

Egyptian Antiquities

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Duplicate Prints, Enlargements, Albums, etc.

28	4 Parcels of Prints in Albums 1913-14 Season.
26	1 Parcel of Prints in Slip in Albums 1913-14 Season.
26	1 Parcel of Prints Mounted (Details) 1913-14 Season.
28	1 Parcel of Coloured sketches of Rock Tracings in Album 1912-13 Season.
26	1 Parcel of Duplicate Prints Various 1912-13-14 Season's.
29	1 Box of Prints on Index Cards (Burials) 1912-13 Season.
26	1 Parcel of Prints mounted in Album 1911-12 Season.
28	1 Parcel of Prints in slip in Spring back Albums, 1911-12 Season.
27	2 Parcels of Mounted Enlargements of Panoram Films 1911-12 Season.
28	1 Parcel of 1/1 Pl. and 1/4 Pl. Enlargements from 1/4 Pl. and Verascope Films 1911-12 Season.
26	1 Parcel of Duplicate prints 1911-12 Season.
26	1 Parcel of Duplicate prints Burials 1911-12 Season.
27	1 Parcel of Duplicate prints 1910-11 Season.
26	1 Parcel of Mounted prints Various 1910-11 Season.
26	1 Parcel of Lists and notes by Barrett.
28	4 Boxes Lantern Slides.
26	1 Parcel small pieces Cinema Film.
28	2 Parcels Mounted Prints 1912-13 Season.
Parcel 30	1 Box 20 x 15, of odd Enlargements made by Barrett.

2 Parcels of leaves for Albums stored over door in large Dark Room, Snow Hill.

Barber surgeons' bleeding basin. London delf, excavated in
the City of LondonXVIIth cent

" " " " Excavated in sight of Bennets
Place. London delf. XVIIth cent.

Medicine phial found with the above item. XVIIth cent.

Pocket perfume case with silver mounted bottle. XVIIth cent.

Two silver Apothecaries' measures.

Bronze mould for making silver votive offerings. Italian.
XVIth cent.

Egyptian medical chest (late period) of wood and metal with
domed lid and lock, probably Ptolomec Period, with compartments
for four bottles.

Pocket medicine case in form of a book in stamped leather, and
filled with bottles containing various essences. Florentine.
About XVIIIth cent.

Pocket medicine case covered with stamped leather, fitted with
bottles capped with bladder and leather, and containing leaflet
concerning a medicine called "Essence of Life." XVIIth cent.

Pocket medicine case(homœopathic) in stamped leather, and filled
with bottles. About XVIIIth cent.

Pocket medicine case (homœopathic) in green leather with three
compartments fitted with 53 bottles of various medicines.

Pocket medicine case in form of a book lined with velvet, hold-
ing 10 curious glass phials containing liquids.

Medicine in granules and a glass medicine measure.

Roman pocket medicine case fitted with four compartments for
holding medicine modelled in metal from original in Naples.

Pocket medicine case (homœopathic) covered with stamped leather,
and containing 40 phials of medicated granules. XVIIIth cent.

Pocket medicine case (homœopathic) containing 32 phials of
pillules, granules, etc. XVIIIth cent.

Pocket medicine case containing four bottles with silver stoppers
and a pocket of pulsaries divided into 12 doses.

Case 8.

3.

U.

Very curious South African witch doctor's medicine carriers.
The container is composed of natural beetles, with corks in their
head.

A collection of precious stones mostly used in medicine.

Four specimens of terrae sigillate (see note).

Greek pessary of ivory . 300 B.C.

Wood block for advertisement Theriaca fina.

Fine Theriaca of Venice made at the Sign of the Ostrich.

Specimen of Umbellicus Marines used against eye complaints.
XVIIth century.

Spectacles said to belong to and been worn by Dr. Johnson,
author of English Dictionary.

Early form of clinical insulated thermometer surface with
index glass. About XIXth century.

Pocket sun dial, perpetual calendar and compass in ivory.
XVIIth cent.

A pair of folding eye glasses in silver frame. XVIIIth cent.

A pair of spectacles in silver frame. XIXth cent.

✓

Case 9.

H.P.

- (359) Black and white granite cheese shaped weight.
- (360) Mottled granite cheese shaped weight. weight, 27 grammes.
- (361) " " " " : " " 15½ "
- (362) Small cheese shaped bronze weight. " 13½ "
- (374) Long haematite weights from Bubastio. 2" long.
- (373) Small weight, polished stone. from Bubastio.
- (372) " " " " " "
- (371) " " " " " "
- (370) " " rough " " "
- (368) Granite weight from Bubastio. Weighing 1525.5 grs.
- (369) " " " " " 1425.5 gra.
- (327) Haematite weight. ~~1 3/8"~~ 1 3/8" long.
- (328) Long Haematite weight. 1 7/8" "
- (329) Small " " 1" "
- (330) " " " 1 3/8" "
- (331) " " " 1 1/8 "
- (353) Oblong granite paint or drug grinding palette, with
sunk centre, from Abydos. 4½ by 3".
- (354) Oblong black granite ^{grinding palette,} smaller. 3½ - 2 3/8.
- (355) Circular black granite grinding palette with four handles
3 1/8 in diameter.
- (356) One painted rubber of granite.
- (357) " " " " " (smaller.)
- (358) Circular palette of granite similar to 355, but
larger. 4½ diameter.

V.

Case 9.

Arabian glass weights.

Charms.

Astragabus bone carried as a cure for Rheumatism. Suffolk

Fish amulet against the evil eye. Japan.

Gobbo Hunchback. Evil eye amulet. Naples.

Trade charm. Arrow head ring. Evil eye amulet. Gold Coast.

M. Zuzah. A Jewish charm fitted to the house door-post.
Jewish Quarter. London.

Ham amulet mano fica against evil eye. From Naples.

Gourd amulet HYOTAN. Phaltic, against the evil eye, Japan.

Glass and metal hand. Evil eye amulet. Palestine.

Fish amulet. Phaltic. From Nigeria,

National Garnets, worn as charm against sickness. Northern India.

Seed of Helesterisora. An amulet to cure colic. India.

Glass eyes, carried as evil eye charms. Palestine.

Seed of Martyna diandra, carried as an amulet against snake bites.

Opercula of shells coiled. The eyes of Sta. Lucia.

Evil eye amulet. Chioggia.

Carnelian arrow heads, bored, worn as charms against injury. Arabia.

Veined stone (water-worn) carried as a cure for tooth-ache. South Devon.

"Cramp nut" a fungus "Daldinia concentrica", carried as a cure for cramp.
Sussex.

Hippocampus or sea-horse and sun star. Evil eye amulet. Chioggia.

Holed stone hung up in cottages as a charm against witches. Yorkshire.

Moles' feet carried in silken bag as a cure for cramp. Sussex.

- Witch stone. A holed stone hung up as a charm against witches. South Devon.
- Neolithic polished Celt "thunderbolt". Antrim, and Ireland. This was from a poor cottage where it was kept on the rafter to guard against lightning.
- Fossil echinoderm called shepherds' crown. Put on windowsills outside "to keep the devil out." Sussex.
- Ammonites carried by fishermen to ~~drive~~ ^{bring} luck in fishing. Kentish coast.
- Water-worn stone with vein called a "Heart Stone" to keep away witches. South Devon.
- Iron Pyrites, called a thunderbolt. Sussex.
- Trade charms. Human teeth worn to keep off danger. Ashanti.
- Trade charm. "Tiger teeth" worn to ward off danger. Congo.
- Cowrie and compass, phallic, an amulet for good fortune. Japan.
- Iron ^{pyrites} ~~pyrites~~. Regarded as a thunderbolt. Surrey.
- Flint arrow head boiled in water which is given to cows to cure them of croup. Antrim.
- Belemnite. A fossil regarded as a thunderbolt by peasants. Dorsetshire.
- Old coins carried for luck, or love charms. Wiltshire.
- Holed stone tied to horns of cows to prevent the pities stealing the milk. Antrim.
- Ash twigs carried in a silk bag as a cure for fits. South Devon.
- Spider shell carried in the pocket by fishermen to bring luck. Lancashire coast.
- Water worn amber carried as a cure for rheumatism by the fishermen. Norfolk coast.
- Moles' feet carried in the pocket as a cure for tooth-ache. Norfolk.
- Hyoid bone of sheep carried as a charm against drowning by fishermen. Yorkshire coast.
- "Horn" amulet, phallic, against the evil eye. Naples.
- Fossil tooth with concretion, carried as a cure for cramp. Kent.
- Dried frog in a silk bag, carried as a cure for fits. South Devon.
- Eel skin worn as a cure for cramp. Cumberland.
- Mole preserved and hung up in a bag in cottages to bring safety. S. Devon.

U.

A sheep's heart stuck with pins and nails to break the spell
of a blank witch who had bewitched a man's cattle. S. Devon.

Seed of Eulada Scapadens. Jamaica. Washed up on west coast
of Ireland by Gulf Stream, and regarded as a charm by natives and
good for women to wear at childbirth.

Horse brass evil eye charm. Lunar type. Surrey.

" " " " " Solar " "

U.

Case 10. (Library).

Large cupping vessel of bronze.

One smaller one with constriction near base.

" " " " dome shaped constriction near base.

Smaller " " excavated at Bellingona.

Roman Vase of bronze for ointments.

~~Eight~~ Eight bronze portions of Roman water bottles.

One Roman bronze bottle with stopper.

Roman unguentarium with leaden lid.

Dessicated wine from wine bottle. Discovered at Pompeii.

Bronze Union pipe.

Roman bronze bracelet in form of a serpent.

Set of eight bronze Roman weights.

Fragment of bronze Roman saw.

Bronze Cochlear.

Glass "

Minature balance probably for apothecary.

A larger balance with fragment of bronze chain.

Votive hand in bronze.

" finger in terracotta.

" charm with representation of a foot and hand.

Phallic charm used for suspension from neck against sterility.

Roman bronze medicine case.

" " " "

" " " "

" " " "

Roman bronze medicine case.

"	"	"	"	containing original instruments.
"	"	"	"	(fragments.)

Roman bronze razor.

Statuette of a man in bronze holding his hand to his throat, and a bronze knife.

These objects were excavated at Coles of Haifa at Beison, the site of ancient Bethshan in 1900. It is believed that the tomb was either that of a suicide, or murdered man, and that the knife is that with which the crime was perpetrated.

In other tomb both east and west of Jordan, bronze figures with certain members missing, have been found, and with them the skeletons, also deficient in those members.

Case 32.

✓ Pocket medicine case containing 4 silver topped bottles, from the Main Wearing collection. 17th.

✓ h Pocket medicine case containing 5 small phials for aromatic oils and essences including the Essence of Life. Italian. 17th.

✓ Pocket medicine case in form of a book, lined with velvet and containing bottles with liquids and solids. Early 18th.

✓ Chastity belt in iron engraved, and lined with old silk velvet.

✓ Portion of a chastity belt in iron. Swiss.

✓ Copper plate engraved with images of Madonna for printing paper, to be swallowed for the cure of certain diseases. Italy. *which is then*

✓ Ivory bandage roller for attachment to the girdle. 18th.

✓ Wood block for printing labels for theriacs:- "Fine Theriaca of Venice made at the sign of the Ostrich."

✓ Pocket note book in tortoise-shell belonging to a physician.

✓ Seal of the brotherhood "Fate Bene Fratelli." [Venice?] who carried on ambulance work.

✓ Stamp of a official vaccinator of a Italian City. 18th.

✓ Vishnupada or Indian medicine stamp for marking bodies of devotees.

✓ Deeters. Native doctors seals. India.

✓ Homeopathic medicine case. 18th.

✓ Physicians pocket pill box labelled;- Pil. Hydrarg.

Pil. Hydr. Chlor.

✓ Model of an Achanti medicine chest in metal.

CASE. 78.

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✓ Skull supported by bones and snake entwined, carved in ivory. 18th.

✓ Female figure carved in ivory showing fetus in utero. 17th.

✓ "The enema." Carving in ivory. 18th.

✓ Silver ring in form of a skull.

✓ An ivory medicine cup belonging to the King of the Duallas, Mediire. Cameroon.

✓ Silver charm box decorated with coral. Tibet.

✓ Skull in bronze.

✓ The-earliest-eews-hern Cows horn. The earliest artificial method for feeding infants.

✓ Dental operation. Ca v nē in ivory and wood.

✓ The cyps in metal representing the death dance. Copied models of the *Roman* *found at Borneo* *now in the Louvre*

✓ Bronze anatomical figure.

Silver pillar with serpent entwined.

Case 80.

- ✓ Inre or medicine case with small ivory netsuke attached. Japan. [2 cards].
- ✓ Inre or medicine case. Japan. [4 cards].
- ✓ Pulsometer. Early 18th.
- ✓ Snuff-box of Dr. George Laceman. Physician to George III.
- ✓ A pill cutter and divider. Early 18th.
- ✓ Coptic scales and weights. ca. 200 B.C.
- ✓ Barber Surgeon's Delft bleeding basin excavated in the site of Bennet's Place. The medicine phial was found with it. 17th.
- ✓ Barber surgeon's Delft bleeding basin excavated in the City of London. 17th.
- ✓ A mandrake root bisected showing the root in appearance like a human face.
- ✓ Pomade pot-lid representing a Tooth drawing scene. [2 cards].
- ✓ Greek votive offerings: two feet. ca. 2000 B.C.
- ✓ Indian medicine man's seals.
- ✓ Fragment of a Greek terracotta lamp showing a man drinking.
- ✓ Metal snuff box with a quack doctor in relief.
- ✓ Silver pestle and mortar... [2 cards].
- ✓ Pulsometer of glass. 18th.
- ✓ Tablets of Terra Sigillata or sealed earth. The famous Alexypharmie..... remedy obtained from the sacred mountain in the Island of Lemnos.
- ✓ Pair of Apothecaries pocket scales in silver Early 18th.
- ✓ " " " silv." and weights in case. E. 18th.
- ✓ Apothecaries phial containing remains of tincture of Asafetida excavated in a site in the City of London.
- ✓ Eyebath of the 18th. Lent by Dr. Burchard. Bückeburg.
- ✓ Eyebaths of metal, china and glass from the 18th-19th.
- ✓ Medicine measure of china. Viennese. Presented by Herr Krois, Vienna.
- ✓ Badge of the Barber Surgeon's Guild. (1st Searcher.) Kris

Card 81

- ✓ Silver measures 18th [2 cards]
- ✓ Ivory scratch-back. 18th.
- ✓ Papboats of silver. 18th. [3 cards].
- ✓ Physicians pocket lancet case in silver with 3 lancets. Queen Anne's Period.
- ✓ Model of the human eye employed for teaching. E. 19th.

Case 75.

✓ Silver memorial ring consisting of skeletons and skull.

✓ Toad-stone mounted as a ring in bronze gilt. 17th. Cent.

✓ Bronze talismanic ring engraved with pentagram. 12th. Cent.

✓ Amuletic ring bearing the inscription: "Death the enemy of Health". 14th.

✓ Charm ring made from Zebras hoof, worn to ward of rheumatism.

✓ Carved ivory cone believed to be a Greek pessary. ca. 800 B.C.

✓ Silver phallic ring East Africa.

✓ Gold and enamelled charm in the form of a Falcon presented as a prize and supposed to endow the wearer with magical properties. ^{with} Bead case. 17th.

✓ Ancient arrow-head mounted in silver and used as a charm. German, 18th.

✓ Rats skull, Opereculum and silver charm worn as talismans in the Tyrol.

✓ Ancient Bolivian figure in silver representing a Deity and used as a charm

Aztec Aztec period.

✓ Ancient Period Peruvian deity in gold worn as an amulet.

✓ Gold charm roughly engraved with two snakes found in Pompeii.

✓ Annamese silver gilt filigree charm amulet inscribed with Chinese characters:

Kuan Yh Fotsy ancestral Buddha, Kuan YIV (Goddess of Mercy).

✓ Reliquary ring bearing the arms of Lorenzo de' Medici. 1680.

✓ Silver charm to ward of disease. Spain.

✓ Cameo representing Hygieia feeding the sacred serpent.

✓ Watch that belonged to a physician of the Georgian Period.

==):()===

dei
dei medic.

dei Conti.

ff 44

Case VIII.

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- ✓ Large vulcanite funnel.
- ✓ Boxwood pill-box. 2 cards.
- ✓ Boxwood Pocket pill box. 3 cards.
- ✓ Native pottery funnel from Uganda. (T.R. Walton. Lent by -)
- ✓ Spice box in compartments.
- ✓ Pocket pill-box of ebony.
- ✓ Pocket powder case of horn. 3 cards.
- ✓ Pocket powder case of wood.
- ✓ Horn cup. 17th.
- ✓ Wood cup 17th.
- ✓ Pill maker and sifter. French.
- ✓ Pill cutter. Early 18th. Presented by Messrs. Cowley & Son.
- ✓ Suppository mould of metal 18th.
- ✓ " " wood. Early 18th.
- ✓ Ancient Pharmaceutical appliances. 3 cards.
- ✓ Ancient inkstand from a 17th cent. pharmacy. (XVII)
- ✓ Inkstand in the form of a skeleton, used by a native physician - Tibet.
- ✓ Portable leather writing case of a physician. 17th.
- ✓ Test tube holder. 18th.
- ✓ Inkstand from an ancient pharmacy. 18th.
- ✓ Inkstand of a Chinese physician.

Case XIX.

+++++

- ✓ Model of a still. 17th.
- ✓ Greek furnace found in a tomb near Naples.
- ✓ Moorish alchemist's furnace. 16th.
- ✓ Muffle furnace.
- ✓ Ancient Egyptian water elevator in terracotta. Archimedes' principle.
- ✓ Ancient Roman stone furnace.
- ✓ Old Leeds ware infants feeding bottle on which 7 children were reared. Now used as inkstand. Lent by N.A. Evelyn, Esq.
- ✓ Childs bed-pan in Wedgwood ware. Lent by N.A. Evelyn.
- ✓ Urine bottle in blue English ware. Lent by N.A. Evelyn.
- ✓ Old china feeding bottle in English ware. Lent by E.M. Allnutt.
- ✓ Portable injection carrier. Lent by James Hair, M.D.

+++++

~~tz-by-eghghggy~~

✓ "Tetina" child's feeding bottle. Roman. Lent by the Corporation of the Carlisle Museum.

✓ "Mamma" infant's feeding bottle and card. Lent by William Baxter, Esq.

✓ Pewter pap-boat. 18th. [5 cards].

✓ Roman Infant's feeding bottle. Roman. [3 cards].

✓ Pewter feeding cups. 18th. [3 cards].

✓ FEEDING cups: Davenport ware 18-19th Cent. [6 cards].

✓ " " Wedgwood ware. 19th. [2 cards].

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OPIUM-DEN COLLECTION.

✓ Chinese articles from the Opium Den of Ah Sing. This Den was mentioned by Charles Dickens several times in his last unfinished book: "The Mystery of Edwin Drood."

[8 framed pictures, 3 pipes, 9 Chinese books, 1 pair of scales in case, 2 fans, 2 sets of cards, 1 set of domino, 1 lamp, 2 concave mirrors, 1 black lot of pigment].

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(Small label)
78. Hair pin in ivory ~~from~~ used
as a charm - from the Congo

Copied into Both Catalogue

Sch. 9th 1911 & S.C.B.

List of Egyptian Antiquities
brought from Cairo. July 24. 1911.
by Lt. S. W.

Objects brought from Cairo July. 24. 1911. by H. S. W.

✓ 1. "The historic Basket"

Basket in form of a loot basket of white leather. apparently assis skin. The leather has been covered with stucco & the int side is decorated with small dots or nodules; arranged in bands. The sides & bottom have been sewn up with leather thongs. Very curious & rare object. 8 inch high. longest diameter 14" short width. 12".

✓ 2. Base of figure of Black granite

Lower portion of black granite statue of a Seated Scribe. The figure from the ^{waist} ~~waist~~ upwards lost. The scribe is squatting in the Eastern manner with crossed legs & has a partly unrolled papyrus roll spread out on his knees. The open portion of the papyrus roll & the base of the statue have been inserted but this is almost ~~entirely~~ entirely illegible. Height of statue remaining 8". Dimensions of base 12" x 10".

- 3[✓] Stele in the form of a shrine in sand stone
at the top the solar disk supported
by two uraei serpents on the cornice.
Below this a panel in the form of a pylon.
Figure of the Horus hawk wearing the
royal head dress & behind the bird the
double ~~to~~ vulture wings of Mut.
Some figure has been cut out of the center
of the panel & thus much mutilated
the object.

1¹/₂" 3" high 11¹/₂" wide

✓ 4. Marble Vase.

Marble vase of the Archaic period. Much
broken. decorated with panels divided
by etched basket work patterns - In
the panels are incised figures of the
heads of animals ^{early - Hippopotamus - Camelopard} ~~bees~~. Very archaic
work. The bottom of the vase decorated with
a curius standard. Similar vases have
been found at Abydos & Nagada.

4" high. 3" diameter ~~at base~~

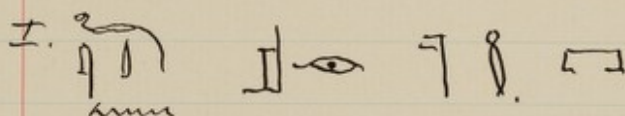
At end of this
leave 3" space
to draw in
an illustration

5[✓] Black granite statuette

This statue is very doubtful. being
probably a modern forgery.

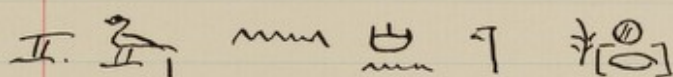
9¹/₄" high.

- 6 ✓ Wooden box - filled with potter, some object probably part of human body has been preserved in it, but now removed.
The box of very rough construction. It has been coated with stucco & decorated in Red & Black. On the lid the Solar disk supported by Uraei serpents. & with ~~long~~ long vulture wings decorated with uraei serpents. Lying on this is the funeral couch with the mummy on it. On the sides are roughly written in black

I. 

Tchet-n Ausar ner aa pr.

Said to Osiris, the great God of the House (Amentet)

II. 

Se-n hemt-n netu Suten rekht.

Sen-hemt-n-netu the royal relatives.

- At the foot of the box a representation of the mummy on a funeral couch, under a canopy & supported by two Uraei serpents.

This object appears to be of late Roman times.

$8\frac{3}{4}$ " long $4\frac{1}{2}$ " wide $3\frac{3}{4}$ " high.

7. ✓ Egyptian Head. Alabaster
Small female head wearing a very massive
wig nicely cut & with decoration
round the neck of dress. 4" high.
- (8) ✓ Twelve alabaster pots
8. Tall alabaster ornament pot.
6½" high 4½ diam.
9. ✓ Massive translucent do. fine stone.
6" high 4¾ diameter
10. ✓ Veined alabaster mortar with handles.
3½ high. 4¾ diameter.
11. ✓ Alabaster pot. cracked round bottom 4
4" high 3" diam.
12. ✓ Alabaster Toilet Vase Veined translucent
alabaster standing on three feet. Nice
specimen of XIXth dynasty work. B.C. 1300.
13. ✓ Alabaster (Veined) toilet vase broken. 13 fragments.
14. ✓ Small grey alabaster unguent vase. 2¾ high.
15. ✓ Grey Alabaster Unguent pot. decorated
with figures of Squatting cynocephaloses
Rare form. probably XIXth dynasty B.C. 1300.
2¾ high

16. ✓ Grey Alabaster Urquert Vase with
big handles. 3" high.
17. ✓ do do no handles 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ " high.
18. ✓ Stunted alabaster Urquert pot standing
on four feet Nice specimen XIX" 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " high. B. 1300.
19. ✓ Dull alabaster Stibium pot. 3" high
- 9 list Alabaster Pot with inscription
20. ✓ Red earthen ware Vase of Archaic period
decorated with drawings in red
Ears of Wheat & heaps of grain
9 $\frac{1}{4}$ " high 4" diam.
- 119 list... 21. ✓ Block of Red Porphyry. Slight remnant
of some carving
22. ✓ Mottled Black & white marble Urquert
pot of stunted form. perforated big
handles perfect
- * 23. ✓ Black marble pot full of some Chemical.
2 $\frac{3}{4}$ " high

- * 24 ✓ Broken earthen-ware pot full of some chemical apparently soda.
- 25 ✓ Broken Alabaster Pot (4 fragments)
- 26 ✓ Piece of Red Alabaster with ^{groove} ~~pot~~ decoration
5½" x 5"
- 27 ✓ Massive ^{varied} Alabaster pot or mortar decorated with papyrus stems & heads.
4¾" high 5¼" diam.
- 189 list 28 ✓ Wooden figure of the human headed hawk the BA or "soul-bird" colored red & blue in good preservation
XIVth Dynasty BC. 1500.
10½" high
- (19 list) 29 ✓ Lime stone slab with impression of a foot probably Coptic
1" x 10" x 1" 0
- 20 list 30 ✓ Dark wood box. rude decoration of spots
Modern Arabic. 7" x 4¾"
- 31 ✓ Alabaster lid of a jar. 3½" x 3¾" diameter.
- 32 ✓ Terra cotta lamp vase with head of youth wearing long lock of youth like.
Herm-pa-Khart. dark red. 6½" high

33. ✓ Do Do light terracotta 6" high.

34. ✓ Massive Alabaster Ointment Pot.

35. ✓ Do Do Coarser material $6\frac{1}{2}$ high 5" ^{wide} diameter $5\frac{1}{2}$ high.

36. ✓ White marble Unguent pot rim
much chipped. 4" high 3" diam

37. ✓ Delicate yellow alabaster stibium pot
lid chipped. 5" high

38. ✓ Small ointment pot with lid $2\frac{1}{4}$ high

39. ✓ Do Do  1 $\frac{3}{4}$ "

40. ✓ Red ware Unguent pot stumpy shape Cracked.
 $1\frac{1}{4}$ " high

41. ✓ Small alabaster Toted base (round) with lid

42. ✓ Small Unguent pot perforated lug handles $2\frac{1}{4}$ high

44. ✓ Small stibium pot lug handles 3" high

45. ✓ Do Do " Do " 4" "

46. ✓ Do Do " Do " 3" "

47. ✓ Coarse unfinished stibium pot 4" high
Very dirty

48. ✓ Very small Urquient pot stumpy shape 1 1/4" high
49. ✓ Lamp in form of a gourd with one human arm on it (perhaps unfinished)
50. ✓ Tall. Alabaster Urquient pot good work. 7" high 5" diameter.
51. ✓ Small flat shaped Urquient ^{pot} with lug piers handles - painted to represent green marble. 4" high
52. ✓ Smaller do do traces of inscription round top 3" high.
53. ✓ Stone weight. inscribed 𐎧 𐎠 (𐎧 𐎠 𐎧 𐎠) 𐎧 𐎠.
 The ^{Divine} ~~Real~~ Wife Ankh. nes nefer-ab-Ra
 The great queen of Psammetichus I. whose
 Coffin is one of the treasures of the British Museum & has been exhibited in the Great Central Gallery.
54. ✓ Wooden Uskhabti. the head has been much mutilated once genuine. The inscription seems correct & is part of the VIth Chapter of the "Book of the Dead". The name of deceased is at the foot 𐎧 𐎠 𐎧 𐎠.
 "Ankh nefer-Ren. f." XXVI dynast. B.C. 600

- 55 ✓ Stone weight perfect Uninscribed
- 56 ✓ Polling Jar with lid glazed brilliant green.
 X a manifest modern forgery.
- 57 ✓ Curious wooden jar probably Coptic work.
 decorated with lozenge pattern on rim
 4 1/2 high
- 58 ✓ Bottle of Coarse black ware filled with
 some black powder - Coptic work
 6" high
- 59 ✓ Fragment of Coptic carved ivory 6" long.
- 60 ✓ Small axe head of wood probably a Coptic toy
 4" long
- 61 ✓ Wooden bottle, also Coptic. 6 1/2" long
- 62 ✓ Wooden gourd shaped bottle Coptic
 5 high
- 63 ✓ Curious wooden object apparently a Coptic
^{one stored with her}
~~Casside stack~~ ^{rack} with back 1 ft long
^{board to lay on}
 made to carry a ~~reflector~~.
 covered with leather. Curiouser interesting

64. ✓ Rough wooden base with bronze clasp & hinges
to hold red paws & ink pot Coptic. $8\frac{1}{4}$ long.
65. ✓ Leg of a chair or more probably a funeral
couch. represent as a heavily bandaged
figure of a female. good work
probably of Greco Roman period 18th Cent AD
66. ✓ Statuette of Osiris wearing the Atef crown &
holding crook & scourge. much damaged
at one side & on the plinth. $7\frac{1}{2}$ high
67. ✓ Small seated figure of Osiris holding crook
& scourge nice work but much damaged.
5" high.
68. ✓ Wooden handle of some object in the form
of the head & neck of a duck. A small
pulley wheel has been inserted in
the stem at a later time 9" long
69. ✓ Glass unguent vase much broken
but originally of good shape. pierced
handles. 5" high
70. ✓ Small wooden hawk wearing royal crown
probably part of a shrine $5\frac{1}{4}$

71. ✓ Small tub shaped unguent pot (doubtful) $3\frac{3}{4}$ " high
72. ✓ Small green vase also doubtful 4" " "
73. ✓ Pair of small stichum vases joined together (doubtful) $1\frac{3}{4}$ " high.
74. ✓ Small female statue wearing a wig
The figure is quite genuine & the face
which was probably of different material
has been cut or fallen out
 $5\frac{1}{2}$ " high
75. ✓ Green marble male head from a statue.
Good work Date uncertain $4\frac{1}{8}$ " high.
76. ✓ Head & Torso of female wearing the
Hathor head dress green granite
 $5\frac{1}{2}$ " high
77. ✓ Wooden figure of a squatting female
rather obscene. probably a forgery. 6" high.
78. ✓ Black granite seated figure of a god.
Clumsy forgery. 7" high.
79. ✓ Small black earthenware pot $3\frac{3}{4}$ " "
80. ✓ Small upper part wooden figure of Osiris
wearing the Atef Crown. 6" high

Cairo

81. ✓ Statue of squatting man playing two flutes. - Clearly a bad forgery. $4\frac{3}{4}$ high
82. ✓ Female head in composition - bad forgery - unfinished 3" high.
83. ✓ Small green ware incense pot. 2" high
84. ✓ Sandstone figure of crawling man. grotesque forgery. 5" high.
85. ✓ Head on a limestone plaque apparently hieroglyph ~~and~~ top cut out of an inscription 3" x 4"

Carved Bone + Ivory Objects.

86. ✓ Ivory Stibium ^{tube} female wearing the Hathor head dress. $5\frac{3}{4}$ high
87. ✓ do do do $5\frac{3}{4}$ "
88. ✓ do do do $5\frac{3}{4}$ "
89. ✓ Smaller do not good work. $4\frac{1}{2}$ "
- Roman or Ptolemaic work.
90. ✓ Ivory plaque male figure wearing kilt $6\frac{1}{2}$ "

Cairo

- 91 ✓ Female figure wearing kilt 6" high
- 92 ✓ Female figure under work wearing the
Shu feather η .
- 93 ✓ Long narrow female figure perhaps a doll 6" high
- 94 ✓ Male figure wearing solar disk poor work $6\frac{1}{8}$ " high
- 95 ✓ Plaque engraved figure wearing Urceus
rough work $4\frac{1}{2}$ ".
- 96 ✓ Spoon (unfinished) or ornament spread η
arm holding bowl duck head terminal on
other side $6\frac{1}{2}$ " long
- 97 ✓ Small stibium tube forming lotus column.
 $4\frac{1}{2}$ " long.
- 98 ✓ Grotesque bone figure perhaps a toy $5\frac{1}{2}$ " long
- 99 ✓ Small with head - royal head dress. $3\frac{1}{4}$ " long
- 100 ✓ Grotesque bone fragment inlay plaque. $4\frac{1}{2}$ " long
- 101 ✓ Black marble head of *Lupula* common.
Roman $4\frac{1}{4}$ " high

Cairo

102. ✓ Part of large head ^{of same} in Brown Marble
very much broken 4" high.
103. ✓ Broken female head in Red
Marble. Greco Egyptian work.
104. ✓ Small square shaped Glass bottle
Roman. $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches.
105. ✓ do do long narrow shape.
106. ✓ Stump of ancient Egyptian Rope "good"
107. ✓ do of string
- 108. ~~108~~ Black Marble. hd with oval lid. 3" high $4\frac{1}{2}$ diam.
- 109. ✓ Black granite pot solid heavy work. 4" high 4 diam.
- 110. ✓ do do with lug handles 4" high 6" diam.
- 111. ✓ Stumpy black granite pot. $3\frac{3}{4}$ high $4\frac{1}{4}$ diam.
- 112. ✓ Curious vase in shape of female torso with
grotesque arm. stumps + breasts + lid $4\frac{1}{4}$ high

Cairo

- 113 ✓ Tall black granite ~~plate~~ stone vase on a foot. 7" high
- 114 ✓ Do. Do. 8" high
- 115 ✓ Terra cotta ^{female} nude figure of Anatis - Anatis Mother goddess 12" high
- 116 ✓ Do. Do. of much finer work. head lost
Both Roman times
- 117 ✓ Oblong composite tablet with faded inscription on one side is meaningless scene on the other. Forgery beyond doubt
5½" long, 1½" broad.
- 118 ✓ Large thin alabaster vase (or ware painted to represent alabaster) with lotus leaf & flower decoration round top. Fine work. 6" high.
- 119 ✓ Green Glaze Plaque - to suspend on neck
Solar boat & disk, below a gryphon. & the
A.D. name of the gryphon probably on
the other side couchant lion & winged solar disk
one of the lions that guard the Sun.
Nice work - 1" x 3/4.

Cairo

- 120 ✓ Small bronze vessel in good preservation
4" high, 4" diameter.
- 121 ✓ Green marble slab with moulds on each side
for casting ear-rings 4" x 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
- 122 ✓ Half ^{broken} ~~broken~~ amulet in form of a scarab on one
side the couchant lion of the Sun above the
disk of the Sun guarded by winged Uddis.
Late but good 3" long.
- 123 ✓ Bronze crucible with spout (Roman) 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ " diameter
- 124 ✓ Smaller do do do 3" diameter
- 125 ✓ Roman glass drug vase good preservation
6" high
- 126 ✓ do do do 6" high

Bronze & Iron Knives etc

- 127 ✓ Iron knife with handle composed of
faience disks terminal in form of birds head
10" long.
- 128 ✓ Long bronze knife with broad blade.
8 $\frac{3}{4}$ " long.

Cairo

- 129 ✓ Bronze look like implement probably
used for drawing the intestine by the
embalmers $7\frac{1}{2}$ " long
- 130 ✓ do do do $6\frac{1}{4}$ " "
- B 131 ✓ Pair of Bronze tweezers $4\frac{1}{2}$ " long.
- B 132 ✓ Bronze Spatula $4\frac{3}{4}$ " long.
- B 133 ✓ do do wide blade. $6\frac{1}{2}$ " "
- B 134 ✓ Long handled ^{do} with spoon shaped head.
 $6\frac{1}{2}$ " long
135. ✓ Small. mottled granite mortar. $1\frac{3}{4}$ " high.
- B 136 ✓ 13 Large ~~arrow~~ small bronze lance heads 13.
(in a packet)
- B 137 ✓ Small ^{brass} ~~brass~~ Christian magical charm with
Figures of two saints on one side + long Coptic?
inscription on the other $1\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{4}$ "
- B 138 ✓ ^{brass} Spatula with long handle. $6\frac{1}{4}$ " long
- B 139 ✓ Small. do. (heavy make). $4\frac{1}{2}$ " "

Cairo

- B 140 ✓ Small model knife. perhaps ^{from} foundation deposit 1" long
- B 141 ✓ do do Axe head 1 1/2 long
- B 142 ✓ do do (broken) 1" "
- B 143 ✓ Bronze broach in form of a flail with pin 3" long.
- B 144 ✓ Long bronze needle. 4 3/4 "
- B 145 ✓ Object unknown like pair of compasses. 2 1/4 long
- B 146 ✓ Small double barbed bronze fishhook. 1" long
- 147 ✓ Masons Mallet. good preservation Acacia wood 11" height
- 148 ✓ do do do worn, 13" high
- 149 ✓ Smaller ditto (worn) 9 1/2" high
- 150 ✓ Limestone statue of an official good work probably XIIth Dynasty BC 2400
The foot is broken. Drapery & head dress nicely finished (Repaired) 14 1/2" high

Cairo

151. ✓ Large rough red ware, melting pot or crucible
with upright handle + lip. Shows marks
of fire ~~10"~~ 10 high, 7" diameter
152. ✓ do do do. $9\frac{1}{2}$ h. $6\frac{3}{4}$ "
153. ✓ do been used for melting bitumen handle
broken away. 7" diameter
154. ✓ ~~Small~~ ^{Small} Black Stone mortar for melting pitch
with square handles.
4" high. $4\frac{1}{2}$ diameter.
155. ✓ Grey granite mortar 7" high $7\frac{1}{2}$ "
156. ✓ Grey granite Pestle terminating with horseshoe
 $5\frac{3}{4}$ long.
157. ✓ Large Black granite mortar decorated with
figures of dancing Cynocephalos Apes.
Greek Roman, 8" high $6\frac{1}{2}$ diameter
8" high $5\frac{1}{2}$ diameter.
158. ✓ Massive Black granite mortar decorated
with four bearded Egyptian Heads.
10" high 8" diameter
159. ✓ Marble upright small column terminating in
~~the~~ head. decorated with scroll pattern
Coptic Ecclesiastical work.

Cairo

160. ✓ Red terracotta figure of a king or superior
Seated on a high backless throne, on either
side of the throne are panels in which are figures
of a ^{bearded} bearded captive, with his arms tied
behind him as on the thrones of the Ramessides
Traces of Blue Colour - Head broken off.
Probably late Roman work. }
12" high —
- 160A. Head of do in a box
161. ✓ Bronze cooking pot with long handle or
praising spout (Roman) 5" high $4\frac{1}{4}$ diam. in
162. ✓ Small do do (Roman) $3\frac{1}{4}$ high $4\frac{1}{2}$ diam.
edges much chipped. —
163. ✓ Red clay model of a house two doors in
~~three~~ ^{three} ~~wind~~ shafts in the roof. — The work
~~resembles~~ resembles the prehistoric houses in
the British Museum, but the very prominent
cross on the front would point to its being
Nubian Christian. in any case a very
interesting object. $10\frac{3}{4}$ long.
164. ✓ Bronze terminal surmounted by a Hawks
head. Roman 4" long

Cairo

- 165 ✓ ~~br~~ ~~br~~ terminal in Goose head
Roman $6\frac{1}{2}$ long
- 166 ✓ Bronze terminal ~~for~~ fluted column terminally
in human face. Roman 6" long.
- 167 ✓ Bronze Bell in the form of head of Bes
Roman 4" high.
- 168 ✓ Bronze ~~cup~~ Cup much twisted & damaged $3\frac{3}{4}$ high
Termination a Rams head. Roman
- 167 ✓ ~~Q~~ Bronze figure of a dog (Bitch) part of
Some piece of furniture Roman. $5\frac{1}{4}$ long
- 168 Bronze spatula with long handle $8\frac{1}{2}$ " long.
Roman.
- 169 ✓ Small bronze jug probably a measure
with a royal cartouche on it $2\frac{1}{4}$ " high.
- 170 ✓ Small black stone figure of cynocephalus ape
on a pedestal 3" high.
- 171 ✓ Rude carving man playing double flute
Manifest forgery.

Cairo

172 ✓ dome stone talisman tablet figure of Heru-pa-Khakt
(Hippocrates) holding lion in one hand gazelle in
the other - Standard of hawk's Horns before
him. The young god is standing & wears
the atef crown. (Good) 3" high 1" wide

173 ✓ Large red Sandstone Phallus. (Roman.
votive offering. 10" long.

174 ✓ Green glaze pendant figure of a saw. (Roman)
2" long.

175 ✓ Green marble charm, ^{flat} head of a ^{Snake} ~~Textoise~~. 1 1/2"

176 ✓ Wood spoon in form of human forearm
& hand 4 1/4 long

177 ✓ Small white marble charm, figure of Sekhet.
Hieroglyphic characters on back. Theban

178 ✓ Small pebble charm of Heru-pa-Khakt.

179 ✓ Small Clay seal. inscribed 98 netu aia
The great god date uncertain

Cairo

180. ✓ Three pebble beads ~~may be~~ very early date.
probably Arab.
181. ✓ Small marble plaque, with decorative inscription
 $1\frac{1}{2}$ long.
182. ✓ Long Carnelian bead decorated with
feather pattern. $1\frac{1}{2}$ long.
183. Small Roman ^{iron} die, perfect well marked
184. ✓ Shallow bronze cup perhaps a derivation
Cup marked inside with $5\frac{1}{2}$ diameter.
Magical signs (~~Roman~~ ^{Arabic}) inscription
185. ✓ Lime stone bead hexagonal. 1" long
186. ✓ Small cone shaped bronze pl. (Roman) $2\frac{1}{2}$ high.
187. ✓ Blue glaze Uchat eye for inlaying
 $5\frac{1}{4}$ long $3\frac{1}{2}$ deep. Thebes or TET el Amarna.
188. ✓ Blue glaze plaque of Uchat Eye for
inlaying Thebes or TET el Amarna $4\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$
189. ✓ Blue green glaze vase decorated with
lotus pattern. Theban. $6\frac{1}{2}$ high
190. ✓ Blue composition plaque part of head of Bes.

Cairo

191. Small brown figure of Ta-ut to be worn as a charm. ^{Be 200} Ptolemaic. 2 1/2 high.

Nine 192 Small female figure a charm cut out of a pebble. 2 1/2 high.

193 ✓ Bright blue turquoise vase of paste to imitate lapis lazuli Very fine work. 4" high.

194 ✓ do do Broken also fine ^{material} ~~material~~ work

195 ✓ Phallic figure of genuine late Roman. 3" long.

196 ✓ Head of Roman deity in brown limestone
Good portrait, treatment of Hair & Beard good
5" high.

197 ✓ Small Urquert pot of red marble 2" high

198 ✓ Small green faience urquert pot 2" high

199 ✓ Small bronze ditto with handles (broken) 2" high.

200 ✓ Fragment of a brown earthen ware cup decorated with blue flowers or a war scene below 4" x 4"
Good work Thibon

25.

- Cavis

201. ✓ Blue glaze plaque of Heru-pa-khart + two
infants very late work - but genuine. $2\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$.

202. ✓ Small grotesque Phallie figure (broken)

203 ✓ do do do.

204 ✓ Slate lid of a large vase

205. ✓ String of Uchat beads 2 very large mostly
blue glaze of aience 2 pebble beads.

206 ✓ Roman glass drug bottle. 3" high

207 ✓ do do Small. square.

208 ✓ String of Uchat + other beads 1 stone cylinder.
1 horse head. figure of Bos. + small ape.

209. ✓ Small ^{square} Green Glass Roman ^{seal} Bottle. $3\frac{1}{2}$ " high

210 ✓ Small round do do $2\frac{1}{4}$ "

211 ✓ Small ^{green} Glass Jug with handle complete (Roman)
Very nice specimen $2\frac{3}{4}$ " high.

Cans

- 221 ✓ Blue glaze Ware, vase of conical shape.
212 perfect. Roman - 8" high.
213. ✓ Do Do faience broken Rd Egyptian. 2 1/2 high.
- 214 ✓ Square shaped small Roman glass bottle
2 1/2 high.
- 215: Do Do Broken
- 216 ✓ Do Do Do 3" "
- 217 ✓ Broken green glass square bottle. 3" (when complete)
- 218 ✓ Large bronze bowl in good condition with a
high rim (Roman) 6 1/2 high 9" diameter.
219. ✓ Five fragments of a blue glazed faience cap.
- 220 ✓ Blue glaze Uchat eye Vantluch for
inlaying 4" long.
- 221 ✓ ^{Black.} Pictorial bone knife. engraved with
hunting scene. man driving crocodiles
& birds. Hippopotamus represented
as Thorris standing in boat.
"Very fine work."

Cairo

222. ✓ Broken ivory stibium tube.
packed in a box
223. ✓ Large water bottle decorated with
Coptic ornament. Small pieces of
blue glaze. Like arrow heads set
up right in three rows round neck.
.7" high
224. ✓ Box containing ^{broken} portions of a crucible
or melting pot. Similar to No. 151, 152, 153.
225. ✓ Small portion of hematite ornament. with
fraying cavity.
226. ✓ Small fragment of a black marble statuette of
a queen, wearing the royal head-dress with
broads.
227. ✓ Ivory fragment carved woman drying some cooking
+ other figures. part of an engraved plaque.
228. ✓ Small unpolished scarab bead probably XIIth dynasty

229. ✓ Small brown stone *Cyncephalus* sp. (doubtful)
 230 ✓ Couchant deer of ~~green~~ marble (doubtful.)
231. ✓ Fragment of Coptic embroidery. representing saints
 Curious figure of Elephant at the top & group of
 a Saint in combat with a lion
232. ✓ Fragment of Saint Coptic embroidery Militant saint
 surrounded by animals probably S' Menas.
233. ✓ Fragment of Coptic embroidery. Militant Militant
 Saint in Roman armour. S' Menas.
- 229 1 Stone figure. part of. Grottoque
- 234 Large green glaze pendant, figures
 in panels.
- 235 Fragments of earthenware pot, pough
- 236 " " " " " "

1.

List of Objects from Cairo
received July 24th 1911

H. S. W.

- ✓1. Prehistoric bas Rel
- ✓2 Base of a figure dark Stone
- ✓3. Stele with bird & blade on.
- ✓4 Broken pot.
- ✓5. Dark Egyptian figure
- ✓6. wooden box containing dark material
- ✓7. Egyptian Head of Alabaster
- ✓8 Twelve Alabaster Pots (one broken)
- ✓9. One ~~Jena collar~~ Vase. Alabaster pot with inscription
- ✓10. Rough Carnelian Stone
- ✓11 Piece of ~~Glassed Pottery~~ ^{Redaluminous} Pottery with grooves.
- ✓12 2. Alabaster pedestals.
- ✓13 Alabaster drink Ring cup with hand
- ✓14 ~~Sixteen~~ ^{Seventeen} Alabaster pieces 1 dark 2 white.
- ✓15 Three Stone pots one broken {one with figure on the side}
- ✓16 Two Egyptian drinking pots with heads
- ✓17 Broken jar with corroded Chemical
- ✓18 wooden bird with Egyptian Head.
- ✓19 Stone with impression of foot
- ✓20. Dark wooden box with marked lid

64

Objects from Cairo (Continued)

- 64. Diety dark green head
- 65. Diety in red stone forming triangle
- 66. " In speckled green stone (woman)
- 67. Black stone diety in sitting position
- 68. Diety in dark stone sitting playing an instrument?
- 69. String & rope.
- 70. Diety man head upper part broken leaving beard.
- 71. Very small head of light stone
- 72. Diety of stone in sitting position with some sort of instrument in his hand
- 73. Figure of woman face missing
- 74. Dark stone head with head-dress.
- 75. Reddish stone diety with lower part broken
- 76. Figure of Osiris
- 77. Black figure of animal
- 78. Small figure in red stone with hands folded on chest
- 79. Head of man in stone coloured slightly red

98

99

100

101

102

103

104

105

small blades &c

106

107

108

109

110

111

112

113

114

115

116. Small label with inscription & figures
on

117. Bell with face on the front

118. Magic bowl with inscription in centre

119. Metal lid in shape of ram's head

80. measure in shape of jug with handle
& inscription on.


81 Small measure with round marks
on lower part.

82 Metal pot with Spout. cracked at
the side

83 Handle of dark Stone with head of
Monkey.

84 Small head of monkey in reddish
stone.

85. sword with green handle

86 long instrument with blade 

87. Harpoon

88

"

89. Blade of Knife

90

91

92

93

small blades &c

94

95

96

97.

120. metal lid with several lines
- 121 Metal pot with spout.
- 122 Handle grooved with head of
man on the top.
- 123 Short handle with head of bird
- 124 Long handle with head of bird
125. Small metal pot with pointed spout
- 126 Blue chin vase speckled with yellow
- 127 broken, speckled
with yellow.
- 128 Animal in metal
129. Small Stone pot with with two
small handles at side.
130. Metal ointment pot?
- 131 Large metal vase
- 132 White charm of animal with
inscription
- 133 Dark Stone tablet with engraving on.
- 134 Stone tablet with figure of man on.
135. Small ivory disc
- 136 Small spoon of dark stone with hand
on the back.
137. Stone charm of elephant

- ✓ 28 Ivory Egyptian God.
- ✓ 29 " " figure of woman
- ✓ 30 Small Ivory bottle
- ✓ 31 Ivory spoon with handle on back
- ✓ 32 Ivory Egyptian figure in the round
- ✓ 33 " " " " " " " "
- ✓ 34 " " " " " " " "
- ✓ 35 one smaller one
- ✓ 36. Flat piece of Ivory with carving of Egyptian God. broken in two X
- ✓ 37. Small carved figure in dark ivory
- ✓ 38 Head part of Egyptian figure with head-dress
- ✓ 39. Head of Ivory Egyptian figure
- ✓ 40. Ivory Egyptian figure & in the round broken.
- ✓ 41 One wooden mallet Carpenters.
- ✓ 42 " " " " " "
- ✓ 43 " " " " " "
- ✓ 44 Upright glass bottle
- ✓ 45 " " " " " "
- ✓ 46. Very thick glass bottle with handle part of handle & top broken

2/11/1900
done

top also cracked.

- ✓ 13. Artists palette with leather fittings for brushes &c. broken at the side
- ✓ 14. Dark wooden figure of mummy.
- ✓ 15. wooden head.
- ✓ 16. wooden bird tail broken off. & object on head.
- ✓ 17. wooden figure of Egyptian woman with one arm resting on knee.
- ✓ 18. Part of wooden diptych with light brown marks.
- ✓ 19. Swans head with spool
- ✓ 20. wooden bottle with projections
- ✓ 21. tall wooden bottle with lines
- ✓ 22. Model of an axe.
- ✓ 23. Piece of Ivory. carving
- ✓ 24. Flat piece of Stone broken in half with inscription & figure of S'ag
- ✓ 25. Ivory. Egyptian God in relief
- ✓ 26.
- ✓ 27.

47. ^N Small green bottle broken.
 48. ^N Square light brown glass bottle
 49. ^N Small brown bottle square shape
 50. Very thick small light coloured bottle
 with small neck.
 51. ^N Green bottle with handle
 52. ^N Very small green bottle with four
 grooves on.
 53. ^N Square green bottle with spots on
 54. Long greeny brown bottle with light
 fluid mark on.
 55. Thick green bottle rather clouded
 looking.
 56. Square bottle with light coloured with
 green top.
 57. ^N one weight
 58. ^N ..
 59. one large dark pestal with 4 heads on
 60. ^N with 2 figures of Monkeys
 61. Small dark pestal
 62. pestal with mortar with horse's head
 63. Egyptian dialy figure of head

objects from Cairo (continued).

- 138. Dark grey oblong shaped tablet with inscription
- 139. Seal in Stone?
- 140. Tortoise head in dark Stone
- 141. Red piece of piping with inscription
- 142. Brown bead.
- 143. Fragment of Stone with tiger & various other animals on.
- 144. Small square tablet with carving on.
- ✓ 145. Small ivory charm of Egyptian man
- 146. Cone shaped charm of red stone covered with white enamel.
- 147. White Stone Charm with yellow spots
- 148. white Stone charm with light brown top
- 149. round green Stone with small pieces set in all round between the grooves
- 150. Black & white Stone.
- ✓ 151. One large Stone vase with projecting

167. Meeting pot (broken.)
✓ 168 Stone figure in sitting position with
head broken.
169. Light Stone figure of man (foot broken)
✓ 170 Stone carved to shape of small pillar
171 Red Stone vase with three divisions
172 Black wooden knife with figures &
animals on.
✓ 173 Broken Stone pot. with one handle,
one handle missing.

pieces round the neck.

152 Stone Vase with carving round the
top

✓ 153. Dark Stone ointment pot

154

✓ 155. with light green
lid.

✓ 156. with piece out
of side. & two small handles

157. Dark Stone jar with projecting pieces &
grey lid.

158 Grey lid.

159 Small Speckled pot with pieces at
side

✓ 160 Long black Vase narrow at the bottom

✓ 161 Black vase with small stand

✓ 162 Prehistoric Terra Cotta figure with
hands resting on thighs.

✓ 163. Prehistoric Terra Cotta figure

164 Melting pot

165

166

Private Essay

The Chapelle aux Saints skull, therefore presents the characters in some respects exaggerated, which distinguish the Neanderthal & Spy calvaria, all of which are widely spread all over Europe, but on the same geological horizon & certainly belong to one type - Its mandible also presents the character of the fossil mandibles of the same age - known as the Neanderthal Spy & Maltraud.

In the same paleontologist's estimation the Neanderthal type should be considered a normal type characteristic of certain parts of Europe in the middle Pleistocene. This ~~form~~ type is different from, and lower than any now living, for in no existing races are to be seen united the low character seen in the cranium of Chapelle aux Saints.

Mr. Buxton is not however prepared to separate the Neanderthal Spy & Chapelle aux Saints group generically but would not hesitate to distinguish the Chapelle aux Saints man specifically from those of the other groups living or fossil, he considers that the ~~Chap~~ Neanderthal Spy & Chapelle aux Saints group represents a low type nearer to the anthropoid apes than any human group, & morphologically he would place them between the Pithecanthropus & the lowest living

Miscellaneous Egyptian

- 1 Canopic Vase of lime stone painted head
of Gynocephalos Ape emblem of Genios Hapi
probably 26th dynasty
- 2 Canopic vase of red ware with human
head (badly broken) traces of writing on the
outside Roman work.
- 2A Head of Amulet belonging to the above in 5
fragments
- 3 Large Alabaster Vase, rough work. with
heavy rim + ~~perforated~~ non perforated lugs
for handle cords. Probably VI or XII Dynasty
. 12" high.
- 4 Terra cotta vase probably 26th Dynasty.
- 5 do with wide mouth
- 6 Vase of rough clay Roman or possibly Arab
work
- 7 Vase of late period
- 8 Terra Cotta Late Greco Roman of Asiatic Mother
goddess Anat or Anath in seated position
Head dress of curls from thea nimbus.
Arms & legs broken bronze bracelet on one arm.
Length of body 13 1/2 inches.

Miscellaneous Egyptian

- 9 Arms & legs belonging to No. 8. Bronze bracket
in ~~arm~~ right arm, (no accurate dimensions
possible).
10. Clay mould for casting lotus eyes
- 12 Lower portion of Greco Roman terra cotta figure
in long heavy diaphany. on pedestal $7\frac{3}{4}$ " high.
- 13 Follow to above (very broken) . $6\frac{1}{4}$ " high

Amulets & Scarabs in the possession of Mr. Welcome.

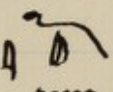
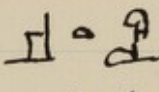
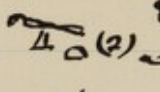
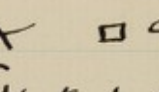
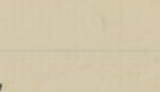
These small amulets dedicated to Isis were worn round the neck. They date from Roman times about the 1st & 2nd century A.D.






They are probably from a Roman cemetery in ^{England} lower


2. Small lime stone tablet $1\frac{1}{8}'' \times 1''$

A) On the obverse representation of Isis nursing the child Horus. among the ~~reeds~~ reeds. where the goddess gave birth to the divine child in secret.

B Reverse. Roughly written inscription in three lines

1)     
 Isis Horus Isis Horus
 t'chit-an Ast urt Mut p neter
 said to Isis the great (lady) mother of the god

X (3)     
 are some amulets in the
 making protection in life for these

13. On the bottom ~~to the~~ ^{and to are} the  which eyes of Horus a special magical protective charms.

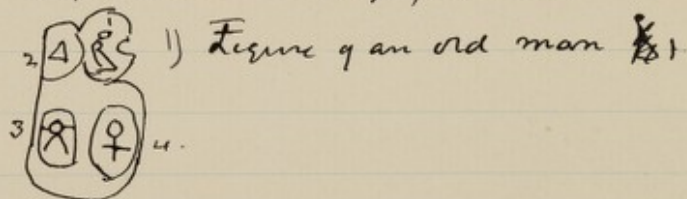
2. Small broken blue glazed faience statuette of Isis nursing the child Horus. worn as a charm by married women.

- 6 ~~13~~ 3. Small fragment of a clay amulet with a figure on one side much broken but apparently that of Anubis on the reverse bands of twisted ornamentation. Quite uninscribed. Probably a ~~the~~ charm from a mummy

1" long $\frac{1}{2}$ wide

- 5 ~~6~~ 4. Broken half of an amulet, some illegible broken signs on one side. 1" long.

- 13^a ~~13~~ Earthen ^{ware} ~~ware~~ seal, perhaps one of middle of a rude scarab. Inscr. decoration on one side. Reverse with separate hieroglyphs in cartouches




2. 1. to make, 3 R protection. \odot to the face possible puzzle reading: may this make protection to life in old age before this




16 Lower or hind portion of a scarab imprinted

15. Portion of a small plaque figure sealed in a lotus bud. - probably stems of blue green faience.

14. Small plaque with traces of figures: one a head surrounded by solar disk - possibly Ra - the other a female with a tall head dress -

3. Green glazed faience plaque inscribed on ~~one~~ both sides.


1.  "Amen" - the name of the god of Thebes

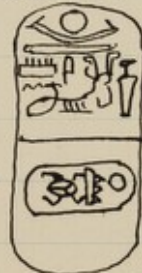
2.   . Ast. are help

"Isis makes peace or war."

Evidently used as a seal. as characters are deeply incised & read from right to left.
Perforated with two holes. $1\frac{1}{8} \times \frac{7}{16}$.

No 1 of lot Large Rough scarab of grey faience.

At the lot boat of the sun god with solar disk in it below the Ram of Amen Ra and the inscription .




once hinged with

$1\frac{1}{8}$ long 1 broad

Date about 1500 BC

"Hed Amen" "Favourite of Amen"

Below the cartouches of Thothmes III ()

Ra men Khetchu

Egyptian Antiquities

An Important Sale of the Hutton Price Collection.

Antiquarians & Egyptologists were greatly disappointed with the sale of the Egyptian collection of Lord M., which was far inferior to the high character of assigned to its contents & certain within a few weeks of the sale prove that the matter suffered little loss of its value except of 1/2 and 1/3 B.M.

If the human element did not fulfill expectations Egyptologists will have no reason for a similar complaint in regard to the splendid collection the eight days sale of which commences on Wednesday July 12th at the auction rooms of Messrs Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge, and some idea of its contents may be formed when it is mentioned that the catalogue contains over fifteen hundred items comprising some six or seven thousand separate objects —

~~These~~ Meriotic Vases

Very fine specimens

164 Small cup of the finest thin^{est} ware decorated with geometrical pattern. $4\frac{1}{2}$ diameter




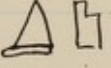

165 large cup of fine flesh colour ware very thin decorated round rim with a thin red band & a band of large & small lozenges. 6" diameter




~~166~~ Tall vase cup shape of rough clay decorated with basket pattern $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches high.





167 Vase or bowl of fine flesh colour ware very thin decorated inside with ^{vine} clover leaf pattern, & on side a broad leaf pattern 10" diameter

Miscellaneous Egyptian Antiquities

- 1 Canoptic vase of lime stone painted.
head of Cynocephalos ape. dedicated to Hapi
probably XXVIth dynasty
2. Canoptic vase of red clay. with human
head. traces of writing on outside. ^{Late}
Roman work. dedicated to Amset
3. Large Alabaster vase of rough work.
with heavy rim & non perforated
lips for cords to carry. Probably
VIth ~ XIIth dynasty work. 12 x 10.
45. Terra cotta vase, probably XXVIth
dynasty
56. do with wide mouth.
Vase of very rough clay. probably Roman
Jars stand of red terra cotta.
67. ~~Grey Clay water jar probably Roman~~
7. Vase of pale period
78. do. do. smaller.

67. + 68 These are two beautifully carved fragments of
 the false door of the tomb of an official
 named  Kha. It is most unfortunate
 that the two fragments do not join, as then
 we should have a continuous text; as it is
 however we gain considerable knowledge of the
 man's official life. In the first piece he
 is described as  
 
 89.

Priest of the pyramid of Ahut-men which was
 the pyramid of King (  ) Ra-nefer-ari-Ra

The third King of the Fifth Dynasty about BC 3600.
 He some thirty years later was also ~~priest~~ ^{priest}
 of the pyramid  BA. The pyramid of
 the King (  ) Ra en Neen the
 Fifth King of the 5th Dynasty.

Meroe II

13

117. Box contain painted earth w. no. plaque
for inlaying
118. Box contain three lumps of cobalt
for paint pigment.
- 119 Box containing portion of brown pigment
- 120 Small perforated rock crystal bead $\frac{3}{4}$ "
121. Box containing. 2 minute crystal + 1 flint
arrow heads 1 fragment of crystal -
1 blue glazed utchalt eye. —
- 122 29 small square ^{brown} stone weights.
- 123 Pestle head of mottled grey & black
marble $\frac{1}{2}$ high
124. Bronze fragment heavily oxidized.
- 125 do do $\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{3}{4}$
- 126 do do Large square fragment $1\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$
- Card of Model Bronze Torso
probably a foundation deposit
- 127 Chisel. $2\frac{1}{4}$ long.
- 128 Axe $1\frac{1}{2}$ "
- 129 Axe head 1"

Objects brought from Cairo July 24th 1911 by
H. S. W.

- .1. Lower portion of statue of a Seated Scribe holding a
papyrus roll partly open on his knees. The roll
and the pedestal are covered with the remains of
a very mutilated inscription

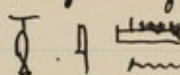
.2.

8.9

Date about
1500 BC

Small lime stone scarab. preserved.

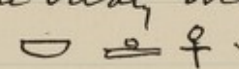
Figure of sacred ^{with solar disk on head.} Karm of Amen Ra - inscribed

 . evidently used as a seal

1" long $\frac{5}{8}$ " broad.

Small tablet sealed with figure with winged
solar disk above head. possibly Homs. & a
drinking vase.

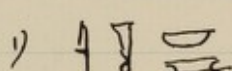

Roman.

Reverse some badly drawn hieroglyphs all that is
legible is  all peace in life -

15-T list

Small plaque. with figure of two deities on one
side. very rude work but apparently Thoth
and Homs. Broken on one side

on the reverse two lines of inscription in deeply
incised characters -

1)  . 2) 

Only No intelligible. "Jomay all love" $1\frac{1}{8} \times \frac{5}{8}$

Miscellaneous Egyptian Antiquities chiefly
from Siphthi

- 14 Large Black scab of grey composition, the
inscription a forgery. 3" long.
15. Green Egyptian bronze - Female figure
carrying a basket perhaps Ceres 5" long
- 16 ~~Agate~~ Aged figure apparently
dancing 4" long
- 17 Brown glass cylinder perhaps a
large bead. 8" long.
- 18 Bronze carrying lower parts of two
nude figures 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ " long.
19. Slate slab mould for ear rings on one
side - a rude plaque on other side
evidently a modern Arab forgery. $3\frac{1}{8} \times 2\frac{1}{8}$.
- 20 Upper part of small bronze statue
of Isis with scourge & flail. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ high
much oxidized.
- 21 do do very thin work 3" high.
- 22 Small blue glaze figure of Isis with
Horus on her knees very good colour. 1" high
- 23 Small blue glaze figure of Ta-Urt
or Thueris Thueris the Hippopotamus
headed deity 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ high

Miscellaneous Continued

- 24 Marble figure of Bes head missing $1\frac{1}{4}$ high.
- 25 Shring ~~of~~ of blue glaze + bone trade.
- Impresso 26 Blue glaze scarab the under portion
beautifully modelled showing claws & wings
one wing broken. Very Rare & Unique. 1" long
A - legs -
Thuban Work B.C. 1200
(Rameside period)
- 27 Clay vase came in the form of a loaf or
head inscribed on the base 5" long.
Three lines of inscription + figures of kneeling woman
Thibis or Memphis.
- 28 Two bronze Uraei serpents fast part of a cornicer
prize. $1\frac{1}{2}$ high.
- 29 Bone ring.
- 30 Clay mould for casting U'chat Eyes.
- 31 Right hand of small marble statue $1\frac{1}{2}$ long.
- 32 Blue glaze female bust.
- 33 Lower part of a small Ushabti.
- 34 Small ~~assorted~~ Amulet. figure in blue
glaze of seated god holding a shenwi $1\frac{1}{8}$ high

Miscellaneous. Continued

35. Glazed plaques of blue ware from Uthai Eyes.
36. Clay mould for casting Royal Head dress with Urei - serpents.
37. Clay mould for casting the ornament of the Royal Fan. "Roman"
38. Broken Mould for casting figures of the god Bes. $1\frac{1}{4}$ long
39. Mould for casting Uthai Eyes. $1\frac{1}{4}$ long.
40. Mould for casting female heads - Roman $2\frac{1}{2}$ long
41. Terra Cotta head of a female from a statuette. $2\frac{1}{2}$ high. (Greek)
42. Clay scarab, evidently made to be glazed. with holes pierced to sew on to mummy. 4" long.
43. Plaster plaque in form of lamp Modern Arab.

II 14. 2.
of list

Small broken blue green faience statuette of
Isis nursing Horus a charm worn by
married women.

III. 6

Small fragment of amulet with figure
on one side much broken. but apparently
Anubis the god of the cemetery, on the
reverse side textile decoration

1" long. $\frac{1}{2}$ wide

IV. 5
list

Broken half of an amulet - some illegible
broken signs on one side

V. 17
of list

Lower or hind part of a green faience scarab
not inscribed

VI. 15
of list

Part of green glaze plaque Figure seated
in a lotus probably Horus

VII. 13 of list

Part of an inscribed scarab. only 4 signs legible
these enclosed in separate contours.



1) an old man. 2) 4 females.

3) protection 10) making a puzzle sentence

"This makes protection to life of old age before thee"







VIII

15 of list

Small glazed fragment with two figures one
surrounded by solar disk probably Ra the other
a female.





IX No 1 of list

Large rough scarab seal of grey faience.

On the top of the plaque in Cartouche is the boat
 of the Sun with the Solar disk in it - Below
 the ~~Solar~~ Ram of Amen Ra with the two feathers on
 his head. & the inscription   . Hesi Amen
 "Favourite of Amen". In the third compartment is
 the cartouche of Thutmose III (   | Ra nien Khaper
 Dated from XVIII dynasty BC 1500. $1\frac{1}{8}$ long $1\frac{1}{8}$ broad.

X No 8 of list




Small lime stone or marble scarab pierced.




Figure of the Sacred Ram of Amen with the Solar
 disk on his head, & in field the inscription
  . Hesi Amen "favourite of Amen"
 Dated about XVIII dynasty BC 1500. $1\frac{1}{8}$ long $\frac{5}{8}$ broad.


XI No 4 of list

Small faience plaque. broken on right side

Two figures of divinities apparently Thoth & Anubis
 On the reverse some badly formed hieroglyphs

1)    : joining all love

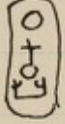
2)    : may all peace open the year

Apparently a label with a new years wish.




Roman date about 1st Century BC $1\frac{1}{8} \times \frac{5}{8}$

XII.



12 of list

Clay cylinder, perforated inscribed with the cartouch
 of Pepi I of VIth dynasty  Above the cartouch are
 the double vulture wings & the solar disk

also the royal cartouch repeated 2nd time.

two lines of inscription of which only a few words
 are legible one side:    2nd "fulness or

joy of heart & eternal love. on the other side

health () and  "stability" A very rare object

Date uncertain but earlier than 1500 B.C. $1\frac{5}{8}$ long.

XIII9.
of list

Right half of a ^{scarab} ~~cartouch~~ but cartouch cannot be
 identified

XIV

11 of list

Small blue glaze scarab with floral ornament
 lily on stem.

Sculptures in the Birth House of Amenophis III
at Luxor.

Fig. 202.

Pl. LXXI.

Khnem, the Creator god, moulding the figures of the child & his ka or double. The god has the two figures which he has moulded out of clay upon a pottery table. Before the god Isis is seated giving directions & holding in her hand the ♀ sign of life.

Fig 203.

Khnem. announcing that he has moulded the ka and body of the child who is to be born of the queen.

Fig. 204.

The god Amon & the Queen. (Fig. 204) Mut-mee seated facing each other upon a seat in the form of the hieroglyph for Heaven. The god holds the queen's right hand & with his own right hand, is by a kind of hypnotic method ~~transmitting~~ transmitting his divine personality into the queen. Below the Heaven seat which rests on the heads of the heads of the two seated goddesses. Heh & Heh the Frog goddess, the divinity of millions of years & with a goddess of life.

Fig 205

Thoth. announcing to Amon Ra the name of the child that is to be born.


Birth Sculptures from Temple of Luxor.

Lepsius Denkmäler. VII III. pls. 74. 75.

Rosellini Monumenti Storici pl. 35. 41.

These sculptures are of great historical interest, as they represent some of the most important religious ideas of the period of the Eighteenth Dynasty.

BC 1800-1400.

The Kings of the XVIIIth Dynasty all claimed to be descended from Ra or Amen Ra. He designated this divine descent by the title ; se Ra "son of Ra" - and to impress this idea on their subjects they had a series of sculptures representing their divine birth or conception placed in a part of the temples known as the "Birth House". The fullest & best preserved series of ~~these~~ ^{the} divine birth of a Pharaoh is those found in the great temple of Amen at Luxor, which relate to the birth of the great King Amenophis III. BC 1800.

Luxor. Ram.

- 1). Khnüm. moulding the form of the infant Pharaoh - his Ra or double.

The creator god Khnüm Ram headed is here

Papyrus Relating to Drugs.

Papyrus CCCLV. 1st Century

Catalogue of Greek Papyri in British Museum ^{Vol II} p 252

This document which is in a handwriting of the First Century, is a request for some drugs, which are to be delivered to a friend of the writer for transport to Alexandria, may be of good quality.

The writer Procleius (προκλείος) warns his correspondent against trying to palm off on him any rotten stuff, which will not pass muster in Alexandria.

"A new room sweeps clean", is a well known proverb and at the present time a most unfortunate example of its truth is being afforded in Asiatic Turkey. At present the Young Turk party, who are in power are suffering from a violent attack of "modernity", and under the pretence of up to date improvements in the various cities & towns of the empire especially in Asiatic Turkey, the authorities, if not actually themselves guilty are permitting others to commit the most disgraceful acts of vandalism - upon the important historical remains which abound in the provinces of Syria & Asia Minor -

The traveller in Syria & Asia Minor becomes accustomed to minor acts of ^{vandalism} ~~barbarism~~, such as I have myself seen on too many occasions - for example the torso of a Roman Emperor used as a mounting block outside of a so called Hotel at Baalbec, & the heads of statues of Heracles & Artemis utilized as weights of an oil press. - I have myself rescued Palmyrene, Greek & Sassanid statues with finely carved heads & Palmyrene inscriptions for the degraded

Baalbec.

position of being the deposits of the indigo boiler
in a dyers factory. The new brown so
3 colour used by the New Testament party
is rapidly becoming "the colour of destruction"
& not merely a single object of antiquity
but whole ancient edifices are to ^{sacrificed} ~~sacrificed~~
to the new fashion of "modernity"

Throughout Syria & Northern Mesopotamia
there are a large number of towns & castles
and fortified citadels, as well as Roman
& Byzantine ^{temples} ~~churches~~ & basilicas, all of
which are intimately associated with
the Eastern chapters of the worlds history
Among those which may be specially mentioned
are Urfa. - the ancient Edessa, Aleppo,

Manbij

~~Manbij~~ the ancient Baniyke. - Bericah
the ancient Zeugma. - Not content with
destroying isolated buildings such as ^{ancient} churches
among the Syrian hills & walls & ^{requiem} ~~recesses~~
the iconoclasts have now commenced to destroy
the print of the historical buildings - ^{Babylon} ~~Babylon~~
and Palmyra have fortunately escaped thanks
to the reputation they have & the revenue they
bring in from tourists but other sites more
remote from the tourist route have ~~not~~
suffered from this new craze

Two ~~causes~~^{things} have chiefly contributed to this outburst of vandalism. The first is the coming of the Baghdad railway which brings us some of fabulous trade & fortune to be made by those who had power land or houses near the chief centres of that problematical enterprise. The second - more potent force is the greed of the Levantine, contractor money lender & stone ~~merchant~~^{landlord}. who generally possesses the ear of the chief of the local officials. By means of judicious bribery these contractors acquire the right to pull down certain buildings & sell the stone for building purposes. These individuals with no remorse for antiquities & no conscience beyond their pockets do not hesitate to break a costly old wall which is not suitable for their purpose - may really valuable sculpture already worn & mutilated by the wear & tear of centuries have found their way into the lime kilns or if of basalt or hard stone have been broken up to be used as weights for oil presses or cut into rubble stone.

Now reached me some time ago of some very examples of this vandalism & my information has been too fully confirmed by

an article by Mr. H. Perrie Gordon recently published
 in the Illustrated London News. The walls of the
 ancient Edessa at Urfa have been destroyed for
 building purposes. - about a year ago
 a considerable portion of the ancient Byzantine
 wall of Aleppo near the Bab el Gate ^{was} ~~was~~
 pulled ~~down~~ down to ^{build} ~~build~~ a warehouse
 for the rich Levantine merchant. Then
 fine rock cut fortification of Zeugma at Barsijah
 has been shipped to build prison; which
 certainly was necessary - but for the prison
 which I visited in 1879; was so bad &
 insalubrious that the Black Hole of Calcutta
 would have been a daisy compared to it.
 The ruins of Barnabyke. at Hamad of the ancient
 Heliopolis - which I visited & sketched in 1880
 have been dismantled of the Circassian
 criminals whom the Turks - seized there after
 the Turkish Russian war

Early
Use of Stone.
at "Abydos"

The earliest use of stone is in the tomb of King Den at Abydos, which is paved with slabs of limestone. There are numerous stone tools found at Abydos some of granite which shows that these early dynasties: Egyptians must have possessed tools of considerable hardness.

At Nagada blocks of granite, black marble & porphyry were found.

As regards woods they appear to have used only papyrus & sycamore wood, but by the time of the 18th Dynasty they began getting hard woods from the Upper Nile & Ebony is found both at Abydos & Nagada.

"Woods"

The Medicine Chest of a Roman or Coptic Doctor.

by de Georges Darissey.

In the mound of Erment the ancient Hermopolis

there has been found a wooden object which seems to me to be the case of a medical box of the Coptic or Roman epoch.

The block from which it was made was taken from the tunnel of a fox hole and is 352 ^{mm} in height. its usual position of holding being vertical.

The ~~top~~^{top} or lid is decorated with small concentric circles a common Coptic decoration and the bottom is decorated in a similar manner.

Tray A. In the upper part are 3 compartments probably to hold some small vials or tubes containing liquid. The part below is divided in the middle with small blocks with openings looking intended to hold some instruments - e.g. fige. needles probes. forceps spatulas.

No Writing

Notes on Anas. Civilization.

No trace of writing - if ever used some material such as wood or palm leaves which have been destroyed was used. The primitive script from which the Cuneiform was ^{derived} was certainly invented to be used on wood or some such material so also the Chinese. These two scripts have a common origin & if a primitive system of writing was found in the Kurgans of the New Oasis - it might in all probability be the original common parent of Chinese & Sumerian.

Domestic Life

Lived in square built houses of adobe & sundried bricks. Square hearth in the center. Probably the hearth was sacred as the bodies of young children were found buried under the hearth in several of these houses excavated.

Used flint sickles, Spindle whorls found & flints and some of them so fine as to be capable of being used as needles.

Corn ground in mortars,

Religious Emblems

No trace of any religious emblems until 3rd Culture Stage Stage then figures of the Asiatic mother goddess & the usual Babylonian type began to appear & also small figures of Animate Bulls & Rams.

Building of Nimrod

at that time Nimrod the famous city

The city beloved of Ishtar

the hittins which were all the emblems of the gods
and goddesses.

Its foundation was from emulating lands,

which from ancient time was by the design of
Heaven.


Its design was designed from far distant time
The. beautiful place the dwelling of the Trade
hittins which all kinds of works of art
All. sculpture & precious treasures


Meroitic Alphabet


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
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
Merotic Hieroglyphs + Cune Characteris


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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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


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

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

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

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

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

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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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65

Panel. 1st 10" x 12 2 1/2

Panel cut only a large effigy. Osiris seated on his throne holding the crook & whip behind him a large headdress surmounting from a lotus. The throne of Osiris rests on a bed of lotus plants.

6 of B cut.

6. Some panel cut of a effigy in his torso. Upper part large imaged stone disk (disk missing) with two lotus & Khafre beards in middle of the wings. Two panels adorning the disk.

Lower lev. Ra & Horus seated on thrones adorned by Isis & Nephthys.

Some was cut at top with lotus of Horus. Isis Osiris & Set, & Khnum.

curves 200,

12 Large Sandstone Block with high dent

11" x 13"

13. Fragment with large dent 12" x 13"

14 Part of 100

11" x 8"

15 Sandstone block part of Royal (Hed.) dent

13" x 10"

16 Large bone with dent and dent mark
with ground dent 19" high.

17 Do No dent 1" 2" high

18 2 Sandstone block dent with large
pale + dent. - 15" x 12" (a 3 pieces)

19. Limestone with off-pipe part of film on top

15" x 12"

20 Sandstone block dent with carbon
+ thin plates + small off-pipe. 16 1/2" x 9"

21 Part of Limestone shale and mudstone

11" x 15"

31. Object representing clay & very coarse shaggy talus clay
with common subdivisions perhaps a fine piece 8' x 6"
32. Hollow more stiff head $1\frac{1}{2}$ diameter
33. Part of bronze arm worn head & fragments
34. Br. & of bronze ring -
35. Bronze lance head & shaft
36. Rough piece of new stone perhaps concerning
substance
37. Part of clay $\frac{4}{1}$ portion of black earthen ware pot
38. Large granite mortar coarse work
 $8\frac{1}{2}$ by $7\frac{1}{2}$ diameter.
39. Neck of Marble Vase
2 + 2
40. Spindle wheel
1 in
41. Part of heads for necks
36 in
42. Black pottery bowl
4 + 2
43. Large wine Vase. red ware
decorated feet & base 26 + 24

19 ^D Rough ware lamp stand with decoration in white 8 ¹/₂" high 4 ¹/₂" diam.

20? do do. much rougher work & decoration 10 ¹/₄" 4" diam.
~~broken~~

- 21 ~~Black~~ black bottle of black ware one hand to
handles decoration round top 9 ¹/₂" high

- 22 do do no decoration 9 ¹/₄" high

23 Black Euxine ware bowl. no decor
two ware well made. 7" diameter.

24 Bowl of coarse red ware 5" diameter


25. Small do no decoration 3 ¹/₂" diam.

26 Small black bowl.

27 Bowl of red ware highly glazed good work
& nice shape 3" diameter.

28 Small black Euxine ware mortar! ^{melting dish}
with one handle 4" diameter.

29 ~~do do~~ Bowl of red glazed ware pretty shape. 5" diam.
~~of large no decoration~~

30 Blue glaze plaques with coarse decor. 2 handles
5" diam & cross  2 ¹/₄" x 3 ¹/₄"

636 AD

Alipho Lathen - Castle built out city to surrender on
payment.

873 -

Tulun. invaded Syria in 873 took Damascus then
Aleppo.

Pre-historic Archaeology

A series of important discoveries have been made in Central Asia. by the expedition dispatched by the Carnegie Institute of Washington, which will have a most important place in the field of pre-historic archaeology, for they reveal a culture far more ancient than any hitherto known. The expedition was under the direction of the ~~former~~ eminent geologist Prof R Pumpelly & the field of operations the oasis of Merv & the plains near to Ashkabad. Scattered over the plains are hundreds of mounds rising to a height of from seventy to a hundred & ~~twenty~~ ^{seventy} feet above the plain.

and 16 Turbans. (par sign) are to be washed there is
given out 1 ka of oil & $5\frac{1}{6}$ ka of potash or soda.
The ash which the Sumerians used to form a lye
was derived from a plant or weed growing in the
marshes. This is called by the Sggs. BB 2299 or
2299 BB 2299. and read in Sumerian Ne-da-ba
The first of the Semitic explanation is very valuable
being Ramaku "to wash" which the second & the
Sumerian equivalent of Ne-da-ba is Ukhalu a word
which Delitzsch (Assy. Expositor. p 305) and
Kerckhove (Bab. Medz. p 106). equate with the
Syriac Heb. alchal. the doryunium or alkali
plant. - a word which in secular Syriac is
used for lye. It was the ashes then of this weed
which were used to mix with boiling oil to form
soap. According to the cylinder (B) of Gudea
there was a Sumerian divine official attached to
the harness of the god Ningir-lu whose
duty it was to mix the Ne-da-ba or alkali
with the oil. in the holy anointing pot (Bu. barra).
No doubt in every royal house it was the duty
of one of the attendants to make soap for the
use of the inmates. So we seem to have
clear proof that soap was known &
manufactured) The Sumerian is c. 2800
BC. 2800.

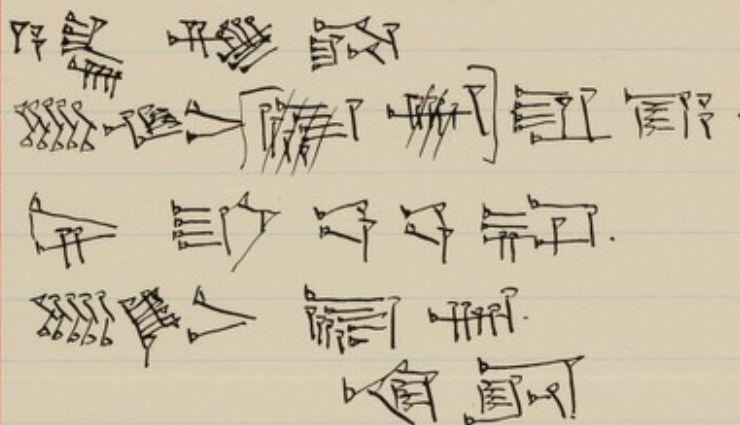
Figures of Gods

1552. Bronze. Hapserate. "Horus the Elder" a god
of healing a good lot. £ 2. 10. 0
1554. Statue of Khnum on a lotus. "The younger
Khnum the healing god of Thebes."
(limit) £ 3. 0. 0
1556. Figure of Nekt. The sky goddess goddess
incomplete of Blue stoneware. £ 1. 10. 0
1561. Bronze figures of two lotus £ 3. 0. 0
1562. Two lot. The figures of Ta. with the goddesses 2
pregnancy are valuable. £ 1. 15. 0.
1564. A very miscellaneous lot. Say £ 2. 0. 0.

Seacats

- very numerous but not possible to price
except a few fine specimens.
1627. The two head Seacats of Amenhotep III are
valuable. in this is a good lot. £ 4. 0. 0.
1634. Intending charm probably medico-magical
£ 1. 5.

Archaic script from the Cylinder B of Gudea.



Transcription in ordinary character

1. 2. 3. 4. 5.
 6. 7. 8. 9. 10.
 11. 12. 13. 14. 15.
 16. 17. 18. 19. 20.

Transcription in ordinary letter-

A. azag gi-da.

ni-daba, et e-da.

la bur-bar-ra.

ni-daba i. nam na-da.

Translation

Its endued it pure with water
 The alkali he made also pure
 Its mixed the alkali with the oil in the
 cooking pot

$$\begin{array}{r}
 5-0 \quad T_{45} \\
 2-0 \quad 5' \\
 5-0 \quad 61' \\
 \hline
 12-0
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 3. \\
 12. \\
 \hline
 18. \\
 21. \\
 \hline
 34. \\
 17.6 \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 89 = 342 \\
 90 \quad 1.8 \\
 91 \quad 3.6 \\
 92 \quad 3.2 \\
 93 \quad 3.4
 \end{array}$$


No 1304 Sale Number 1645

Cuppus of Horus

Horus. The youthful Horus Anu pa Khant. Standing in the ~~base~~ heads of his crocodiles. He holds a horn by the tail in one hand & a gazelle in the other & also grasps two long feathers in each hand.

Horus his head is a head of Bes. Right & left on either side of his head are two Uchwat Eyes towards which his angry scorpions are approaching.

Below arranged on either side figures of gods & genie including the Sacred rams & Apis bull. Sides back & front inscribed with 33 lines of inscriptions.

Scene on the back representing - double headed god on his storm which is enclosed in a Ka sign.  on either side a pair of cynocephalic apes are dancing. 9" high - 6 1/8" wide -

The Secretary,

W.H.M.M.

re Mr. Wellcome's Sudan negatives

Some months ago I collected from 76, High Street, Marylebone, the whole of Mr. Wellcome's Sudan negatives and effects for the purpose of overhauling them and putting them in good condition.

The work has now been completed and the negatives etc. are packed in thirty cases marked "H.S.W., Sudan 1 to 30". A detailed catalogue of the cases and their contents with note of work done is handed you herewith. A copy of this catalogue is being supplied to Mr. Wellcome and other copies are filed by the Estates Department, Mr. Linstead and the Photographic Studio.

The thirty cases have now to be returned to 76, High Street, Marylebone for storage in the strong room, whence they came. The cases and despatch note are ready, and I simply await your intimation that they may be sent and that arrangements are made for their receipt.

14th March, 1922

EMH

L. A.

J.E.H. for LA
14 MAR 1922

Mr. Wellcome's Sudan Negatives.

1910 - 1915

The work of overhauling the above has now been completed. Attached is a list of negatives etc. arranged in order of seasons, sizes and subjects. The list also shows the No. of the case in which each batch of negatives is stored and the work done in 1921.

There are 30 cases in all marked H.S.W. Sudan 1 to 30. These have been sent back for storage in the Strong Room at 76, High Street, Marylebone. The file prints are filed in the Photo Studio filing cabinets.

L.A.

Mr. Wellcome - Sudan Negatives.

1910 - 1911 Season.

Case No.	Size Subject and Nos.	Work done when overhauled - 1921
1	<u>12 x 10 Negs. Scenic</u> Neg. Nos. 227-273	All Negs. refixed and washed. 3 Negs. made where Negs. were missing. 8 Negs. made where Negs. were destroyed by hypo.
1	<u>13 x 18 C.M. Negs. Various</u> Neg. Nos. 843-855, 691-706	All Negs. refixed and washed. 15 Negs. made where Negs. were destroyed by hypo.
1	<u>Panoram Films Scenic</u> Neg. Nos. 1232-1268, 3020-3405 3426-3735.	All films refixed and washed. 7 new file prints made. 5 Negs. made to replace Negs. that were missing.
1	<u>1 Pl. Negs. Various</u> Neg. Nos. 1877-1914, 2966-2969	All Negs. refixed and washed.
1	<u>Post Card Films Scenic</u> Neg. Nos. 1325-1399	All Films refixed and washed.
1	<u>1 Pl. Verascope Films Scenic</u> Neg. Nos. 1238-1249, 1327-1399 1976-2777.	257 Films refixed and washed. 87 file prints made where prints were missing. 4 Negs. made films were missing.

1911 - 1912 Season

2	<u>12 x 10 Negs. Scenic and Groups</u> Neg. Nos. 1-7, 10-50	All Negs. refixed and washed.
5	<u>24 x 18 C.M. Landscapes and Burials.</u> Neg. Nos. 27-241 (With Gaps).	All Negs. refixed and washed.
3	<u>13 x 18 C.M. Negs. Burials.</u> Grave Nos. 1-703 (With Gaps).	All Negs. refixed and washed. 14 file prints and 7 Negs. made to replace those missing. Arrange file prints in Grave Nos. and re-number.
2	<u>Panoram Films. Scenic.</u> 42 Films unnumbered (Personal)	Refix and wash all films, make file print of each.
1	Panoram Neg. Nos. 41-53, 551-61	Refix and wash all films.
6	<u>Neg. Nos. 1-74</u> <u>1 Pl. Negs. Anthropological</u>	28 Negs. refixed and washed.

Case No.	Size Subject and Nos.	Work done when overhauled - 1921
6	<u>1/2 Pl. Negs. Camp and workings</u> Neg. Nos. 1-65, 76-85, 187-189	52 Negs. refixed and washed. Make 14 file prints and 7 Negs. where Negs. and prints were missing.
1	<u>Post Card Films. Portraits</u> Neg. Nos. 40-51	All Films refixed and washed.
2	<u>5 x 4 Negs. Portraits</u> Neg. Nos. 1-40, 11-655 (With Gaps).	All Negs. refixed and washed. Make 5 Negs. where Negs. were destroyed by hypo.
2	<u>5 x 4 Negs. Camps and workings</u> Neg. Nos. 1-86	Refix and wash 27 Negs. make 2 Negs. and 7 file prints where Negs. and prints were missing.
5	<u>9 x 12 C.M. Negs. Burials</u> Grave Nos. 12-708 (With Gaps).	All Negs. refixed and washed. 37 file prints made where missing. 11 Negs made where destroyed by hypo. File prints arranged in Grave Nos. and renumber.
4	<u>1/2 Pl. Negs. Copy. Made for W.H.M.M.</u> Neg. No. H.M.M. C 464-1274.	All Negs. refixed and washed. 147 Negs. made to replace broken Negs. (Note). One of the packing cases these Negs. were stored in, must have been dropped, as all Negs. at one end of case were smashed.
2	<u>1/2 Pl. Negs. Groups.</u> 4 Negs and 1 Autochrome.	Negs. inspected.
5	<u>1/2 Pl. Negs. Employees Portraits.</u> Neg. Nos. 1-700 (With gaps).	All Negs. refixed and washed. 12 Negs. made where Negs. were destroyed by hypo.
1	<u>1/2 Pl. Negs. General Portraits.</u> Neg. Nos. 1-21	Negs. checked and inspected, 3 file prints made where missing.
1	<u>1/2 Pl. Negs. Camp and workings</u> Neg. Nos. 1-41D.	Negs. checked and inspected, 7 file prints made where missing.
1	<u>Verascone films. Scenic.</u> 2 Batches. numbered 1 & 2	All films refixed and washed, 2 file prints made where missing.
1	<u>Ensignetti films. Scenic.</u> 1 Batch of films.	All films refixed and washed.
3	1/1 Pl. box of Radiograph Negs. 8-1/1 Pl. 6 1/2 Pl. 7 1/2 Pl. 1 1/2 Pl. broken	All Negs. refixed and washed. File prints made of each Neg. (note). 1 1/2 Pl. is beyond repair, being smashed and badly damaged by hypo.

1912 - 1913 Season.

Case No.	Size Subject and Nos.	Work done when overhauled - 1921
11	<u>12 x 10 Negs.</u> <u>Scenic</u> Neg. Nos. 1-31	All Negs. refixed and washed. 1 Neg. made to replace broken one.
7	<u>1/1 Pl. Negs.</u> <u>Graves</u> Neg. Nos. 34-63	All Negs. refixed and washed. 10 Negs. made to replace Negs. destroyed by hypo.
7	<u>1/1 Pl. Negs.</u> <u>Scenic</u> Neg. Nos. 101-112, 116-125	All Negs. refixed and washed.
9	<u>Panoram Films</u> <u>Scenic</u> Neg. Nos. 489-504	All films refixed and washed, 1 Neg. made to replace film destroyed by hypo.
9	<u>Verascope Films</u> <u>Scenic</u> Neg. Nos. 477-488	All films refixed and washed.
8 and 9	<u>1/2 Pl. Negs.</u> <u>Scenic</u> Neg. Nos. 1-477	All Negs. refixed and washed. 17 Negs. made to replace Negs. destroyed by hypo.
10	<u>1/2 Pl. Negs. Scenic</u> <u>Walmisley</u> Neg. Nos. 1-358	All Negs. refixed and washed. 27 file prints made where missing. 15 Negs. made where destroyed by hypo.
7	<u>1/2 Pl. Negs. Scenic Various.</u> 35 Negs. without numbers.	All Negs. refixed and washed. 8 file prints made where missing. 6 Negs. made where destroyed by hypo.
12 and 13	<u>1/2 Pl. Negs.</u> <u>Burials</u> Neg. Nos. 1-442 (H)	All Negs. refixed and washed. 25 Negs. made to replace Negs. destroyed by hypo.
7	<u>1/2 Pl. Negs. Burials East Cemetery.</u> Grave Nos. 40-891 (With Gaps). 6 without numbers.	All Negs. refixed and washed. 3 Negs made where Negs. were destroyed by hypo.
13	<u>1/2 Pl. Negs. Anatomical</u> Neg. Nos. 451-476	All Negs. refixed and washed.
14	<u>1/2 Pl. Negs. Portraits.</u> Neg. Nos. 298-1449	Negs. inspected and checked.
9	<u>1/2 Pl. Negs. Portraits-Visitors.</u> Neg. Nos. 1-22	All Negs. refixed and washed.
15	<u>1/2 Pl. Negs. Ethnological Portraits</u> Nos. 1-68, 11 Negs. not numbered.	All Negs. refixed and washed. 7 Negs. made to replace Negs. missing.

Case No.	Size Subject and Nos.	Work done when overhauled - 1921
9	<u>1/2 Pl. Neg. Building, Transport, General.</u> Neg. Nos. 1-100	All Negs. refixed and washed, 7 file prints made where missing. 6 Negs. made where destroyed by hypo.
9	<u>Post Card Negs. East Cemetery</u> Neg. Nos. 1-59, 9 Negs. not numbered.	All Negs. refixed and washed, 4 file prints made where missing.
7	<u>Post Card Negs. General Subjects</u> Neg. Nos. 152-169, 177-200	All Negs. refixed and washed. 5 Negs. made where Negs. were destroyed by hypo.
15	<u>1/2 Pl. Negs. Scenic</u> Neg. Nos. 1-50	All Negs. refixed and washed. 12 Negs. made where Negs. were destroyed by hypo.
<u>1913 - 1914 Season</u>		
16, 17 18, 19	<u>1/2 Pl. Negs. Scenic</u> Neg. Nos. 1-1345 (B).	275 file prints made. 1 set of prints sorted out for file prints and stamped, numbered etc.
20, 21, 22 23 & 24	<u>1/2 Pl. Negs. Burials</u> Neg. Nos. 501-2509 (H)	131 file prints made, 1 set of prints sorted out for file prints and stamped, numbered etc.
25	<u>1/2 Pl. Negs. Buildings and Scenic</u> Neg. Nos. 201 - 342	20 file prints made, 1 set of prints sorted out for file prints and stamped, numbered etc.
25	<u>1/2 Pl. Negs. Details</u> Neg. Nos. 1-103	1 set of prints sorted out for file prints and stamped, numbered, etc.
25	<u>1/2 Pl. Negs. Portraits</u> Neg Nos. 549-2715 (With gaps) Dr. Rusner. 1-8 For file prints see Portraits 1312-13	1 set of prints looked out and put in Portrait Index Book as file prints.
25	<u>1/2 Pl. Negs. Pottery, Caves and General</u> 25 Negs, no numbers.	1 set of prints looked out for file prints and stamped numbered, etc.
<u>1914 - 1915 Series.</u>		
19	<u>1/2 Pl. and 1/2 Pl. Negs. Scenic</u> Neg. Nos. 1-35	All Negs. checked and inspected.

Case 8.

H. P.

- (496) Small tub-shaped vase of striped alabaster. 1 7/8" high,
- (497) Vase in black serpentine in form of a bivalve shell.
- (495) Tall well-shaped ungent vase of alabaster with big handles and good rim. 2 3/4" high.
- (498) Small translucent alabaster vase. 1 1/4" high.
- (501) Stibium or alabaster pot with plinth made to stand on four feet.
- (506) Tub-shaped alabaster stibium pot, with firm base and wide brim. (chipped.)
- (513) Small circular marble mortar, shallow and with a spout and three handles. 6 1/2" by 5 1/2". Described as a Medicine Mortar by H.P. From Korn-El Amar (?) Ptolemaic age.
- (504) Small tub-shaped stibium pot, good rim. 1 3/4".
- (502) Alabaster stibium pot with wide rim and thick work. 2 1/4" high. From Karnak. (Thebes.)
- (502a.) Lid of same.
- (514) A two handles unpolished alabaster vase from Gomb. (?) in the Fayum (?) Probably XIIIth dynasty.
- (515) Large vase or measure of veined alabaster or zoned aragonite with sloping sides, small base and wide mouth, an ear on one side, the corresponding one has been chipped off. From Benha. 5 3/4" high, 5 3/4" diameter.
- (418) Small wooden vase for cosmetics.
- (419) " " " or box for cosmetics.
- (420) " bone " for unguents. From Bubastio.
- (421) " " " " " " " "

V.

Case 8.

Mortar in blue faience. 700.

Small unguntarium in blue faience with cover.

Glass alambec. Syrian. Vth century.

" retort. " " "

Phial in glass.

Pocket tin.

Medical case and contents used by J. Dickinson, in New Zealand,
1850.

Magnetic tester. About XVIIIth cent.

Iron Eye bath. XVth cent.

Silver " " XVIIth cent.

Three china eye baths. XVIIIth cent.

Two glass " " XIXth cent.

One needs ware eye bath. XIXth cent.

Pomander in form of a skull containing six compartments for holding
perfumes.

Two enamelled pomanders.

One silver pomander.

One miniature medical spoon in gold for measuring powders.

Anatomical model of human eyes in glass and ivory for teaching
purposes. XVIIIth cent.

teaching model of human eye. About XIXth cent.

pair of silver spectacles in case. Queen Anne.

Shagreen " " with crest.

Spy glass or perspective, formerly used by Nelson Foy.

Four tortoiseshell mounted eye glasses.

V.

Case 6.

Silver amuletic ring and a gold charm excavated at Pompeii.

Tibetan silver box in the form of a skull surmounted by a crown
used for offerings to Buddha so as to promote life.

Two silver amuletic crosses.

One Tortoise " cross.

Spanish.

Three Silver " crosses.

One reliquary in silver filigree.

Egyptian Hypocrates seated on lotos in blue faience. Sakkara.

Large Ushat eye. From Egypt.

Amulet of tooth and claw.

Tibetan charm case of copper containing signs of the Zodiac in
copper.

Falconer's prize in gold in form of braided box. Spain.

bronze amuletic ring incised with pentagon, used as amulet to
bring good luck.

Ancient amulet in carnelian with pentagon. Discovered in

Two amulets of monkeys' paws.

Amuletic bracelet of hair in form of serpent.

Pulsometer. XVIIIth century.

U.

Case 7.

1. Ivory drinking cup. From Soudan.
2. Carved ivory fetish figure. From Kassai.
3. Carved ivory fetish head. " "
4. Carved ivory fetish female figure. From Katanga.
5. Carved upright ivory fetish figure. " Kassai.
6. " " " " female figure. From Congo.
7. " " wooden " " " " Katanga.
8. " female body in ivory. " Congo.
9. " " head " " " "
10. " squatting female figure in ivory. " Katanga.
11. " upright " " " Katanga.
12. " " male. " " " " Kassai.
13. " " female " " " " French Congo.
14. " squatted " " " " " Kassai.
15. " head with bead neck- " wood. " " lace.
16. Large upright figure in ivory. " West Africa.
carved
17. large " " " " (female.) " Katanga.
carved
18. " " " " " " " "
19. " " " " " " " "
20. " head " " " " " "
21. " " " " " " " "

Cm 6.

8.

V.

Silver Persian amulet.

Reliquary in form of a monk carved in wood. XVIth cent..

Bone syringe. Found in London. About XVIIth cent.

(Native hypodermic syringe made in China from fragments of glass tubing, thimble, sealing wax, brass rod, and German coin. When sale was prohibited.)

Ring in gold with intaglio of Aesculapius seated.

Tassie gem head of Aesculapius.

Agnostic cabalistic seal.

✓ Silver statuette of Aesculapius.

Charm worn by chieftan's wife for ^{cu}ferendity from Kameroons.

Ancient coral amulet necklace to ward off evil spirits.

Gold ring with intaglio in bloodstone ^{head}heart of Aesculapius. This gem was excavated at Herculaneum ^{cu} and the ring belonged to J. Boswell the biographer of Dr. Johnson and bears his name.

Persian amulet in jet. XVth cent.

Touch pieces.

Angel of Edward IV .

" " James I.

" " " "

" " Charles I.

" " James II.

" " " "

" " Charles II.

" " " "

Bronze. Gold

Silver angel of James III the Pretender.

Metal " " the Old Pretender.

" " " "St. Eleanor's money" used in time of Henry III
against epilepsy.

Medicine.

Natural stone in shape of a foot mounted in silver, amuletic.

Japanese amulet container of the XVIIth cent.

Intaglio in carnelian of an offering to Aesculapius. XVth cent.

Gall bladder of a Chinese executed criminal, containing rice.
The rice is supposed to contain various properties and is
administered in severe cases.

Copy of an Amulet. New Mexico.

Amuletic shell covered with cabalistic signs. (See Dr. Hall.)

Amuletic necklace, swastika in silver filigree from New Mexico.

Fifteen silver votive offerings from Panama Republic

One silver coin, dated 1881 used as a medicine chart. (To be carded.)

Silver medicine charm. Venezuela.

Amuletic necklace of shells with pictographs.

Gold ring and charm bracelets from Madeira.

Verse from Koran used as amulet by natives. of Congo district.

Silver amuletic ring from Congo District. Two skeletons and a skull.

Gameo figure of Hygieia feeding serpent.

Three Persian amuletic rings in silver.

Intaglio head of Aesculapius in Wedgewood.

" " " Hypocrates in Carnelian.

Three plaster casts of gem of Hygieia.

Intaglio of Hygieia with serpent. In white stone.

Gold seal with head of Aesculapius.

China urinal.

Breast exhaustor. XVII th cent.

Earthenware gallipot said to belong to Paracelsus.

Punishment belt worn against the skin.

Two casts of Roman children applying a binder or corset.

Roman glass bottle, neck entwined with serpent.

" lamp terracotta representation of a man and skeleton.

" terracotta votive offering in form of a hand holding
an ointment pot.

" small terracotta representing Telesphorus.

" terracotta votive offering.

Plaster cast of Etruscan figures showing earliest corsets.

Figure is represented drawing the bandage from behind, the other
in position.

Terracotta figure of invalid woman seated in cloak ready for
bathing in medicinal spring.

Terracotta head representing Death.

" figure with genitals exposed probably in connection with
some venereal disease.

Terracotta seal with figure of fish-god discovered in a grave-
mound. Peru, prehistoric.

Case 5.

Three tortoise surgical instrument cases.

Two shagreen " " "

Three fish skin " " "

Three surgeons instrument cases. XVIth century. One filled
with instruments. XVIth cent.

One surgeon's case. Very interesting. XIIIth-XIVth cent.

Two silver measurers.

One case of silver aural instruments. (lead.)

One pair of gold appliances used in cases of enlarged myetis. (?)

Silver appliance for the ear for deafness.

Silver nose.

Red leather pocket case with P.L.L. stamped in gold, and fitted
with instruments.

" " " " mounted in silver.

One Director.

One optical glass.

Mechanical arm. Early XVIIth cent.

Hand constructor.

Iron boot for child - surgical shoe. XVIIth cent.

Doctor's instrument case. German, XVIth cent.

Four surgical instruments. XIVth cent.

Apothecaries' steel yard. XVIIth cent.

One brass lancet case.

Two metal " cases.

One Barber surgeons' Guild badge for first Searcher.

V.

Case 8.

Child's caul used by sailors to prevent sickness and disaster.

Silver charm case with amuletic inscription. Persian native
surgical syringe. Chinese.

Syringe of Dr. Alexander Wood of Edinburgh being one of the
first he had made.

Tikis.

Old Maory carved in jade, worn as a charm.

" " " " bone.

" " " " " (large.)

" " " " "

very
old " " " "

2. Indian native seals.

3. Silver votive offering from South Italy.

4. Silver tongue scrapers (to be carded.)

Physician's pocket note tablet in tortoise.

Curious box of a saint with a snake. XVIIth cent.

Babylonian charm.

Votive feet dating 2000 B.C. Excavated near Athens.

Persian jet tablet.

Bronze tablet inscribed with magic formulae. Arabian. XVIth cent.

Silver snake with ruby eyes, and body composed of closely plaited
wire, excavated in Bolivia, probably used by the Atzeas as charm.

(Anatomical Section)

Dupl.

32

Anatomical & Physiological Appliances.

1. Anatomical model, section of head, along median line exhibiting outwardly facial and cranial veins and cerebrum, mouth and throat parts. In plaster.
2. Bicephalous fetus, dried.
3. Model of human figure covered with dried skin, exhibiting thoracic organs.
4. Image depicted on horse mules and vertebra, representing sacerdot^a.
- 5.
- 6 Ditto.
- 7.
8. Skull of one of Windsor's herd of wild boars.
9. Two pieces of Mammoth bones.
10. China skull model.
11. Carved wood skull.
12. Plaster skull with lid.
13. Small wooden model of skull.
14. Ditto.
15. Ditto, in marble.
16. Skeleton model of covered wire.

Glass Cases

Shelf A
(Shelf A)

Case 1.

1. Male and female figures ^{in wax} representing Life and Death.
2. English. Early 19th Century.
3. Maori head showing tatooing, carved from sperm whale tooth.
4. Skull carved in bone. French. Early 18th Century.
5. Skeleton and a dog carved in ivory. Japanese.
6. Astrologists human skull with movable jaw. The cranium marked according to a system of Phrenology.
7. Ivory box elaborately carved, and decorated with skeleton. Japanese.
8. Skull carved in ivory, on opposite side showing human face. Japanese.
9. Ivory netske of a skeleton and skull.
10. Skull carved in ivory with serpent entwined on cranium.
11. Ivory carvings representing hands holding skulls.
- 12.
- 13.
14. Ivory pains. French. Late 18th Century.
15. Skull carved in ivory.
16. Skull carved in bone, with snake entwined.
17. Skeleton finely carved in box-wood. 17th Century.
18. Skull carved in ivory with snake holding a poppy entwined.
19. St. Appolcina the tutelary Saint of Toothache. Spanish. 16th Cent.

2.

20. Head carved in ivory, one side representing a skull the other a human face signifying Life and Death.
21. Figure of an African native woman carrying child on her back, carved in ivory.
22. Model of articulated skeleton carved in ivory. On stand. 17th Century.
23. Skull carved in ivory with snake entwined.
24. Skeleton with a fan. Netske carved in ivory. Japanese.
25. Skeleton with a monkey. Japanese netske carved in ivory.
26. Two skeletons very finely carved in ivory. Japanese. 17th Century.
27. Skeleton and bones with serpent entwined carved in ivory.
28. Skull finely carved in ivory.
29. Two skulls with snakes entwined, carved in bone.
30. Skull carved in ivory.
31. Skeleton and skull with snakes entwined. Japanese netske.
33. Skull carved in ivory.
34. A hand grasping a snake, formerly a handle of Dr. Stik, 17th Century.
35. Skull carved in ivory. tie pin.
36. Skull with white enamel, ruby eyes on gold breast pin.
37. Skull carved in ivory gold chain attached.
38. }
39. } Two small skulls, carved ivory.

Carv.

- 40. Unicorn in carved ivory. Japanese. Netske.
- 41. Figure of man carved in wood and gilded, symbolising pain.
- 42. Skull and cross bones in silver as breast pin.
- 43. Silver skull mounted as a ring.

Shelf E.

- 44. Chastify belt wrought in iron and lined with old red silk. German. 16th Century.
- 45. Ditto, Swiss. 16th Century.
- 46. Demonstration in Anatomy ivory carving. 16th Century.
- 47. Anatomy figure carved in ivory, showing all internal organs. Male.
- 48. Ditto, but female.
- 49. Ditto, female.
- 50. Ditto, male.
- 51. Ditto, female.
- 52. Ditto, female. French. 16th Century.
- 53. Ditto. male.
- 54. Ditto, female.
- 55. Ditto, male.
- 56. Ditto, female.
- 57. Ditto, female.
- 58. Ditto, female. All females showing fetus in utero.
- 59. Female suffering from disease, lying in bed, carved in

contd.

59. ivory. 18th Century.
 60. Anatomy figure carved in marble, female, showing
 internal organs, and fetus in utero.

Shelf C.

61. Statue of Amsu or Min, the Ithy Phathic God of Apa
 or Ekhmin whom the Greek identified with Pan.
 Charm for suspending, probably used in harems. A.D. 120.
 62. I-Em-Hetep, Egyptian Deity of Medicine, bronze figure
 About 1200 B.C. 19th Dynasty.
 63. Ditto, on bronze throne.
 64. Ditto, in bronze.
 65. Ditto.
 66. Ditto.
 67. Ditto, in bronze, eyes inlaid with gold.
 68. Ditto, bearing inscription "Life from I-Em-hetep. I-Em-Hetep
 gives life.
 69. Ditto, no inscription.
 70. Phtah, early Egyptian deity associated with medicine
 in bronze, and also Phtah in plaster.
 71. Phtah, creator of gods and men.
 72. Ditto, bronze.
 73. Ditto.
 74. Thot, the earliest Egyptian deity associated. (In blue faience.)

75. Silver figure of Bolivian deity, Atzec period.
76. Figure of hermanphrodite from Benin. Silver.
77. Silver charm in form of primitive deity. Ancient Peruvian.
78. Figure of man showing muscular system, finely carved
in box-wood. 17th Century.
79. Four old wood blocks, carved to illustrate 17th Century
work on Anatomy.
80. Old iron manacles, or hand-cuffs for chaining lunatics,
used in Bethlehem Hospital. 18th Century.
81. Manacles ditto, with key.
82. Torture instrument in iron for wrist in the form of
a manacle with toothed edges. 17th Century.
83. Torture instrument for dragging out the tongue. 16th Century.
84. Eight wooden carved models, representing various Chinese
punishments. Tortures and Executions.

Not classed

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Case 1.

H. P.

- (265) Small statuette of Thot in bronze; standing figure ibis headed; the hands held out in front and holding a libation vase; traces of gilding. $3\frac{1}{4}$ " high.
- (274) Standing figure of Tehuti (Thot) in green glazed faience. 1" high.
- (272) Small figure of Thot. 1".
- (277) Very small figure of Thot for amulet.
- (278) " " " " " " " in green glazed faience.
- (258) Bronze figure of the phallic god, Amsu or Min, the and fractured head dress missing.
- (269) Green glazed figure of Ta-urt (Thoueris) $3\frac{1}{2}$ " high.
- (270) " " " " " " " Very slight glaze.
- (389) A figure of the goddess Ta-urt (Thoueri) in silver; the head and body those of a hippopotamus, the arms and legs human; on the head a lofty head-dress of two long tail feathers with discs and horns, and wrens in front.
- (2581) Figure of Thot standing.
- (2578) " " " "
- (2577) " " " "
- " " " "
- Head from a larger figure with the triple hetsu crown.
(Lot 515)
- (395) A "magical wand" formed from a large deeply curved plate of ivory, roughly incised on the rounded upper surface are figures of the frog goddess Heket on a basket and a figure of Ta-urt the Hippopotamus goddess holding the ankh sign, a winged man, gryphus, and two gazelles, or giraffes. From Thebes. 2" by $14\frac{1}{2}$ ".
- (9) Another similar specimen. (Lo. ?),

Case 2

Case 2.

Seven models of limbs and portions of the body used as votive offerings for small-pox. Portugal. 19th Century.

Anatomical figure exhibiting internal organs. Modelled in wax. 17th Century.

Anatomical figure, modelled in wax, showing muscular system, coloured. 17th Century.

Figure carved in wood and painted, showing realistic marks of wounds. 17th Century.

Figure carved in ivory of the crucifix, showing realistic marks of wounds. 17th Century.

Modelled wax figure of an imbecile.

Plaquettes.

Louis Pasteur. Dec 27th 1892. Plaquette in silver.

Dr. Leon Gosselan 1887. President of the Academy des Sciences, Professor of the Faculty of Medicine, Member of the Institute. Silver.

Pierre Carl Potin.

Dr. Georges Marie Felizet.

Medallion of Hahneman.

2 Pomade pot lids, which depict travelling dentist extracting a tooth.

The Doctor's visit' by Furmount, Miniature painting on ivory.

Pomade pot lid.

Plaquette. Dr. Leon Labbe.

Corel.

7.

Pr. Paul Segun. Eronze.

Pr. Simon Duprey.

Pr. Equenu. Eronze.

Dr. Paul Berger. Eronze 1807.

Dr. Alfred Fournier. Eronze.

Dr. J. E. A. Chauvau. Eronze.

Dr. L. A. Collin. Silver.

Wax portrait of unknown medical man.

Wax portrait of Dr. Winstanley.

Miniature portrait on ivory of Dr. Parma.

Miniature portrait on ivory of John Hunter 1780.

Surgeon extraordinary to George III.

Dr. W. Cartwright miniature on ivory.

Dr. Jones Jacobus Hornerus, Physician and botanist. At the age of
26. Date 1589. Miniature painted on copper.

Dr. Taylor. Miniature painting on ivory.

Dr. Humphreys, Miniature on ivory.

Portrait of Sir Antony Carlisle President of College of Surgeons,
miniature painted on ivory.

Wax model of a man's head and bust, suffering from plague.

Dr. Joseph Eussolatus. Eronze medalion.

Miniature portrait of Medicine man unknown.

Dr. George Fothergill 1812-1870, modelled by Flaxman and his own
copy. In Wedgwood black.

Case 2-3.

8.

Six poison cups in glass. (See Dr. Mall)

Unicorn in china.

Shelf 3.

Dr. Snuff box made from the wood of Nelson's funeral car.

Snuff box with portrait of ancient physician. (In wood)

Snuff box with picture entitled "The Dentist"

Snuff box with painting of dentist.

" " Representing doctor feeling pulse of patient.

" " lid picture entitled "black draught"

" " portrait of ancient physician.

Two or three skulls of Dr. Gall showing location of faculties.

Snuff box with representation of four skulls. A beauty. a beggar
a witch, and a king.

Pomade pot lid called "enthusiast"

Snuff box picture entitled "La Consultation"

" " " " Toothing drawing.

Case 3.

Shelf A.

Inro (Medicine case) Japanese.

Ditto.

Ditto.

Ditto.

Ditto.

Ditto.

Ditto, very rare ancient case, in the form of a tortoise.

Gold lacqued case, with carved ivory Neskte and ivory charm attached.

Ditto, ancient carved ivory Neskte of monkey, [mortar and pestle,
models in silver.

ditto, in brass.

Ditto, in brass.

Model of funnel in silver.

Gold ring with secret receptacle.

Ditto, Italian with secret receptacle.

Metal ring used to prevent rheumatism.

Goa stone, weighing one and a half pounds, in elaborate silver and gold
case, of Hindoo workmanship. (See note)

Eight rhinoceros' horn poison cups. Chinese. These cups are supposed
to prevent any poison placed in them to act.

Metal snuff box representing a bottle.

A mandrake root from Syria. The old tradition that the Mandragora
shieked and cried when uprooted is still believed by the peasants
of Syria. The roots are worn by women to counteract sterility, and
used for working magic and spells. This root ~~which~~ is very similar
in form to a woman holding a child.

Pair of scales and weights in case of Byzantine period. C.A. 150.

Four Babylonian ^{seals} scales. (See Note)

Pocket perfume bottle in fish-skin case.

Case 3.

10.

Bottle filled with tincture of Asafetida, discovered in the
City of London. About middle of 17th Century.

Metal boxes for carrying lime.

Pocket phial in wooden case.

(Survival of the proprietary remedies of the 17th Century Laxativum
Paracelsus.)

Inkstand representing Russian Veterinary Surgeon, Gilt and Malachite.

Lambeth Delft, apothecary's pill tyle with the coat of arms of the
Apothecary. 17th Century.

Medicine chest of Chinese manufacture with drawers and beautiful
carved trays. Property of Nelson, and said to have been in his
cabin of the Victory.

Tourniquet used by surgeon (See Mr. C.J.S.T.) in amputating Nelson's
arm in the Battle of the Nile.

Medicine Chest of the Duke of Wellington, manufactured in oak, fitted
with bottles partly filled with contents and pots with Sheffield
plated tops.

Two cups of sulphur from the Sudan.

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Types and significance of German offering customs of the present day.
By Rudolf Kriss. 1929. (Arten u. Bedeutung d. deutschen Opfer-
gebräuche d. Gegenwart.)

At the present day offerings are made: I. as an expression of the petition made in advance to the deity, in order to propitiate him favourably to fulfil the request; or, II. as an expression of gratitude after the request has been heard. For example, if I have a foot complaint and turn for help to the Madonna of Altötting, I can in the first instance place at the altar a wax foot, a tablet or some similar object, or I can make a vow to the effect that after I have been healed I will undertake a pilgrimage there and on this occasion offer the object in question. The last case is the more frequent. And yet the people make no distinction between these two and simply describe the gift as an "offering" or with the foreign word "ex voto".

Thus we see that the votive cult assumes a developed religious belief with definite conceptions of powerful spiritual beings, whether gods, demons or saints. Originally, however, the presentation of the offerings, at least a great proportion of them, was less a religious than a magic act; they were, as we shall see later, not so much real offerings as forms of analogous or imitative magic. I cannot at this point go into a closer analysis of the nature of religion and magic.⁽²⁾ The most essential difference between a magic and a religious act lies therein that, in the first case the person relies only on himself and, with the aid of the magician who signifies the use of a presumed knowledge of the laws of nature, endeavours to rule and compel nature; while in the second case the person humbly and with bowed head implores through prayers and gifts the grace of higher and more powerful beings. In spite of this profound difference and inner contrast religion and magic have in all ages had a great deal in common and are frequently merged into each other. Precisely in the case of the votive cult is this clearly shown, as we shall shortly see when we go into the following classification, which forms itself into three groups.

I. By far the greatest number of the votive offerings used to-day may be described as identifications of the actual person seeking help with the object offered in the prayer. To these belong the numerous wood, iron, pottery and wax votive offerings, such as human figures, separate parts of the body, the intestines, domestic animals, houses, household utensils, votive tablets, spoons, etc.⁽³⁾ It is at once clear what I said above regarding the analogous magic, for all these images are nothing else than the counterparts of reality. According to primitive conceptions the image and the actual reality are one and the same thing. Exactly in the same way as the prehistoric man painted on the walls of his cave, in order to gain power

2). Cf. Karl Beth: Religion u. Magie, 1927. Einf. in die vgl. Religionsgesch., 1920. The golden Bough, since 1900. K. Th. Preuss: Die geistige Kultur der Naturvölker, 1910.

3). Cf. R. Andree: Votive und Weihegaben, 1904.

over them, the animals he wished to capture, or through the imitative action of rain and storm sought to induce rain, so the primitive man of to-day acts no differently when he places in the church as a votive offering a substitute equivalent to the reality. The religious element of the petition to the deity receives thereby a peculiar magical strengthening. Here magic and religion are so involved that it is very difficult to differentiate clearly between the two separate elements. Next comes the reality, with which is joined a wish, transferred as it were to the image; here is the magical element. While the image presented to the deity is placed in the closest proximity, as in a magic circle, it becomes a partaker of the divine blessing; here is the religious element. The image now standing under divine protection carries with it the reality, and on it also falls the divine blessing; in this instance we see again a magical element. The wax and iron rings and chains, with or without the figure offered in connection with them, expressing the idea that the donor gives himself unreservedly into the voluntary captivity of the divinity, signify a strengthening of the religious thought towards the magical side.

The whole proceeding falls, therefore, into two magical and one religious part, and in this connection it should be observed that the last part has in all probability taken the place of an older part also of a magical nature. In a pre-animistic epoch a magical proceeding would take the place of the religious proceeding of dedication, in the way that one formed with the image oneself that which one wished to happen to the reality; as for example the painting on walls of animals in order to entice them, or when one hung on a tree or threw into the fire models of diseased parts of the body in order to get rid of the disease. The last idea is rudimentary, but still exists in the offering of surgical dressing and captive chains, teeth, gallstones, urinary calculi, and suchlike things (in part also in the case of models of diseased parts of the body); the disease becomes so to speak detained within the magic circle around the divinity so that it is unable to return. Certainly at the present day primitive man is no longer quite clear about the significance of the practices of his cult. As is so often the case he carries on the old uses as tradition, without considering very much the meaning of them.

It remains for me to refute a widely accepted assumption. According to Höfler⁽⁴⁾ all these offerings are explained as modifications of heathen animal and human blood sacrifices. The fundamentally different psychic attitude of the person making the offering appears to me to eliminate such an assumption; on the contrary both types of offerings have from the earliest times been practised concurrently.

4). Votivgaben beim Leonhardskult, 1891. (Beitr. z. Anthropol. u. Urgesch. Bayerns.)

In the case of the blood sacrifice the object is to put the deity in a favourable mood through the sacrifice of a single particular object of value; in the case of the above-mentioned votive offerings, however, there is no question of presenting an animal or human victim, but rather the person himself, the animal itself, etc. It may be admitted that in the course of time the blood sacrifice experienced a modification, in the way that, in place of a human being an animal was offered, in place of an animal only a particular part of its body, and in the end only a reproduction. But always it concerns one single offering of atonement or petition for the welfare of many. The intention of the peasant, however, who takes to the Leonhard festival exactly *só als* many pieces and *só* many kinds of iron animals as he has in his possession at home, is not to offer some irrelevant substitute - in such a case one single votive offering would suffice - but rather he commends to the protection of the deity each and all of his own livestock. Exactly the same is the case of the man who offers a votive tablet depicting his own person, his family, etc., or the donor of a part of the body, with which particular limb he associates a particular wish. Nevertheless this type of offering also receives a certain modification on account of external reasons. For instance, the owner of a big livestock is not in a position to offer at the same time 30 or 40 votive animals, whether for reasons of convenience or economy; in the same way the painter of the votive tablet is restricted in his reproduction; in such cases a selection must suffice. This circumstance makes it difficult to determine in individual cases whether a modified "identification offering" or a "substitute offering" is concerned.

There is another point of view to consider. In the case of blood sacrifices, and natural offerings in general, the ethical significance of the offering of a valuable gift is of great importance. In the case of the identification offering this idea is not primarily present; the value of the object is in principle of no importance. If later the tendency grew to make this offering also a thing of value, in the way of creating larger and heavier objects (such as wax figures the size or weight of the person making the offering), or out of valuable materials (silver votive offerings) this was a form of later development. By the introduction of a customary rite, which was how the giving of a valuable gift was regarded, it was believed that the result could be brought about with greater certainty.

Thus, I think, the difference in principle between these two kinds of offerings is quite evident. The theory of the substitution offering requires in its present day application a considerable modification. Moreover, the illustrative offering also goes back to Germanic paganism. Andree cites three important passages.⁽⁵⁾ The *indulus superstitionum et paganiarum*, which contains a list of pagan

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superstitious customs and is attributed to the time of Charles the Great, proves this. In No. 29 "de ligneis pedibus vel manibus pagano ritu"⁽⁶⁾ pagan votive offerings are clearly indicated. Gregor v. Tours (6th century) also reports from Cologne: "Erat ibi fanum quoddam diversis ornamentis refertum, in quo barbaries opima libamina exhibens usque ad vomitum cibo potuque replebatur. Ibi et simulacra et deum adorans, membra secundum quod unumquemque attigisset dolor, sculpebat in ligno ac ut quemque affecti membri dolor presserat, in ligno sculpebat, suspendebatque opitulaturo idolo."⁽⁷⁾ Then there is also a passage from Pirminius: "Membra ex ligno facta in trivios et ad arbores vel alio nolite facire neque mittere, quia nullam sanitatem vobis possunt prestare."⁽⁸⁾ The last mentioned passage is particularly instructive, because one can recognise in it the magical character of these votive offerings.

But also in other countries of the ancient world this custom was widely diffused. A glance at the archaeological museums in which old Greek, Roman and Etruscan votive offerings are preserved in their thousands, suffices to show us the astounding similarity of the related customs, resulting from the uniform spiritual make-up of the primitive mind. We may safely assume that the identification offerings were at all times more common and took in a much wider field than the blood offerings, which were much more costly and could only be offered on certain occasions.

II. The last considerations bring us close to the 2nd category of offerings, which we may describe, as opposed to the illustrative offerings, as real and actual offerings. To these belong in the broadest sense the natural offerings, including blood offerings and offerings of objects of real and imaginary value of subjective and objective type, the giving of which is regarded as a pious and unselfish act. Naumann⁽⁹⁾ traces to magic origin a part of this offering also; the idea is that its power is to flow directly over field and river. In certain cases this may be right; but the greater number of these offerings assume religious conceptions. One endeavours to win the favour of the deity through the giving of the best of one's possessions. In this connection magical elements formerly played a twofold part. At the common sacrificial meal the idea was for the partakers to attach to themselves the particular strength of the thing offered, which as an offering was consecrated and thus had a share in the power of the deity. On the other hand we find occurring at times the idea that through the offering the help of the deity could be compelled. At the present day the magical element plays no further part; the unselfish act signifies solely a captatio benevolentiae

6). A. Saupe: Progr. des städt. Realgymnasiums, Leipzig 1891. p.33.

7). De vita ss. petrum cap. 6 nach Grimm D.M. I 66.

8). Saupe. p.33.

9). Prim. Gemeinschaftskultur, p.72.



beforehand, or an expression of gratitude afterwards; the religious element alone remains. The motive of fear, from which cause offerings were made to appease evil spirits, also plays practically no part at the present day in the christianised popular belief. Nevertheless, I have received information from Waging that a woman offered two candles at the same time in the pilgrimage-church on the Mühlberge, one for the Holy Virgin and one for the Devil. In the case of the offering of black hens, which will be mentioned later, a similar influence is also quite possibly to be found. There are now only very few traces left of the blood-offering⁽¹⁰⁾ which occurred in Germanic paganism. The horse and cattle offering, which occurs now and then in connection with St. Leonhard up to the beginning of modern times, died out in the 18th century and was replaced by money.⁽¹¹⁾ The growing human love of gain very probably did more to bring about its decline than any struggle on the spiritual side. As *pars pro toto* the offering of in Carinthia has been preserved right up to recent times.⁽¹²⁾ More lasting is the offering of poultry, which includes geese, hens and doves. The hen-offering, however, must be regarded separately; in spite of a thorough investigation by Scheftelowitz⁽¹³⁾ the peculiarities of the German custom are not yet fully explained. It is to be observed that in South Germany it only occurs in connection with St. Valentine and the hen must be black. I suspect here the interplay of magical ideas, but I will not at this point go into such a specialised subject. The offering of produce, flax, butter, cheese, oil, wax, wool, cloth, appears to be more or less dying out. Only in Slovene and the Gottschee district does it still play a fairly large part; I will give details of it in another place. In South-east Bavaria in a limited diffusion-area produce is also offered still more frequently in connection with the clay head-urns. The hollow face-urns are filled with produce⁽¹⁴⁾ and presented against headaches or for the purpose of marriage; the urns themselves should be counted in the first category of votive offerings. Gifts of natural produce have now been replaced by valuable objects of all kinds; nowadays rosaries, coins, medals, objects of adornment, clocks, embroidery, and similar objects, are offered, which can in the narrower sense of the word scarcely be described as offerings. Only the wax-offering, particularly in the form of candles, has been preserved unmodified and its presentation is favourably regarded on the part of the church.

10). Ulrich Jahn: Die deutschen Opfergebräuche. 1884.

11). Andree, a. a. O., p. 148.

12). Andree, p. 166.

13). Das stellvertretende Hagnopfer. Archiv für Religionswissenschaften. 1914. Cf. A. Wuttke: Der deutsche Volksaberglaube der Gegenwart, 1901.

14). Andree, p. 139 ff.

We next come to a large number of offerings which cannot with certainty be classified in either the first or second group. To these belong, among others, the prisoners' fetters, the horse chains, clothes of people who have been ill, and in general all those objects which are regarded as souvenirs of a danger successfully overcome; also the gallstones and bladder stones, splinters, needles, and similar things, which found their way into human bodies and were got rid of by supernatural help. These things are either merely visible signs of gratitude, presents of value in regard to the particular circumstance which associate them with the owner, or they can also have a magical character; they may be visible materialisations of the wish. The unpleasant event, of which they are an expression, may be expelled through the symbolical offering in the holy places and not come back; or in the opposite sense to assure the continuance of good fortune through the giving of that object with which it is connected. Such a consideration may have a particular bearing in the offering of agricultural implements, gilded scythes, etc., for the purpose of continued fertility of the fields. Thus, for instance, through the offering of a dedicated plough the blessing may be transmitted through analogous magic to all other ploughs and from thence in their turn to the fields.

To conclude this section mention must be made of some of the folk customs, which represent the remains of old forms of offerings, but which to-day the people no longer regard as such.

To these belongs, before all, the former food-offering in all its forms. In paganism they were genuine sacrifices, which were offered to the gods and the spirits of the dead in order to insure their favour, and to which was transmitted through the celebration of the communal sacrificial meal a share of the power of higher beings.⁽¹⁵⁾ The bread images⁽¹⁶⁾ in most cases are nothing but such food-offerings; it was thought to strengthen the effect of the gift by giving it the form of an object of special value to the god, the evil spirits or the dead, even in a form representing oneself; for image and actuality are according to the conception of imitative magic one and the same.

When with the introduction of christianity these beings sank to the level of lower demons and hostile spirits, these customs received an entirely new meaning. The thought "do ut des", which is the basis of all genuine offerings, was replaced by the thought "do ut abeas". Beth⁽¹⁷⁾ rightly regarded these gifts no longer as offerings in the strict sense of the word and treats them in another connection; also the magical element of compulsion as opposed to the less powerfully regarded evil spirits comes again more to the foreground.

15). Cf. Mannhardt: Wald- und Feldkulte, Bd. I, 1904; Paul Hermann: Altdeutsche Kultgebräuche 1928, p.14 ff., p.24 ff.; Karl Weinhold: Z. d. V. f. Vk. 1890-1902.

16). Max Höfler: Articles in various journals.

17). Karl Beth: Einf. in die vergleichende Religionsgesch., 1920. p.83 ff.



When, nowadays the custom still exists, on All Souls Day, and particularly on wild nights, of preparing bread images and even placing food in window and chimney for the Raging Host, for Perchtl and similar spirits of storm and death - where thought and not merely uncomprehended traditional usage is present, two series of conceptions are involved. According to the first, particularly in the case of the prevailing view of the cult of the dead, it is thought that the dead being in need of help require these gifts; a good work is thereby accomplished. According to the second, connected more with the belief in evil spirits, the significance of the gifts is mainly to avert the harmful influences of the supposed evil-wishing spirits; one wishes to have peace from them. To these belong also the survivals of the river-offerings, amongst which are to be observed the sinking of an unconsecrated wafer in the river (a custom which is carried out annually on Corpus-Christi day at Laufen a. d. Salzach), and the custom practised elsewhere of throwing clothes in the water.

If all those customs, which cannot be enumerated here,⁽¹⁸⁾ are to be described as offerings, having regard to their history, they must be similarly be classified in the second group.

III. We now come to the third and last group of votive offerings, which may all be comprised under the designation: Divine Attributes. The observations so far may have given the impression that the personality of the deity or saint to whom the offerings are presented plays no part. This view, however, undergoes a certain modification when in regard to the presentation of votive offerings we consider the special occasions of the saints' patronage. As a matter of fact, in every shrine those votive offerings relative to the special sphere of action of the saint are most numerous represented; to St. Leonhard, for example, are offered principally domestic animals and fetters, for he is the patron of cattle and the liberator of prisoners. The votive offerings so far described, however, are not bound up exclusively with the person of a certain saint; the essential factor always remains that the saint has proved his miraculous powers and thus gained the confidence of the people;⁽¹⁹⁾ then men can turn to him in any need and present to him an offering corresponding to that need, for in the case of all the votives previously mentioned representations of the human being and of the objects lying within his province are always concerned. But there are also cases in which the process of thought runs in the opposite direction; then the person fashioning the offering he intends to present has in mind not so much himself, as the saint invoked by him and the events in his life. We here have before us the same process of

18). Cf. Adolf Wuttke: Der deutsche Volksaberglaube d. Gegenwart, 1901.

19). Of great importance also is the locality where the shrine is; the same saints in different localities are treated as different persons, and the tides of fashion do not remain without influence on the power of attraction of the various places of worship.

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thought as that which lies at the basis of the endowment of attributes. Starting from a circumstance of particular importance in the life of the saint, such as the manner of his martyrdom, a miracle performed by him, or a similar event which has contributed to the endowment of his particular attribute, the petitioner regards this in a significant relationship to a particular request, which by reason of the circumstances he is specially suited to fulfil, and then forms the votive offering accordingly. This offering must therefore of necessity remain specialised in the person of a particular helper, as otherwise it would lose its meaning. For the rest the process is the same as in the first case. After the suppliant has established the connection between the votive and his wish, he identifies the offering with the object indicated in the prayer, and expects that he will receive help with the placing of the gift at the consecrated place. One of the offerings of this type is the Erasmus winch, which I have described in the journal of the Verein f. Volkskunde, 1926, p. 252. At the martyrdom of St. Erasmus his intestines were wound out of his body by means of a winch. The thought of the pain, which the saint must certainly have suffered, urged the peasants of Lower Bavaria to offer on their part when suffering from stomach-ache such winches to St. Erasmus; the winch is intended to recall to him his own pain. Here belong also the Sebastian arrows against plague and the Wolfgang hatchets, which are carried as amulets, but also occur as votive offerings.

A very well known votive offering, which is to be found in a large number of churches, is the wax or silver heart; as a rule they bear the name of Christ or Mary and a flame springing from the top, often also a cross. Andree⁽²⁰⁾ mentions these hearts under the chapter dealing with offerings of organs of the body and traces their outward form to Italian influence. This influence, however, also extends to inward meaning; for taking into consideration the wide diffusion of hearts it is not sufficient to describe them merely as offerings of organs of the body. In particular, the heart in the latter significance appears in a different form; rounded when represented with the wooden lungs, and in the South Tyrol even with two lobes but without the insignia of religion. In the Maria Loretto Church in Carinthia (to cite only one of the many examples) hearts of silver-leaf are almost exclusively presented, indeed in such quantities that they are used to decorate the chief and side altars, where they encircle the altarpiece like a wreath. If one knows the great veneration in which the Sacred Heart of Jesus and the Sacred Heart of Mary are held in the Catholic Church one can, in view of the Heart of Jesus litanies, Heart of Mary prayers and the innumerable pictures in which Christ and Mary are represented with burning hearts as their attributes, speak of a regular cult of the Sacred Heart. Thus it is very probable that this cult is present when the believer presents his offering. The hearts are symbols of the intense love of God; the person making the offering wishes to give expression to his own deep adoration of Christ, and by magical means include himself in the sacred heart of Jesus and Mary.

To this group also belong the small iron and wood hammers, which occur in some of the Lady Chapels in the eastern part of Lower Bavaria. Schmid (Zum Donarkult in Bayern. Korrespbl. der Ges. f. Anthropologie 1896) believes that he recognises in them an echo of the Thor-Donar myth; later the hammer represents the miraculous conception of Mary. In any case the hammer has a fertility cult significance. As it is offered almost exclusively in the churches of St. Mary, we can regard it under the divine attributes group. Unfortunately it is not possible to determine whether it already occurred as a votive offering in Germanic paganism.

Finally in connection with my subject I will deal with the rare cases of the offering of wooden heads. Up till now this custom is indicated from several of the chapels of St. John and St. Koloman.⁽²¹⁾ In the chapel of St. John, for example, the heads represent the head of St. John the Baptist; they are painted red round the throat and stand on a wooden plate. Those heads, which are carried to the altar by sufferers from headache, can quite correctly be included in this series. In the case also of the St. Koloman heads used by those suffering from headaches or those desiring marriage, I believe I have produced evidence that this is a case of the application of divine attributes as votive, since St. Koloman can also be counted among the headless saints. In the case of other headless saints wooden heads also occur. At St. Alban bei Hörgertshausen such votives were formerly offered.

This is all that can be said about the occurrence of divine attributes for votive purposes. Naturally the heads of saints used as reliquaries, such as that of St. Erentrudis of Salzburg, do not belong in this connection. The figures and pictures of saints also, which in recent times are often set out at pilgrimage sites, do not belong here. As the appearance of these figures already betrays, they are typical manifestations of deterioration of modern times, without any characteristic features, and if they are to be classified at all, belong with those objects mentioned at the end of the 2nd group.

In an observation of religious history, a distinct Group IV should also be mentioned to include all those spiritualised forms of offering, such as good works, acts of asceticism and the pure love of God and one's neighbour (quite apart from ritual offerings, such as the Catholic Mass offering) which are undertaken for a religious purpose as an atonement for sin or to the glory of God. As such treatments are, however, of a purely spiritual nature and only possible at a very high and differentiated stage of culture no longer primitive, they lie outside the field of folklore in general, and because they are not determined by the people they are right outside the specific peculiarities of the German usages. We cannot go into them in this space.

21). Kriss: Votivgaben beim heiligen Kolomann. Bayr. Heimatschutz, 1927.



In the above systematic division of the offerings in use at the present day I have been guided purely by the thought of simplifying the specialised examination of individual offerings/gifts by defining a boundary; I trust this hope may be realised! I must also not omit to mention that there are certain offerings, which can only with difficulty be classified in any one of the three groups. When dealing with them several points of view come into consideration simultaneously, and according to the starting-point of one's observation they can be included with equal accuracy in either one or the other group; but also in such a case the attempt at a systematic observation may contribute something to the understanding of their nature, even if, in consequence of the intervention of prelogical folk-concepts no definite results can thereby be attained.

M. M. Smith

Case 4.

Shelf B.

Terracotta votive figure, bust hermaphrod from Eapua.

" female bust showing first known form of corset, anchalistan
from Eapua.

The Dentist. Carved ivory group. XVIIIth cent, German,

Thibetan carved block containing incised incantation to Buddha. (see Trans.)

Terracotta votive offering of Etruscan lady with face and feet painted.

Two Thibetan deities in bronze, gilded, from a Thibetan temple.

Figure of a sick man in the act of drinking.

Cast of a lamp with representation of a figure holding a skull in each hand.

Italian majolica figure. XVIIth cent. Illustrating evacuation.

Bronze container with solidified remains of some medicinal preparation.
Roman.

Termal votive offering. Old woman with two children.

Pulse glass used in XVIIIth cent.

Figure of bread of Phallicsymbolism eaten on certain feast days by peasants
in Portugal.

Old medicinal measure. Austrian china.

Thibetan Llama prayer wheel. (See Note.), in exorcising horn used
by llama to circumvent the evil machinations of disease- demons
from diseased patients.

A devil. Phurba, for exorcising the devil and evil spirits which
cause diseases in man.

Table carved in ivory for casting horoscopes. (See Note.)

Thibetan charm box in silver.

10 Feeding pap boats in Sheffield plate, or silver.

List of things Bought at Cairo etc

- 6 Sudanese silver Ear spoons
 7 Pairs Bossed Sudanese silver Bracelets (grip)
 2 " large " (hinged)
 1 " Thick Sudanese Crescent shape with 9 Bosses on each
 10 Single Sudanese solid silver bar, with chisled ends & bosses grip
 4 " Childs, also used as Womens

Ear Ornaments (2" Dia)

- 4 Snake conventional designs Ear Orn
 3 Disc Rings used as Ear Orn & Charms
 7 Bossed Silver Finger Rings — 60gms
 6 Cylindrical repousse silver Chest Orn with disc & chains 300gms
 1 " Chain Bossed ends Petrel Orn 25gms
 1 Square Petrel Orn 6 endant Chains & Pendants 30gms
 1 Sudanese Silver Giraffe 100gms
 1 " Seal 10gms
 1 Repousse " Grip Neck Ornament — 120gms amulet 4mm
 1 Silver Disc Pendant, Arabic inscription Red stone in cent
 1 Ditto, Green stone in centre "

- 1 Abyssinian chain with 3 Doves — 30gms
 1 pair Sudanese Petrel Orn with 6 rings
 1 silver Abyssinian Bracelet with Tall Bosses & small Beads 15gms
 1 " " Chest Orn setting for stones, stones missing (small pendants) 10gms

4 Extra large Repousse S Silver Beads

- 50 Large " " "
 20 Med " " "
 4 small " " "
 4 Large Plain Ornament Ditto
 3 Med " " "
 10 Small " " "

304 128 =
 695
 1.50 kilo +
 195gms

61 Prehistoric Cornelian Beads

11 Ancient Beads white & yellow

12 Black Gazelle 2

144 Octagon Cornelian

4 Disc large Coptic or Arabic

1 Neckless Ancient small disc Shell beads with glass & paste combined later from the Sudan

3 Very large Ivory Curved Bracelets

6 Medium " 2 " "

3 small " " "

1 Disc Unicorn Bracelet Rhinoceros

139 Khalifa Copper Coins 700

1 Pottery Bowl

1 Bar leaf carved piece Ivory carved

1 Leather Amulet formed of Testicles

1 Glass Pot (small)

1 Ivory "

1 Hebrew Manuscript

1 Printed Arabic Paper old

1 Koran in silk wrapper

1 Blue Nile Oyster Shell

2 Silver pendants each with 16 rings pectoral & have pendants — one with 3 & one with 4 ornaments on outer surface & one with 5 & one with 4 plates 35gms

Tin Box with packing etc
 Silver Beads with wrapper
 Cornelian 2

Weight of

615s 10 ozs
 4 "
 3 "

25/9/14

List of things Bought at Cairo etc continued

- 15 small piece Ancient Egyptain decorated repousse Copper *Karnak*
- 1 Finance Tablet about 2"x 3"
- 1 ancient Egyptian inlaid wooden Bead
- 3 Lip Studs from Prehistoric site near Assuan *from a prehistoric site near Assuan*
- 2 Bone Axes Ditto
- 1 Iron Cross & Coptic Petrel Orn from Abyssinian *rhinoceros horn*
- 2 Unicorn Poison Cups with Silver cover
- 1 Ancient Wooden Carved ~~Ball~~ *Ball* from Carnack
- 1 " " Stamp decorated design from Luxor
- 1 Raqua Ivory Stopper
- 1 Shell shaped Stone Dish with figure Cows head from Carnack
- 1 Small Flat stone Mortar & grinding paints
- 2 " Stone Alabaster mortars from Carnack
- 1 " " Pedestal
- 1 " Black Stone Mortar
- 4 " Stone Weights
- 1 " Pestel shaped with Animals head for handle
- 1 Egg shape White stone for cooling hand or polishing
- 1 pointed Pear shape White stone Pendant with wedge shape point & Implement *Karak*
- 1 Dble ended Selt grooved for lashing to Aft
- 8 Dk Stone Selt
- 3 Alabaster " *Karash Prehistoric site near Assuan*
- 1 Copper Chisle or Axe
- 1 " Coptic Cross
- 1 " Seramonial Axe or instrument
- 2 Bronze Arrow Heads Greeko Roman
- 1 Green Stone Mace Head
- 1 Shell & Bead Necklass *Said to have come from nubia*
- 3 Ancient Iron Snake Bracelet *Blue Nile Sites*
- 2 Copper Axes from Tabbes
- 1 Ivory Boar Tusk
- 2 Ancient Stone Implements found in Silversmiths workshop used as handvills

List of things Bought on the way out , to be taken in
with Luggage

- 1 Tiny Egyptian Stone Pot packed inside a Copper vessel
- 1 Copper Cress Roman vessel Carnack
- 1 Ancient Sudanese Pipe
- 1 Packet Ancient Surgical instruments from Carnack ^h Tebes et
- 3 Little Figures from Carnack ^h
- 1 " Relief Amulet
- 1 Tooth Amulet from prehistoric site near Esneh
- 1 Stone ? Amulet with inscription
- 1 " Hand with Bowl
- 1 Good C M

OBJECTS BOUGHT BY MR. WELLCOME IN CAIRO, ETC.

RECEIVED SEPTEMBER 25TH 1914.

1.

1. 1 instrument found at Memphis. *Humm.*
- 1a. 1 thick probe, oxidised bronze, from Memphis. *Humm.*
 1 probe, broken, from Memphis. "
 1 bronze probe, unoxidised. "
 1 end of spatula. "
 1 implement with decorated body. "
2. 1 bent spatula and probe, from Abydos. Bought at Cairo. "
3. 1 bronze handle of an instrument, with animal's head, oxidised. "
 Bought at Cairo.
4. 2 bronze arrow-heads from Abydos. *Egypt Coll:*
5. 1 miniature figure in wood from Karnac. " "
6. 1 small glass alembic. *Humm.*
7. 1 curious stone with Arabic inscription, found near the Blue Nile. *E. Coll.*
8. 2 rhinoceros horn cups; one from Kordofan, with silver cover,?
 and one smaller one.
9. 1 geod. *Humm.*
10. 1 bronze cupping vessel, from Karnac. *Humm.*
11. 1 miniature stone mortar. "
12. 2 amulets, from prehistoric site near Esné; one of a tooth, *H.M.M.*
 and one of clay, perforated.
13. 1 handle of a bowl or spoon. *E. Coll.*
14. 1 case containing two lithotomy directors, from Cairo. *Humm.*
15. 1 Arab MS. from Cairo, (marked 1.) *Liby*
16. 1 " " " " (" 2.) "
17. 1 " " " " (" 3.) "
18. 1 " " " " (" 4.) "
19. 1 " " " " (" 5.) "

20. 1 Arab MS. from Cairo, (marked 6.) *Liby*
21. 1 Persian MS., illuminated, from Cairo. "
22. 1 " " " written on brown paper. "
23. 1 wooden stamp from Luxor, and one wooden doll. *E. Col.*
24. 1 bronze Coptic cross from Luxor. "
25. 1 bronze object with perforated stem. "
26. 2 bronze spatulae, from Luxor. *Hamm*
27. 1 bronze pin, from Luxor. *E. Col.*
28. 1 bronze arrow-head, from Karnac. "
29. 1 iron knife, from Karnac. *E. Col.*
30. 1 small bronze stand from Luxor, and one bronze knife. *E. Col.*
31. 1 bronze arrow, from Luxor. "
32. 1 ivory stopper for Raqua. "
33. 1 small stone mortar with two handles, from Thebes. *Hamm*
34. 1 small Arab bronze mortar, from Cairo. "
35. 1 shallow mortar in blue faience, from Memphis. "
36. 1 copper bowl, supposed to be Greco-Roman. (Make inquiries as to its being genuine.) *E. Col.*
37. 5 glass weights, medium size, said to be Roman. *Hamm*
38. 2 large glass weights, one broken. "
39. 3 large square stone weights, Egyptian. "
40. 1 oblong stone weight. "
41. 1 smaller weight. "
42. 1 heavy stone weight, flat at bottom. "
43. 1 large loaf-shaped stone. "

ms. thinking

44. 3 medium loaf-shaped stone weights. *Hum.*
45. 9 small loaf-shaped stone weights. *"*
46. 1 black diorite weight, with both ends flattened. *"*
47. 4 large bronze weights. *"*
48. 37 small bronze weights. *"*
49. 1 glass weight. *"*
50. 1 miniature table inlaid with brass. *Eg. Col.*
51. 2 Greco-Roman arrow-heads from Karnac. *"*
52. 3 square bronze Coptic weights (flat). *Hum.*
53. 1 bronze handle in form of mermaid.
1 small Coptic female figure.
1 handle of implement in form of dog. *Eg. Col.*
54. 1 wild bear tusk from Karnac. *"*
55. 1 armlet of rhinoceros horn, used as an ornament and weapon, *"*
from Niam-Niam.
56. 12 curved phallic ivory bracelets. *Hum.*
57. 1 Koran in silk case. *Lib.*
58. 1 Arab MS. and one Hebrew MS. *"*
59. 1 amulet of skin. *Hum.*
60. 1 ivory pot from Karnac. *"*
61. 1 piece of ivory carving from Karnac. *Eg. Col.*
62. 1 small glass bottle. *Hum.*
63. 1 pottery alembic. *Hum.*
64. 1 Egyptian mat, decorated with coloured water flasks. *Eg. Col.*
65. Oyster shell from the Blue Nile, near Aloa. *"*

66. 3 ancient ^{iron} snake bracelets. (Sudan). From ancient sites on the Blue Nile. *E. Col.*
67. 1 copper chisel or axe, and one bronze Coptic cross, from Thebes. *E. Col.*
68. 1 ancient bronze ceremonial axe from ancient sites near the Blue Nile. *E. Col.*
69. 2 ancient stone implements found in silversmith's shop and used as anvils. From the Sudan. *E. Col.*
70. 2 Greco-Roman bronze arrow-heads, found near Assouan. "
71. 1 small flat stone mortar.
2 stone alabaster mortars.
1 stone pedestal.
1 stone black mortar.
4 small stone weights.
1 pestle-shaped stone. *Assouan*
72. 1 egg-shaped white stone.
1 pear-shaped white stone.
1 double-ended selt stone.
3 alabaster selt stones. *E. Col.*
73. 1 bead and shell necklace. "
74. 1 iron Coptic pectoral ornament.
1 bronze repousse ornament.
2 lip studs. "
75. 2 stone axes. *E. Col.*
1 faience Uchat eye. *Assouan*
1 rhinoceros horn, perforated, with ball inlaid. *E. Col.*
76. 8 dark stone selts from prehistoric site near Assouan. *E. Col.*
1 green stone mace-head.
77. 1 shell-shaped stone dish. *E. Col.*
78. 1 large carved stone figure, said to come from prehistoric site near Assouan. *E. Col.*
79. 1 filigree silver giraffe. Weight 100 grammes. *Shoolboud*
80. 1 silver seal. Weight 10 grammes. *Shoolboud*

81. 139 Kalifa copper coins. Weight 7 lbs.
82. Repousse silver beads, plain and ornamented. Weight 1.695 kilo.
(3lbs. 12 ozs.)
83. 1 silver Abyssinian bracelet with tall bosses and small beads.
Weight 15 grammes.
84. 1 silver Abyssinian chest ornament with settings for stones,
but without stones. Weight 10 grammes.
84. 6 Sudanese silver ear-spoons. Weight 45 grammes.
85. 1 silver neck ornament, repousse. Weight 120 grammes.
86. 2 amulets, (H.M.M.) Weight 65 grammes.
87. Square pectoral ornament with six pendant chains. Weight 30 gms.
88. 6 cylindrical repousse charms with chains and discs.
Weight 300 grammes.
89. 2 silver pendants, each with 12 rings, pectoral or hair pendants,
one with three and one with four ornaments on outer surface,
and one with five, and one with four florets. Weight 35 gms.
90. 1 cylindrical box with chain pectoral ornaments, with bossed
ends. Weight 25 grammes.
91. 7 bossed silver finger rings. Weight 60 grammes.
92. 1 pair of Sudanese hinged silver bracelets. (Marked No. 1.)
Weight 185 grammes.
93. 1 pair of Sudanese hinged silver bracelets with small bosses,
(marked No. 2.) Weight 175 grammes.
94. 1 Abyssinian silver chain with three doves. Weight 30 grammes.
95. 1 pair of Sudanese grip silver bracelets. (marked No. 3.)
Weight 110 grammes.
96. 1 pair of Sudanese grip silver bracelets. (marked No. 4.)
Weight 90 grammes.
97. 1 pair of Sudanese grip silver bracelets. (marked No. 5.)
Weight 90 grammes.

All stored at - Khartoum

List of articles
brought by Mr. W
from Egypt - 1914

2000

5

10. 11. 1918

S E C O N D L I S T .

1. One portion of serpent's head, from Gebel Moya. To be placed with the other objects from Gebel Moya, 1910-1911.

Sudan col.

EGYPT EXPLORATION SOCIETY,
13, Tavistock Square,
W.C.1.

*Sept.
from Hmou 1932.
(near packing store)
(not checked.)*

Accessed items only, seen

Antiquities presented to the Museum 1931.

Tell el Amarna, 1930 - 1931.

<u>Number.</u>	<u>Description.</u>
2.	Bronze ring. From House T.35.17. 153659
17.	Amulet (Taurt) in steatite. T.35.17. 153660
46.	Fragment of bronze knife. From House T.36.44. 153652
53.	Fragment of alabaster handle of bowl. From House T.36.43. 153606
60.	Bronze stylus, one end pointed, the other squared. 153648 From House T.35.20.
76.	Fragment of pottery swathed figure. From House T.36.49. 153611
78.	Clay figurine of squatting cat, much rubbed. From House T.36.49. 153628
131.	Bronze needle. From House T.35.19. 153646
156.	Fragment of alabaster spoon. From House T.35.24. 153605
158.	Fragment of pottery head of gazelle. From House T.35.24. 153608
220.	Bronze spatula. From House T.36.59. 153651
230.	Clay Uraeus on a stand. From House T.36.57. 153610.
233.	Head of woman in crumbling limestone. From House T.36.59. 153658.
240.	Rough head of animal. From House T.36.57. 153492
242.	Knife blade of bronze. From House T.36.64. 153643.
258.	Clay spout in form of animal head. From House T.36.61. 153631
267.	Fragment of pottery dog. (rhyton). From House T.36.72. 153622.
250.	Fragment of group of monkeys. From House T.36.63. 153626
309.	Fragment of alabaster bowl. From House T.36.73. 153607
327.	Fragment of pottery figurine ... perhaps a local imitation of Mycenaean 'dollies'. From House T.36.74. 153491
334.	'Ear stone' in limestone with ears in black and red pigment. From House T.36.77. 153616
336.	Pottery animal head with blue paint. From House T.36.76. 153630
346.	Group of monkeys, one on each side of limestone. From House T.36.62. 153634
353.	Fragment of bowl with Hathor head. From House 36.78. 153612
365.	Head of pottery animal (rhyton). From House 36.75. 153608
366.	Fragment of pottery figurine. (Upper part of Sekhmet). From House T.36.75. 153615
390.	Small twisted bronze tool. From House T.36.79. 153661
458.	Bronze knife. From House S.33.1. 153655
466.	Stone bird. From House S.33.1. 153614
472.	Shell on bronze wire. From House T.34.3. 153656
482.	Crude pottery head. (Hittite?). From House T.34.3. 153632
256.	T. 36. 61. Part of stool 153481

<u>Number.</u>	<u>Description.</u>
	153653
492.	Bronze needle covered with gold-leaf. From House T.34.1.
493.	Large stone ring. (Roman). From House T.36.70. 153625
503.	Small bronze lid. (Roman). From House T.34.2. 153662
522.	Three fragments of bronze knife. From House S.33.1. 153650
566.	Wooden Kohl-stick. From House T.34.1. 153604
567.	Head of pottery horse. From House T.34.3. 153624
579.	Fragment of hind quarters of pottery animal. 153633 From House T.34.4.
591.	Portion of pottery figurine. From House S.33.1. 153624
601.	Various pottery figurines. From House T.34.1.
647.	Stone pierced reel, possible head of stick. 153613 From House T.34.3.
648.	Limestone cylinder, with decorated base. (incised) (mould) (Roman). From House T.34.3. 152629
670.	White bone stud. From House U.25.3. 153663
682.	Fragment of pottery figurine. From House T.34.4. 153621
697.	Pottery lion sitting on haunches. From House U.25.4. 153635
721.	Bronze knife. From House U.25.7. 153654
744.	Leather collar, brightly coloured. From House U.25.7. 153651
763.	Bronze sail needle. From House U.25.7. 153647
776.	Bronze fish-hook. From House U.25.7. 153654
782.	Pottery animal head with blue paint. From House T.25.Wall. 153628
	Bez necklace. 153643
749.	U.25.10. Limestone seal 153447

ARMANT, 1929 - 1931.

(For Ref. Nos. see Catalogue.)

I.	Model of Bucheum.	
II. 2	Cast of Nemes Vase. 153474	
III.	Model of Baquaria.	
IV.	Model of Burial and whole group, including reconstructed Bull, (burial pottery, offering-tables, etc.)	
V.	4 } 153844-52 (153456 -	153811
	5 } 153813	
	6 } 153832-4	
	7 } 156836-43	
	8 } Amulets, beads, etc. (See Catalogue.)	
	9 } 153814. 153816-830	
	11 } 153815	
	14 } 153812	
VI. 21	Mercury "Bombs". 153475-6	
27	Bangles and weight. 153495-6	
VII. 32	Cast of Kebh vase.	
33	Hooks: used for holding the mummified bull to the bier. 15342-	
34	153835 Scale and (coin. 152554)	153831.
35	2 } Bronze offering dishes.	973.

153855-59

153811
 { reconstructed
 head net. 153814
 16 (Bucheum) 153835
 set of AM.

ARMANI, 1929 - 1931. (contd.)

<u>Number.</u>	<u>Description.</u>
65	<i>Bull stela of Ptolemy & Epiphanes.</i>
VIII. 50	Two stone picks. 153477-8
IX. 52	Stylus, bangles, etc. from an early Arab village. 153797-805
54	Bull pendant and one cast from the Baquaria Roman village. 153806-07
XI. 62	Cast of well offering-table. 153442
64	Commodus cow stela. 153443
XII. 72	Sandstone tablet. 153794.
	Bangles and beads from the Roman village. ? 153932-37
XV.	Pottery coffin.

Armarna - Stone anointing slab 153444

The bull was born in Year 11, Mechir 13 (Ptolemy V).	B.C. 194.
installed Year 24, Paopi 7	B.C. 181.
lived, 14 years 10 month 24 days.	
died Year 25, Tobi 11.	B.C. 180.

Translation.

- 1) In the Year 25, 1st. month of Pert (Tobi), day 11, under the Majesty of the King of Upper and Lower Egypt, Heir of the Two Philopators, Chosen of Ptah, Mighty is the Ka of Re, Living Image of Amun; Son of Re, Ptolemy, living for ever, beloved of Ptah, Epiphanes: and the Mistress of the Two Lands,
- 2) Cleopatra, beloved of the Osiris, the beneficent Ba, Buchis. On this day the Majesty of this god went up to heaven, (namely) the living Ba of Re, manifestation of Re, who was born of
- 3) the Great Cow. The length of his life was 13 years, 10 months, 24 days. He was born in the year 11, 2nd month of Pert (Mechir), day 13 under the Majesty of the King of Upper and Lower Egypt,
- 4) Heir of the Two Philopators, Chosen of Ptah, Mighty is the Ka of Re, Living Image of Amun; Sone of Re, Ptolemy, living for ever, (beloved of) Ptah, Epiphanes; in the town of T r - - -, in the House of ----Hory)?),
- 5) the libationer, son of P-wesher - - -. He was installed (?) in Hermonthis in the Year 24, and month of Akhet (Paopi), day 7. (He remained) on his throne for ever and ever - - -.

Inscription before the King.

I give thee the meadow bursting forth with green stuff, and the field adorned with its good products.

Inscription above the King.

- 1) Utterance by the Osiris, the ebenevolent Ba, the living Ba of Re,
- 2) manifestation of Re, Father of Fathers, Mother of Mothers, who created the Ennead, living manifestation of the gods.

Inscription above the bull.

Utterance by Mentu-Re-Horakhte, Great God, Lord of Hermonthis.

EGYPT EXPLORATION SOCIETY,
13 Tavistock Square, W.C.1.

Objects presented to the Museum August 1932.

Bronze needles 153682-696

Tell el Amarna, 1931 - 1932.

	<u>Serial No.</u>	<u>Description</u>	
<u>Statuary.</u>	1.	Torso of female in bad limestone.	153560
	2.	Part of female in bad limestone.	153561
	3.	Part of royal female in bad limestone.	153559
	17.	Fragments of limestone statuary.	153665
	38.	ditto.	
	68.	Headless seated clay statuette.	153511
	113.	Limestone group of monkeys.	153515
	114.	Wood representing lotus column.	153542
	168.	Pottery figurine (Roman).	153507
	172.	Pottery horse.	153550
	254.	Headless figurine	153449
	263.	Limestone group of monkeys.	153596
	311.	Sandstone hawk's head with disc.	153562
	359.	Thigh from statue in hard limestone.	153664
	362.	Fragment of inscribed limestone.	153575
	365.	Fragment of statue, inscribed.	153566
	393.	Part of granite foot.	153583
	395.	Part of head in hard limestone.	153571
	396.	Draped elbow in hard limestone.	153567
	397.	Fragment of arm.	153556
	400.	Fragment of cheek and eye in limestone.	153627
	410.	Fragment of arm with cartouche.	153568
	441.	Small grey pottery figurine of animal.	153725
	443.	Fragment of cartouches from statue.	
	452.	Sandstone uraeus head.	153500
	454.	Hawk in bad limestone.	153563
	461.	Decorated fragment in hard limestone.	153569
	464.	Fragment of hand in limestone.	153639
	493.	Fragment of royal wig and uraeus.	153565
	495.	Fragment of arm with cartouches.	153564
	511.	Decorated base of sandstone statue.	153558
	512.	Inscribed fragment of sandstone statue	153584
	531.	Fragment of stone bracelet with cartouches.	153582
	381.	<i>Limestone fragment of a statue T. 117.</i>	<i>153570</i>
<u>Furniture & objects of use.</u>	10.	Alabaster disc.	153985
	47.	Three leather sandals.	153525-7
	49.	Leather axe binding.	153524
	75.	Fragment of alabaster lid.	153517
	84.	Circular bone object.	153520
	89.	Wooden kohl-stick.	153537
	93.	Fragments of alabaster bowl.	153557 & 153666

Furniture and
objects of use.

Serial No.

Description.

108.	Two bone weaving tools.	153543-4
111.	Alabaster disc.	153986
122.	Bone object	153522
206.	Fragments of alabaster spoon.	153545
214.	Red bone stud head.	153519
232.	Alabaster lid.	153525
235.	Lead hair ring.	153674
264.	Stone disc.	153518
288.	Stone weight. ?	153766
289.	Two wooden uraei attached to bar.	153549
308.	Wooden kohl-stick.	153616
313.	Two wooden kohl-sticks.	153539-40
317.	Bone weaving tool.	153545
345.	Wooden chair leg.	153528
346.	Three wooden kohl-sticks.	153618-20
361.	Piece of wood.	153640
375.	Wooden kohl-stick.	153538
384.	Red bone button, pierced.	
403.	Daisy stud head.	153727
434.	Red painted ivory peg. ?	153785
442.	Alabaster disc.	153987
448.	Fragment of alabaster offering table	153636
455.	Wooden leg of miniature chair.	153724
472.	Alabaster disc.	153988
499.	Wood and bone implement for smoothing papyrus.	153595
508.	Small plain stele.	153596
514.	Alabaster lid.	153991
533.	Fragment of alabaster spoon.	153573
546.	Wooden kohl-stick.	
562.	Alabaster disc.	
579.	Arab stone sprinkler.	153989
613.	Wooden kohl-stick.	153644 153536

Inscriptions.

63.	Stone fragment with part of cartouche of Tutankhamen	
202.	Sandstone inscription.	153579
373.	Fragment of inscribed wood.	153547-48
449.	4 fragments of granite bowl, inscribed for Amenhotep III.	153585
552.	Part of inscribed blue faience cylinder.	

Bronzes.

50.	Razor	153522
90.	Stylus. ?	153702
155.	Knife. ?	153700
194.	Stylus. ?	153714
196.	Knife. ?	153701
200.	Tongs shaped like hands.	153529
213.	Fragments.	153681
218.	Coin (Roman).	

	Serial No.	Description.
<u>Glass, glazes, faience.</u>	39.	3 fragments showing 2 ducks. (Inlay). 153505
	41.	Fragments of inlay. ? 153767
	66.	Fragments of blue glass ? 153765
	81.	Fragment of rim of blue glass.
	96.	Fragment of faience plaque. 152600
	118.	Faience plaque with goat's head. 152769
	158.	Fragment of faience moulding. 153739
	209.	Fragment of rampant goat in faience. 153768
	236.	Pierced faience daisy. 153738
	239.	Faience plaque representing water. 153508
	247.	Pierced faience disc. 152763
	260.	Half faience knob, cartouche of Tutankhamen.
	277.	Glass bottle (Roman). ? 153587
	295.	Blue faience jar. 153516
	296.	Small ^{faience} faience ring. 152726
	330.	Fragment of faience plaque. 153509
	353.	Fragment of glazed plaque. 153512
	417.	Part of ring in blue glass, name of Amenhotep. 152737
	424.	Fragment of faience. 153740
	431.	Mauve and green faience inlay.
	466.	Fragment of blue faience. ? 153764
	479.	2 fragments of blue and white faience vase.
	483.	Glass ring. 153599
	517.	Ring bezel with 2 frogs. ? 153760
	522.	2 "ded" amulets in faience. ? 153552 - 3
	523.	Many glass rods. 152603
	549.	Half carnelian with squatting figure. ? 153784
	556 b.	Fragment of faience. 153510
	611.	Fragment of faience plaque. 153602
	614.	Fragment of faience. 153598
	615.	Dark and light blue faience. 153601
	168.	Figurine, pottery.

Painted plaster.

This comes from the gateway in the great wall running north and south between the north city and the Nile and comprises :-

153586-589

- (a) Plaster lintel with cavetto
- (b) Imitation wood graining. 153588
- (c) Parts of cartouches and inscriptions.
- (d) Parts of a chariot scene including the King's face, elbow and kilt, a chariot wheel, horses' faces, part of a captive, all painted on a strong yellow background.

Probably 153982-3

- ⇔ (e) Fragments of brightly painted friezes

Also a selection of moulds, amulets, rings, ring-bezels and hair-rings.

153771-89

Bronzes
(contd).

Serial No.

Description.

222.	Bronze object.	153643
227.	Fish hook.	153649
234.	Weight.?	153698
246.	Fragment.	153669
268.	Stylus.	153703
270.	Two bracelets.	153530-1
279.	Stylus.	153677
314.	Nail.	153670
326.	Rings of twisted bronze.	153664-8
389.	Fragment.	153671
411.	Coin of Diocletian.?	153694
419.	Stylus.	153704
433.	Stylus.	153705
459.	Stylus.	153679
486.	Stylus.	153680
504.	Two stylii.	153706-07
521.	Nail.	153672
527.	5 styli	153708-12
542.	Stylus.	153713
544.	"	153678
555.	"	153676
578.	Coin (Roman).?	153723
587.	Knife ?	153699
589.	Decorated rod.	
601.	Ring inscribed for the Aten.	153416-22
	needles.	

548. *Bronze ring* 153675

153728-36

Scarabs &
scaraboids.

23.	Green glazed steatite scarab, plant design.	
53.	Blue faience scarab - design.	
67.	Blue faience scarab of Thothmes III	153730
79.	Green faience scarab of Amenhotep III.	
83.	Blue faience scaraboid - a bird's head.	
95.	Plain scaraboid of lapis lazuli.	
203.	Faience scarab, kheper between uraei.	153728
302.	Scaraboid engraved on both sides.	
371.	Faience scarab, hawk and flail.	153729
445.	Blue faience scarab inscribed for Amen Ra.	
477.	Faience scarab.	
497.	Fragment of scarab.	153736

to identify

Beads and
necklaces.

35.	Coloured bead bracelet with original thread.	153779
404.	Blue and red beads on original thread.	153523
409.	Blue bead. ?	153778

5 necklaces. 153780-3
153642

CLASSIFICATION OF EGYPTIAN AMULETS.

Case 19.
(Right Hand Side.)

Card I.

Classified. (Temporarily.)

Card II.

1. Lion's Head. Pale blue glaze.
XXX Dynasty.

2. and 4. Head of Bes. Pale blue glaze.
xxiii Dynasty - Roman.

3. Buff glaze head.
Unidentified.

5. Head of Bes (?)
Grey Stone.

6. Ram's Head.
Serpentine.
Prehistoric - Ptolemaic.

7. Head of Bes, with feathers. Pale green glaze.
XXIII Dynasty - Roman.

8. ~~and 9~~ Unidentified. (9. Head of Hathor - bright blue glaze.)

10. Head of Bes. Blue glaze,

11. Green stone.

12. The Aegis of Bastet. blue glaze, Name and meaning unknown.
XXII - XXVI Dynasty.

13. Double headed Aegis of Bastet.
Blue and white glaze.

14. Lion's Head, of pale blue glaze.
XXX Dynasty.

No numbers. at present.

15. Two crosses of steatite and serpentine.
16. For salvation and protection.
Coptic Period.

17.
18. Two Girdles of Isis. Worn for protection by the blood of Isis.
Red steatite polished, and one of porphyry.
XIX Dynasty - Roman.

19. Aegis of Bastet in blue glaze, much rubbed.
XXII - XXVI Dynasty.
- 20.-
24. Five amulets of the heart, with side projections of arteries.
Pale blue glaze, green stone, 2 grey and one red stone.
XXVI Dynasty.
25. Heart of Osiris. Mottled black & white steatite.
XVIII Dynasty - Roman.
26. Large heart of mottled green black stone.
XXVI Dynasty.
27. Ditto.
28. Round bone amulet. Unidentified.
29. Shuttle shaped pale green glaze amulet, unidentified.
30. Red stone amulet, with animal face, unidentified.
31. Oracular bust of brown limestone.
XVIII - XIX Dynasty. (if genuine.)
32. Ram's head. serpentine. Prehistoric - Ptolemaic Period.

The four ivory curios sent.

No. 1. A Lama's Prayer-wheel, containing the formula "Hom Many Pad Mehun" or "Hail to the jewel" (Buddha) "in the lotus", written in gold, and the same is carved in the ivory outside in Thibetan characters, and six different postures of Buddha are also carved on the outside. The piece of shell on which the wheel revolves is a tell-tale of how often the man prays, as each piece of shell takes several years to be worn through, and as each piece is bored the other is religiously kept as a record.

No. 2. Exorcising horn used by the Lama to circumvent the evil machinations of demons such ^{as} driving the evil spirits from a man's body when sick, or preventing a great calamity as thunderstorms and earthquakes, and also for divinations and forecasting horoscopes. Charmed seeds are stored in the horn, which is carved with scorpions, caityas and various other symbols in relief. [See Waddell's "Buddhism of Thibet", published by W. E. Allen & Co., 13, Waterloo Place, S. W. P. 488.)]

7
No. 3. Phurba, or Devil Dagger, for exorcising the devil, and used in conjunction with No. 2. On the top are carved three ugly faces, representing the three deadly sins, ignorance, hate and lust, the middle the thunderbolt or sign of power, the triangular knife at the end are the three straight paths to Nirvana, viz. the law, the church and Buddha. These are capped by the sacred white elephant. This is a beautiful piece of work and very rare. The mystic sign at the back means "HUM" or end of the sacred formula.

No. 4. Table for forecasting horoscopes or fortunes. The ugly figure clasping the circle is symbolical of the foolishness of hanging on to life. The figures of animals in the outer circle are as follows:- Serpent, horse, sheep, ape, bird, dog, hog, mouse, ox, tiger, hare and dragon. Each one represents the year in combination with the five elements, viz. earth, iron, water, wood and fire. ^{The year 1906, was} The present year is called by the Thibetans the "Fire Horse", 1906; 1907 will be "Fire Sheep." The inner circle contains the mystical signs for the five elements, the inner disc with the numbers on it are arranged in the form of a quadratic square, and the figures usually as in a magic square, so disposed as to give the same total in all directions. The days of the week are between the feet at the bottom of the circle. [See Waddell's book, pp. 454-455.]

One image of Buddha in silver from Burma.

Medical seal or stamp. XVIIth cent.

" " with monogram C.K.C.W.

Silver pillar entwined with serpent Medusa head on pediment.

Doctor's watch.

Thibetan figure of Llama mounted on mule in silver, face and
hands in ivory
~~parts in the altar~~ (Description in Stevens. Lot 225.)

Small marble altar
Used by the High Priest in a Burma Temple in religious ceremony

once a year when the virgins who were dedicated to the gods
were operated upon in such a position that their virgin blood
anointed the head of the gods on the altar, and then flowed
out into a sacred vessel which was then offered up to the gods
the victims being afterwards sacrificed. The custom has long
since been stopped, and almost all the altars were destroyed.

Four surgical instruments of the XIVth cent.

Picture in wood of Cosmos and Damjan. Bizantine about 200.

7 *Tableaux in pottery*
~~Scene~~ from the Dance of Death.

Urninglass of XVIIth cent. in original carrier.

Glass bleeding vessel XVIIth. Venetian.

Bahiana

31 March /03

Dear Sir,

I have just received your letter of 18 Dec., which being addressed to Cairo has been sent to many places on trial.

The papyri on medicine are in

Berlin pub. "Recueil", Borch.

Leipzig pub. "Papyri Ebers"

British Museum pub. Living

Cairo (pieces)

Leiden (pieces)

Leiden grosté 3rd cent A.D.

Univ. Coll. London pub. "Kahun

Papyri"

I could show you most of these publications at University College

Where I should be happy to show you
a medical & a veterinary papyrus.

I do not remember sculptures or
paintings on the subject except

a barber (Beni Hasan) +

a scene of circumcision recently +
found.

Figures of a woman on a couch
often with a child by her +
ex voto after childbirth?

Of instruments I do not know
any special forms beyond the usual
razors & knives. These I could
show you at the College.

If anytime in May, when I am

back in London, you could look in
at University College. I should be
very glad to show you all I can.
A card to me at 8 Well Rd
Hampstead N.W. will serve to
make certain for time.

I may remember other material
in this line, & will make note
of anything for the future.

Do you know Prof. Dixon of
Manchester? He has worked at
the chemical paper as a
chemist.

Yours truly,

Wm. Flinders Petrie.

14

Napier's Kahan

Text

~~F. L. Napier~~

Text

p. 5 to 10 1898

Amulets & Scarabs in the possession of Mr. ^{well come} ~~unwelcome~~

These small amulets are mostly dedicated to Isis and were worn round the neck, suspended by a cord. They date from Roman times about the 1st or 2nd Century A.D.

These examples are probably from a Roman Cemetery in Lower Egypt.

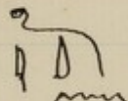


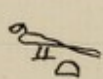
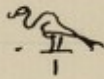

I

2.
of that

Small lime stone tablet $1\frac{1}{8} \times 1$.





A On the obverse a representation of Isis nursing the child Horus on her knees. among the reeds - that is in the secret place where the goddess is said to have given birth to the divine child.

B Reverse Three lines of roughly written hieroglyphic inscriptions

1)    2)   

Tchet an . Ast. Urk. Mut p. neter

Said to Isis the great lady, the mother of the God.

(3)    

Ast. Sam ankh n. etc.

Am Making the magical protection of life (for thee).

On the top and bottom are the right & left Wchat eyes of Horus especially protective magical charms.

II
R. 137 hat

Small broken blue glazed porcelaine statuette
of Isis nursing the child Horus worn as a
charm by married women.

III b of list

Small fragment of a clay amulet, with a figure on one side, much broken, but probably Anubis, the god of the cemetery, on the reverse bands of lotuslike decoration 1" long $\frac{1}{2}$ " wide

IV
5 of last.

Broken half of an amulet, some illegible
broken signs on one side

V. 16 g lost

lover or partner of a queen / aince serab unincubed

VI 15 of list

Position of a small plaque of fairness Figure sealed
on a lotus bud probably Horns of blue green fairness



VII 14 of wit

Small piece of faience with traces of two figures
on his head surmounted by a solar disk probably
Ra - the other a female

VIII No 3 of list

Green glazed plaque or stamp inscribed on both sides

1/ A ^{IIII}men. Amen "the god of Thebes."



2) ∇^a   as ari hucip "Isis gives peace"

Indents a seal or stamp as the characters are
duppy incised & written from right to left.


IX

1 of dust

Large rough scarab of grey calcareous

On the top plaque of the cartouche is the Solar
boat with the Solar disk in it Below
the Ram of Amun Ra. with the two Shu feathers
on his head & the inscription:  A .

~~Hic~~ Amun "Favourite of Amun"

In the lower compartment is the cartouche of
Thothmes III. (O ) Ra-men Kheper.
Date XVIII Dynasty about B.C. 1500.

Budge. 13. Pothung Stela.

9 m m I I I I I I I I I I
I I I I I I I I I I I I
m m I I I I I I I I I I
I I I I I I I I I I I I
I I I I I I I I I I I I
I I I I I I I I I I I I
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First Lot

Stone Arrow heads, Amulets in possession of Mr. Wellcome.
"Amulets"

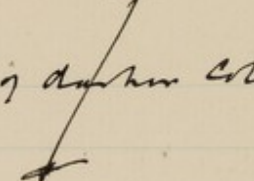
- 1 Black Steatite Amulet of the Sacred Hawk of Khons
wearing the Crown of Upper Egypt. ~~Very~~ Beautifully
cut with ring for suspension. Date about B.C. 1500.
Abydos
2. Do do but lower portion broken away. B.C. 1500.
Abydos.
3. Small lime stone amulet of the peller & head rest.
which symbolizes. The head rest of Osiris
on the Funeral Couch on his tomb.
Thebes or Abydos Date about B.C. 1500
4. Small Amulet figure of Bes. The god of Pleasure
& Dancing. Very prominent under late
Egyptian Empire Thebes Date 900-1000 B.C.
- 5 Small. Mummy amulet probably an Osiris
of white faience. About B.C. 1500.
- 6 Small portion of similar figure broken. B.C. 1500

bracket
x

In Special
list of Arrows

7. Small flint Arrow head, of the Neolithic Age.
with serrated
edges. probably from Gibleen or the
neighbourhood of Abydos date uncertain
but about B.C. 7000-6000

In Specimen
Mitt

8. A similar Arrow head. of darker colour. "Simaga"


7. Carnelian Uchat Eye. very rude work B.C. 3500
 & unfinished probably about IVth Dynasty
 Probably from Abydos.

8. Carnelian Amulet of a lion head broken off.
 about IVth Dynasty very many found
 at Abydos B.C. 3500

9. Part of Yellow faience wing from inlay
 work. Thutmos III. El Amarna about B.C. 1400.

10. Part of Blue glaze. Uchat Eye. B.C. 1400.
 Thutmos III. El Amarna.

11. Small Alabaster Iliad for inlaying B.C. 1400⁴⁰⁰
 Thutmos III. El Amarna.

12. Portion of a black marble oval bead
 & lower portion Uchat eye for inlaying
 Thutmos III. El Amarna. B.C. 1400.

13. Red - White Jasper Uchat Eye. forming
 probably part of a necklace. - Abydos
 or Thutmos ~~XIII~~ XIIth Dynasty about B.C. 2500.

14. Do do slightly chipped. B.C. 2500

15. Green faience. bead & plaque. for
 inlaying in form of double eyes. about B.C. 1400
 Thutmos III. El Amarna

16. Do. Do

17. do do. -
18. do do
19. do do (one end chipped away)
20. 3 Small Inlaying disks in box. — BC 1400.
Tall El Armana
21. 7 Fuscia drop beads threaded on a wire. 3 Carnelian
.3 Brown pebble ^{beads}. 1 Crystal bead 1 broken granite
or marble bead loose. XII" diameter. BC 2400.
From Thebes or Abydos BC?
22. 6. Well cut polished cylinder of red & black
granite or one of very dark red. Use obscure
perhaps beads that have not been bored.
23. 6 Beads of various sizes threaded on wire ^{Place & date uncertain}
1 Glass (red), 2 Carnelian. 1 Crystal 2 Green Jasper
From Abydos probably BC 1800.
24. Metal Uchat Eye. part of some earring (Roman)
Thebes.
25. Small fragment of oxidized bronze
Place of origin not known
26. Brown faience figure of Thorus seated.
on a throne.

(Wellcome list Continued)

Flint & Crystal Arrow Heads.

27

(No. 6. S. NT) Card of 24 arrow heads. of

flint & crystal or possibly this is white chert.

Many of the heads have serrated edges

There are ³ 2 of red jasper. The crystal? & jasper
were probably for ceremonial purposes - there
the flint especially being buried with the dead.

These interesting objects belong to the Prehistoric
or Pre-dynastic age of the Late Neolithic Period
approximating about BC 6000 or 7000

Probably ^{they come from} Gebel in South West of Abydos
or from the Cemeteries above Assuan which
have been submerged by the raising of the
Assuan dam.

There are several beautifully finished specimens
among these in the Card.

28.

(No. 1. Trench) Card of 5. Small arrow heads
all finished - 2 in Crystal or chert 1 Flint
1 Red jasper. 1 Obsidian

Place of origin not known.

Belong to the late Neolithic age of the Prehistoric
Period dating about BC 6000-7000.

(Same remarks as No 27 apply)

[Welcome List Continued]

29. Arrowheads No. 2 (M.N.T. 8) Card of 8 arrow heads
Chert⁺ (two broken) 3 flint 2 crystal ^{chert} or ~~chert~~ fragments 3
of Flint.
Belong to the Late Neolithic age of the pre-historic period
dating about BC 6000-7000.
Flint examples very good.
Place of origin not known either Githian or
Cumbrian above the First Cataract

30. Arrow heads No. 1. | M. N. T. 11. |
Card with 11 Arrow heads. 10 Flint. 1 Jasper.
One very long example, all good specimens.
Belong to the Late Neolithic Age, + Pre-historic
period dating BC 6000-7000.
Place of origin not known either Githian or
Cumbrian North South of the First Cataract

181 Copies See well comes. Antiquities

.6.

31 (Trench No 2) Cured with four arrow heads
. 3 Crystal or chert. 1 soap.
(From same localities as those above.)

32. Two fine small flint arrow heads,
(In the trench)
(Same localities as above).

33. (2) M. N. T. 4)
Two Four small arrow heads, two flint
one chert, one very light flint
(Same localities as above)

34 (South Gchuk) Two small arrow heads, four flint
one chert or crystal
(Same localities as above.)

35. (4 29 Trench. 2) 2 Two flint arrow heads
one longer than general $\frac{3}{4}$ inch long.
(Same localities as above.)

. 2.

Rehman - Amen.

Having completed the figures of the infant & his Reh
the creator god then appears before Amen the
divine father in order to lead him to the Queen
Mother destined to bear the divine child

$$\begin{array}{r} 324. \\ \hline 175 \\ \hline 149 \\ \hline 209 \\ \hline 358 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 2.6 \\
 2.0 \\
 3.0 \\
 \hline
 7.6 \\
 4.6 \\
 \hline
 12.0
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 2.0 \\
 2.0 \\
 2.0 \\
 \hline
 6.0
 \end{array}$$





Adapta. And. Sa.

2.

represented according to the form of the child & his double
upon a pattern table. Both forms are represented as
children with the distinguishing "locks of youth" at
the side of the head."

Fig. 201

Amen-Ra nursing & kissing the newly born child
before the seated god ~~Sa~~ stand the goddesses Isis
and Sestha. The goddess who gives long life & writes down
the number of years the child will live

Before her is the inscription (O  O).   ).





Ra. sub. maat (Amenophis) his beloved son. Suspended
from the arm of the goddess is a ^{cartouche} with the
inscription. O (III    ). All power stability & life
for millions of years.

Fig. 194.

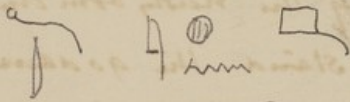
The child ^{+ his daughter} Amenophis being received from Amen-Ra
by Horus

Fig. 195.

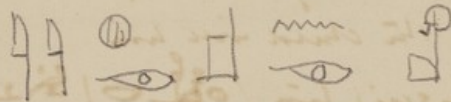
The gods Anubis "the god of Death" & Khnum the
of Creation god, the god of life

"Brick or Large Loaf of Bread"

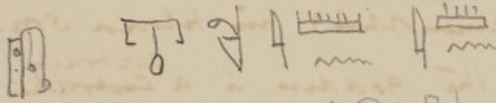
BC 1200



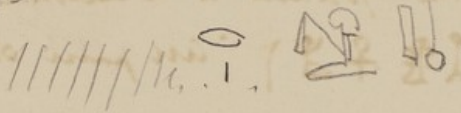
said the "bread" me.



As Kher. Asis



scribes the Treasury of Amun.



ri - descend -

Pastor. 509

The man whom thou hast brought is covered with sores.

The eruption of his skin has destroyed the beauty of his body
Yahu has said Ea to the place of Purification

To wash his sores with water that he may become white
as snow.
Let the ocean carry off the eruption of his skin.

That his body may become pure.

Jerusalem 217. IV.R. 25. col 4.

He brought in clear water

Amradim the jeweller of Anu. has made them
ready with his clean hands

Ea took this at the place of washing
at the place of Purification he took this
with clean hands he took this

in mouth & honey he took this

with the water of Eridu he sprinkled my mouth

He opened my mouth by excellent mouth

Be clean as Heaven be clean as earth Shum

like the immortal Heaven

Descent of Ishtar spring of Water of life in the Hades.

Spring of Gilgamesh washing place which cleans

from dipping upon the Hades island beyond the
River of Death.

Luz. 217

Luz 215.

Sham mu balati Plant of life

Shum. Is Ishtar anadu though he the man
shall become young

Cyclopean art - Architecture

2034. c.

Sardinia

1. Nuragh of Zuri. Perrot & Chipiez. Histoire
de l'Art dans l'Antiquité V. 4. p. 24 Nos. 9. 10
Nuragh of Losa - same. p. 30. plan & scheme
the photographed

Nuragh of Oes page. 33.

Nuragh of Ortu plan on page. 35. 35.

Tudthas.

Tudthas. of the Tare a' Orvanti. p. 53
La. Xao. same p. 59.

Pre historic pieces.

Tiryns. Perrot & Chipiez. Hist. of Art in Antiquity
V. 6.

Tiryns Western Wall of Citadel. Fig. 72 page. 270.

" Entry of Galleries South East Angle. Fig. 77 page. 275.

" Chambers in the walls. Fig. 78 page. 276

My cone. Cyclopean Bridge p. 378. fig

Athens Cyclopean Wall of Acropolis p. 427. fig. 199.

"I have washed my hands & cleansed my
body in the pure spring which is made in Endu

In Endu grows a dusky palm & springs near
It sparkles like the ^{clear place.} warm stone & rushes down the
the path of Ea is in Endu full to overflowing
His dwelling is on the place of the Underworld.
his habitation is the resting place of Ba.
In this glittering house which is shady as the wood
dare no man enter

There dwell Shamash & Tammuz
between the mouth of the two streams
The gods — the Chaldeans of Eridu have
planted this Kish Kanne tree & laid upon it
from the increasing Apku.

And brought it upon the head of every man
[The garden of Paradise plucked a branch
from the tree of Endu which stood such men R.C. Thompson
Sumer, and Sumeria pt LIII.

although their origin can certainly be traced back to the scenes in the Egyptian temples of the XVIIIth Dynasty about 1320-1450, which represent the birth of the King & queens as the "divine offspring of Amen-Ra King of the gods". Such scenes are found on the walls of the Theban Temples at Deir el Bahri and Luxor. as recording the birth of the great Queen Hatshepsut - the Pharaoh Amenophis^{III}. These scenes then depicted represent the visit of Amen-Ra in human form to the queen mother, the accompaniment of the queen attended by the goddesses, and the presentation of the young child to his divine parent.

The Theban birth sculptures have a regular historical sequence. & tell a somewhat dim story, but the Ptolemaic "Birth of the Son" belong to a period when the religious ideas were very confused and