CHRISTMAS 2026



CHARLES EDE

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CHARLES EDE

Christmas Catalogue
2026



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1. Egyptian carnelian poppy head bead, New Kingdom, 18th-20th Dynasty, c.1550-1069 BC. Height: 0.9cm. Pierced for suspension. Intact.
Provenance: Gustave Mustaki, Alexandria, Egypt; exported from Egypt to the UK c.1950, thence by descent

£ 120

2. Two Egyptian carnelian poppy head beads, New Kingdom, 18th-20th Dynasty, c.1550-1069 BC. Heights: 1.5 and 1.6cm. The bottom of one poppy bead broken away, the other intact.
Provenance: Gustave Mustaki, Alexandria, Egypt; exported from Egypt to the UK c.1950, thence by descent

£ 100

3. Egyptian carnelian amuletic bead, New Kingdom-Late Dynastic Period, 18th-31st Dynasty, c.1550-332 BC. Height: 1.7cm. Pierced for suspension. Intact**.**
Provenance: Gustave Mustaki, Alexandria, Egypt; exported from Egypt to the UK c.1950, thence by descent

£ 100

4. Egyptian carnelian amuletic bead, New Kingdom, 18th-20th Dynasty, c.1550-1069 BC. Height: 1.6cm. A perforation running through the upper element, for suspension. Intact.
Provenance: Gustave Mustaki, Alexandria, Egypt; exported from Egypt to the UK c.1950, thence by descent

£ 150

5. Egyptian red jasper poppy head bead, New Kingdom, 18th-20th Dynasty, c.1550-1069 BC. Height: 1.3cm. Pierced for suspension. Intact.
Provenance: Gustave Mustaki, Alexandria, Egypt; exported from Egypt to the UK c.1950, thence by descent

£ 120

6. Egyptian carnelian poppy head bead, New Kingdom, 18th-20th Dynasty, c.1550-1069 BC. Height: 1.7cm. Pierced for suspension. Intact.
Provenance: Gustave Mustaki, Alexandria, Egypt; exported from Egypt to the UK c.1950, thence by descent

£ 90

7. Egyptian carnelian 'ib' heart bead, New Kingdom-Late Dynastic Period, 18th-31st Dynasty, c.1550-332 BC. Height: 1.1cm. A perforation running through the upper element, for suspension. Intact.
Provenance: Gustave Mustaki, Alexandria, Egypt; exported from Egypt to the UK c.1950, thence by descent

£ 130



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8. Egyptian haematite 'ib' heart bead, New Kingdom-Late Dynastic Period, 18th-31st Dynasty, c.1550-332 BC. Height: 1.5cm. The Egyptians had worked out that the heart pumped blood throughout the body, but rather poetically they also considered it the seat of thought, feelings, and one's actions. As such, it remained in the body after the mummification process. The 'ib' bead was one of the most important funerary amulets, and most examples date from the New Kingdom onwards.
Provenance: Gustave Mustaki, Alexandria, Egypt; exported from Egypt to the UK c.1950, thence by descent
Comparanda: Compare an example in carnelian, now in the National Museums Liverpool, World Museum, Liverpool, UK, Accession number M11957j

£ 450

9. Egyptian feldspar Eye of Horus bead, New Kingdom-Late Dynastic Period, 18th-31st Dynasty, c.1550-332 BC. Length: 1.1cm. A perforation running the length of the bead. The tear drop broken away.
Provenance: Gustave Mustaki, Alexandria, Egypt; exported from Egypt to the UK c.1950, thence by descent

£ 40

10. Egyptian papyrus column bead, New Kingdom-Late Dynastic Period, 18th-31st Dynasty, c.1550-332 BC. Height: 1.7cm. Carved from a translucent stone with green mottling, pierced for suspension. Intact. The wadj sceptre takes the form of a papyrus column. Amongst other associations it gave its wearer eternal youth, whilst the green feldspar evoked fertility and regeneration. Chapters 159 and 160 of the Book of the Dead mention that an amulet of this appearance was to be placed at the throat of a mummy.
Provenance: Gustave Mustaki, Alexandria, Egypt; exported from Egypt to the UK c.1950, thence by descent

£ 280

11. Egyptian haematite Eye of Horus bead, New Kingdom-Late Dynastic Period, 18th-31st Dynasty, c.1550-332 BC. Length: 0.8cm. A perforation running horizontally through the piece. Intact.
Provenance: Gustave Mustaki, Alexandria, Egypt; exported from Egypt to the UK c.1950, thence by descent

£ 150

12. Egyptian feldspar hippo head bead, Middle Kingdom, 12th Dynasty, c.1985-1795 BC. Length: 0.9cm. A perforation running the width of the head, beneath the ears. Intact.
Provenance: Gustave Mustaki, Alexandria, Egypt; exported from Egypt to the UK c.1950, thence by descent
Comparanda: Compare an example acquired in 1910 by the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, USA, Object Number: 10.130.2310

£ 300

13. Egyptian obsidian jar-shaped amuletic bead, New Kingdom-Late Dynastic Period, 18th-31st Dynasty, c.1550-332 BC. Height: 1.2cm. Pierced for suspension. Intact.
Provenance: Gustave Mustaki, Alexandria, Egypt; exported from Egypt to the UK c.1950, thence by descent

£ 180

14. Egyptian red jasper Eye of Horus amulet, Late Dynastic-Ptolemaic Period, c.664-30 BC. Length: 1.5cm. The surface polished smooth and undetailed. The striated lug at the top of this amulet has not been pierced. The tear duct restored.
One of the most prominent and important images in ancient Egypt, the udjat eye, also known as the Eye of Horus, had several different functions and interpretations for its protective qualities. However the overarching purpose of this talisman was that it helped to ward off evil spirits and keep harm at bay.
According to one Egyptian myth, Horus lost his left eye in a struggle with Seth. The eye was magically restored by Hathor, and this restoration came to symbolise the process of making whole and healing. For this reason, the symbol was often used in amulets.
Another version of Egyptian mythology recounts that Horus gave his own eye to his father, Osiris, to fully restore his body and bring him back from the dead. It could be considered an amuletic substitute for any of the various daily offerings a son was expected to place at his father's tomb, and thus personified a son's love for his father. Either way, the owner of this amulet was watched over by Osiris, the Lord of the Afterlife.
Provenance: Reportedly exported from Egypt in 1918. Joseph Altounian (1890-1954), France.
Published: *Antiques Trade Gazette*, issue 2618, 18th November 2023, p.51
Comparanda: For an example in carnelian compare Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, USA, accession number 89.2.416

£ 350

15. Egyptian carnelian bead of Isis nursing Horus, New Kingdom, 18th-20th Dynasty, c.1550-1069 BC. Height: 1.6cm. The goddess sits enthroned, an infant Horus on her lap, a suspension loop at the back. Intact.
Provenance: Gustave Mustaki, Alexandria, Egypt; exported from Egypt to the UK c.1950, thence by descent

£ 300

16. Egyptian feldspar amulet of a crouching falcon-headed god, Late Dynastic-Ptolemaic Period, c.664-30 BC. Height: 1.9cm. Amulet carved from attractive green feldspar in the form of a falcon headed god, his body mummiform, shown sitting with his knees raised. The ribbed suspension loop at the back is un-pierced. A small chip to the proper front left of the base.
Without having any other attribute, it is hard to specifically identify this falcon-headed god. It could be a representation of Osiris, Horus, Re-Horakhty, Qebhesenuef, Montu or even Khonsu. Carol Andrews, in her book on Egyptian amulets, suggests that this seated type may in fact represent Sokaris, the long established funerary god of the necropolis of Saqqara.
Provenance: Reportedly exported from Egypt in 1918. Joseph Altounian (1890-1954), France; acquired prior to 1937, annex number 266.
Comparanda: Carol Andrews, *Amulets of Ancient Egypt* (London, 1994), p.14, fig.8c

£ 300



17. Egyptian serpentine heart scarab, Third Intermediate Period, 21st-24th Dynasty, c.1069-715 BC. Length: 6cm. The wing cases decorated with regular striations, the head, thorax and abdomen carved naturalistically. The base smooth and flat. Some chipping, in particular to the lower edge.
Provenance: Gustave Mustaki, Alexandria, Egypt; exported from Egypt to the UK c.1950, thence by descent

£ 2,800

18. Egyptian bone scaraboid, 2nd millennium BC. Length: 1.5cm. The scaraboid has with a plain, rounded upper surface, the flat underside carved with hieroglyphs, perhaps including a barque with two oars, pierced through its length. Intact.
Provenance: Private collection H.S. (d.2006), London; acquired 1970s-1980s, thence by descent
Published: *Antiques Trade Gazette*, issue 2618, 18th November 2023, p.51

£ 220

19. Egyptian carnelian scaraboid, Late Dynastic-Ptolemaic Period, c.664-30 BC. Length: 1.6cm.
Formed into the rough shape of a scarab, but without any details. Some wear around the perforation which runs the length of the bead. Intact.
Provenance: Gustave Mustaki, Alexandria, Egypt; exported from Egypt to the UK c.1950, thence by descent

£ 130

20. Egyptian carnelian scarab bead, New Kingdom, 18th-20th Dynasty, c.1550-1069 BC. Length: 1.4cm. With incised details to the head and sides, whilst the base is plain; a common trait of 18th Dynasty carnelian scarabs, a period during which this material was particularly popular. A piercing running the length of the scarab suggests this amulet was strung on a necklace or sewn to mummy wrappings. Intact.
Provenance: Gustave Mustaki, Alexandria, Egypt; exported from Egypt to the UK c.1950, thence by descent
Comparanda: Compare an example from a group of scarabs in D. Ben Tor, *The Scarab: a Reflection of Ancient Egypt* (Israel, 1989), p.79, no.8

£ 290



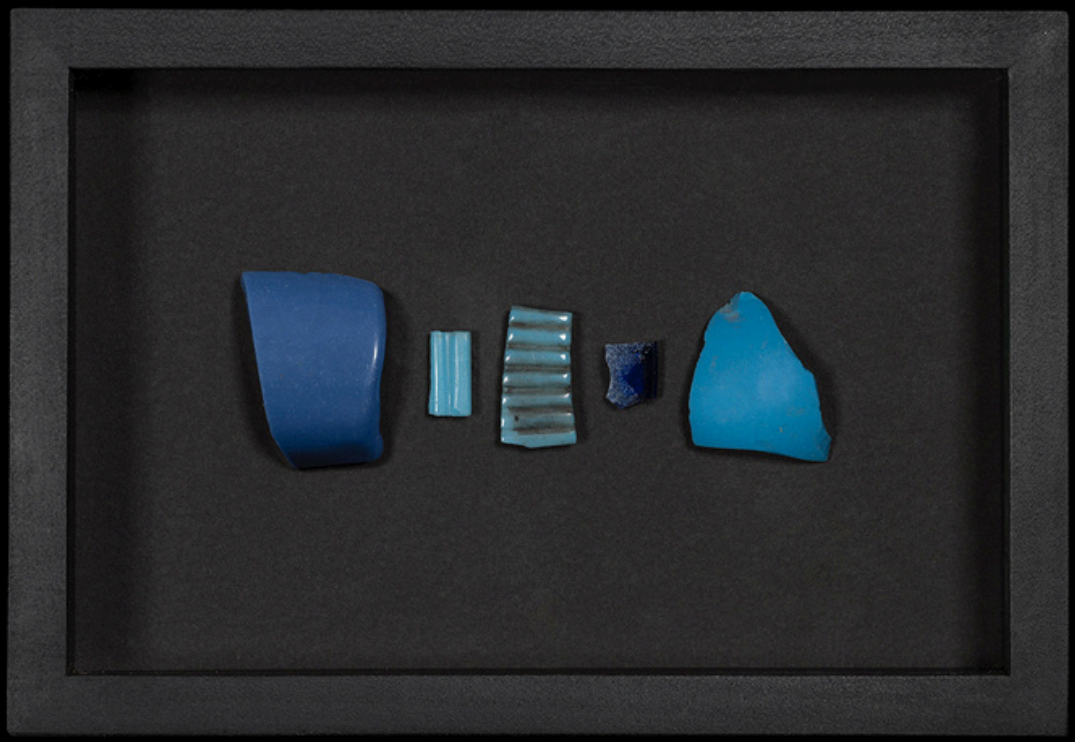
21. Egyptian plaster sarcophagus mask of a woman, Roman Period, 2nd century AD. Height: 18.5cm. Romano-Egyptian plaster funerary mask with much original paint remaining. On her head the woman wears an ornate wreath of rosebuds, originally painted pink but now faded. Together with the dimpled chin, carefully delineated eyebrows, elaborate coiffure, and once inlaid eyes, these features contribute to the individuality of the portrait and attest to the high artistic quality of its creation. Raised eyebrows, oval face, straight nose, and tightly pursed lips form a restrained smile. The elaborate hairstyle demonstrates the Roman influence in Egypt, arranged in parallel waves with small ringlets framing the face before the ear and two longer curls behind it. The eyes, now missing, would originally have been inlaid with black and white glass. The mask survives intact with only minor losses to the plaster and pigment, some damage to the rose petals on the proper left side and the loss of the fibrous locks once crossing the forehead. Although the original skin tones have been lost, revealing the underlying plaster surface, the black carbon pigment used for the hair and eyebrows remains well preserved in most areas. Staining across the forehead, possibly glue residue, suggests that additional ringlets made with plant fibres once extended across the brow, lending the mask greater textural complexity.

Provenance: Victor Emile Gabriel Chevallier (1889-1969) and his wife Marguerite Jeanne Verel (1887-1962), France; recorded in their inventory as no.13

Mr. X, France; by descent from the above in 1969, thence by descent through two estates

Comparanda: Compare Susan Walker (ed.), *Ancient Faces; Mummy Portraits from Roman Egypt* (New York, 2000), p.136, no.88

£ 4,900



22. Egyptian glass vessel fragments, New Kingdom, 18th Dynasty, c.1550-1295 BC, and Roman Period, c.1st century AD. Fragments range in length from 1.3-4.4cm. Framed dimensions: 15.5x22.8cm. Fragments from four different core-form vessels in varying shades of blue; two with a smooth exterior, two with vertical ribs. One fragment from the Roman period, blown in bright blue translucent glass, with smooth walls and a thin lip along one edge.

Glass first appears in archaeological finds dating to the mid 4th millennium BC. The earliest surviving vessels were produced through a method known as core-form, whereby molten glass, formed from heated sand, was wrapped around an organic core (such as mud or clay) and held on a metal rod. During the Egyptian New Kingdom in the mid 2nd millennium BC, this technique was greatly refined, resulting in intensely-coloured glass vessels in a variety of simple, elegant forms.

Provenance: Collection of Mr M.G. (d. late 1990s), France; acquired Cairo 1960s-70s

£ 2,800



23. Two Neo-Babylonian terracotta cuneiform foundation brick tablet, c.604-562 BC. Dimensions: 8x9cm and 9x6cm. Both fragments are from a cuneiform inscription from a brick of Nebuchadnezzar II of Babylon. The first is composed of four lines. The second is other of two lines, the upper line containing the bottom parts of a couple signs, the lower line has a complete sign URU "city" but the name of the city is preserved only with the beginning part of a sign, therefore it could be any number of city names.

Provenance: Harold James Strickland Taylor (1922-2016), UK; acquired in Iraq, 1953-57.

Taylor was an enthusiastic amateur archaeologist whose early career began far from the field. He served as a Spitfire pilot with No. 16 Squadron, RAF, and in 1944 was forced to bail out over Holland. After evading the enemy for five days, he was eventually captured and interrogated by German forces. His wartime experiences are recounted in One Flight Too Many (1991), a copy of which is held by the Imperial War Museum.

Following the war, 'Jimmy' Taylor read history at Trinity College, Cambridge (1946-49) and subsequently trained as a teacher. In 1953 he took up a post with the Iraqi government as an English teacher, later becoming Head of English at the Primary Teachers Training College. During his time in Iraq (1953-57), he used extended vacation periods to explore the country's archaeological sites. His travels took him to Nineveh, Mosul, Khorsabad, Tepe Gawra, Nimrud, and Assur, which he documented in engaging written accounts accompanied by charming illustrations. It was during this period that his collection was assembled.



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24. Frankish bronze buckle, c.5th-7th century AD. Length: 5cm. Symmetrical curved arms meet a central vertical element with hoof-like terminal. Intact.
Provenance: Mr and Mrs S. Broukal, UK; formed 1950s, thence by descent

£ 300

25. Phrygian bronze brooch, c.8th-7th century BC. Diameter: 8.3cm. Each ball is held in place with a pin that pierces the mount. The pin and the upper right finial broken away. This is an unusual variant of the type.
Provenance: Mr and Mrs S. Broukal, UK; formed 1950s, thence by descent
Comparanda: Compare a more common variant in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, USA, object number 1970.231.1, which has been in their collection since 1970

£ 200

26. Roman bronze buckle, c.2nd-3rd century AD. Length: 4.4cm. Belt buckle, likely belonging to a Roman soldier. Intact.
Provenance: Mr and Mrs S. Broukal, UK; formed 1950s, thence by descent

£ 120



27. Roman bronze lion head handle, Syria, Djebel Druze, 3rd century AD. Height: 16.3cm.
The details of the face and flowing hair have been incised. A pair of large teeth connect the upper and lower jaw of the lion. There is a large, heavy, fluted ring which hangs from two holes created by the lion's open mouth. Three original iron pins are still in place around the border. A horizontal crack beneath the mane on the proper right, the surface with encrustation.

This piece allegedly comes from Djebel Druze in Syria, according to the invoice of 1966.

Provenance: Farouk Bey Abassy, UK; acquired 28th October 1966 from Khalil John Sarkis, Beirut, Lebanon, and brought back to the UK, thence by descent

Comparanda: Referred to as the handle from a chest, compare Mary Comstock and Cornelius Vermeule, *Greek, Etruscan and Roman Bronzes in the Museum of Fine Arts Boston* (Boston, 1971), no.672

£ 1,400



28. Roman bronze furniture leg in the form of a panther, c.2nd-3rd century AD. Height: 8.5cm. Cast in solid bronze, this furniture leg, perhaps belonging to a tripod, shows the head and chest of a panther atop a large paw with sharp claws.

Provenance: Victor Emile Gabriel Chevallier (1889-1969) and his wife Marguerite Jeanne Verel (1887-1962), France. Mr. X, France; by descent from the above in 1969, thence by descent through two estates

Comparanda: For an example from Gaul compare H. Rolland, *Bronzes Antiques de Haute Provence* (Basses-Alpes, Vaucluse) (Paris, 1965), no.383

£ 3,000


DVI

29. Roman marble inscription fragment, c.1st-2nd century AD. Dimensions: 17 x 12.5cm. With the letters DVL, the bottom edge finished, the other sides broken away.
Provenance: François Briau (1812-1890), Palais Briau, Loireauxence, France

£ 2,800

30. Roman marble inscription fragment, c.1st century AD. Dimensions: 15 x 17cm. Old inventory reference on the reverse in red paint 'O'. A fragment without restoration.
Provenance: François Briau (1812-1890), Palais Briau, Loireauxence, France

£ 2,000



31 32 33 34

31. Greek terracotta torso of a kore, c.600-550 BC. Height: 7.5cm. Moulded statuette of a goddess with her hands protruding from her drapery and held upwards at chest height, a polos or diadem on her head which is then covered in a himation. The back undetailed. Broken at the waist.
Provenance: Joseph Laissus (1900-1969), France; thence by descent

£ 290

32. Byzantine bronze Enkolpion Reliquary cross, 6th-7th century AD. Height: 7.8cm. Small reliquary (enkolpion) composed of two cast bronze crosses joined together at the top and bottom by a rivet running through three rings. Both sides are decorated with incised images, the obverse showing St John standing with outstretched arms, he is draped in a flowing tunic and short chasuble. A geometric motif borders the ends of the cross. The man is identified by a two-line inscription ΗΟΑΝΗΣ, 'St John', the youngest of the four Evangelists.
An aniconic design adorns the reverse of the reliquary, and consists of a medallion with a central cross, and a braided motif stretching down each of the four shafts, hatching around the border. The hollowed-out interior allowed for the placement of a relic (such as small quantities of earth, fabric, fragments of objects belonging to a saint etc), that the faithful could wear around their neck. This practice was widespread in Asia Minor, the Balkans, and the southeastern part of the Byzantine Empire, where numerous examples of these reliquary crosses have been found. The majority are made of bronze, but there are also examples in silver and gold. Excellent condition, the horizontal rivets missing.
Provenance: Art market, Geneva, Switzerland; prior to 2002. Stephen Neale, Leighton, UK; acquired 18th October 2016
Comparanda: Compare an example with an image of Christ and the Virgin Mary in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, USA, Object Number: 2000.526.2

£ 1,200

33. Roman bronze balsamarium, probably from Egypt, c.2nd century AD. Height: 11cm. Balsamarium in the form of a bust of a boy, his hair falling across his forehead in tousled locks, drapery pulled over his left shoulder and across the chest. His head is slightly turned as he gazes to the right. The round youthful face is well-modelled with high cheekbones, and wide eyes with incised pupils. Half of the suspension loop is missing, as is the lid, handle and separately made base.
The intentionally armless bust and the almost black patina both suggest this balsamarium could originate from the Roman workshops of Egypt.
Provenance: Private collection, Austria; acquired 1910, thence by descent for three generations
Comparanda: For a stylistically similar example but of a slightly older youth with a bare chest compare A. de Ridder, *Les Bronzes Antiques du Louvre, Tome II* (Paris, 1915), pl.103, no.2940

£ 3,800

34. Greek terracotta fragment from votive pinax, Locri, c.500-450 BC. Height 8cm. The woman depicted in profile, carefully folded linen resting on a circular cushion which she balances upon her head. Her expression is stoic, her short hair is wavy and swept back off her face. Traces of pigment include red paint in the hair and white and black on the garment she carries. The reverse is plain and smoothed. From a scene of women in procession, carrying textiles.
Provenance: Collection of van der Aa, Belgium; acquired late 1960s-early 1970s. P.A.E. Hollander, Switzerland; acquired 1992-2010

£ 2,800



35. Greek terracotta mould of satyr and maenad, c.4th-3rd century BC. Height: 12.4cm, width: 13.6cm. Rectangular mould of a bearded satyr and a draped dancing maenad. Broken diagonally from left to bottom right.
Provenance: Victor Emile Gabriel Chevallier (1889-1969) and his wife Marguerite Jeanne Verel (1887-1962), France. Mr. X, France; by descent from the above in 1969, thence by descent through two estates

£ 980

36. Greek terracotta figurine mould, c.4th-3rd century BC. Height: 14.4cm. For a draped female figure, with heavy drapery cascading down the body, an arm bent at the elbow and held on the hip. Top and bottom edges broken away.
Provenance: Victor Emile Gabriel Chevallier (1889-1969) and his wife Marguerite Jeanne Verel (1887-1962), France. Mr. X, France; by descent from the above in 1969, thence by descent

£ 480



37 38 39

37. Roman Samian Ware fragment, c.1st century AD. Dimensions: 10 x 8.7cm. Fragment from a finely decorated terra sigillata Samian Ware pottery bowl, decorated with an unidentified mythological scene involving a naked hero standing between two smaller figures holding masks, a draped woman and perhaps a faun being carried by a further figure. Above the scene is a band of egg and dart above a row of beading. A fragment, some staining to the lower right corner.

Provenance

Antoine Heron de Villefosse (1845-1919), France; thence by family descent until 2026. Villefosse was a pre-eminent French archaeologist of his generation; he was a curator at the Louvre Museum, Paris, President of the Institut de France and President of the French National Society of Antiquaries, among other accolades.

£ 550

38. Roman terracotta vase mould, c.1st century AD. Dimensions: 6.3 x 11.4cm. Fragment from a mould used to produce Samian Ware or Terra Sigillata vessels. The mould is very finely detailed with various figures including part of a charioteer, an over-sized head, erotes and the goddess Venus.Above the scene is a band of egg and dart above a row of beading. Broken along three edges.

Provenance: Antoine Heron de Villefosse (1845-1919), France; thence by family descent until 2026.

Villefosse was a pre-eminent French archaeologist of his generation; he was a curator at the Louvre Museum, Paris, President of the Institut de France and President of the French National Society of Antiquaries, among other accolades.

£ 650

39. Roman Samian Ware fragment, c.1st century AD. Dimensions: 9.7 x 7.5cm. Fragment from a finely decorated terra sigillata Samian Ware pottery bowl, decorated with an unidentified mythological scene involving a naked hero holding open a chest and facing a caryatid flanked by two fauns carrying masks above their heads. Above the scene is a band of egg and dart above a row of beading. A fragment with some damage to the lower edge.

Provenance: Antoine Heron de Villefosse (1845-1919), France; thence by family descent until 2026. Villefosse was a pre-eminent French archaeologist of his generation; he was a curator at the Louvre Museum, Paris, President of the Institut de France and President of the French National Society of Antiquaries, among other accolades.

£ 550



40. Roman terra sigillata fragment with head of a satyr, Arezzo, c.1st century AD. Width: 7.3cm. Fragment from a particularly high quality terra sigillata vase, showing the head of a bearded and moustachioed satyr, perhaps Silenus himself, a pair of short horns on his head, thick wavy hair surrounding his face with a large flower placed centrally in his hairline. The face is framed by classic Dionysian symbols, including defined clusters of grapes and textured vine leaves. winding around the sides. The surface covered in a glossy red slip.
Provenance: R.S.L. collection, London, UK; acquired prior to 2000. Accompanied by letters from the relevant Greek and Italian authorities renouncing any current or future claim over this piece.

£ 4,800



41 42 43

41. Etruscan Bucchero Ware chalice, c.625-550 BC. Height: 11.3cm, diameter: 12.6cm. With a finely polished silvery-black surface, the cup is wide mouthed and set on a tall, hollow, conical foot. The body decorated with a band of three incised grooves, a further groove above the notched carination. Intact with a few scattered losses, a roughened area inside the cup probably from manufacture or firing. Underneath a white paper collection label with 'CV- I -82' in black ink.

Bucchero is a pottery fabric unique to Etruria. It is made from a well refined clay, fired in the kiln under 'reducing' conditions, that is to say starved of oxygen, so that the pottery becomes dark grey throughout. The surface developed a natural gloss though sometimes this was enhanced by burnishing.

Provenance: Victor Emile Gabriel Chevallier (1889-1969) and his wife Marguerite Jeanne Verel (1887-1962), France; thence by descent. Mr. X, France; by descent from the above in 1969, thence by descent again through two estates

Comparanda: Compare Tom B. Rasmussen, *Bucchero Pottery from Southern Etruria* (Cambridge, 1979), p.189, pl.27, no.138

£ 6,000

42. Etruscan Bucchero Ware amphora, Early 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 supported by a small pad base with slight indent. Intact, a few tiny chips and small flecks of losses to the surface.

Provenance: Kate Elderkin (b.1897) and George Elderkin (1879-1965), New Jersey, USA; acquired at auction 1911-1940s.

George Wicker Elderkin (1879–1965) was an archaeologist, art historian and professor at Princeton University. His wife Kate (b.1897) was a close collaborator and fellow scholar, credited alongside George in many publications.

Comparanda: Compare an example in the British Museum, London, UK, museum number 2006,1106.2

£ 900

43. Etruscan Bucchero Ware kylix, Late 7th-first quarter of the 6th century BC. Width between handles: 17cm. Stemmed drinking vessel with flaring ring, slightly upward tilting handles, a shallow bowl and a tall conical foot. A chip from the lip restored.

Provenance: Frédéric Duval (1880-1954), France; thence by descent to his grandson

Duval was a French industrialist and lover of antique objects from the Mediterranean basin.

Comparanda: Compare an example in the Museum of Fine Arts Budapest, Hungary, inventory number 52.822. Also see an example gifted in 1950 to the Princeton University Art Museum, USA, object number y1950-34

£ 1,400



44 45 46

44. Cypriot Black on Red Ware chalice, Cypro-Archaic, c.750-600 BC. Diameter at rim: 14.3cm. With a short narrow stem flaring to a spreading foot, a pair of vertical loop handles on the body, the tall lip flaring upwards slightly. Narrow bands and concentric circles decorate the exterior and interior. Intact, a few minor chips to the surface.

Provenance: Greene collection. Charles Ede Ltd, London, UK; acquired from the above 27th October 1989. Dennis B. Jenkin, UK; acquired from the above 20th November 1991

Published: Charles Ede, *Cypriot Pottery XII* (London, 1991), no.31

Comparanda: Compare D. Morris, *The Art of Ancient Cyprus* (Oxford, 1985), p.43, pl.36a

£ 1,800

45. Roman terracotta jug, c.1st century BC-2nd century AD. Height: 15.5cm. Wheel-thrown terra sigillata jug, the globular body has an incised band beneath the horizontal shoulder, the narrow neck slightly convex and with a thickened horizontal lip, a double-reeded handle running upwards from top of the neck and turning sharply downwards to attach to the edge of the shoulder. Set on a raised ring base, the surface covered in a red slip which has generally worn. Intact, some areas of light chipping.

Provenance: Kate and George Elderkin (1897-1965), New Jersey, USA; acquired at auction 1911-1940s

Comparanda: Compare an exmaple in the British Museum, London, UK, acquired in 1894, Museum number 1894,1101.547, and for an example with a more elaborate shoulder compare museum number 1982,0729.59

£ 600

46. Greek Gnathian Ware lekanis, South Italy, Apulia, c.320-300 BC, Painter of Cefalu. Height: 10.9cm; diameter: 12.6cm; width: 17.5cm. Lekanis decorated on the lid with a frieze of five-lobed leaves and bunches of grapes in added white with yellow wash. A border of waves around the vertical edge of the rim, the top of the bowl with a band of rays. Intact.

The decoration on this vase is particularly rare, combining both black figure and the use of added white. The Cefalù Painter is the name assigned to a Sicilian vase painter who was active during the final two decades of the 4th century BC. His name derives from a lekanis discovered on Lipari and now housed in the Mandralisca Museum in Cefalù. Additional works attributed to him were all found on Lipari which suggests that he was active in this region. He primarily produced small vases and lekanoi.

Provenance: Victor Emile Gabriel Chevallier (1889-1969) and his wife Marguerite Jeanne Verel (1887-1962), France; recorded in their inventory as no.45, photo 5033

Mr. X, France; by descent from the above in 1969, thence by descent through two estates

Comparanda: Compare an exact parallel in the Museo archeologico regionale eoliano, Lipari, Italy

£ 2,800



47 48 49 50

47. Greek terracotta aryballos with lotus flower design, Corinthian, c.600-570 BC. Height: 6.7cm, diameter: 6.2cm. Vase for perfumed oil with spherical body, short strap handle and broad disc lip. The fabric is a warm terracotta with a design of four stylised lotus flower arranged radially and cross-hatched, in an umber slip. Intact with some wear to decoration.
Corinth was the most important centre of Greek trade in the 8th century BC and continued its importance through to the 6th. The aryballos and alabastron appear to be the two most popular forms of vessel. Their use was mainly domestic, but excavations around the mediterranean show that they were widely exported, and also imitated.
Provenance: Kate Elderkin (b.1897) and George Elderkin (1879-1965), New Jersey, USA; acquired at auction 1911-1940s
Comparanda: Compare Felicity Nicholson, *Greek, Etruscan and Roman Pottery and Small Terracottas* (London, 1965), fig.17

£ 1,200

48. Cypriot White Painted Ware juglet, c.600-475 BC. Height: 7.9cm. The decoration consisting of groups of concentric circles on the shoulder and bands of varying width round the belly. Intact.
Provenance: Charles Ede Ltd, London, UK; acquired 7th April 1992. Dennis B. Jenkin, UK; acquired from the above 2nd December 1993
Published: Charles Ede, *General Antiquities 157* (London, 1993), no.2
Comparanda: Compare *Swedish Cyprus Expedition Vol.4*, Pt.2 (1948), fig. XLVI/8

£ 380

49. Greek squat terracotta lekythos, Athens, c.450-400 BC. Height: 12.5cm. Lekythos with a squat ovoid body and narrow neck with broad collar at junction with the body leading to a flaring trumpet mouth. The flat rim has an inner ledge to reduce the flow of the liquid being poured. The surface covered in a lustrous black glaze, a continuous reserved band beneath the shoulder decorated with a broken meander. A single handle arches from the shoulder to the top of the neck. Outer edge of the raised moulded foot reserved, as is the underside which also has traces of miltos. A clean horizontal break across the neck and handle, now repaired, with four old pinholes from an earlier restoration.
Provenance: Stephen Neale, UK; acquired from Drees Archaeo SPRL, Belgium
Comparanda: Compare *Corpus Vasorum Antiquorum, Brussels 3*, Section 1 d, pl.12/2

£ 1,200

50. Greek terracotta black-glaze mug, South Italy, Apulia, c.4th century BC. Height: 6.4cm. The surface covered in an even black glaze, an indent circling just above the base, a strap handle attached from the edge of the short flaring lip to the shoulder. Intact.
Provenance: R.S.L. collection, London, UK; acquired prior to 2000. Accompanied by letters from the relevant Greek and Italian authorities renouncing any current or future claim over this piece.

£ 750



51 52
53 54
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56 57

51. Roman terracotta oil lamp, 1st century AD. Length: 10.5cm. Mould-made lamp of Loeschcke Type IV. The tondo decorated in raised relief with two running figures, the left hand one nude, male and wearing a cloak and helmet, the other female and in thin, billowing drapery. The central scene is bordered by three concentric circles, a scroll-like volute either side of the wick projection, slightly raised circular base. Intact.
Provenance: Paul-Ragnar Wedendal and his son Paul Wedendal (b. 1950); acquired c.1940-1980
Comparanda: For the form compare D. Bailey, *Catalogue of the Lamps in the British Museum, Vol.III* (London, 1988), Q 1523

£ 200

52. Greek terracotta lamp, Athens, last quarter of 5th century BC. Length 9.9cm. 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.
Provenance: Auguste Dozon (1822-1890), France. Private collection, France; by descent from the above and recorded in their diary in 1957, nos 13-19. Dozon was working in Greece and Cyprus at the end of the 19th century
Comparanda: Compare D.M. Bailey, *Catalogue of the Lamps in the British Museum, Vol.I* (London, 1988), pl.12, Q53 and Q57

£ 140

53. Roman terracotta slipper lamp, c.6th century AD. Length: 9.1cm. With stylised wreath on the shoulder, a frond on the wick projection, and a stub handle, set on a raised ring base. Intact.
The "slipper" style lamp is characteristic of Byzantine production and became particularly popular during the 4th-5th centuries AD. These lamps were produced using moulds, with an almond-shaped body, and large filling holes encircled by concentric ridges.
Provenance: Maison Tarazi collection; acquired in the 1970s

£ 125

54. Roman terracotta lamp, 5th-6th century AD. Length: 9.7cm. Dobbins Type 22, with grooved handle, a rounded band of triple raised points round wide filling-hole. Row of impressions across nozzle-top. Grooved base with branch pattern under nozzle. Mould made from buff clay, with an orange slip. Intact, black staining around the wick hole showing signs of use.
Provenance: Maison Tarazi; acquired in the 1970s
Comparanda: For the form compare an example from the Levant in D. Bailey, *Catalogue of the Lamps in the British Museum, Vol.III* (London, 1988), Q 2343 WAA

£ 100

55. Roman terracotta lamp with gladiator, 1st century AD. Length: 9cm. Loeschcke Type IV, shoulder form VIIb, discus moulded with an image of a gladiator with short sword and circular shield, advancing with his left leg, a scroll-like volute either side of the wick projection. Old collection label with red border to base. Surface with a deep brown slip. Intact.
Provenance: Kate Elderkin (b.1897) and George Elderkin (1879-1965), New Jersey, USA; acquired at auction 1911-1940s
Comparanda: For the form compare D. Bailey, *Catalogue of the Lamps in the British Museum, Vol.III* (London, 1988), Q1533

£ 1,200

56. Romano-Egyptian terracotta lamp of dolphin type, Egypt, c.1st century BC. Length: 10.1cm, height: 3.5cm. Lamp of dolphin type with lug to the proper left shoulder. Two scrolls between cable patterns support the wick projection. Set on a slightly raised circular foot. Intact.
Provenance: Gustave Mustaki, Alexandria, Egypt; exported from Egypt to the UK under licence c.1950, thence by descent. Charles Ede Ltd, London, UK; acquired from Elsa McLellan 16th March 1987. Nigel Massey, Wiltshire, UK; acquired 27th March 1990

£ 200

57. Roman terracotta lamp, 1st century AD. Length: 9.3cm. Lamp of Loeschcke Type IV. The tondo decorated in raised relief with two running horses pulling a biga, only the front wheel visible. The central scene is bordered by three concentric circles, a scroll-like volute either side of the wick projection. Makers mark on the underside in the form of a slippered footprint, centred in the slightly raised circular base. The surface roughly covered in a black brown slip. Intact, many minor chips and surface abrasions.

Provenance: Charles Ede Ltd, London, UK; acquired 3rd April 1986, stock no.7322. Nigel Massey, Wiltshire, UK; acquired from the above 27th March 1990

Comparanda: For the form compare D. Bailey, *Catalogue of the Lamps in the British Museum, Vol.III* (London, 1988), Q 1523

£ 300



58 59 60 61

58. Roman flat glass dish, 4th century AD. Diameter: 14.6cm. Blown in a purple-pink transparent glass, the walls straight-sided and on a ring base.
Provenance: Charles Ede Ltd, London, UK; acquired 12th December 1985. Jonathan Brayne, UK; acquired from the above 19th June 1986
Published: Charles Ede, *Roman Glass XI* (London, 1986), no.15
Comparanda: C. Isings, *Roman Glass from Dated Finds* (Groningen 1957), Form 118

£ 450

59. Roman openwork glass jug handle, c.3rd century AD. Length: 9.4cm. Roman openwork jug handle in clear glass, on a modern gold mount with two hooks at the back, the surface with an attractive pearl-like iridescence.
Provenance: Mrs Traudi (1922-2013) and Professor Peter H. Plesch (1918-2013). UK; collection number AGm 9.4, acquired in the 1980s
Published: Christie's, London, *The Plesch Collection of Ancient Glass*, 28th April 2009, lot 29

£ 400

60. Roman glass beaker with indented sides, 2nd-3rd century AD. Height 12.6cm. Free-blown in a clear pale turquoise glass, with a flaring, thickened rim, the elongated conical body has been squared-off with four depressions, and the spreading pad foot is indented. Intact with some incrustation.
Provenance: French art market. Mr. Lottmann, Paris, France; acquired from the above 1960s-1970s
Comparanda: Compare Yael Israeli, *Ancient Glass in the Israel Museum* (Jerusalem, 2003), no.171

£ 980

61. Roman glass juglet, 1st-early 2nd century AD. Height: 10.2cm. Free-blown in yellow translucent glass, the bulbous body covered with a fine thread of continuous trail. Cylindrical neck, flaring mouth and folded rim. Some weathering with patches of multi-coloured iridescence.
Provenance: Sotheby's, London, 14th July 1986, lot 201. Charles Ede Ltd, London, UK; acquired from the above. Jonathan Brayne, UK; acquired from the above 27th November 1987
Published: Sotheby's, London, *Antiquities*, 14th July 1986, lot 201. Charles Ede, *Roman Glass XII* (London 1987), no.29

£ 600



62 63 64 65 66

62. Roman glass unguentarium, 1st-3rd century AD. Height: 7.5cm. Free-blown in clear, bright yellow glass. The piriform body with rounded base rises to a narrow tubular neck, the everted lip has a broken-off rim, base slightly flattened. A pressure crack to one side.
Provenance: Art market, France. M. Lottmann, Paris, France; acquired from the above in the 1960s-70s

£ 600

63. Roman glass jug, 3rd-4th century AD. Height: 17cm. Free-blown in translucent green glass, the body of piriform shape, a tapered neck, a wide flaring rim and a folded lip and a pushed in base and a large pontil mark. A handle attached to the shoulder and drawn up, in a twist, above the lip and then down to meet it, with a fold to make a thumb rest. Some general pitting, intact.
Provenance: French art market. M. Lottmann, Paris, France; acquired 1960s-70s

£ 980

64. Roman clear blue glass flask, 1st-2nd century AD. Height 7.6cm. Free blown in pale blue glass. The body is piriform with a short cylindrical neck, an out-splayed and then folded-in and flattened lip. Patches of iridescence, a hairline crack running from the lip vertically down the neck and then horizontally across the body to the shoulder, otherwise intact.
Provenance: Dr and Mrs Rowland Campion, thence by descent
Exhibited: Australia, Victoria, The Australian Institute of Archaeology, September 1972, on loan
Published: For a discussion on the exhibition of 1972 see *Buried History; A Quarterly Journal of Biblical Archaeology, The Australian Institute of Archaeology,* Vol.8, no.3, September 1972

£ 380

65. Roman glass Hofheim cup with wheel cut lines, 1st century AD. Height: 6.9cm, diameter of rim: 8.7cm. Free-blown pale blue glass, thick-walled, of hemispherical form, subtly tapering upward to a broken-off and polished rim. Two thick and deep bands of wheel-cut lines both with traces of gilding and silver iridescence. A pierced hole on side with traces of encrustation in the area in the shape of a handle plate, which has since been lost. A rectangular white old collection label inscribed 'S.H.40' on the base
Provenance: Dr. Franz Haniel (1883-1965), Germany; thence by descent
Exhibited: On loan to the Staatliche Antikensammlungen und Glyptothek, Munich, 1966-1972; listed in an inventory dated 1st August 1968, no.40. On loan to the Archaeological Collection of the University of Zurich, 1973-2020

£ 850

66. Roman glass beaker, c.1st-2nd century AD. Height: 10.1cm. Free-blown in a clear turquoise-blue glass, the straight-sided beaker has a slight indent below the small, flared rim. Intact, the surface with an attractive silver iridescence.
Provenance: Jerome Eisenberg, New York, USA; acquired 6th March 1996
Comparanda: A simple form but difficult to find an exact parallel, for an example with a slightly wider base compare John W. Hayes, *Roman and Pre-Roman Glass in the Royal Ontario Museum* (Toronto, 1975), p.121, pl.210, no.475, dated late 3rd-first half of the 4th century AD

£ 1,200


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67. Roman mosaic glass vessel fragments , late 1st century BC- early 1st century AD. Mounted in the 19th century by wrapping the outer edge in card with a gilded and scalopped upper surface.

Provenance: Once part of a Grand Tour collection of the 19th Century, probably acquired in Rome. Christie's, London, 22nd October 1997, lot 4 (part)

a. Height: 4.4cm. £ 150
b. Height: 5.3cm. £ 250
c. Height: 4.9cm. £ 250
d. Height: 4.1cm. £ 200
e. Height: 4cm. £ 150
f. Height: 4.5cm. £ 180
g. Height: 5.5cm. £ 130
h. Height: 4.4cm. £ 250
i. Height: 3.5cm. £ 150
j. Height: 4.2cm. £ 100
k. Height: 4.3cm. £ 150
l. Height: 5.2cm. £ 200
m. Height: 4.4cm. £ 250
n. Height: 4.1cm. £ 200
o. Height: 3.9cm. £ 200
p. Height: 5.3cm. £ 250
q. Height: 3.5cm. £ 200
r. Height: 3.8cm. £ 130
s. Height: 3.2cm. £ 100
t. Height: 3.4cm. £ 180









68
69
70
71 72

68. Egyptian faience ring, New Kingdom, 18th Dynasty, c.1550–1295 BC. UK ring size: K 1/2, total height: 2.4cm. Bright blue faience ring, the bezel decorated with the hieroglyphs nefer-ka-ra neb-t. 'Neferkara' can be translated as "beautiful soul of Ra". Intact.
Provenance: Hawthorne Collection, California, USA. Ancient Works of Art, New York, USA, prior to 1980. Mr and Mrs Carl Tautenhahn (1924-2008), Houston, USA. Private collection, New England, USA; acquired from the above, 5th November 1980
Comparanda: Compare an example at the Walters Art Gallery, Baltimore, USA, accession number 42.386

£ 1,600

69. Roman gold and carnelian ring with intaglio of a head in profile, c.2nd-3rd century AD. UK ring size: F. The slender faceted solid gold hoop set with oval intaglio, engraved with a head facing left, wearing a headband to hold the long locks of hair in place. Intact.
Provenance: Galden Walkden (1944-2022), UK, Emeritus Professor of Geology at Aberdeen University

£ 2,800

70. Roman gold and glass ring with intaglio of a bathing figure, c.1st-2nd century AD. UK ring size: M. Plain hoop with drawn-in shoulders, with a banded glass intaglio showing a nude crouching figure, their head turned backwards to look at their raised left hand.
Provenance: R.S.L. collection, London, UK; acquired prior to 2000. Accompanied by letters from the relevant Greek and Italian authorities renouncing any current or future claim over this piece.
Comparanda: For the form and also banded glass-like reproduction, compare F.H. Marshall, *Catalogue of the Finger Rings, Greek, Etruscan and Roman in the Department of Antiquities, British Museum* (London, 1968), p.72, pl.XII, no.396

£ 3,200

71. Roman gold ring with emerald, c.1st-3rd century AD. UK ring size A. Hollow gold ring with a rectangular emerald. Repaired.
Provenance: R.S.L. collection, London, UK; acquired prior to 2000. Accompanied by letters from the relevant
Greek and Italian authorities renouncing any current or future claim over this piece.

£ 750

72. Roman gold ring with obsidian scarab, c.1st-3rd century AD. UK ring size J. Hollow hammered gold band, widening towards the bezel, where a scarab intaglio is set in a raised oval setting. Intact.
Provenance: R.S.L. collection, London, UK; acquired prior to 2000. Accompanied by letters from the relevant Greek and Italian authorities renouncing any current or future claim over this piece.

£ 1,200



73
74
75
76

73. Byzantine gold and amethyst necklace, 4th-7th century AD. Length: 48cm. Consisting of twenty-four irregularly shaped, predominantly oval amethyst beads interspersed with gold links, terminating in a hook and eye fastening. The amethysts varying in the depth of colour.
Provenance: R.S.L. collection, London, UK; acquired prior to 2000. Accompanied by letters from the relevant Greek and Italian authorities renouncing any current or future claim over this piece.
Comparanda: For the chain and beads compare Chris Entwistle and Noël Adams (eds.), Intelligible Beauty,'Byzantine Jewellery? Amethyst Beads in East and West during the Early Byzantine Period' (London, 2010), p.52, pl.1

£ 3,800

74. Roman gold ring, 2nd-3rd century AD. UK ring size G. Hammered gold ring with an oval bezel engraved with a draped female figure. Intact.
Provenance: R.S.L collection, London, UK; acquired prior to 2000. Accompanied by letter from the relevant Greek and Italian authorities renouncing any claim over this piece
Comparanda: Compare an example with a leaf engraving, Galerie Nefer, *Ancient Jewellery from the Classical World: Exhibition Catalogue* (Spring 1995), no.107

£ 600

75. Nabataean hollow gold hinged hoop earrings, Syria, 1st-2nd century AD. Height excl. modern hooks 1.4cm. The creole-shaped earrings are hollow and decorated with very fine granulation, thin wire bound tightly, and a central drop of four small and one large hollow ball. With modern S-hooks, making the pair wearable. Earrings from this region, and of this style, are sometimes referred to as being Nabataean.
Provenance: Private collection, Dreisamtal; acquired 1961
Comparanda: Compare G.P.F. van den Boorn, *Oud Iran* (Leiden, 1988), p.108, fig.157 and Patricia F. Davidson and Andrew Oliver, jr, *Ancient Greek and Roman Gold Jewelry in the Brooklyn Museum* (Brooklyn, 1984), p.95, no.85

£ 3,600

76. Roman gold earrings with haematite beads, c.1st century AD. Max diameter: 2.1cm, drop: 3.1cm. A pair of solid gold wire hoop earrings with bands of grooves bent into a hoop. The thinner ends are wrapped around the wire, forming a hook and loop. Each is decorated by a single haematite bead. Modern 18 carat s-hooks.
Provenance: Private collection, family N, northern Germany; acquired 1900-1970
Comparanda: Compare the hoop of an example in the Staatliche Museen zu Berlin, ID no.30219,428

£ 2,200

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