

# EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES



CHARLES EDE LIMITED

## **CHRONOLOGY**

**PREDYNASTIC PERIOD**      c.4500-3100

### **EARLY DYNASTIC PERIOD**

Dynasties I and II      3100-2686

### **OLD KINGDOM**

Dynasty III      2686-2613

Dynasty IV      2613-2494

Dynasty V      2494-2345

Dynasty VI      2345-2181

### **FIRST INTERMEDIATE PERIOD**

Dynasties VII-X      2181-2050

### **MIDDLE KINGDOM**

Dynasty XI      2050-1991

Dynasty XII      1991-1786

### **SECOND INTERMEDIATE PERIOD**

Dynasties XIII-XVII      1786-1567

### **NEW KINGDOM**

Dynasty XVIII      1567-1320

[Amarna Period      1379-1362]

Dynasty XIX      1320-1200

Dynasty XX      1200-1085

### **THIRD INTERMEDIATE PERIOD**

Dynasty XXI      1085-935

Dynasty XXII      935-730

Dynasty XXIII      ?817-730

Dynasty XXIV      730-709

### **LATE DYNASTIC PERIOD**

Dynasty XXV      750-656

Dynasty XXVI (Saite)      664-525

Dynasty XXVII (Persian)      525-404

Dynasty XXVIII and XXIX      404-378

Dynasty XXX      380-343

Dynasty XXXI      343-332

**PTOLEMAIC PERIOD**      332 -30 BC

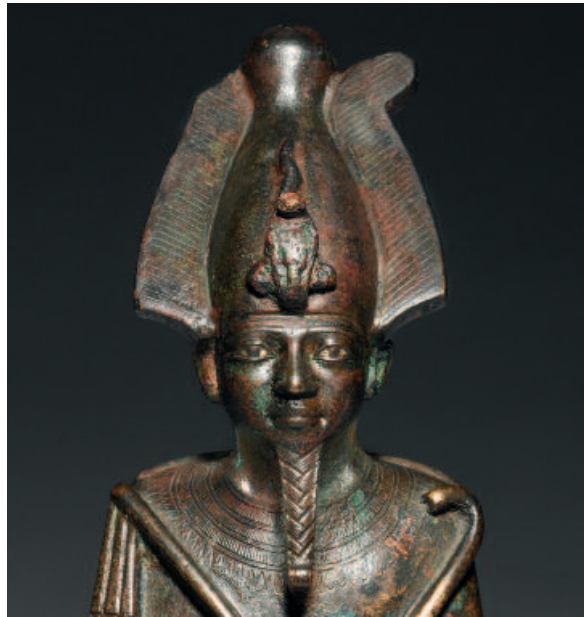
**ROMAN PERIOD**      30 BC-AD450

*Opposite: detail of no. 9*

*Front cover: no. 18*

*Back cover: detail of no. 4*

# EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES



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## Sculpture

- 1 Statuette of a seated official in granodiorite, his legs crossed. He wears a baggy wig and a cloak-like garment wrapped with a fold around his lower body and over his left shoulder, leaving his right shoulder exposed. His right hand and forearm rest on his knee and his left hand emerges from the garment and rests, palm open, on his chest. He is seated on a rectangular base which is curved at the rear. Middle Kingdom, 12th Dynasty, 1991-1783 BC. 4.7" (120mm). Condition excellent. Acquired in Egypt at the latest in the early part of the last century and probably prior to 1895. Sold Sotheby's, New York 1989, lot 38, thence private US collection.

*Very fine quality. For the pose compare Miriam Stead, Egyptian Life (London 1986), fig. 66. This type of statue often had a separate limestone plinth on which the inscription was carved; for this compare E. Delange Catalogue des statues égyptiennes du Moyen Empire (Musée du Louvre, Paris 1987) no.E11196.*





- 2 Terracotta concubine figure standing with her arms at her sides. Her hair is gathered in three broad bunches, and is decorated at the back with flower heads. She wears a beaded necklace and girdle. Second Intermediate Period, c.1640-1550 BC. 3.9" (99mm). Legs broken below the knee, otherwise fine. Ex Collection D. Grant King, Wiltshire (a County archaeologist) acquired in the mid 20th century. Supplied with old collection labels.

*A very fine example. Compare J. Bourriau Pottery from the Nile Valley Before the Arab Conquest (Fitzwilliam Museum Cambridge 1981) no. 241, though this is of inferior quality.*



(label)



- 3 Sandstone talatat relief fragment showing the pharaoh Akhenaten worshipping the Aten. The inscription reads: '[Great Living Disk] who is in Jubilee, Lord of Heaven and [earth] who resides in Gem-[pa-Aten]'. Behind is a similar text, abraded, with a cartouche above. 18th Dynasty, c.1350 BC. 7.2" (184mm). Some black and red pigment remaining. Fragmentary as shown. Ex private collection USA, acquired prior to 1966, supplied with a copy of an insurance schedule of that date.

*Compare R. E. Freed et al. Pharaohs of the Sun (Boston 1999) fig. 38. The scene depicted here shows pharaoh celebrating his first sed festival, an ancient ceremony which was a re-enactment of the king's coronation. This took place at the Gem-pa-aten temple, the largest building project in Thebes during the early part of his reign, before the capital was moved to Tel el-Amarna. This fragment can therefore be dated to year 3 of his reign. After the destruction of most of the monuments of the Amarna period in the unrest following the death of the heretic pharaoh, these fragments were reused as fillers in pylons at Karnak and were thus preserved.*







- 4 Limestone ushabti with seven lines of hieroglyphs painted in black, with dividing lines in red. The inscription identifies the owner as Nou-neb 'Servant in the Place of Truth'. Deir El Medina, New Kingdom, Late 18th Dynasty, c.1350-1320 BC. 6.7" (170mm). Condition fine. Ex collection Earl of Belmore, sold Sotheby's 4th December 1972 lot 93, thence collection Charles Bouché (1928-2010), France. See illustration of the back on the outside back cover.

*For the name of this individual see H Ranke Die Ägyptischen Personennamen (Vol I) p. 182, no. 23, a ushabti in Turin. The writing is of outstanding quality, and appears to be the work of a scribe who usually produced papyri. Deir El Medina, 'The Place of Truth' was the village where the artisans working on royal tombs lived. The 2nd Earl of Belmore (1774-1841) visited Egypt in 1816-1818. Most of his collection was acquired by the British Museum in 1843. The remainder was sold at auction in 1972.*



- 5 Head of a Priest of Hathor, the top of his head shaven to reveal his scalp and a fringe of wavy hair extending below. His brow is wrinkled and he looks straight ahead. New Kingdom, 19th Dynasty, c.1306-1186 BC. 2.4" (62mm). Chips to the scalp, sides of the head, nose and lips, chin fragmentary as shown. Collection Isabelle Cornille, acquired prior to 1983.

*For a discussion of representations of this interesting type of priest see Jacques Jean Clère, Les Chauves d'Hathor (Leuven 1995) and see in particular pl. XXV/II/c.*

- 6 Limestone relief fragment showing a religious procession- two rows of worshippers, the first with two men and the second row with three who carry lotus blooms. All wear wigs and pleated kilts. To the left can be seen the kilt of another figure. Between the figures are hieroglyphs: to the left naming the figures as 'His son, Pa-ser' and 'His son, Nefer-aab'. In the centre, another name, 'Amen-nakht'. Behind the second row can be read 'In(?)the Place of Truth'. Finally, a further column of inscription to the right has been virtually erased. 19th Dynasty. 10"x 11.1" (255x282mm). Defective as shown. Ex Belgian private collection acquired prior to 1980.

*The 'Place of Truth' is the settlement at Deir El Medina where the artisans working on the Theban royal tombs lived. This fragment comes from a scene showing worshippers before a deity and appears on stelai as well as wall reliefs: compare O. Koefoed-Petersen Catalogue Des Bas-Reliefs Et Peintures Égyptiens (Copenhagen 1956) no.39.*





- 7 Ushabti in bright blue faience, the details added in very dark blue. The inscription in five lines names the owner as Hor, the Prophet Priest of Amun. 21st Dynasty, c.1000 BC, from the Second Cache at Deir el-Bahri. 4.7" (120mm). Glaze a little uneven. Ex collection Rodney Watts, London acquired by his father in the early 20th century.
- The ushabtis of this individual are among the most attractive examples from the Second Cache, and are widely represented in collections around the world. Compare J. and L. Aubert, Statuettes Égyptiennes (Paris 1974), pl.40, nos.95 & 96, and H. Schneider, Shabtis (Leiden 1977), 4.3.1.59-4.3.1.61.*
- 8 Ushabti in mid green with added details in umber. The hieroglyphic inscription on four lines gives the title and name of the owner as The majordomo of the Palace, Huy. 19th Dynasty, c.1292-1190 BC. 5.3" (135mm). Some staining and craquelure. Ex private collection Cambridge, UK acquired in the 19th century. Supplied with a mounted collection label, dated November 1860, describing it as a 'Sepulchral Figure of a Superintendant of a Kings's Household'.



8 (with mount)



- 9 Bronze statuette of Osiris of typical form, standing and carrying crook and flail and wearing the *Atef* crown with side plumes. Round the integral rectangular base a single line of hieroglyphic inscription reads 'May Osiris Wennefer, the great god, lord of heaven, grant all life and all health [to] Padi-iset'. It goes on to record the names of his father, Djed-mut-iuf-ankh and his mother, Ankh-ius-tena. The eyelids and brows are in copper, the whites inlaid with silver and the pupils in niello. Fine engraving to the broad collar and beard. 26th Dynasty, c.600 BC. 7.25" (185mm). Tip of one plume defective and the uraeus and one ear slightly corroded. Ex Belgian private collection acquired prior to 1980.

*One of the finest examples we have ever seen on the market. The masterful engraving of the details and in particular the inscription (normally so carelessly executed) and the very life-like eyes are quite exceptional. Compare G. Steindorff Catalogue of the Egyptian Sculpture in the Walters Art Gallery (Baltimore, Maryland 1946) no. 265.*



(detail of base)





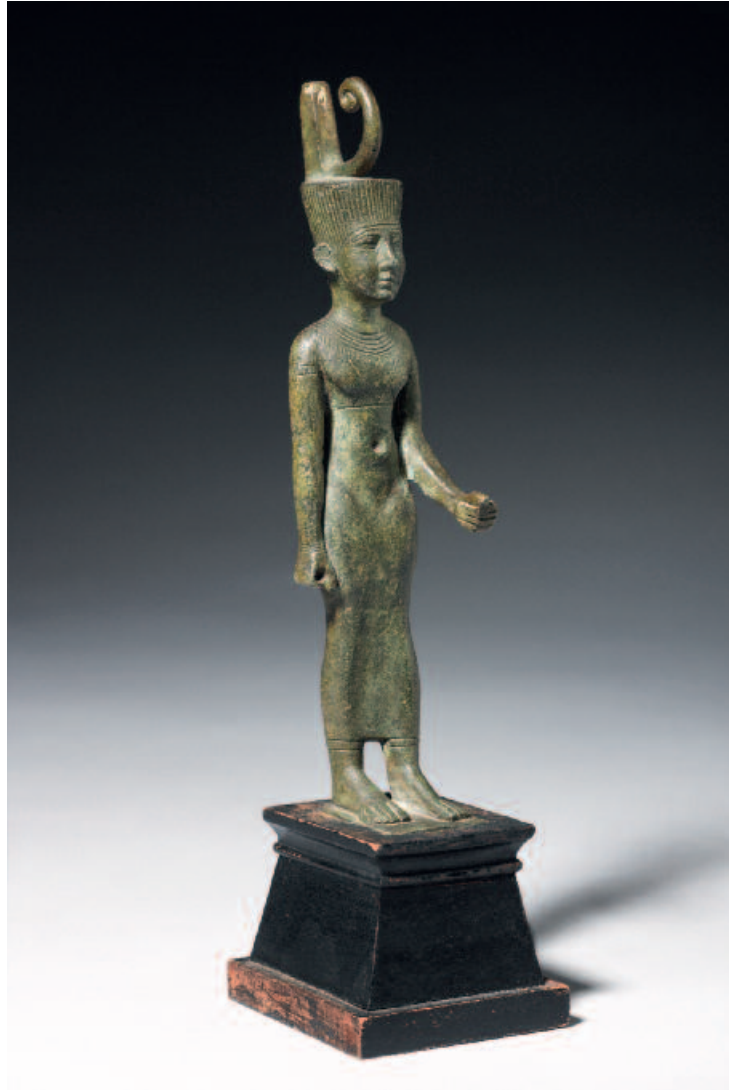
- 10 Bronze statuette of a cat shown seated in typical pose. 26th Dynasty or earlier, c.1000-525 BC. 5.5" (139mm). Tips of ears restored, otherwise fine. On a marble mount. Ex collection Denys Sutton (1917-1991) the art critic and one-time editor of Apollo magazine, acquired from Spink & Son Ltd, London on June 25th 1959.

*A most elegant example. Compare J Malek, The Cat in Ancient Egypt (London 1993) no.64.*



- 11 Bronze statuette of the goddess Neith wearing the red crown of Lower Egypt, and incised collar, armlets and anklets. Her left arm is raised and her left foot is slightly advanced. Egypt, Late Period, c.600 BC. 6.5" (165mm). Ex Pickersgill collection acquired in Cairo between 1902 and 1940; an old label on the base reads '... Tano, no. F132, Cairo, Egypt'.

*Compare Arnold Jan Stuart Egyptian Artifacts from the Frits Lugt Collection Vol. II (Paris 2010), no. 20. Tano was an important Cairo dealer with a gallery near Shepheards Hotel.*



- 12 Statuette of a seated baboon in indurated limestone. He is seated with hands on knees, his tail curling round towards his feet and has a heavy cape. Late Dynastic Period c. 650 BC or earlier. 1.77" (45mm). Intact. Ex private collection, Belgium acquired prior to 1980.

*Uncommon. The lack of fine detail suggests that this piece is either unfinished or a trial piece.*

- 13 Limestone sculptor's trial piece in the form of a bust of Bes, with brow furrowed and tongue poking out of his mouth, which is slightly open, revealing his teeth. Flat-backed. Ptolemaic Period, c.300-100 BC. 2.7" (69mm). Some minor chips and staining, otherwise good. Ex New York private collection, acquired prior to 1980, thence New England Collection.

*A well carved example of a comparatively uncommon subject. Compare Nadjia Tamoum The Sculptor's Models of the Late and Ptolemaic Periods (Cairo 2005), pl. 62c.*



12



13

- 14 Faience amulet of a frog in mid-blue with red eyes. 18th Dynasty, Amarna period, c.1370 BC. 0.4" (11mm). Intact. Ex Mustaki Collection.

*Compare Philipp von Zabern, Antikenmuseum Basel und Sammlung Ludwig: Die Ägyptische Abteilung (Mainz 2013), no. 55c.*

- 15 Another faience amulet in the form of a frog. Dark green glaze and with a suspension loop at the front. Naturalistically modelled. Late Period, c.600 BC. 0.5" (12mm) long. Intact. 19th century collection with the label on underside, thence P. Whalen Collection, The Netherlands, acquired c.1970.

*For a discussion of the significance of frogs in amuletic form see C. Andrews, Amulets of Ancient Egypt (London 1994), p.63.*

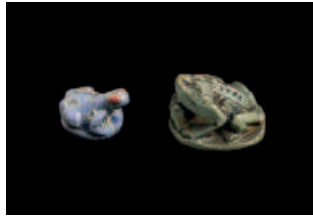
- 16 Faience amulet of the Ba bird representing the human soul. Loop for attachment on the back. Bright blue glaze. Ptolemaic Period 300-30 BC. 1.5" (38mm) long. Intact. Ex Collection Charles Bouché, Paris (1928-2010). Sold with an export licence from the French Ministry of Culture.

*Extremely unusual; representations of Ba birds depict the legs and claws as those of a falcon or owl: compare Carol Andrews Amulets of Ancient Egypt (London 1994) no.20. This piece unusually has the legs of a wading bird of ibis type and therefore a more crouched pose. It is thought that the personification of the soul as a bird may possibly have derived from the large faced owl living amongst the tombs.*

- 17 Fragment of a green faience aegis with the head of a lion, the udjat eye in the centre with pupil and eyebrow in umber. Late Dynastic Period, c.800-500 BC. 2.6" (66mm). Incomplete as shown. Private Belgian collection acquired from Paul Mallon.

*Compare K. Lembke and B. Schmitz, Schönheit im Alten Ägypten: Sehnsucht Nach Vollkommenheit (Hildesheim 2006), no. 226. Paul Mallon was an art dealer who owned a gallery in Paris on the Champs-Élysées in the 1910s and 20s. Much of his private collection of Egyptian art was acquired by the Cleveland Museum in the 1960s.*





14.15



16



17

- 18 Limestone trial piece carved in low relief with a falcon facing right. The reverse is carved with the mouth and chin of a male figure. Ptolemaic period. 5.9" (151mm). Defective as shown. Ex Belgian private collection acquired prior to 1980.

*An example of very fine quality. Compare N. S. Tomoum The Sculptors' Models of the Late and Ptolemaic Periods: A Study of the Type and Function of a Group of Ancient Egyptian Artefacts (Cairo 1999) pl. 75a, no. 145.*



## Vessels

- 19 Predynastic jar of truncated conical form in Black Top Ware, the walls gently flaring outwards at the mouth. Surface burnished. Not after 3100 BC. 5.5" (140mm). Two hairline cracks consolidated. From the collection of an English egyptologist, Oxford.
- An extremely fine example with lustrous burnish. Compare Winifred Needler, Predynastic and Archaic Egypt in The Brooklyn Museum (Brooklyn 1984), Pl. 1/5.*



- 20 Cylindrical vase in dark green schist, the profile flaring slightly towards the top. Beneath the out-turned lip is a single band of slender ropework carved in relief. 1st-2nd Dynasty, c.2800 BC. 7.1" (180mm). A small chip at the lip restored. Ex Collection Armand Trampitsh (1893-1970), sold at the dispersal sale of the collection, Hôtel Drouot, May 13th-14th, 1992, lot 107, thence private European collection.

*A fine example. Compare A. El-Khouli Egyptian Stone Vessels, Predynastic Period to Dynasty III pl.10/193-195 for the form and pl.149/91 for a schist example with straighter sides.*



- 21 Vessel in green stone, the deep bowl with flat base and carinated profile. The floor of the bowl has a shallow circular recess the same circumference as the base. Early Dynastic Period, c.3100-2686 BC. 3.9" (105mm) maximum diameter. A small chip at the base and two minor scratches. Ex US private collection, Virginia, acquired 1966. Accompanied by a copy of a receipt from J. Khawam and Co., Cairo, dated 12th April 1966.

*Compare a variant with more rounded lip of B. Aston Ancient Egyptian Stone Vessels: Materials and Forms (Heidelberg 1994) Form 106.*

- 22 Slender cosmetic beaker in anhydrite with thin projecting rim, the walls tapering downwards towards the base. Old Kingdom, c.2200-2000 BC. 2.4" (62mm). Minor chips and inclusions, otherwise fine. Ex Mustaki Collection exported from Egypt in 1947.

*For an example with lid compare B. Teaseley Trope, S. Quirke and P. Lacovara Excavating Egypt: Great Discoveries from the Petrie Museum of Egyptian Archaeology (London 2005) pl.110d.*

- 23 Miniature vessel in indurated pink limestone with ovoid body and concave collar rim. Old Kingdom, c.2200 BC. 2.5" (64mm). A small chip from the lip. Ex South American Collection acquired 1950s, thence English private collection acquired early 1970s.

*B. Aston, Ancient Egyptian Stone Vessels (Heidelberg 1994), fig. 14, form 124.*





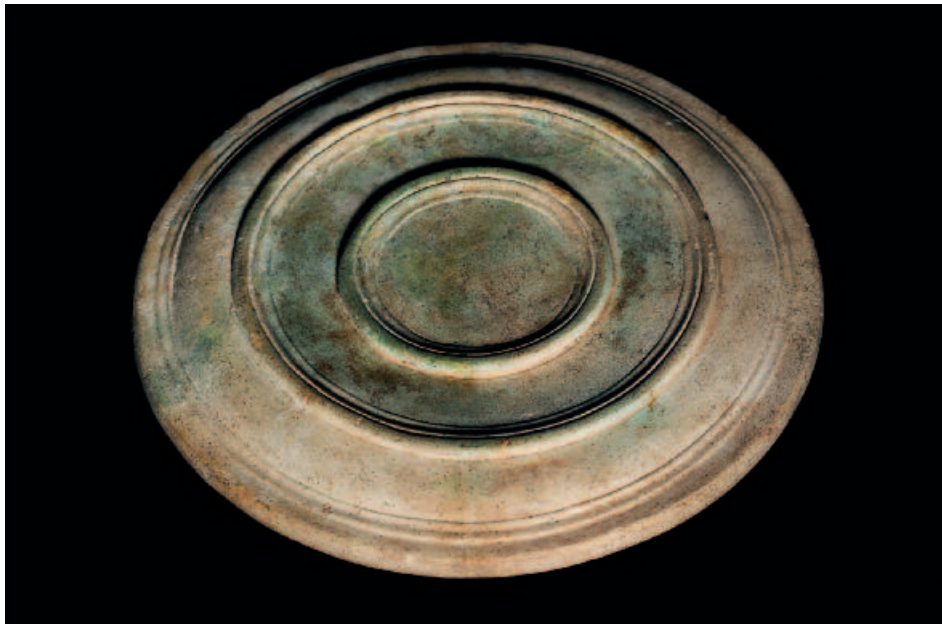
- 24 Pottery double vessel consisting of a pilgrim flask joined at the body and by means of an arching handle with a wide-mouthed amphora which itself has a single handle. The surface has a coating of creamy slip. Late 18th Dynasty, reign of Amenhotep III or slightly later. 4.2" (106mm). Minor surface wear, otherwise fine. Ex collection Baron Empain (1852-1929).

*This type of pottery with a white slip is sometimes called Kulleb-ware. It was designed to hold a particular product; analysis of the contents of a similar vessel in 1900 found traces of gum resin. Compare E. Brovarski, S. Doll and R. Freed Egypt's Golden Age (Boston 1982) no.64.*



- 25 Plate in bichrome faience, pale green for the matrix and mid blue inlay for the decoration and inscription. The former consists of interconnected open and closed lotus buds and the latter is in two concentric bands of hieroglyphs. The text is a protective magical formula which is extremely obscure, so the following is tentative. The outer row appears to grant long life to an unattested deity called Denek 'at his coming forth' and mentions '...a flint knife, when the offerings have been brought forth'. Various creatures are listed, including a cat, a goose, a serpent and a turtle, all of which are commonly found in magical texts- the latter two to be guarded against or overcome. The inner circle begins 'Long life: protection and rescue has been pronounced. Grant a happy new year to its lord'. Mention is then made of Ptah and two lions possibly representing Shu and Tefnut, 'the gods who keep safe forever'. The underside of the plate has a series of bands in relief. Ptolemaic Period, 3rd-1st centuries BC. 6.5" (164mm) diameter. Fractures repaired with some restoration and the green glaze very worn. Ex Martin Collection, Paris, acquired in the 1950s. Supplied with an export licence issued by the French Ministry of Culture.

*A fascinating piece for which we have been unable to find a parallel. The text has a good deal in common (including the extreme difficulty of interpretation) with those found on cippi which provided magical protection against various perils. Vessels with inscriptions relating to the new year and its celebration are also well known, but the combination of these two elements is very unusual.*



(underside)



## Varia

- 26 A group of five flint blades as shown: two curved knives, two straight knives with toothed cutting edges and one lance. Predynastic Period, c.6000-3300 BC. 3.4-4.9" (86-124mm). Slight damage to the tip of one knife and the base of the lance, otherwise fine. Ex. Rustafjaell Collection acquired prior to 1909, thence Heckscher Museum of Art, Long Island New York.

*Most of the Rustafjaell collection was sold by Sotheby's in London in 1913, with the remainder being sold at auction in New York in 1915. The Heckscher Museum seems to have acquired these flints in the later sale. The Sotheby's sale also contains a quantity of flint implements and states that 'They were found in the terraces of the hills, next to the plateau of the desert on the western side of the Nile, about 15 miles south of Thebes...' For the toothed examples compare Elise J. Baumgartel, The Cultures of Prehistoric Egypt (Oxford 1955), Plate IV, nos. 7 & 8. For the lance and dark brown curved knife compare J. C. Payne, Catalogue of the Predynastic Egyptian Collection in the Ashmolean Museum (Oxford 2000), no. 1390 and 1491.*



- 27 Necklace of small graduated spherical carnelian beads set with seven hollow flat-backed gold beads in the form of Horus falcons. Middle Kingdom, c.1800 BC. 19.7" (500mm) as restrung, including modern gold clasp. Ex Collection Diana James, wife of the egyptologist T.G.H. James.

*Such gold amuletic beads were formed by pressing the metal over a raised or positive mould. Compare a large example of the subject J. Bourriau Pharaohs and Mortals - Egyptian Art in the Middle Kingdom (Cambridge 1988) no.174.*



- 28 Wood comb, rectangular with ridged decoration to the uppermost edge. New Kingdom. 2.3" (58mm). Condition fine. Ex Collection Diana James, wife of the egyptologist T.G.H. James.

*Compare Flinders Petrie Objects of Daily Use (London 1927), pl. XX nos. 8/9 and J. Vandier d'Abbadie Les objets de toilette égyptiens (Paris 1972) nos. 599-615.*

- 29 Bone hand from a clapper, decorated with a bracelet. New Kingdom, 18th Dynasty, c. 1567-1320 BC. 5.7" (145mm) long. Fragmentary as shown. Ex Private Dutch collection, acquired by the grandfather of the previous owner in Cairo before the Second World War.

*For a complete pair compare R. E. Freed et al. Pharaohs of the Sun (Boston 1999), no. 102.*





28



29

- 30 Faience terminal from a necklace in the form of a lotus flower. The matrix is white with polychrome inlays. At the top there are six perforations to hold the strands of a collar, which would have been gathered to emerge from a perforation at the base as a single string. Amarna Period, c. 1380 BC. 1.8" (46mm). Intact apart from a tiny chip to one inlay. Ex German private collection acquired in 1975.

*An outstanding example. Compare Hugh Tait 7000 years of Jewelry (London 1986), no. 87 which shows similar terminals in place on a necklace.*



- 31 A group of vibrant polychrome glass fragments from vessels with combed and marvered decoration, including the top of a kohl tube and several lip fragments. Late 18th Dynasty, c.1400-1300 BC. 0.75-1.6" (19-41mm). Fragmentary as shown. Ex European private collection, acquired in Cairo in the 1960s.



- 32 Sandal of typical form with central thong, made of gazelle leather. The elaborate stitched decoration in darker leather forms a chequerboard pattern round the outer edge, and a thinner band towards the centre and round the heel. New Kingdom. 9.25" (235mm). Side straps reattached. Ex collection Kurt Kramer, Karlsruhe, Germany, acquired in the 1960s.

*The majority of sandals from ancient Egypt are made of reed-work; examples in leather would have only been worn by the very wealthy and are comparatively rare. For a discussion of footwear see T. Kuhn Sandalen und Schuhwerk im Alten Ägypten in Kemet 2006 Volume 1 p.28ff. and for the form of the sole the illustration on p.28 showing a pair of funerary sandals in wood.*







*Three gaming pieces which would have been used in the two most popular ancient Egyptian games, Senet and Twenty Squares. It is thought both were racing games similar to Ludo or Snakes and Ladders. All come from the collection of Henry Wallis (1830-1916) who was an English Pre-Raphaelite painter, writer and collector. He painted a famous watercolour showing Flinders Petrie excavating at Thebes which was exhibited in London in 1898 and which is now in the collection of University College London.*

- 33 An example in Egyptian Blue in the form of a jackal head. New Kingdom, c.1300 BC. 0.8" (19mm).

*Compare Flinders Petrie Objects of Daily Use (London 1927), pl. XLVIII no. 162.*

- 34 In mid-blue glass with conical body. 18th Dynasty, c.1350 BC. 0.6" (15mm). Intact.

*Compare Petrie Op. cit. pl. XLVIII, no. 108.*

- 35 With conical body and pointed tip. Late Dynastic Period, c.600 BC. 0.7" (17mm).

*Compare Petrie Op. cit. pl. XLVIII, no. 97.*

- 36 Pale blue faience inkwell in the form of a cartouche, the lips of the twin reservoirs in the form of 'Shen' signs, the hieroglyph for 'encircle', which was the original round form of the cartouche. Late Dynastic Period, c.600- 300 BC. Length 2.2" (55mm). Minor chips. Ex Collection Ulrich Weber, Jegenstorf, acquired at Auktion Stucker in 1978.

*Compare F. D. Friedman Gifts of the Nile: Ancient Egyptian Faience (London 1999) no. 111.*



33.34.35



36

- 37 Bronze fragment, probably from the base of a very large statue and giving the Horus name of the pharaoh Apries. 26th Dynasty 589-570 BC. 3.7" (93mm). Ex private Collection, Belgium acquired from the New York dealer Charles Kelekian in the 1960s. Kelekian stock label 'No.392' on base.

*The very well-formed hieroglyphs on this fragment are of unusual scale for the material.*



## **EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES 2014**

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