antiques du Musée du Louvre, Vol.II* (Paris, 2005), p.420, no.1164 and 1165
- £80**
- 72 Roman clear yellow glass sprinkler flask , Probably Black Sea region or Syria, 3rd-4th century AD. Height: 10.2cm**
Sprinkler flask free-blown in yellow-green glass. The spherical body is decorated with a series of "fins", formed by pinching and crimping the walls with tweezers whilst blowing the vessel. The body stands on a ring-base of small pinched projections. A tight internal constriction at the base of the upward-tapering neck, the wide lip flared and folded. Intact with some iridescence.
Provenance: Private collection, Switzerland; acquired 1970-1993
Comparanda: Compare Susan H. Auth, *Ancient Glass at the Newark Museum* (Newark, 1976) p.120, no.148, accession number 50.1501
- £1,700**
- 73 Roman pale blue glass unguentarium, Eastern Mediterranean, 1st-2nd century AD. Height: 18.6cm**
Free-blown in clear, light-blue glass, with horizontal in-folded and flattened rim, long cylindrical neck which widens towards the constriction at the junction with the squat globular body. The underside is concave. Intact, some areas of incrustation and lilac iridescence.
Provenance: Auguste Dozon (1822-1890), France. Private collection, France; by descent from the above and recorded in her diary 1957. Dozon was working in Greece and Cyprus at the end of the 19th century
Comparanda: Compare Anastassios Antonaras, *Fire and Sand* (Princeton, 2012), pp.226-227, no.354
- £450**
- 74 Roman glass carafe, 4th-5th century AD. Height: 24cm**
Free-blown clear green glass carafe with fairly narrow base, the walls flaring to a wide, horizontal shoulder, the tall neck gently flaring upwards and terminating in a folded lip. The interior with encrustation on top of multicoloured iridescence which is viewed from the outside. The top of the neck repaired from large pieces with one area made up.
Provenance: Mrs Traudi (1922-2013) and Professor Peter H. Plesch (1918-2013), UK; collection number AGv. 24E, acquired from Christie's, 6th December 1972, lot 157. Then Sheik Saud Al-Thani (1966-2014); acquired from Christie's, 28th April 2009.
Published: Christie's, London, UK, *Primitive Art and Antiquities*, 6th December 1972, lot 157. Christie's, London, *The Plesch Collection of Ancient Glass*, 28th April 2009, lot 45
Comparanda: Compare Anastassios Antonaras, *Fire and Sand* (Princeton, 2012), p.159-160, nos.225 and 227
- £1,200**
- 75 Roman glass unguentarium, Late 1st-3rd century AD. Height: 17.5cm**
Candlestick unguentarium free blown in a clear light green glass. The tall, cylindrical neck terminating in an out-turned and inward folded lip, the bell-shaped is very wide and relatively flat. The base concave, leaving only a small internal volume. Intact, the surface with patches of thin iridescence.
Provenance: M. Lottmann, Paris, France; acquired 1960s-70s from the french art market
Comparanda: Compare David Whitehouse, *Roman Glass in the Corning Museum of Glass Vol.I* (New York, 1997) p.152, nos.258 and 259. Also see Véronique Arveiller-Dulong and Marie-Dominique Nenna, *Les Verres Antiques du Musée du Louvre, Vol.II* (Paris, 2005), p.303, no.902
- £950**



- 76 Roman blue glass balsamarium, c.1st-2nd century AD. Height: 7.9cm**
Balsamarium or 'tear bottle' free-blown in turquoise blue glass, with tall neck, piriform body, flat base and folded lip. Intact with beautiful iridescence.
Provenance: Private collection, Switzerland; acquired 1970-1993
£280
- 77 Roman clear blue glass balsamarium, c.1st-2nd century AD. Height: 9.4cm**
Free-blown in pale blue glass, with piriform body, flat base, tall neck with outturned and inward folded lip. Intact, the surface with a covered in a thin layer of iridescence, thicker in patches.
Provenance: M. Lottmann, Paris, France; acquired 1960s-70s from the French art market
£360
- 78 Roman glass unguentarium, 1st century AD. Height: 13.5cm**
Unguentarium free-blown in clear blue glass, with piriform body, flat, base, slight constriction at base of the tall neck, and a folded, outplayed lip. Intact, the surface with iridescence.
Provenance: Collection of Hekmat and Madeleine Nassif, Monaco; exported under licence from Beirut, Lebanon, to Monaco in 1987
Comparanda: Compare Véronique Arveiller-Dulong and Marie-Dominique Nenna, *Les Verres Antiques du Musée du Louvre, Vol.II* (Paris, 2005), p.209, no.594
£580
- 79 Roman amber glass phial, 1st century AD. Height: 15.3cm**
Free-blown in an amber-orange glass, of graceful form, with tall neck and tear-drop shaped body tapering to a peg base, the lip folded. Broken across the neck, iridescence in particular to the top half of the neck.
Provenance: Collection of Hekmat and Madeleine Nassif; exported under license from Beirut, Lebanon, to Monaco in 1987
Comparanda: Compare a somewhat more slender example in Newby and Schut *The Fascination with Ancient Glass* (Netherlands, 1999), pp.64-65, no.54
£1,200
- 80 Roman clear glass 'cottage-loaf' unguentarium, 1st-3rd century AD. Height: 13.3 cm**
Unguentarium free-blown in pale turquoise glass, a constriction at conjunction of the elongated cylindrical neck and 'cottage-loaf' shaped body, the rim outplayed. Intact, the walls are covered in iridescence.
Provenance: Private collection, Switzerland; acquired 1970-1993
Comparanda: Compare David Whitehouse, *Roman Glass in the Corning Museum of Glass, Vol.I* (New York, 1997) pp.148-149, no.250
£480
- 81 Roman clear blue glass balsamarium, c.1st-2nd century AD. Height: 10.2cm**
Free-blown slender balsamarium or 'tear bottle', with conical body, cylindrical neck, flat bottom and folded lip. Intact.
Provenance: Private collection, Switzerland; acquired 1970-1993
Comparanda: Compare Véronique Arveiller-Dulong and Marie-Dominique Nenna, *Les Verres Antiques du Musée du Louvre, Vol.II* (Paris, 2005), p.206, no.583
£360



82 Egyptian carnelian scarab, New Kingdom, 18th Dynasty, c.1550-1295 BC

Scarab with flat base and perforation running through the length, details incised include smooth wing cases, legs and head. Intact, attached to a modern 18ct gold chain.

The piercing of the scarab suggests this amulet was strung on a necklace or sewn to mummy wrappings. The base is plain; a common trait of 18th Dynasty carnelian scarabs, a period during which this material was particularly popular.

Provenance: Private collection, Germany; acquired 1950s-1960s. Private collection, Leeds, UK

Published: Christie's, South Kensington, London, UK, *Antiquities*, 12th April 2000, lot 50

Comparanda: Compare an example from a group of scarabs in D. Ben Tor, *The Scarab: A Reflection of Ancient Egypt* (Israel, 1989), p.40 and *ibid.*, p.79, no.8

£1,800

83 Egyptian single string faience bead necklace, Middle Kingdom-Late Dynastic Period, c.2055-332 BC. Total length: 79cm

Polychrome faience disc beads, with an occasional tubular bead, in blue, green, turquoise, black, red, yellow and white. Restrung in modern times, the glaze on the beads in very good condition.

Provenance: Private collection, England; acquired in London 1989

Comparanda: For an example of the multi-coloured faience beads, dating 7th-4th centuries BC, see an example in the Museum of Fine Arts, Budapest, accession number 51.1032. For white and blue faience disc beads of the Middle Kingdom, 12th Dynasty, see Cyril Aldred, *Jewels of the Pharaohs, Egyptian Jewellery of the Dynastic Period* (London, 1971), pl.8

£550

**84 Near Eastern bead bracelet or choker, 1st millennium BC. Length 21cm, diameter 8.5cm
If worn as a choker, length: 40cm**

Two lengths of lapis lazuli and two of turquoise beads, all of a rough cylindrical/disc shape, forming a bracelet of four strings, restrung with a modern metal clasp. Depending on the way you fasten this piece it can be worn as either a bracelet or as a choker.

Provenance: Private collection, England; acquired in London 1989

£600



- 85 Roman gold earrings, c.2nd century AD. Drop excluding modern hooks: 3.2cm**
 Pair of gold earrings with shield shaped domes above balls mounted in the form of grape clusters with granulated details.
Provenance: Private collection, France
Comparanda: Compare an example at the National Museum of Aleppo, Syria, C1851, published in Michel Fortin, *Syria, Land of Civilisations* (Quebec, 1999), p.302, no.342
£3,200
- 86 Roman gold hoop earrings with pendants, c.2nd century AD. Total drop: 4.1cm, drop excluding modern hooks: 3cm.**
 Pair of solid gold earrings, composed of plain hoops with a hemispherical shield decorated by a notched border, and a ball in the centre surrounded by the same. Pendants are suspended from the hoops, terminating in a sphere with granular decoration. Intact, with modern 18ct gold S-hooks to make them wearable.
Provenance: Private collection, family N, Northern Germany; acquired 1900-1970
£2,600
- 87 Roman gold ring with raised intaglio, c.2nd century AD. Size F**
 Gold ring with a rounded, conical, agate intaglio with banding of brown, white and black. The shank made of hammered gold. Intact and wearable.
Provenance: Private collection of N. Bloom; acquired from a French antiques market prior to 2000
£1,800
- 88 Egyptian ring with Eye of Horus, New Kingdom, 18th Dynasty, c.1550-1295 BC. Size N**
 Openwork bright blue faience ring with an openwork Eye of Horus and plain shank. Intact.
Provenance: Private collection, Potters Bar, UK; acquired 1950s-1960s by antique dealers prior to the closing of their shop, thence by descent to their daughter.
Comparanda: Carol Andrews, *Ancient Egyptian Jewellery* (London, 1990), pp.60-61, fig.45e
£950
- 89 Roman gold ring, 1st century AD. Diameter: 1.8cm**
 Solid gold ring for a child, the thin shank widens to the centre and is decorated by a single sprig, perhaps of laurel. Intact.
Provenance: Private collection, UK; acquired 1980s-1990s
£750



Cataloguing and design: Charis Tyndall
Photography: Jaron James
Copyright: Charles Ede Ltd

1 Three Kings Yard
London
W1K 4JP
+44 20 7493 4944
info@charlesede.com