

CHARLES EDE



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CHARLES EDE

1 Three Kings' Yard  
London  
W1K 4JP

+44 20 7493 4944  
[info@charlesede.com](mailto:info@charlesede.com)  
[www.charlesede.com](http://www.charlesede.com)

## NOTE ON COLLECTIONS

Many of the pieces in this catalogue come from several large collections. Shortened descriptions of these collections will be used throughout the catalogue. The full details are as follows:

### **Mustaki Collection**

Gustave Mustaki moved from Greece to Alexandria, Egypt, when he was a boy. A fanatic collector from a young age, over his lifetime he amassed a huge collection. Towards the end of the 1940s he applied to the Egyptian government to export his collection. Although the government kept some items of importance, they granted permission for several crates of statuettes and amulets to be shipped to London. The full contents were recorded by the shippers, on 15th May 1953. Though the process had begun several years earlier, by late 1953 Harrods had received delivery of the cases and the objects were sent to Mustaki's daughter Elsa MacLellan. Over the years she sold most of the collection through Charles Ede, and on her death the remaining pieces were left to her son. The Mustaki pieces in this catalogue are some of the latter, and are therefore being seen on the market for the first time since they left Egypt.

### **Wallis Collection**

Henry Wallis (1830-1916), was an English Pre-Raphaelite painter, writer and collector, most famous for his depiction of The Death of Chatterton, now in the collection of Tate Britain, London.

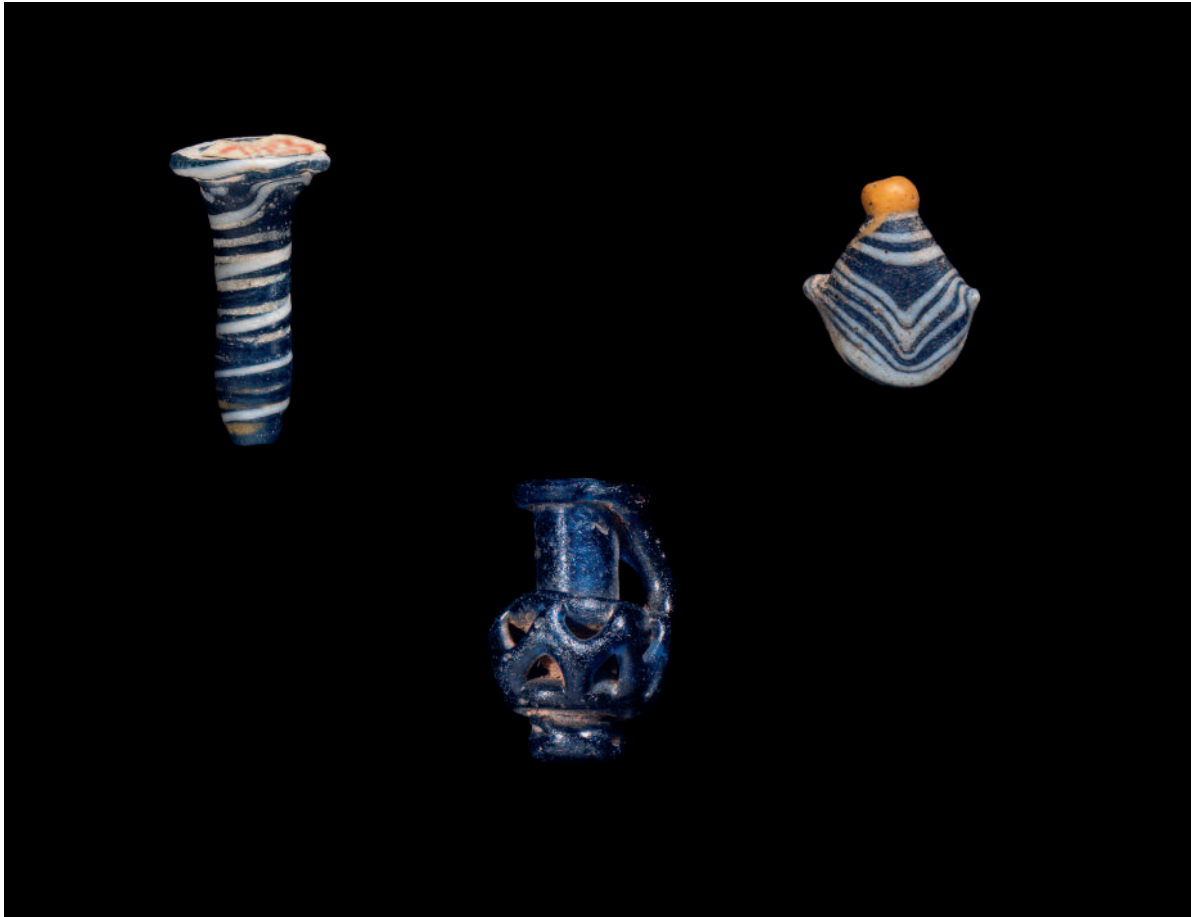
### **Bellon Collection**

Louis Gabriel Bellon (1819-1899) was a keen supporter of the arts throughout his life. In the 1850s he carried out regular excavations in Saint-Nicolas-les-Arras of the Gallo-Roman and Merovingian necropoles. He was methodical, conscientious, and ahead of his time in the meticulous way in which he recorded his vast collection. After Bellon's death in 1928 his son inherited the collection, and continued to add to it. He built a museum in Saint-Nicolas which was bombed during the Second World War when a large part of the collection was destroyed.



- 1 Egyptian wooden model of a man wearing a white kilt. He leans forward from the waist, left leg advanced and bent at the knee, his head slightly raised, gazing straight ahead. His bare torso painted ochre, his hair brown, his eyes in white and black with black cosmetic lines. Arms and lower section of legs missing. Old Kingdom-First Intermediate Period, c.2345-2055 BC. Height 21.7cm. Provenance: Tony Brandon, London, UK; acquired London 1980s.

*The stance of this figure suggests he was performing some sort of food preparation, such as grinding wheat or brewing beer. For various possible activities and a close stylistic likeness see the models from the tomb of Nyankh-Pepi-Kem in Cairo museum; Angela M.J. Tooley, Egyptian Models and Scenes (Dyfed, 1995), p.10, fig.2, and in I. Baines and I. Málek, Atlas of Ancient Egypt (Oxford, 1980), p.195.*



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2. Egyptian ear plug or stud of spiralled blue and white glass. Intact. New Kingdom, Amarna Period, c.1352-1336 BC. Length 2.5cm. Provenance: Wallis Collection.

*Compare W.M. Flinders Petrie, Amulets (London, 1914), pl.II, fig.20a and b.*

3. Egyptian heart 'ib' bead, core-formed in blue and white feathered glass with a yellow collar. Intact. New Kingdom, late 18th Dynasty, c.1350-1250 BC. Height 1.9cm. Provenance: Wallis Collection. Old collection number '712' on reverse.

*Compare J. Cooney, Catalogue of Egyptian Antiquities in the British Museum, Vol.IV Glass (London, 1974) no.149.*

4. Roman pendant in cobalt blue glass, the miniature pitcher with a wide zigzag band forming a cage around the central core, a single handle extending from shoulder to lip. Intact. 4th century AD. Height 2.1cm. Provenance: Tony Eastgate, London, UK; acquired 1980s, thence by descent.

*Pitcher pendants like these were formed around a removable rod. Compare David Whitehouse, Roman Glass in the Corning Museum of Glass, Vol.III (New York, 2003), pp.49-50, no.965.*



5. Egyptian terracotta pitcher with wide mouth, everted rim, and elongated, cylindrical neck extending from a bulbous body, set with 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. New Kingdom, 18th Dynasty, c.1550-1320 BC. Height 19cm. 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, *General catalogue* 91 (London, 1973), no.23.

Compare Gerry D. Scott III, *Temple, Tomb and Dwelling: Egyptian Antiquities from the Harer Family Trust Collection* (California, 1992), p.39, no.21A.



6. Large Egyptian faience scarab, naturalistically moulded and set on an integral flat-backed base. Particularly fine detailing to the clypeus and wing cases. Ten perforations on the base indicate that this scarab was used to decorate mummy dressings, usually positioned over the chest, and would likely have been part of a very fine pectoral set which included separately-made outstretched wings either side of the dung beetle. Intact, the glaze, which was intended to be blue, misfired to a dark tan over most of the surface. Late Dynastic Period, 25th-31st Dynasty, c.747-332 BC. Length 5.6cm. Provenance: Mustaki Collection.

Compare *Elizabeth Riefstahl*, *Ancient Egyptian Glass and Glazes in the Brooklyn Museum* (Brooklyn, 1968), p.68, no.66.





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7. Egyptian green faience shabti with a T-inscription containing the name of the deceased, now illegible. He wears a tripartite wig, has a long beard without detail and carries an adze and hoe. A square mesh seed bag is slung behind his left shoulder. Minimal pitting to reverse, some discolouration, intact. Late Dynastic Period, c.747-332 BC. Height 9.3cm. Provenance: Mustaki Collection.

8. Egyptian pale green faience worker shabti for Hor, the details in black. Wearing a tripartite wig and carrying two hoes, a mesh seed bag with lozenge-shaped decoration hangs between the shoulder blades. The single column of text down the front appears to say 'See, I am Hor'. A break above the knees restored. Third Intermediate Period, 22nd Dynasty, reign of Osorkon II, c.850. Height 11cm. Provenance: Mustaki Collection.

*The elongated body and wide hips are similar in style to the shabtis of Osorkon II of the 22nd Dynasty but here the features are far finer. For the shabtis of Osorkon II see Jacques-F and Liliane Aubert, Statuettes Égyptiennes: Chaouabtis Ouchebtis (Paris, 1974), pl.43, no.102.*

9. Egyptian green faience shabti for Nes-Djehuty, carrying an adze and pick, the wig with rather voluminous lappets. The single line of hieroglyphic text down the front reads 'Nes-Djehuty, born to Ser-aset'. Small chip to the front proper right corner of integral base. Late Dynastic Period, c.747-332 BC. Height 6.5cm. Provenance: Mustaki Collection.





10 11 12 13

10. Egyptian haematite bull-headed scarab, the head with horns, the underside naturalistically rendered, the body pierced horizontally. Intact. Late Dynastic Period, c.664-330 BC. Length 1.5cm. Provenance: Wallis Collection.

*The Apis Bull head which fronts this scarab denotes its role as protector of the dead. The amulet reminded its bearer that they were a part of the cyclical universe, and that like the sun, they too would descend into darkness (through death) and re-emerge. For an example with engraved wing cases see Carol Andrews, Amulets of Ancient Egypt (London, 1994), p.59, fig.59b.*

11. Miniature stela in steatite with a rounded top, an image of mummiform Ptah facing right and holding the was Sceptre. A 'nefer' hieroglyph behind him, his name 'Ptah' in front. Intact. Late Dynastic Period, c.650 BC. Height 1.9cm. Provenance: Wallis Collection.

*Steatite is a soft stone, easily carved, allowing for minute detail.*

12. Egyptian pale turquoise faience amulet of Heh, showing the god of 'millions' or 'infinity' in the form of a man kneeling on a basket and holding palm ribs, the hieroglyphic symbol for 'years', in either hand; the combination forming the hieroglyph for 'millions of years'. Two suspension loops on the upper edge, one on the lower. Repaired break to one loop. Late Dynastic Period, 25th-31st Dynasty, c.747-332 BC. Height 2cm. Provenance: Wallis Collection.

*Compare W.M. Flinders Petrie, Amulets (London, 1914), pl.IV, fig.59c.*

13. Egyptian faience udjat eye amulet, the royal blue matrix with white sclera, striated eyebrows and negative space between the spiral and lower lid. Intact. New Kingdom, late 18th Dynasty, c.1340-1186 BC. Length 1.2cm. Provenance: Wallis Collection.

14. Half of an Egyptian schist cosmetic box in the form of a Tilapia fish, the upper surface curved and smoothed, two curved lines indicate the gills, a drilled cavity for the eye may once have been filled with shell and black paste. The piercing at the tail has broken away giving a forked appearance. Perforations at either end show this to be part of a box, one end allowing the lid to swivel, the other used as a clasp. Chips to the edges, in particular the tail and mouth. Early Dynastic Period, 1st-2nd Dynasty, c.3100-2686 BC. Height 8.5cm. Provenance: Mustaki Collection.

*Compare Winifred Needler, Predynastic and Archaic Egypt in the Brooklyn Museum (Brooklyn, 1984), p.250, no.138 and pl.35.*

15. Egyptian steatite double-sided plaque, one side engraved with a worshipper wearing a long skirt with hands raised, standing before a recumbant jackel on an altar, an inlaid solar disc with wings above. The other side shows a similar worshipper in front of an Apis bull with double plumes and inlaid solar disc. New Kingdom, Ramesside Period, 19th-20th Dynasty, c.1295-1069 BC. Height 8.4cm. Provenance: Mustaki Collection.
16. Egyptian indurated limestone falcon amulet. The bird stands tall, wings tucked to his sides. The indurated limestone with attractive pink marbling. A suspension loop at the back and the crown have broken away. Ptolemaic Period, c.332-30 BC. Height 4.4cm. Provenance: Mustaki Collection.
17. Egyptian steatite statuette of a falcon, standing on an integral rectangular base, shoulders square, wings tucked in and crossed over at the back, feathers incised. Some wear, tip of beak chipped. Late Dynastic-Ptolemaic Period, c.664-30 BC. Height 3.8cm. Provenance: Mustaki Collection.



18. Egyptian faience syncretic amulet of a ram-headed deity with the body of Ptah-Sokar-Osiris and the falcon tail and wings of Horus. He stands on squat legs, fists clenched at his knees, his wings with detailed feathers crossed over the tail. Set on an integral rectangular base, suspension loop between the shoulders and the headdress now broken away. Late Dynastic Period, 25th-31st Dynasty, c.664-332 BC. Height 3.9cm. Provenance: Mustaki Collection.

*Such hybrid figures were particularly popular during the Late Period for their apotropaic qualities. Though there are examples which wear an atef crown, for one with a headdress composed of full and crescent moons with a uraeus see Carol Andrews, Amulets of Ancient Egypt (London, 1994), p.37, fig.33c.*

19. Egyptian amulet of Thoth in brilliant blue faience, the beak in black. The ibis-headed scribe of the gods stands on an integral base with left leg forward, hands by his side, wearing a short kilt and a wig surmounted by solar disc. Intact. Late Dynastic Period, c.747-332 BC. Height 3.7cm. Provenance: Mustaki Collection.

20. Egyptian faience amulet of the war-god Mahes. The lion-headed god stands on an integral base, left leg advancing, arms by his sides. He wears a short kilt and atef crown. Late Dynastic Period, c.600 BC. Height 3.2cm. Provenance: Mustaki Collection.

*Mahes is a form of Shu; he wears the shenti apron and an atef crown, making him distinguishable from the lion headed deities. Compare R.H. Blanchard, Handbook of Egyptian Gods and Mummy Amulets (Cairo, 1909), pl.XIII, no.56.*

21. Egyptian faience amulet of Ptah-Sokar-Osiris, the nude dwarf-god stands on an integral base, his bandy squat legs set apart, negative space between his arms and plump belly, his hands in clenched fists, his head with short-cropped hair. Intact. Ptolemaic Period, c.332-30 BC. Height 4.5cm. Provenance: Mustaki Collection.

*Compare Carol Andrews, Amulets of Ancient Egypt (London, 1994), p.39, no.36a.*



18 19 20 21



22. A complete set of Egyptian pectoral funerary amulets in faience, comprised of a winged scarab, two profile busts of the falcon-headed Horus wearing sun disc, and the four animal-headed sons of Horus: Duamutef, Hapy, Imsety and Qebehsenuef, protectors of the Canopic vessels. Each with horizontal perforations to attach to mummy dressing. Late Dynastic Period, c.747-332 BC. Length between tips of winged scarab 10.4cm. Provenance: Mustaki Collection.

*The four sons are here representative of the four canopic jars which contained the most vital organs. Duamutef protected the stomach, Hapy the lungs, Imsety the liver, and Qebehsenuef the intestines. For the winged scarab see Carol Andrews, Amulets of Ancient Egypt (London, 1994), p.58, fig.58a.*



23. Egyptian quartzite fragment of Bes. The god stares forwards, he has a furrowed brow, wide nostrils, plump lips and protruding tongue and ears. The back is flat. Ptolemaic-Roman Period, c.3rd century BC-1st century AD. Height 10.2cm. Provenance: Mustaki Collection.

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



24. Egyptian steatite cippus with hieroglyphs on base, reverse and sides. The youthful nude figure of Harpocrates is wearing a collar, holding writhing snakes, an antelope and a lion, and standing left leg advancing on the back of two crocodiles which are placed one behind the other. Tall signs for East and West flank the figure, and he is surmounted by a head of Bes. The vignette on reverse shows a falcon standing on the back of an antelope 'Horus of Hebenu', Thoth, and two goddess (one is usually Isis). The spell is possibly Metternich V, regarding the regeneration of the sun. Ptolemaic Period, c.180 BC. Height 8.8cm. Provenance: Mustaki Collection.
25. Small Egyptian votive stela with cow of Hathor walking through the reeds. She wears the sun disk crown with ureaus and a Hathor head pendant. Broken at the edges, a section top right reattached. deir el Bahri, New Kingdom, c.1500-1200 BC. Height 8.1cm. Provenance: Private collection, New York, USA; acquired 1990s from an older collection.
26. Egyptian steatite cosmetic palette, the back of the dish carved with a pair of trussed ducks; a common motif for such palettes. The feathers at the top carved in a rudimentary cross-hatch, the necks bent back on themselves to create a negative space. The upper surface of the dish is polished smooth and has a flat rim. Intact with some wear. New Kingdom, 18th Dynasty, c.1550-1295 BC. Height 5.8cm. Provenance: Mustaki Collection.

*Though such objects are referred to as 'cosmetic palettes' there is no evidence that they were part of the womens' toiletry. In fact, they have been found in the tombs of both men and women, but never inside a cosmetics box. Compare Tadashi Kikugawa and Jiro Kondo, The Gateway to Ancient Egypt II: through the Kikugawa Egyptian Collection in Japan (Yokohama, 2005), no.28.*



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27. Large Greek terracotta fragment of a protome moulded in pale clay, from a figure of a deity or votary, with almond shaped eyes, small lips in an 'archaic' smile, and rounded jutting chin. Archaic Period, 6th century BC. Height 15.8cm. Provenance: Private collection, USA; acquired in Switzerland, 1980s.



28. Etruscan bronze statuette of a nude male figure standing contrapposto with his weight on his left leg. He holds a cup in his outstretched left hand and a patera in his right, wearing a wreath, hair falling down his back. Lead tang under the feet. 4th century BC. Height 10.2cm. Provenance: Richard Lobel, London, UK; acquired London Art market. Dr Dorothy Lobel King, London, UK; gifted from the above in 1991.

29. Roman bone cosmetic implement, at one end of the slim handle is a hexagonal finial with a large circular perforation, at the other is a bust of a draped woman in profile, a wreath on the curly hair piled on top of her head. The hexagonal end broken and repaired. 1st-3rd century AD. Height 18.2cm. Provenance: Private collection, France; acquired in the 1970s. An old collection label with number '404' at base of shaft.

*It is not known what these objects were for, but it seems possible that they were stirring rods. Compare Flinders Petrie, Objects of Daily Use (London, 1927), pl.XIX, no.64.*

30. Upper half of a Roman bone cosmetic implement, with a nude, winged, sleeping Eros resting on a rocky outcrop, supporting his head in his hands, his hair in short ringlets falls about his neck. Some surface wear. Gallo-Roman, 1st-3rd century AD. Height 9.8cm. Provenance: Private collection, France; acquired in the 1970s.

31. Greek terracotta pendant of Eros, his wings outstretched, right leg advancing, his wreathed head tilted to the side, proffering an object in his left hand. Traces of gilding on white slip remain. Right wing and lower half of right leg reattached. South Italy, 4th century BC. Height 3.4cm. Provenance: Prof. Karl Schefold (1905-1999), Basel. Schefold was a classical archaeologist who co-founded the Antikenmuseum in Basel, Switzerland's first museum for ancient art.

*These small gilded statuettes formed imitation jewellery pendants. For the type compare Kenneth Lapatin, Luxus: The Sumptuous Arts of Greece and Rome (Los Angeles, 2015), fig. 3, and for two sirens F.H. Marshall, Catalogue of the Jewellery in the Greek, Etruscan and Roman Departments of the British Museum (Oxford, 1969), pl.XLII 2153 and 2152.*

32. Coptic bone doll in the form of a woman with short arms and long legs, incised facial features and linear decoration to the stomach. Egypt, 3rd-5th century AD. Height 7.9cm. Provenance: Private collection, UK; acquired Sotheby's, 27th July 1964, lot 122.

33. Roman gypsum mould showing a leaping hound. Used to make appliqués for Tunisian Red Slip Ware. 4th century AD. Height 4.5cm, length 8.2cm. Provenance: James Chesterman (1926-2014), UK; acquired in Yorkshire, June 1999.



29 30 31 32 33





34. Cypriot oinochoe in Bichrome Ware. The spherical body with narrow conical neck, double reeded arched handle from shoulder to trefoil lip. The body decorated in dark brown and ochre paint with complex geometric patterns of concentric circles of varying widths, the motifs running around the body horizontally and vertically, a series of concentric circles on either side of the body and one large to the front, a linear motif on the shoulder beneath the neck. Set on a small ring base. Lime deposits over the surface. Spout and lip restored. Cypro-Geometric, c.800 BC. Height 23cm. Provenance: Private collection, UK; acquired 1990s.





35. Greek black-glazed fish plate, the incised bands around rim and central depression reserved. Deep overhanging vertical rim. Resting surface of the ring foot and the convex cushioned underside with red slip the latter with concentric circles in black glaze. Restored from two pieces, some chips to surface. Athens, 4th century BC. Diameter 20.4cm, height 4.4cm. Provenance: Private collection, Copenhagen, Denmark; acquired mid 20th century.

*Compare Brian A. Sparkes and Lucy Talcott, The Athenian Agora, Vol.XII (Princeton, 1970), pl.37, no. 1067 and Beazley archive vase no.9031751.*



36. Greek West Slope Ware juglet, with cutaway spout, arching handle and biconical body. The decoration *en barbotine* consists of a band of linked pendant drops at the shoulder, an incised collar below decorated with added red pigment. Some slight abrasion particularly affecting the handle, otherwise intact. Athens, 2nd century BC. Height 12cm. Provenance: Bellon Collection, no.218.

*The fabric is so-called after finds discovered on the west slope of the Acropolis at Athens. A very uncommon form. Compare two fragments in J. Schaeffer, Keramik im Westabhangstil in Pergamenische Forschungen 2 (Deutsches Archäologisches Institute, 1968), pl. 19/D73 (for the form of the body) and D74 (for the decoration).*

37. Corinthian aryballos in pale creamy clay, the spherical body is decorated with dark brown paint, several bands encircling the shoulder beneath a band of rays. Thick and thin bands highlight the outplayed lip and the low ring base, a band decorating the underneath. A single strap handle attached from the concave lip to the shoulder. Intact. Corinth, c.570-530 BC. Height 8cm. Provenance: Auguste Dozon (1822-1890), France; collected whilst working in Greece and Cyprus at the end of the 19th century. Private collection, France; by descent from the above and recorded in a diary 1957, thence by descent. An old collection label '51' to the base.

38. Greek white ground lekythos decorated with a chequerboard pattern, bands of ivy leaves above and below, two bands of rays on the shoulder. Fracture to neck repaired. Athens, c.450 BC. Height 15.5cm. Provenance: Bellon Collection.

*Compare Corpus Vasorum Antiquorum, Basel Antiken Museum 1, pl.202/56.1.*



39. Gnathia Ware trefoil lipped oinochoe, glazed inside and out, decoration in thick creamy-white paint composed of a band of tongue and dot motif around the neck bordered by two pairs of plain lines, and a garland of vine tendrils, leaves and bunches of grapes below. Intact, losses to glaze to lower body and foot. Apulia, late 4th-early 3rd century BC. Height 11.9cm. Provenance: Private collection of K.F., Rhineland, Germany; acquired 1970s. Label to base '30'.

*Compare Ann Harnwell Ashmead and Kyle Meredith Phillips, Classical Vases (Rhode Island, 1976), pl.114, no.61a and b.*

40. Greek red-figure skyphos, finely potted, each side decorated with a female head in profile wearing a single stranded necklace, earrings, a radiate *stephane* and a *kekryphalos* patterned with rays and dots and tied with a white ribbon. A wave pattern on a reserved band beneath the rim, beneath the scene are two thin bands either side of a thicker one, fan-palmettes in the handle zones flanked by scrolls with drop-leaves and dots in added white, the stem reserved. The ring foot in black with traces of cadmium to the underneath. Apulia, late 4th century BC, The T.P.S. Group. Height 9.2cm. Provenance: Moonen collection, Belgium; acquired 1980s.

*The T.P.S. Group 'Turin and Policoro Skyphoi' is so-called due to the several examples at these two museums. They form a coherent group, though are not the work of a single hand. The group uses little added white, mainly reserved for the strophane and kekryphalos. The treatment of the hair is reasonably uniform; there is a thick mass below the strophane, and a chignon with curling tendrils on the crown. Compare A.D. Trendall, The Red-Figured Vases of Apulia, Vol.II (Oxford, 1982), pls.247, nos.5-8 and pl.248, no. 11.*

41. Gnathia ware prochoos, the piriform body decorated in applied white, yellow and red. Bands of egg-and-dart frame two bands of geometric designs above a double band of vine tendrils and leaves with bunches of grapes hanging down. A band above the torus foot, the resting surface and underside reserved. The thin neck with two moulded lion heads where the high arching handle joins the spout. Intact. Apulia, c.330-320 BC. Height 20cm. Provenance: Professor Dr. Günther Marschall (1913-1997), Hamburg, Germany; acquired 1967-1975. Label '37' to the bottom, and another '7626 (writing unclear) 5 Av Chr'.

*The pinched spout allowed greater accuracy when pouring. Compare W. Hornbostel u.a., Kunst der Antike. Schätze aus norddeutschem Privatbesitz. Ausstellung Hamburg (Hamburg, 1977), S.373, no.321.*

42. Greek red-figure mug, the spherical body with a female head in profile wearing a *kekryphalos* decorated with a string of beads, a radiate *stephane*, a pendant earring and a double necklace, a rosette and elaborate flower in the field all with added white and yellow wash. A band of laurel around the lip with white dots, a large fan-palmette beneath the double reeded ring handle which splits to join the rim, flanked by scrolling tendrils and sprays. A reserved band above the stepped foot, bands of paint to the base. Intact, a few losses to the glaze beneath the lip. Apulia, c.310 BC. Height 14.7cm. Provenance: Private collection; acquired prior to 1940. Doctor Zils; acquired 1941. Private collection T.Z., Munich, Germany; acquired 1992.



Unless otherwise stated, the following lamps are of clay and are mould made. For parallels, *Bailey* refers to the publication D.M. Bailey, *Catalogue of the Lamps in the British Museum* (London, 1988).

43. Roman volute lamp with a pigmy fighting a cockerel, shoulder separated from discus by inward sloping moulded rim. The pigmy is naked with enlarged phallus, he holds a shield in his left hand and wears a helmet. The surface with a dark slip. The slightly raised foot has remnants of a maker's mark, perhaps LA. Nozzle repaired from just before the wick hole. Mid-late 1st century AD. Length 8.5cm. Provenance: Private collection, France; acquired 1970s.

*For examples of type B, group ii to which this belongs, see Bailey, pl.13, Q890 and pl.15, Q909.*

44. Roman ear lamp, the flat wide shoulder is decorated by a pinched tongue design and separated from the deep sunk plain discus by moulded ridges, with central filling hole. Ornate eared handles on either side, small round-ended nozzle with flat lip. Flat base delineated by a single groove. Light brown clay roughly covered in a deep orange-brown slip. Intact. c.1st century AD. Width 8.5cm, height 2.2cm. Provenance: Private collection, Geneva, Switzerland. Old collection label '382' on base.

*For an example but with ring handle and decorated discus see Bailey, pl.56, Q1203.*

45. Roman lamp with cruciform design made up of four palm fronds. The raised base with maker's mark M NOV IVST, denoting the workshop of Marcus Novius Justus. With a grooved ring handle, discus defined with two grooves and base of rounded wick projection is formed by a scored line with dots at the corners. Central Italy, 80-140 AD, Type P, group i. Length 10.5cm. Provenance: Private collection, France; acquired 1970s.

*Compare Bailey, pl.64, Q1254 and pl.85, Q1417 for the discus.*

46. Roman lamp with triangular handle, prominent volute spines with an airhole at intersection of wick projection and shoulder, nozzle with rounded tip, pierced handle with triangular ornament decorated with an acanthus palmette. Narrow shoulder, inward sloping moulded rim, deep smooth discus with filler hole at centre. Light brown clay roughly covered in a slip applied with fingertips which varies from orange to brown. Intact. Italy, 1st century AD. Length 17.3cm. Provenance: Private collection, Geneva, Switzerland.

*Compare Bailey, pl.28, Q999 and Q1005 for the handle ornament.*

47. Roman volute lamp with two cornucopia flanking the filler hole, volutes either side of the spout, plain rounded shoulder, grooved ring handle. Some wear to the finger-marked orange-brown slip revealing the reddish orange clay. Maker's mark 'CARINA' and a tiny footprint 'planta pedis' stamped into the slightly raised base. Small amount of restoration to the nozzle and the underside of the handle. Intact. Italy, late 1st century AD. Length 11.4cm. Provenance: Private collection, Geneva, Switzerland. Old collectors label '381' in a 19th century hand on the base.

*Compare P.M.S. Jones, Collecting Ancient Lamps (Swansea, 2002), no.765 and Bailey, pl.24, Q976.*

48. Roman volute lamp with a 'hoplomachus' gladiator, his head downturned showing the crest of his helmet in profile. The shoulder narrow and flat with an inward sloping moulding rim. Base ring slightly raised and with some unintelligible lettering incised into the centre, beginning 'E'. Semicircle of restoration to the right of the gladiator. First half of the 1st century AD. Length 9.2cm. Provenance: Auguste Dozon (1822-1890), France; acquired whilst working in Greece and Cyprus at the end of the 19th century. Private collection, France; by descent from the above and recorded in 1957, thence by descent.

*For an example from the same mould see an example from The Cleveland Museum of Art, published in Mankind's Ascent from Darkness; the Oil Lamp and its History, Wayne Centre for the Arts, a pamphlet for the exhibition from February 3rd-April 3rd 1990, fig.9.*



49. Roman lamp with elongated body, ring handle with three ribs, the wide shoulder is decorated with two rows of closely spaced raised points, a channel between discus and wick hole. The teardrop-shaped base is slightly raised and has the maker's mark 'LOOMIMEAVI' and a double tongue. Light brown clay with an orange-brown slip. Intact. First half of the 1st century AD. Length 11.5cm. Provenance: Comolli family collection, Paris, France; acquired 1960-70s.  
*For an example with three rows of raised points instead of two, see D.M. Bailey, pl.42, Q1116.*
50. Roman Red Slip Ware lamp, the discus contains the 'jewelled' Chi Rho symbol in a monogrammatic cross, with alpha and omega pendants hanging from the arms. As is usual in North African ceramics, the alpha hangs upside down and the omega is composed of two U-shapes. A smooth funnel runs from discus to nozzle, a band of tendrils around the flat shoulder. Intact with signs of burning. Tunisia, 5th-6th century AD. Length 14cm. Provenance: Arno Jumpertz (1924-1984), inv.no.397; acquired from Ben Fradj, Cologne, 1982.  
*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.*
51. Roman lamp with a bust of Sol wearing a tall radiate crown, a small airhole between the volutes on the angular tipped nozzle, the inward sloping discus is separated from the nozzle by a flat triple moulded rim. Flat base delineated by a grooved circle. Some old restoration to the nozzle. First half of the 1st century AD. Length 11.1cm. Provenance: Comolli family collection, Paris, France; acquired 1960-70s.  
*Compare Bailey, Q1009 for the discus and Q773 and Q774 for the form.*
52. Greek wheel-made lamp in russet-orange clay, deep body with rounded walls, the ridged rim sloping towards the filling hole. Floor of the lamp rises slightly in the centre. Thin tapering flat-topped nozzle with rounded end and signs of burning. Raised base ring off-set by a groove. Remnants of the lost horizontal ribbon handle. Athens, last quarter of 5th century BC. Length 9.9cm. Provenance: Auguste Dozon (1822-1890), France; acquired whilst working in Greece and Cyprus at the end of the 19th century. Private collection, France; by descent from the above and recorded in 1957.  
*Compare Bailey, pl.12, Q53 and Q57.*
53. Roman lamp mould in gypsum for a north African early Christian Red Slip Ware lamp. The discus shows a 7 fronded palm tree, the rim with a row of concentric circles. Intact with some surface wear and chipping. Tunisia, 5th century AD. Length 19.5cm. Provenance: Comolli family collection, Paris, France; acquired 1960-70s.  
*The mould for the underside of the lamp had four knobs which slotted into the corresponding hollows on this upper mould. For an example with slightly different decoration, see J.W. Hayes, Ancient Lamps in the Royal Ontario Museum, Vol.I (Toronto, 1980), pl.66, no.560.*
54. Roman volute lamp, nozzle with round tip, flat shoulder, curved discus with concentric mouldings, the uppermost band has closely spaced radiating grooves interrupted by a channel which runs to the nozzle, set on a slightly raised base. Buff clay covered in a worn and unevenly fired orange-brown slip. Intact. c.50-100 AD. Length 8.7cm. Provenance: Auguste Dozon (1822-1890), France; acquired whilst working in Greece and Cyprus at the end of the 19th century. Private collection, France; by descent from the above and recorded in 1957, thence by descent. Old collection label '23' on the base.  
*For an exact parallel excavated at Cyprus, see J.W. Hayes, Ancient Lamps in the Royal Ontario Museum, Vol.I (Toronto, 1980), pl.38, no.311.*
55. Miniature Roman lamp, the voluted nozzle with rounded tip, set on a ring base. Discus defined by a moulded rim and filled with petals radiating from the filler hole. Intact, the handle a more recent addition. First half of the 1st century AD. Length 8.2cm. Provenance: Private collection, Geneva, Switzerland. Remains of a 19th century collection label to proper left side.





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55 43 46  
44 48



49 50  
51 52 53 54

56. Roman spherical bottle free blown in cobalt blue glass, with slightly indented base, cylindrical neck and outplayed lip. Intact. Italy, 1st century AD. Height 6.9cm. Provenance: Charles Ede Ltd, London, UK; acquired April 1985. Tony Eastgate, London, UK; acquired 6th July 1985 from the above, thence by descent.

*Compare V. Arveiller-Dulong and M-D. Nenna, Les Verres Antiques du Musée du Louvre (Paris, 2005), p.92, no.167.*

57. Roman pale amber glass jug with trefoil lip, the tubular handle has a very fine airline running throughout its length. The ovoid body has an indented footless base. Intact with some light iridescence. 3rd-4th century AD. Height 14.6cm. Provenance: Professor and Mrs Clifford Ambrose Truesdell, USA; acquired from Charles Ede Ltd, *Roman Glass XVI*, May 1993, no.47.

*Hollow handles such as this are unusual. For an example in brown see V. Arveiller-Dulong & M. D. Nenna, Les Verres Antiques du Musée du Louvre, Vol.II (Paris, 2005), no.1002.*

58. Greek coreformed glass amphoriskos, the matrix in dark blue, the body decorated with opaque yellow and white trailing combed into zig-zags, bordered with two pairs of yellow lines, the foot and rim edged with yellow trailing. One handle restored. Rhodes, 6th-4th century BC. Height 7.2cm. Provenance: Charles Ede Ltd, London, UK; acquired 9th December 1985. Tony Eastgate, London, UK; acquired from the above, 23rd June 1987, thence by descent.

*Compare Nina Kunina, Ancient Glass in the Hermitage Collection (St. Petersburg, 1997), p.57, no.13.*



59. Islamic thick walled clear glass bottle blown into a square mould, with slight constriction at base of conical neck, flat cut lip and flat bottom. Intact, the surface stained a light brown. c.6th-7th century AD. Height 5.3cm. Provenance: Private collection, London, UK; acquired 1960s-1970s, thence by descent. Amusingly, an old collection label on the bottle reads 'Roman Grave Chester.'  
*For an example with moulded sides see Andrew Oliver jr., Ancient and Islamic Glass in the Carnegie Museum of Natural History (Pittsburgh, 1980), p.131, no.230.*
60. Roman balsamarium free blown in yellow glass, conical body with long drawn out neck, the outplayed lip inward folded. Intact, the surface with a light iridescence in places. Eastern Mediterranean, 1st-2nd century AD. Height 10.2cm. Provenance: Private collection, London, UK; acquired 1960s-1970s, thence by descent.  
*Compare Yael Israeli, Ancient Glass in the Israel Museum (Jerusalem, 2003), no.259 and V. Arveiller-Dulong and M-D. Nenna, Les Verres Antiques du Musée du Louvre (Paris, 2005), p.214, no.614.*
61. Roman tall necked unguentarium blown in pale blue-green glass, with outplayed inward folded lip, slight constriction before the piriform body, base indented and with pontil mark. The surface covered in a blue-silver-green-purple iridescence. Intact. 2nd century AD. Height 16.8cm. Provenance: Auguste Dozon (1822-1890), France; acquired whilst working in Greece and Cyprus at the end of the 19th century. Private collection, France; by descent from the above and recorded in 1957  
*Compare Andrew Oliver jr., Ancient and Islamic Glass in the Carnegie Museum of Natural History (Pittsburgh, 1980), p.84, no.107.*
62. Roman clear glass tear flask, with flattened inward folded lip, a slight constriction where the neck meets the piriform body, the surface with a fine silver iridescence. Fracture at base of neck repaired. 1st century AD. Height 6.9cm. Provenance: Private collection, London, UK; acquired 1st September 1967 from Archaeological Shop, The Hilton, Tel Aviv, Jerusalem, thence by descent.  
*Compare V. Arveiller-Dulong and M-D. Nenna, Les Verres Antiques du Musée du Louvre (Paris, 2005), p.205, no.579.*
63. Roman balsamarium free blown in clear-blue glass, with bulging body, wide cylindrical neck with constriction at base, outplayed lip with sharp edge, very slight indent to base. 1st-3rd century AD. Height 6.5cm. Provenance: Private collection, London, UK; acquired 1960s-1970s, thence by descent.
64. Miniature Roman pilgrim flask blown in a light blue-green glass, the cylindrical neck ground at upper edge, no rim, flattened body. Chipped at the lip, the surface with a thin layer of rainbow-like iridescence. Eastern Mediterranean, 4th-6th century AD. Height 5.4cm. Provenance: Tony Eastgate, London, UK; acquired 1980s, thence by descent



59 60 61 62 63  
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65. Roman plain gold hoop earrings terminating in interlinked rings. Not a perfect pair but indistinguishable when worn. With modern hooks. 2nd-3rd century AD. Diameter of hoop 1.1cm. Provenance: Private collection, New York, USA; acquired 1990s

*Compare P.F. Davidson & A. Oliver jr, Ancient Greek and Roman Gold Jewellery in the Brooklyn Museum (Brooklyn, 1984), nos.176-177.*

66. Roman gold hoop earrings with pendant drops and repoussé ribbed shields with central nipples. Hooks and one drop are modern. 2nd-3rd century AD. Length excl. hooks 2.6cm. Provenance: Charles Ede Ltd, London, UK; acquired N. Astor 1982. Dr P.G. Giacometti, Muscat, Oman; acquired 16th March 1984. Published: Charles Ede Ltd, *Catalogue 130* (London, 1984), no.42.

67. Roman gold hoop earrings, pearls mounted within a gold filigree setting and pearls strung onto the gold wires which drop from the solid hoops. Drop pearls and one mounted pearl are modern, as are the hooks. 2nd-3rd century AD. Length excl. hooks 2.2cm. Provenance: Jack Ogden, London, UK. Charles Ede Ltd, London, UK; acquired from the above 11th April 1984. Dr P.G. Giacometti, Muscat, Oman; acquired from the above 21st December 1984. Published: Charles Ede Ltd, *catalogue 133* (London, 1984), no.62b.

*Compare Ancient Greek and Roman Gold Jewellery in The Brooklyn Museum (Brooklyn, 1984), p.118, no.131.*

68. Roman gold hoop earrings terminating in interlinked rings, one with a suspended glass bead and the other with an emerald. The hooks are modern. 2nd-3rd century AD. Length excl. hooks 2.4cm. Provenance: Private collection, New York, USA; acquired 1990s.





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69. Amlash cast bronze cloak pin, the top of the shank decorated with seven encircling bands and a rounded head, a piercing in the shaft above the bottom two bands. Persia, c.1400-1000 BC. Length 21.6cm. Provenance: Private collection, London, UK; acquired on the UK art market 1970s-1980s. Compare P.R.S. Moorey, *Catalogue of the Ancient Persian Bronzes in the Ashmolean Museum (Oxford, 1971)*, pl.41, no.227.
70. 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. c.1400-1000 BC. Height 14.5cm. Provenance: Private collection, London, UK; acquired on the UK art market 1970s-1980s.  
*Pins like this were used in pairs and connected by a chain. Compare P.R.S. Moorey, Catalogue of the Ancient Persian Bronzes in the Ashmolean Museum (Oxford, 1971)*, pl.43, no.248.
71. Near Eastern bronze arrow head, the short flat blade with a mid rib which thickens to form a collar before a sharp shoulder and long narrow tang of diamond cross-section. Luristan, c.12th-8th century BC. Length 8cm. Provenance: Private collection, London, UK; acquired on the UK art market 1970s-1980s.  
*Compare Oscar White Muscarella, Bronze and Iron; Ancient Near Eastern Artefacts in The Metropolitan Museum of Art (New York, 1988)*, p.293, no.416.
72. Near Eastern bronze arrow head, the flat blade with rounded head, central triangular rib, sharp barbs and long tang with diamond cross-section. Some surface wear, a blue-green patina. Luristan, c.12th-8th century BC. Length 15.7cm. Provenance: Private collection, London, UK; acquired on the UK art market 1970s-1980s.  
*Compare Oscar White Muscarella, Bronze and Iron; Ancient Near Eastern Artefacts in The Metropolitan Museum of Art (New York, 1988)*, p.290, nos.398-400 and 406.
73. Romano-British openwork bronze belt buckle, the central motif shows three conjoined celtic trumpets, the exterior with another three, connected by bars to form a circle, the curled mouth pieces reaching into the centre to join the others. A circular and rectangular fixing element at opposite sides. Intact with some encrustation. 2nd century AD. Length 7.4cm. Provenance: Private collection, Belgium; acquired 1990s.
74. Romano-British gilded bronze crossbow fibula, three perforated loops on top of the cross bar, a thin ribbed collar before the knobs at either end of the cross, a third now missing from the center. A central ridge with a meander of s-shapes runs over the high arch and onto the flat tail ornament, additionally decorated by two and a half pairs of c-scrolls. Gilding only part remains, the pin missing. 4th century AD. Length 7.8cm. Provenance: Patrick John Casey (1935-2016), Reader in Archaeology, Durham University, 1972-2000.  
*Fibulae such as this were only worn by soldiers and civil servants in the emperor's service. These brooches were used to fasten the sagum, a military cape, and were worn with the cross bar at the bottom. Compare A Visual Catalogue of Richard Hattatt's Ancient Brooches (Oxford, 1989)*, fig.229, no.104.
75. Roman bronze knee fibula, the integral hoop on underside of semicircular head with notched band on outer rim and before conjunction with the short arched faceted bow with semicircular plate above the tall and narrow integral catch plate. Axis pin for eight coil spring hinge. Pin missing. 2nd century AD. Length 4cm. Provenance: Patrick John Casey (1935-2016), Reader in Archaeology, Durham University, 1972-2000.  
*The present example was likely excavated in Southern England. Compare A Visual Catalogue of Richard Hattatt's Ancient Brooches (Oxford, 1981)*, fig.193, no.470.
76. Byzantine bronze belt buckle, the small D-shaped attachment shows a bestiarius in protective dress lunging at a lion with a spear which he holds in his right hand. Two loops on the straight edge for attachment to the buckle mechanism, the three underneath used for attachment to the leather strap. Two of the loops on the underside broken. 6th-7th century AD. Length 4.3cm. Provenance: Patrick John Casey (1935-2016), Reader in Archaeology, Durham University, 1972-2000.  
*Used on a lightweight belt such as a cingulum, from which hung the gladius.*



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77. Near Eastern bronze mace head with raised pyramidal knobs, the cylindrical shaft cast with a vertical central shaft hole, four raised ribs form a collar at base, six flank the head. Brown-red patina. Intact, a few small patches worn through. Luristan, c.800-650 BC. Height 12.5cm. Provenance: Private collection, London, UK; acquired 1960s-1970s, thence by descent.

*Compare* Bronzes du Luristan: Énigmes de l'Iran Ancien IIIe-Ier millénaire av. J.-C. (Paris, 2008), p.103, no.58.

78. Ordos bronze figure of a standing doe, the front and rear hooves joined together by two bars for support. Her elongated face gazes forwards, ears pricked, she has circular eyes and a short tail. Intact with a deep green patina. 5th-4th century BC. Length 15.2cm, height 8.4cm. Provenance: Private collection, London, UK; acquired 1950-1980s.

*The Ordos culture flourished from the 6th-2nd centuries BC, on the steppes of Central Asia.*



79. South Arabian alabaster stele fragment with a bull head carved in high relief, incised detailing to the eyes, brows and muzzle, the small, low relief ears protrude from behind the horns. Chipping and damage to surface, in particular the right horn. 1st century BC/AD. Height 11cm, length 10.6cm. Provenance: Patrick John Casey (1935-2016), Reader in Archaeology, Durham University, 1972-2000.

*The bull head appears frequently in South Arabian art; it was the symbol for the Almaqah. Though the image is often found on ritual implements and architectural elements, this example was likely made for a funerary context. Compare Ray L. Cleveland, An Ancient South Arabian Necropolis (Baltimore, 1965), pl.67, TC2182.*



80. Sumerian clay tablet with ten lines of cuneiform recording rations paid out to official travellers as follows: 10 Elamites each received 1 sila of beer and 1 sila of bread, an individual named Gir-Shulgi-Dangada from Kilmarsh received 5 sila of beer and 3 sila of bread, and the runner of Ur-Alba 10 sila of beer, 6 sila of bread and 4 sekels of oil, which was his ration for 2 days. Dated only to the 9th month (by the calendar of the Sumerian city of Lagash), but clearly Third Dynasty of Ur, 2060-2021 BC. Height 4.5cm. Provenance: The Rt. Hon. Lord Amherst of Hackney (25th April 1835-16th January 1909); collection number 'Ap 06 4'. Rothwell, 5th March 1993. Private collection, Basel, Switzerland; acquired from Charles Ede Ltd 1994. Published: T.G. Pinches, *The Amherst Tablets I* (1908), no. 96. Charles Ede, *Zurich 1994* (London, 1994), no.101.

*Elamites appeared uncommonly in records of the city of Lagash as it was located on the Iranian side of Sumer. The city governor was probably responsible for these payments. Gir-Shulgi-Dangada is presumably an important individual, possibly an ambassador. Kimash was a country in Iran, close to or within modern Kurdistan. The equivalent measurements in the text relate to roughly 4 litres of beer and 2.5litres of bread, but only a little over one deciletre of oil.*

81. Three Sassanian bead seals, each polished stone bead has a flattened surface with an image etched onto it; a griffin, an ibex and a stag head. A perforation running through each allowed them to be strung. c.2nd-5th century AD. Diameters 1.3-1.7cm. Provenance: Tony Eastgate, Londo, UK; acquired 1980s, thence by descent.

*Compare G.P.F. Van Den Boorn, Oud Iran (Leiden, 1988), p.114, no.163.*

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Charis Tyndall

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## CHARLES EDE

1 Three Kings' Yard  
London  
W1K 4JP  
+44 20 7493 4944  
[info@charlesede.com](mailto:info@charlesede.com)  
[www.charlesede.com](http://www.charlesede.com)

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