

CHARLES EDE



CHRISTMAS 2021



1 Egyptian faience Osirian triad

Late Dynastic Period-Ptolemaic Period, c.747-30 BC. Height: 2.6cm

Amulet moulded in pale green-blue faience, depicting Horus the child, flanked by his mother Isis and her sister Nephthys. The sisters are holding his hands, and the trio stand on an integral base.

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.

Literature: For a discussion on the Osirian triad, see Carol Andrews, *Amulets of Ancient Egypt* (London, 1994), pp.48-49.

£175

2 Egyptian feldspar papyrus sceptre

Late Dynastic Period, 26th-30th Dynasty, c.664-332BC. Height: 3.3cm

Elegant amulet of a papyrus column carved from an attractive green feldspar, a ribbed suspension loop at the top. Intact.

The wadj scepter takes the form of a papyrus column. Amongst other associations it gave its wearer eternal youth, whilst the green feldspar evoked fertility and regeneration.

Literature: Compare W.M. Flinders Petrie, *Amulets* (London, 1994) p.12-13, pl.II, no.20f.

£980

3 Egyptian faience amulet of Nefertum

Late Dynasty Period, 26th-31st Dynasty, c.664- 332 BC. Height: 8.4cm

Mould-made in light blue-green faience and finished by hand, this amulet shows the god Nefertum, distinguished by his headdress of a lotus surmounted by two erect feathers. He wears a false beard and short plaited kilt, his torso bare, hands held in fists with his arms at his sides, creating negative space at his waist. In the centre of his striated wig is an uraeus. Broken above the knees, the lower half missing.

Nefertem was the son of Ptah and Sekhmet. He represented youthful power, and was identified with the lotus flower, a symbol of the newborn sun and of regeneration.

Provenance: C. Blankenberg-van Delden, the Netherlands. Private collection, the Netherlands; acquired from the above September 1990. Private collection, the Netherlands; gifted from the above in 2007.

Literature: Compare R.H. Blanchard, *Handbook of Egyptian Gods and Mummy Amulets* (Cairo, 1909), no.157.

£1,500

4 Egyptian faience segmented ball

Middle Kingdom-New Kingdom, c.2055-1069 BC. Diameter: 3.5cm

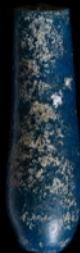
The hollow faience ball has green and black glazed segmented decoration, and two piercings for stringing. Some wear to the glaze, a hole at one side.

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. The exact method of creation for these balls is unknown. A likely procedure however is the 'à noyau perdu' technique, in which a vegetal matter, such as reed, is compressed into the desired shape (evidence of which can be found in broken beads which show impressions of the reed fibres). A faience paste is then spread over the matter, and the whole object is heated. As the temperatures rise and the faience bakes, the vegetal matter turns to ash, creating a hollowed form.

Provenance: Private collection, Bergen, New Jersey, USA; acquired during the 1970s from older collections, mostly from Parke-Bernet Galleries, New York. An ink collection number on one side: 46.40.74.

Literature: Friedman, *Gifts of the Nile: Ancient Egyptian Faience* (Rhode Island, 1998), p.172.

£680



The objects on this page all reportedly came from Egypt in 1918 and were part of the collection of Joseph Altounian (1890-1954). Altounian acquired them prior to 1937, and catalogued them under 'ANNEXE No 266' in his own collection., where he displayed them amongst other similar pieces on a moulded tray. Altounian was a renowned antique dealer who kept the company of artists such as Auguste Rodin, Pablo Picasso and Amedeo Modigliani, the latter of whom he posed for.

5 Egyptian faience scarab

New Kingdom, 18th-20th Dynasty, c.1550-1069 BC

Length: 1.2cm

A central piercing runs the length of the body, the top of the scarab is smooth and undetailed, the underside with four hieroglyphs including a vulture, a papyrus staff, and the word 'mery' meaning 'beloved'. Intact.

Literature: For the form compare W.M. Flinders Petrie, *Scarabs and Cylinders with Names* (Warminster, 1978), pl.LXXI, no.97.

£300

6 Egyptian lapis lazuli djed pillar amulet

Late Dynastic Period, 26th-30th Dynasty, c.664-332 BC

Height: 2.6cm

With four horizontal ribs, the plain dorsal column pierced for suspension. A minute drill hole at the front centre of the unpierced, ribbed lug at the top of the pillar. A few small chips to the surface.

The djed pillar represented the tree of Osiris and was an emblem of stability. Whoever wore this amulet could freely enter the realm of Osiris, Lord of the Underworld.

Literature: Compare R.H. Blanchard, *Handbook of Egyptian Gods and Mummy Amulets* (Cairo, 1909), no.329.

£380

7 Egyptian clenched fist faience amulet

Roman Period, c.30 BC-400 AD

Length: 1.5cm

Mould-made in a blue-green faience, the thumb sticking up between the middle and index fingers, details picked out in yellow including three fingernails and a bracelet. A perforation runs horizontally through the wrist to allow suspension. The surface a little worn and stained, one fingernail missing, a chip at the wrist.

Literature: Compare an example at the Art Institute of Chicago, USA, reference number 1894.834.

£480

8 Egyptian stone udjat eye

Late Dynastic Period, 26th-30th Dynasty, c.664-332 BC

Length: 1.6cm

Finely detailed eye of Horus, carved from a reddish-brown stone, with a suspension lug at the top drilled from one side. Intact.

£350

9 Egyptian glass bead

New Kingdom, 18th-20th Dynasty, c.1550-1069 BC

Length: 2cm

Rod-formed bead of deep, opaque blue glass, the perforation down the centre allowing the bead to be strung and worn as part of a necklace. The surface with some pitting and wear, the top broken away.

The shape of this bead was typical of the New Kingdom, particularly the Amarna Period.

£50

10 Egyptian carnelian lion head

Middle Kingdom, 11th-12th Dynasty, c.2055-1795 BC

Height: 1cm

The bead has been simply carved from clear, deep red carnelian in the shape of a lion's head. A perforation running vertically through the centre. Intact.

£325



11
12
13

11 Egyptian polychrome cartonnage fragment

Late Dynastic Period, c.664-332 BC

Height 4.6cm, width: 4.7cm

Small fragment from a sarcophagus, made from linen covered in plaster and then painted in polychrome, showing the corner of an elaborate beaded collar.

Provenance: Joseph Altounian (1890-1954), France; acquired prior to 1937, annex number 291.

£120

12 Egyptian faience poppy petal inlay

New Kingdom, late 18th Dynasty, Amarna Period, c.1350-1330 BC

Height: 3.3cm

A red faience inlay in the form of a single poppy petal. A raised black dot decorates the inner corner beneath a curved white line. Intact, the surface with scattered wear, minor craquelure covering the edges and reverse.

Provenance: Joseph Altounian (1890-1954), France; acquired prior to 1937, annex number 248.

Literature: Compare Musée du Louvre, *Faïences: Faïences de L'antiquité. De L'Égypte à L'Iran* (Paris, 2005) p.77, no.224.

£980

13 Egyptian faience "ib" heart amulet

New Kingdom-Late Dynastic Period, c.mid 2nd-1st millennium BC

Length: 2.1cm

Mould-made from white faience, in the form of a heart, the hieroglyph translating as 'ib', a suspension loop at the top of the amuletic bead. Intact, the surface worn and stained.

The heart symbolised the power of living and will.

Provenance: Joseph Altounian (1890-1954), France; acquired prior to 1937, annex number 266.

Literature: Compare W.M. Flinders Petrie, *Amulets* (London, 1994) p.10, pl.I, m.

£95



14 Egyptian miniature faience pot

Late Dynastic Period, 26th-31st Dynasty, c.664-332 BC

Height: 1.5cm, diameter: 2.7cm

The miniature pot has a thick, squared rim, the straight walls tapering gently towards the flat base. Intact.

Provenance: Joseph Altounian (1890-1954), France; acquired prior to 1937, annex number 227.

£280

15 Egyptian alabaster cosmetic jar

Middle Kingdom, 11th-12th Dynasty, 2055-1795 BC

Height: 4.7cm, diameter at rim: 4.1cm

With tall sides widening towards the flat rim with squared profile, and less so towards the flat base. Carved from a finely banded, cream-coloured alabaster. A triangular section of the lip and upper body restored.

Provenance: Albert Newall, Cape Town, South Africa; exported to the UK 1970s, thence by descent Peter Newall, UK; by descent from the above. Julie Newall, UK; from the above, her husband.

Albert Newall was an antiques dealer in South Africa and had a small collection of antiquities.

Literature: Compare Flinders Petrie, *The Funeral Furniture of Egypt with Stone and Metal Vases* (London, 1977), pl.XII/111.

£900

16 Egyptian haematite kohl wand

Middle Kingdom-New Kingdom, c.2055-1069 BC

Length: 6cm

Elongated teardrop form, carved from dark brown stone with lighter banding, polished to a high sheen. The narrower end is stepped and tapered, with minuscule fissures to the point.

Though we now associate the use of makeup with its more aesthetic qualities, the daily ritual of applying black eyeliner (known as kohl) not only made the male or female wearer more attractive, but also reduced the glare from the sun, detracted flies and acted as a type of antiseptic. To make this cosmetic, Egyptians would crush galena (kohl) on grinding palettes before mixing the powder with an unguent. The resulting paste was kept in small vessels, often made of highly decorative stone. To apply the kohl around the eyes the Egyptians used wands such as the present example.

Haematite was quarried from Predynastic times to the end of the Late Dynastic Period. 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: Maurice Bouvier, Alexandria, Egypt; exported to Switzerland 1959, thence by descent.

Literature: Compare an example at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, accession number 72.786, and for one with banding compare an example at the National Museums Liverpool, accession number 1973.4.261.

£1,800



17 Etruscan Bucchero amphora
Last quarter of the 7th century BC
Height: 9.5cm

Small, thin-walled amphora, the ribbon handles attached from the carination beneath the concave neck, and up to the edge of the flaring lip. The rounded belly decorated with two groups of incised horizontal lines and supported by a small pad base with slight indent. On the base is an old collection label with frilled blue border and either 6 or 9 written in black ink. Intact, the surface with light incrustation.

Provenance: Private collection, Eastern Switzerland; acquired at the end of the 19th century, thence by descent for two generations. Private collection; by inheritance from her late husband, the grandson of the above.

Literature: Compare Tom B Rasmussen, *Bucchero Pottery from Southern Etruria* (Cambridge, 1975), pl.4, no.16.

£1,400

18 Egyptian alabaster vase
Old Kingdom, 5th-6th Dynasty, c.2613-2181 BC
Height: 15.5cm, diameter of rim: 7.3cm

The elegant vessel is carved from cream-coloured, finely veined Egyptian alabaster. The relatively thick walls flare to form a wide mouth with flat-topped lip, then taper towards the gently spreading, flat-bottomed base. Two natural inclusions in the stone run diagonally down from the lip.

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.

Literature: Compare Flinders Petrie, *The Funeral Furniture of Egypt with Stone and Metal Vases* (London, 1977), pl.XI, no.86. Also see El-Khouli, *Egyptian Stone Vessels Predynastic Period to Dynasty III* (London, 1977), nos.469-472, for the form.

£2,400



19 Etruscan Bucchero stemmed dish

c.7th-6th century BC

Height: 10.9cm

The hemispherical bowl is set on a tall stem that flares to the wide, hollow base and has a thin, rounded collar at the top. The flat, wide rim with a moulded pattern intersecting curlicues interspersed with teardrops. The rim and bowl recomposed, with some lacunae, a restored break-line to the stem.

Provenance: Private collection, Eastern Switzerland; acquired at the end of the 19th century, thence by descent for two generations. Private collection; by inheritance from her late husband, the grandson of the above.

A large, brown collection label, formerly attached to the interior of the bowl, has the date 1875 written in pencil.

Literature: This is an uncommon shape. For the form but with a different pattern on the rim see Tom B. Rasmussen, *Bucchero Pottery from Southern Etruria* (Cambridge, 1979), pl.40, no.239.

£1,950

20 Etruscan Bucchero olpe

c.600-525 BC

Height: 15.7cm

The tall strap handle arches up and back from the flaring lip, and is attached at the carination between concave neck and the bulging body, the flared foot has a concave underside. The exterior of the jug is burnished horizontally beneath the carination, and vertically above. Two chips from the lip, one to the foot and one to the handle.

The vessel was thrown on the wheel, the strap handle separately formed and then attached. This is one of the most common forms produced in southern Etruria and at Orvieto, and is found throughout Etruria, Latium and Campania.

Provenance: Private collection, South Downs, UK; acquired prior to 1996

Literature: Compare Philip Perkins, *Etruscan Bucchero in the British Museum* (London, 2007), pp.43 and 112, no.152.

£480



21 Italo-Corinthian pottery aryballos

7th century BC

Height 6.8cm

Ovoid aryballos, the body decorated in brown-umber slip with groups of broad and narrow encircling bands. The handle projecting horizontally from the disc lip and down to the sloping shoulder. Short cylindrical neck and conical foot. Some chips, in particular to the lip.

From the beginning of the 7th century BC the Etruscan potters began to make close copies of Proto-Corinthian pottery, the different production mainly being distinguished by the differing hue of the fabric.

Provenance: Charles Ede; acquired November 1971. Conrad Ascher, UK; acquired from the above July 1972, thence by descent to Esther Ascher, thence by descent to Shirley Ascher..

Literature: Compare *Select Exhibition of Sir John and Lady Beazley's Gifts to the Ashmolean Museum 1912-1966* (Oxford, 1967), pl.LXIV, no.478.

£450

22 Etrusco-Corinthian pottery alabastron

c.610-590 BC

Height: 9cm

With a small handle extending at right angles from the lip and curving down to the top of the body which is decoration in vertical petals. There is a groove at the neck, and alternating bands of purple and umber encircling the round-bottomed piriform body. A small chip from the lip.

Provenance: Charles Ede Ltd, London, UK; acquired December 1971. Conrad Ascher, UK; acquired from the above, thence by descent to Esther Ascher, thence by descent to Shirley Ascher.

Published: Charles Ede, *Etruscan Pottery II* (London, 1973), no.25.

Literature: Compare F. Mayence and V. Verhoogen, *Corpus Vasorum Antiquorum, Brussels 3* (Brussels, 1949), III C b, pl.2, nos.8, 9, 12.

£380

23 Corinthian pottery aryballos with lions and bird

Corinth, 625-600 BC, close to the Heraldic Lions Painter

Height: 7.7cm, width: 7.4cm

Aryballos with spherical bowl and broad strap handle linking shoulder to disc lip. The decoration, painted in dark brown slip with touches of added red, consists of two confronting lions with a goose between them, whirls on the underside of the base, petals around the very top of the shoulder and radiating from the small opening of the disc rim, and two brown lines bordering the handle. Added red has been used to highlight the body of the goose, and elements of the lions. The underside of lip chipped, some general wear to the paint in particular to the upper surface of the rim.

Provenance: Richard A. Hattat, UK; collection number 33. Charles Ede Ltd, London, UK; acquired December 1984. Graham C. Ives, Surrey, UK; acquired from the above July 1986. Susan Dyer, Camberley, UK; by descent in 2020 from the above, her uncle.

Published: Sotheby's, London, *Antiquities, The Richard Hattat Collection of Greek Vases, Ancient Jewellery, Middle Eastern, Egyptian, Greek, Etruscan, Celtic and Roman Antiquities, Ancient Glass and Art Reference Books*, London, 10th December 1984, lot 15. Charles Ede Ltd, *Corinthian and East Greek Pottery V* (London, 1986), no.5.

Literature: Compare Humfry Payne, *Necrocorinthia* (Reprinted Maryland, 1971), pl.22/1 and 3.

£1,400



24 Greek black-figure skyphos

Athens, c.500-475 BC

Height: 8.7cm

The cup has handles rising above the rim, and a spreading foot. The black-figure decoration on each side consists of a central frieze of two sphinges flanking a dancing maenad and satyr. The interior of the deep bowl, a band around the rim's exterior, the outside of the handles and the foot are painted with solid black slip, a band of vertical rays beneath the frieze's lower border. Intact.

Provenance: Charles Ede, London, UK; acquired March 1975. Conrad Ascher; acquired from the above, thence by descent to Esther Ascher, thence by descent to Shirley Ascher.

Literature: Compare Charles Ede, *Collecting Antiquities; an Introductory Guide* (London, 1989), p.15, no.32.

£3,400

25 Greek white-ground lekythos

Athens, first half of the 5th century BC, workshop of the Bowdoin Painter

Height: 23.6cm

With cylindrical body painted with a white ground and decorated in black-figure with interlinked palmettes arranged in two registers. The shoulder is reserved and with a frieze of palmettes, a band of rays above. The outer surface of handle, inner and outer walls of mouth down to the shoulder are black, the flat upper surface reserved. Recomposed from large fragments, the breaks mainly around the shoulder and neck.

The black-glazed neck and palmettes on the shoulder are also unusual features for palmette lekythoi.

Provenance: Private collection, Switzerland; acquired in the 1940s (probably in Basel). Private collection, Switzerland; by inheritance from the above, 1974.

Literature: Compare Donna Kurtz, *Athenian White Lekythoi* (Oxford, 1975), pl.14 for figural examples by the Bowdoin Painter with the same subsidiary decoration. For a fragmentary example showing the enclosed palmettes compare Elizabeth Moignard, *Corpus Vasorum Antiquorum, Great Britain, the Glasgow Collections* (Oxford, 1997), pl.26, no.6.

£3,500

26 Greek black-figure lekythos

Athens, c.500 BC

Height: 10.7cm

With a frieze of vertical palmettes around the body, each motif separated by an upward stroke, the near-horizontal shoulder with two rows of rays. The lower section of the body, the funnel lip and the outside of the arching handle with solid black slip. The outside of the tall foot reserved. Intact.

Provenance: Charles Ede, London, UK; acquired 29th June 1972. Conrad Ascher, UK; acquired from the above, thence by descent to Esther Ascher, thence by descent to Shirley Ascher.

Literature: Compare Chr. Blinkenberg and K. Friis Johansen, *Corpus Vasorum Antiquorum, Copenhagen 3* (Paris, 1928), pl.113, no.21.

£320



27 Cypriot White Painted Ware oinochoe
Cypro-Geometric Period, c.850-700 BC
Height including handle: 26.8cm

Pottery trefoil lipped oinochoe, the decoration consists of umber on cream in a series of fine bands encircling the body. The outer surface of the handle and the lip in solid umber. The base is slightly convex. An old seal from the Cyprus Museum allowing exportation is attached to the handle. Intact.

Provenance: De Montfort, Robertsbridge, Sussex, UK; sold to Charles Ede, London, 29th August 1979. Peter and Joycelyn Mitchell, Mawallock, Australia; acquired Sotheby's, London, July 1981, collection reference Cp 2.1. Cyprus museum export tag on handle.

Published: Charles Ede, *Cypriot Pottery VII* (London, 1980), no.30. Sotheby's, London, *Egyptian, Middle Eastern, Greek, Etruscan and Roman Antiquities*, 13th-14th July 1981, lot 253B.

Literature: Compare E. Gjerstad, *The Swedish Cyprus Expedition, vol.IV, part 2: The Cypro-Geometric, Cypro-Achaic and Cypro-Classical Period* (Stockholm, 1948), fig.XIX, no.10.

£2,200

28 Cypriot Bichrome Ware jug
750-600 BC
Height: 8.8cm

Small, spherical, pottery flask with a flattened lip and a ridge where the top of the handle joins the neck. The decoration has been painted in umber and red on a cream wash. The body is enlivened with a series of bands in varying width and colour, the shoulder with a triangular pattern that resembles a stylised lotus flower. Set on a small ring base. Intact.

Provenance: With Charles Ede Ltd, London, UK; acquired September 1987. Conrad Ascher, UK; acquired from the above, thence by descent to Esther Ascher, thence by descent to Shirley Ascher.

Published: Charles Ede, *Cypriot Pottery XI* (London, 1989), no.27a.

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

£550

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

Large, 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, USA, acc.no.356.

Literature: 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.

£980



30 Coptic wooden statuette of a bird

Height: 4.8cm, length: 9.3cm

Carved from a single piece of close-grained, fibrous wood, the simplified bird, possibly a duck or other water bird, with a long body, rounded tail and short neck. The beak reattached.

Provenance: Private collection, UK; acquired 1980s-1990s.

£60

31 Hellenistic terracotta duck askos

c.4th-2nd century BC

Height: 10.7cm, length: 14.1cm

Vessel in the form of a duck with downturned head, mould-made and with incised details, those for the feathers being particularly fine. There is a small aperture on its back used to fill the vessel, a long tubular spout jutting out and upwards from the breast, and a short, stepped, cylindrical foot. Intact, remains of gesso on the surface.

This type of plastic vase is sometimes referred to as a feeder vessel, being used to feed young children.

Provenance: Dr Sid Port, Santa Monica, CA, USA; acquired 1980s from Superior Auctions. Private collection, Palm Desert, USA; acquired mid 1990s.

£1,400

32 Greek Xenon Ware kylix

Apulia, Red Swan Group, c.325-300 BC

Diameter: 13.9cm, width across the handles: 19.9cm

The shallow wine bowl is black glazed and decorated with wreaths of laurel on both exterior and interior, and the figure of a swan enclosed by two concentric circles in the tondo, all in applied red. The cup is set on a grooved ring base, the ends of the thin handles turned upwards. The resting surface and underside of floor are reserved, with traces of a red wash. One handle restored, the other repaired, two fractures at lip made good.

Provenance: Graham C. Ives, Surrey, UK; acquired from Charles Ede, London, UK, November 1982. Susan Dyer, Camberley, UK; by descent in 2020 from the above, her uncle.

Published: Charles Ede Ltd, *General Antiquities 125* (London, 1982), no.16.

Literature: Compare Charles Ede, *Collecting Antiquities* (London, 1976), fig.71b.

£1,800

33 Greek red-figure oinochoe

Apulia, 350-300 BC

Height: 11cm

The jug has a trefoil lip and ring base, the bulbous body decorated with an image of a swan, the raised wings curling at the tips, scrolling foliage either side, a band of rays above. Intact.

Provenance: Charles Ede Ltd, London, UK; acquired November 1971. Conrad Ascher; acquired from the above, certificate of authenticity dated 10th September 1973.

Published: Charles Ede, *Greek Pottery from South Italy III* (London, 1973), no.25.

£1,800



34 Greek bronze statuette of a horse

Geometric Period, 8th century BC, perhaps from Olympia

Height: 5.1cm, length: 6.2cm

Solid cast bronze geometric statuette of a horse, standing four-square, with a low-arching tail and narrow waist, its mane with a forelock rising high over its brow. The body is decorated with stamped concentric circles, the surface with an attractive light green and mottled brown patina.

Provenance: Martin and Faith-Dorian Wright; acquired prior to early 1970s, thence by descent. An old stock label reads "From Olympia, 8 C.B.C., Greece, GALF".

Literature: Compare Jean-Louis Zimmermann, *Les Chevaux de Bronze dans L'art Géométrique Grec* (Geneva, 1989), pl.44, nos.49 and 53, p.182.

£3,200

35 Greek terracotta statuette of a horse

Boeotia, c.6th century BC

Height: 18cm

Deftly modelled in pale terracotta, the slender body standing four square, its tail falling between the two rear legs, an unusually long neck with cylindrical snout and short pricked ears, decorated with thin bands of dark brown occasionally misfired to a burnt orange. Three legs reattached.

Provenance: Private collection, Basel, Switzerland; acquired in the 1940s. Private collection of R.S. (b.1923), Zurich, Switzerland; by descent from the above in 1974.

Literature: Compare R.A Higgins, *Catalogue of the Terracottas in the Department of Greek and Roman Antiquities, British Museum, Vol.I, Greek: 730-330 B.C.* (London, 1954), pl.105, no.787, and p.210.

£3,800





36 Romano-Egyptian terracotta vessel in the form of a comic actor

Alexandria, 1st century BC- 1st century AD. Height: 8.3cm

The figure sits atop a small mound, cross-legged; his left arm reaches over to grasp his right knee, whilst his right arm bends up to support chin with hand. The figure wears a theatre mask, with a broad nose and deeply furrowed brow; the lips of the actor are visible through the wide grin of the mask itself. On the figure's head is the short, flaring vessel mouth. The lug handle chipped.

The cross-legged position and arm bent up to chin in the "plotting" pose marks this subject out as a runaway slave - a character from the world of New Comedy. The humour of such characters lay in their unabashed scheming against their masters; perhaps this is most memorably displayed by the eponymous Pseudolus (Plautus, Pseudolus, 191 BC).

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. Private collection, Rome, Italy.

Literature: For the pose of this figure, see J. Paul Getty Museum, *A Passion for Antiquities: Ancient Art from the Collection of Barbara and Lawrence Fleischman* (Malibu, 1994), p. 233-235, no.117 and 118. For the head of this figure, see Musée National du Louvre, *Figurines et Reliefs en Terre-Cuite Grecs Étrusques et Romains III* (Paris, 1971), pl.325 k E/D 1988.

£2,600

37 Greek terracotta female head

Taranto, c.300 BC. Height: 4cm, width: 3.6cm

Head of a young woman, perhaps a child, with short curly hair held back from the face by a wreath of ivy leaves, her face with rounded cheeks and heavily lidded eyes. Some incrustation to the surface and chipping to the leaves.

Provenance: Tom Virzi (1881-1974), New York, USA. Private collection, Switzerland; acquired Galleria Serodine, Ascona, Switzerland, 1994.

Literature: Compare *Musée du Louvre Catalogue Raisonné des Figurines et Reliefs en Terre-Cuite Grecs Étrusques et Romains IV* (Paris, 1986), pl.114 D3956 d and D3957f.

£1,600

38 Greek terracotta female head

Taranto, c.300 BC. Height: 5cm, width: 3.8cm

Mould-made head from a female statuette, the woman shown wearing an outward flaring polos, and ivy leaves wound through her tied-back, curly hair. Some chips to the polos, the surface with light patches of incrustation.

Provenance: Tom Virzi (1881-1974), New York, USA. Private collection, Switzerland; acquired Galleria Serodine, Ascona, Switzerland, 1994.

£1,100

39 Hellenistic terracotta statuette of a dancing woman

Boeotia, mid 4th century BC. Height: 19.7cm

The elegant figure is performing the mantle dance. She stands on a semicircular base with flanged borders; her weight is on her right leg, whilst her left bends and rests behind her. Thick drapery covers her and consists of a chiton and himation, the latter pulled up and over her head, forming a hood over her pointed black stephane. Her right arm bends up to her chest, causing the drapery to fall in elegant folds. White slip over the surface, red pigment highlighting her lips. A large rectangular vent hole at the back. Recomposed from fragments.

Provenance: Karl Jakob Müller, Frankfurt, Germany; acquired 1950-1977.

Literature: Compare R.A. Higgins, *Catalogue of the Terracottas in the Department of Greek and Roman Antiquities in the British Museum, Vol.I* (London, 1954), pp.236, nos.881 and 883.

£2,900

40 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, 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.

Provenance: Tom Virzi (1881-1974), New York, USA. Private collection, Switzerland; acquired Galleria Serodine, Ascona, Switzerland, 1994.

Literature: Compare Friedrich Wilhelm Hamdorf, *Hauch des Prometheus* (Munich, 1996), no.135.

£1,150

41 Greek terracotta female head

Taranto, 4th century BC. Height: 5.8cm, width: 3.7cm

Head of a youthful woman, her tousled hair has a central parting and is pulled back from her face. The top of the head relatively smooth, her long neck with lines of Venus. The surface has incrustation and remains of white gesso.

Provenance: Tom Virzi (1881-1974), New York, USA. Private collection, Switzerland; acquired Galleria Serodine, Ascona, Switzerland, 1994.

£1,100



42 Hellenistic terracotta herm of Herakles

1st century BC/AD

Height: 23.5cm

Statuette of a herm with the torso of Herakles wearing drapery and with the Nemean lion skin wrapped about him, his head looking down and to the left, brow furrowed, beard with thick curling locks of hair. Mould-made, a small circular vent hole at the back. Lower section broken away.

A herm was a squared pillar surmounted by a bust or head.

Provenance: Karl Jakob Müller, Frankfurt, Germany; acquired 1950-1977.

Literature: For an example of the type, from Myrina, see Simone Mollard-Besques, *Catalogue Raisonné des Figurines et Reliefs en terre-cuite Grecs et Romains, Vol.II* (Paris, 1963), pl.100a, b, c.

£1,650

43 Etruscan terracotta fragment of a relief plaque with warrior

c.5th-4th century BC

Height: 16cm

The relief shows a warrior running to the left, wearing a short kilt and cuirass, a large convex shield held up in his left hand, his right arm raised above his shoulders. The shoulders are square, the warrior facing the viewer, hips twisted. Mould-made and finished by hand from a coarse, micaceous terracotta, the surface carefully smoothed, the back without detail and with a thin vertical ridge top centre. The surface chipped, in particular to the edges of the shield, the surface with brown and black residue.

It has been suggested that such revetement plaques decorated the column (ridge pieces) or mutuli in the open gable of a temple, and that they held a protective function.

Provenance: Peter and Joycelyn Mitchell, Mawallock, Australia; collection ref. ETt 2.1, acquired from Sotheby's, London, July 1981.

Published: Sotheby's, London, *Antiquities*, 13th-14th July 1981, lot 293.

Literature: Compare Patricia S. Lulof, *Architectural Terracottas in the Allard Pierson Museum Amsterdam* (Amsterdam, 2007), pl.6e-7, cat.no.25.

£2,200



44 Coptic wooden spoon

Egypt, c.4th-8th century AD

Length: 14.3cm

Carved wood spoon with a leaf shaped bowl and plain cylindrical handle. Bowl repaired from two pieces, with losses around the edge.

Provenance: Maurice Feuillet, Paris, France (1873-1968), thence by family descent. *Feuillet was a painter, art critic, editor and noted expert on 18th century engravings.*

Literature: For a similar Coptic spoon with elongated bowl see an example in the Metropolitan Museum, New York, USA, accession number 14.1.467.

£280

45 Roman bone cosmetic stirrer with Isis-Aphrodite

c.2nd-4th century AD

Height: 17.6cm

Cosmetic implement with a carved figure of the syncretic goddess Isis-Aphrodite. At the base of the stirrer is a large circular ring with a small club-shaped projection. The partially nude goddess is standing on a plinth, her hair parted in the centre, held in place by a wreath, and carefully coiled into a bun upon her head. Her right arm cups her exposed breasts, while her left hangs down by her side and reaches to cover herself. Drapery hangs around her legs, below the hips, and is knotted at the front. Slight incrustation around the arms and drapery.

Provenance: Mr and Mrs Robert Feuer, New York, USA; acquired 1970s-1980s.

Literature: Compare Flinders Petrie, *Objects of Daily Use* (London, 1927), pl.XIX, no.64 and *Antike und byzantinische Kleinkunst aus ausländischem und Münchener Privatbesitz* (Munich, 1913), pl.18, no.1019.

£1,800

46 Roman ivory stylus

1st century AD

Length: 7.8cm

A turned ivory stylus with a sharpened point for writing on wax or softwood tablets. Tip chipped and the handle filed down in antiquity.

Provenance: Maurice Feuillet, Paris, France (1873-1968); thence by descent. *Feuillet was a painter, art critic, editor and noted expert on 18th century engravings.*

Literature: See examples in the National Archaeological Museum, Tarragona, Spain.

£480



47 Roman terracotta lamp with dog

1st-2nd century AD

Height: 2.4cm, diameter of body excluding spout: 6.1cm

Volute lamp with a dog running to the left, his tail raised, small circular filler hole under his belly. The shoulder is separated from the discus by an inward sloping moulded rim, the foot slightly raised. Surface with remains of the dark brown slip, and with a thin layer of incrustation. Intact.

Provenance: Private collection, France; acquired 1970s.

Literature: For the discus compare D.M. Bailey, *Catalogue of the Lamps in the British Museum, Vol.II* (London, 1988), Q1286. For an example of type B, group ii to which this belongs, see D.M. Bailey, *Catalogue of the Lamps in the British Museum* (London, 1988), pl.15, Q912.

£340

48 Roman terracotta lamp with stag and hound

Mid-late 1st century AD

Length: 10.1cm, diameter of body: 7.1cm

Oil lamp with a buff red slip coated surface, the discus decorated with a figure of a stag being attacked by a hunting dog, a small filler hole under the dogs legs, the wick hole bordered by a love-heart shaped moulding. Intact.

Provenance: Emil Maansson, Sweden (1896-1977); acquired mid 20th century.

Literature: For the discus compare D.M. Bailey, *Catalogue of the Lamps in the British Museum, Vol.II* (London, 1988), Q808.

£480



49 Roman bronze mount with bust of Isis

c.2nd-4th century AD. Height: 9.7cm

Female bust on a stepped socle and square plate base with a scalloped front edge, the figure wearing a short-sleeved garment falling in folds in a V around her neck. Centrally parted hair arranged in tiers either side of her round face. She is crowned by a crescent moon, which is associated with Isis. The reverse is hollow and has a thin curved arm supporting the bust from the nape of her neck to the base, two further supports on the bottom corners of the bust. A hole at each corner of the base to facilitate attachment, three of which are filled. The surface has a brown-black patina, the tips of the crescent moon missing.

Similar items have adorned travel carts, specifically on the wooden bars housing the wheels.

Provenance: Private collection, Austria; acquired 1910, thence by descent for three generations. The remains of an old white and blue collection label on the underside of the base.

£900

50 Greco-Roman bronze amphoriskos

Eastern Mediterranean, 3rd-4th century AD. Height: 9.6cm

Amphoriskos cast from bronze with tall body tapering to a flattened base, a pair of stylised duck head handles on the shoulder, the neck narrowing to the disc lip. The surface somewhat worn and corroded.

Provenance: Private collection, USA; acquired Kaufmann's Antiques, Tel Aviv, Israel, 15th November 1967, found in a Roman mausoleum in Ashkelon, Israel.

£280

51 Byzantine bronze ring with finial and mouse

8th-12th century AD. Height: 4.6cm

Composed of a circle with three projections and a stepped diamond shaped finial, a mouse with inset eyes running down the ring's exterior, its tail touching the finial. The surface has a mottled green patina.

Provenance: Maurice Bouvier (1901-1981); probably acquired during his time as professor at the University of Alexandria, Egypt, 1930-1960.

£520

52 Romano-British gilt bronze crossbow fibula

4th century AD. Length: 7.9cm

Partially gilded bronze crossbow fibula, three perforated loops on top of the cross bar, a thin ribbed collar before the knops at either end of the cross, a third now missing from the centre. 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.

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.

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

Literature: Compare *A Visual Catalogue of Richard Hattatt's Ancient Brooches* (Oxford, 1989), fig.229, no.104.

£190



53 Near Eastern bronze dagger

Late 2nd-early 1st millennium BC

Length: 32cm

Dagger with tapering blade, the central rib with engraved lines at each side. The hilt is hollow cast with a shallow domed pommel, central carination, one rivet hole at the top of the hilt, a second directly beneath. The handle appears to be a confection of two parts: the original ending just beneath the rivet holes, the terminal section shows a different patina and modern solder at the join, or carination. A crack to the blade above the handle, some encrustation to the surface.

Provenance: Eric Crowe, UK; acquired when he accompanied his father Sir Eyre Crowe (1864-1925) to Tehran whilst posted as a British diplomat between 1939-41, thence by descent to Sir Brian Crowe (1938-2020) and family.

£790

54 Luristan bronze sword

12th-10th century BC

Length: 36.3cm

The hammered bronze relatively short sword has a blade with flattened, broad central rib, and a hilt flanged for an inlay of wood or bone. Dark green patina, the overlaps at the top of the hilt broken away.

Provenance: Eric Crowe, UK; acquired when he accompanied his father Sir Eyre Crowe (1864-1925) to Tehran whilst posted as a British diplomat between 1939-41, thence by descent to Sir Brian Crowe (1938-2020) and family.

Literature: André Godard, *L'Art de L'Iran* (Paris, 1962), pp.74-75, fig.104.

£1,650



55 British flaked flint axe

Neolithic Period, Norfolk, Diss, c.4500-2000 BC

Length: 10.4cm

The blade formed from a knapped piece of charcoal grey flint, the cutting end tapering to a sharp edge; the cross section lenticular.

Provenance: Dr. M.G.W., Cornwall, UK. Two old collection labels on the back read '473'.

Literature: Compare Sir John Evans, *The Ancient Stone Implements, Weapons, and Ornaments of Great Britain* (London, 1897), p.73, fig.20.

£900

56 British polished flint hand axe

Neolithic Period, Suffolk, Stowmarket, late 5th-3rd millennium BC

Length: 15.2cm

The polished stone is a caramel colour, with several chips revealing a grey-green colour underneath. Cross section is lenticular, with the butt polished to a smooth edge.

Provenance: Dr. M.G.W., Cornwall, UK. On one side 'Stowmarket Suffolk' is written in thin black pen, whilst on the reverse two old collection labels read '692'.

Literature: Compare Sir John Evans, *Ancient Stone Implements, Weapons and Ornaments of Great Britain* (London, 1897), p.101, fig.44.

£1,800

57 Nordic stone boat axe

Neolithic, Malmer Periode 3/4, c.2500-2400 BC, Ronneby, Sweden

Length: 17.5cm

Swedish-norwegian battleaxe culture axe head, delicately carved from a black, fine-grained stone with a cylindrical collar around the central shaft hole, the body widening towards the hole and narrowing to a pointed tip, the butt on a raised plane. The surface polished. A few chips in particular to the one side of the tip and one side of the collar.

Such items were intended for ceremonial or votive purposes. Very little art survives from the European Neolithic age; boat-axes such as this are therefore much admired and sought after works that demonstrate the skill of the Nordic craftsmen.

Provenance: Found prior to 1887 near Ronneby, Sweden. Lars Otto Johan Holst (1863-1936), Sweden.

Holst was a veterinary surgeon in Ronneby, southern Sweden from around 1887. Holst took a strong interest in the prehistory of ancient Scandinavia and formed a magnificent collection of early Stone Age artefacts. He obtained these objects locally, partly through his own private excavations, and partly as payment for work done in his service as a vet between 1887-1929.

Literature: Compare Arthur MacGregor ed., *Antiquities from Europe and the Near East in the Collection of the Lord McAlpine of West Green* (Oxford, 1987), no.4.190.

£3,600



58 Roman glass 'cottage-loaf' unguentarium

1st-3rd century AD. Height: 12.9cm

Blown from a clear, pale turquoise glass, with a constriction at junction of the elongated cylindrical neck and 'cottage-loaf' shaped body, the rim outplayed and inward folded. Intact, the walls covered in pearlescence.

Provenance: Private collection, Switzerland; acquired 1970-1993.

Literature: Compare David Whitehouse, *Roman Glass in the Corning Museum of Glass vol.I* (New York, 1997) pp.148-149, no.250.

£480

59 Roman glass beaker

East Mediterranean, c.1st-2nd century AD. Height: 7.3cm, diameter at rim: 7.3cm

Blown in a clear glass with very slight green hue, the beaker has an unworked, everted rim and a slightly concave base. Around the very delicate exterior walls are wheel-cut lines: one on the upper part of the body, and two at the middle. Iridescence on exterior and some incrustation. Intact.

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

Literature: Compare Yael Israeli, *Ancient Glass in the Israel Museum: The Eliahu Dobkin Collection and Other Gifts* (Jerusalem, 2003) p.160, no.161.

£1,800

60 Roman glass 'cottage-loaf' unguentarium

1st-3rd century AD. Height: 13.3cm

Blown from a clear and near-colourless glass, a constriction at junction of the elongated cylindrical neck and 'cottage-loaf' shaped body, rim is outplayed and inward folded. Intact, the walls covered in iridescence.

Provenance: Private collection, Switzerland; acquired 1970-1993.

Literature: Compare David Whitehouse, *Roman Glass in the Corning Museum of Glass Vol.I* (New York, 1997) pp.148-149, no.250.

£480

61 Roman glass 'Candlestick' unguentarium

1st-3rd Century AD. Height: 14.5cm

Candlestick unguentarium free-blown in pale blue glass with a flat, disc-shaped base, a hemispherical body, slight constriction at the base of the tall cylindrical neck, and a splayed lip. The vessel largely covered with iridescence.

Provenance: Private collection, Cambridge, Massachusetts, USA.

Literature: For the shape, see David Whitehouse, *Roman Glass in the Corning Museum of Glass Vol.I* (New York, 1997), p.152, nos.258 and 259.

£850

62 Roman glass bottle

4th-5th century AD. Height: 18.4cm

Blown in a clear pale green glass with thin walls, the base pushed up, the cylindrical body slightly flaring towards the upward sloping shoulder, a gentle constriction at the base of the tall neck, the mouth flaring upwards. The surface is covered in patches of pearlescent iridescence. The lip reattached.

Provenance: Auguste Dozon (1822-1890), France. Private collection, France; by descent from the above and recorded in her diary 1957.

£540

63 Roman glass unguentarium

Eastern Mediterranean, 1st-2nd century AD. Height: 14.4cm

Free-blown in a clear, pale blue glass, with horizontal outplayed and inward folded tubular rim, cylindrical neck spreading slightly toward the junction with the squat globular body, with slightly concave base. A segment of the lip broken away in antiquity and now with incrustation along the breakline.

Provenance: Auguste Dozon (1822-1890), France. Private collection, France; by descent from the above and recorded in her diary 1957.

Literature: Compare Anastassios Antonaras, *Fire and Sand; Ancient Glass in the Princeton University Art Museum* (Princeton, 2012), p.228, no.356.

£400



64 Roman glass head flask

c.4th-5th century AD

Height: 8.5cm, diameter of rim: 3cm

Blown in an amber-brown clear glass in a two part mould. The flask shows an almost identical face on both sides, the hair in stylised tight ringlets, the face is rounded, with plump cheeks, and perhaps represents Cupid. There is a slight constriction before the cylindrical neck, the lip flaring. Upper section of neck and lip restored.

Provenance: Dr. Sid Port, Santa Monica, USA; acquired 1980s. Private collection, Palm Desert, USA; acquired from the above 1990s.

Literature: Compare Véronique Arveiller-Dulong and Marie-Dominique Nenna, *Les Verres Antiques du Musée du Louvre* (Paris, 2005), p.459, no.1287.

£1,500

65 Roman glass bottle

1st-3rd century AD

Height: 7.7cm

Free-blown in a bright yellow glass, the body is piriform with a conical neck, base rounded, the sharply flaring lip has a ground rim. Intact.

Provenance: M. Lottmann, Paris, France; acquired 1960s-70s.

£1,200

66 Roman glass jar

c.5th-6th century AD

Height: 10.1cm

Free-blown in a clear blue-green glass, with globular body and six applied handles. The short funnel neck has an open projecting roll below the flared rim. The handles have been drawn from the shoulder, pressed onto and under the projecting roll, then folded over the top of the rim and snapped off. Some encrustation, a small area from the lip restored.

Provenance: Private collection, Cambridge, Massachusetts, USA.

Literature: Compare E. Marianne Stern, *Roman, Byzantine, and Early Medieval Glass 10BCE-700BCE* (Ostfildern, 2001), p.312, no.175.

£950

67 Roman glass juglet

Eastern Mediterranean, late 1st-early 2nd century AD

Height: 10.5cm

Blown in a clear pinkish-purple glass with very thin walls, the base with a pontil mark, the wide shoulder curves downwards, tall cylindrical neck has an outplayed and inward folded lip, the handle drawn upwards from the shoulder, then turned at a sharp angle and folded onto the neck. Intact, some air bubbles in the glass and light patches of iridescence.

Provenance: Peter Adler, London, UK; acquired 1987. Private Collection, Canada; acquired 1988.

£1,800



68 Egyptian faience bead necklace

Middle Kingdom-Late Dynastic Period, c.2055-332 BC

Length including modern clasp: 40.8cm, length excluding modern clasp: 38cm

Composed of green-blue tubular beads interspersed by small disc beads of blue, red, yellow, white and black, forming a traditional mummy net effect. Restrung in modern times.

The different beads in this necklace were used throughout Egyptian history, from roughly the Middle Kingdom onwards, and therefore without a context they are very hard to date with any real certainty.

Provenance: Charles Ede, London, UK; acquired prior to 1st January 1971. Mrs A.P. Mills, Ottawa, Canada; acquired from the above in 1972.

Literature: For a collar composed of similar beads, dating to the 11th Dynasty, see Carol Andrews, *Ancient Egyptian Jewellery* (London, 1990), p.27, fig.18.

£1200



69 Egyptian carnelian and faience bead necklace

Middle Kingdom-Late Dynastic Period, c.2nd-1st Millennium BC

Length including clasp: 54.6cm, length excluding clasp 53 cm

Composed of tubular blue faience beads interspersed with small disc-shaped blue beads, either side of round carnelian beads. Restrung and with a modern clasp.

Provenance: Private collection, Wiltshire, UK; acquired mid 20th Century

Literature: For a collar composed of tubular blue faience beads, dating to the 11th Dynasty, see Carol Andrews, *Ancient Egyptian Jewellery* (London, 1990), p.27, fig.18, and for the carnelian beads see *ibid.*, pp.174-175, fig.160b.

£800

70 Egyptian multi-coloured faience bead necklace

Middle Kingdom-Late Dynastic Period, 2nd-1st Millennium BC

Length including clasp: 47.6cm, length excluding clasp 45.6cm

Composed of red, yellow, white and blue disc-shaped beads, grouped together to form alternating blue and red bands interspersed by small groups of white and yellow. Restrung and with a modern clasp.

Provenance: Private collection, Wiltshire, UK; acquired mid 20th Century.

Literature: 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

71 Egyptian lapis lazuli and gold bracelet

Middle Kingdom-Late Dynastic Period, 2nd-1st Millennium BC

Length: 18.5cm

Composed of groups of disc beads interspersed with single, large, oblong beads, all of lapis lazuli. Groups of small gold spacer beads at irregular intervals. Restrung and with a modern clasp.

Provenance: Private collection, England; acquired in London 1989.

Literature: For an example of the beads, restrung, dating to the 18th Dynasty see Carol Andrews, *Ancient Egyptian Jewellery* (London, 1990), p.26, fig.17.

£480



72 Egyptian moon amulet on a necklace

Late Dynastic Period, 26th-31st Dynasty, c.664-332 BC

Length of modern chain including clasp: 43.2cm, height of disc: 2.1cm

The amulet is carved from a fossiliferous reddish-purple stone, in the form of a moon supported by a crescent. Suspended from a modern 18ct gold chain. Intact.

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

£1,500

73 Egyptian steatite and gold scarab ring

2nd Intermediate Period, c.1800-1570 BC; the gold setting is early 20th century

UK ring size: I - I 1/2, scarab length: 1.6cm, scarab width: 1.2cm

The scarab is naturalistically modelled with negative space between the legs. The oval base is decorated with stylised geometric patterns, and would have been used as a seal. Set in a modern gold mount.

Provenance: Private collection, Essex, UK; acquired in the 1960s-1970s.

£1,300

74 Roman gold and carnelian ring with horse intaglio

c.2nd century AD

Size: E, largest internal diameter: 1.8cm, smallest internal diameter: 1.5cm

The delicate, hollow gold ring has tapered shoulders and shank, and an oval garnet intaglio set in landscape and engraved with a galloping horse. A break at the centre of the shank restored.

Provenance: Cecil Delisle Burns (1879-1942), UK; thence by descent to his grandchild *Cecil Delisle Burns trained for the priesthood at the College Inglese, via Monserrato Rome, from 1901. Having completed his training, he returned to England to await a Diocese. He was soon offered the Diocese of Brentford, however, he and several others within the Catholic Church were seen as Modernist influences and, according to his grandchild, were hounded out of the Church because of their refusal to conform to what they saw as outdated practices.*

Literature: Compare *Ancient Greek and Roman Gold Jewellery in The Brooklyn Museum* (Brooklyn, 1984), p.159, no.223.

£1,400



75 Roman solid gold hoop earrings

1st-2nd century AD

Drop including modern hook: 2.7cm, drop excluding modern hook: 1.4cm

A pair of solid gold hoop earrings, the ends tapering into round wires, one wire forming an eye through which the other passes and loops back onto itself. Mounted on modern s-hooks to make them wearable.

Provenance: Private collection, Michigan, USA; acquired in Israel. *The collection belonged to a retired jeweller who had a shop in Tel Aviv for many years.*

Literature: Compare Patricia F. Davidson and Andrew Oliver Jr., *Ancient Greek and Roman Gold Jewellery in the Brooklyn Museum* (Brooklyn, 1984), no.188.

£1,400

76 Roman gold shield earrings with blue glass beads

2nd century AD

Drop including modern hook: 3.5cm, length excluding modern hook: 2.4cm

A pair of earrings consisting of twisted wire hoops with a plain round convex shield. A pendant of beaded wire finished with a blue glass bead hangs from each hoop. Intact, with modern gold s-hooks.

Provenance: Private collection, Dreisamtal, Germany; acquired at the Galerie Peter Lankoff, Freiburg im Breisgau, Germany, 1974.

Literature: Compare Patricia F. Davidson and Andrew Oliver jr., *Ancient Greek and Roman Gold Jewellery in the Brooklyn Museum* (Brooklyn, 1984), p.114, no.119B.

£2,800

77 Roman gold and garnet hoop earrings

1st-2nd Century AD

Drop including modern hook: 3.2cm, drop excluding modern hook: 2cm

A pair of gold earrings, each consisting of a plain hoop with three rows of applied hollow gold beading covering the lower half of each hoop. The two outer rows of beads separated by a thin gold sheet. At the front of each hoop is a pointed cabochon garnet enveloped in a box setting; one of the settings has a delicately wrought surround, the other has several added miniature pellets. Mounted on modern gold s-hooks, to make them wearable.

Provenance: Private collection, Dreisamtal, Germany; acquired at the Galerie Peter Lankoff, Freiburg im Breisgau, Germany, 1972.

Literature: For a similar type which uses the hollow beading technique, see Feldman Hasburg, *Gold: Important Ancient and Ethnic Jewellery and Works of Art in Precious Metal* (Geneva, 1990), p.198, no.288.

£3,900



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

1 Three Kings Yard
London
W1K 4JP
+44 207 493 4944
info@charlesede.com