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WA/Hmm/CM/SJ/4/16

*Mr W
duplicate*

THE CELEBRATED
ROSEHILL COLLECTION
OF
**PREHISTORIC & ETHNOLOGICAL
OBJECTS**

THE PROPERTY OF THE LATE
EARL OF NORTHESK

On MONDAY, JULY 14, 1924

AND THREE FOLLOWING DAYS

—over—
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

Abbreviations.

("L" signifies Stone.)

L FL	Flakes.
L SC.	Scrapers.
L HH.	Implements.
L NN.	Weapons.
L AW.	Arrows.
L Q.	Axes.
L O.	Spears
L P.	Knives.
L Mor	Mortars.
BOT	Botanical
XX HH	Shell implements
QQ WH	Pottery whorls.
QQ	Pottery
H HH.	Bone implements
F	Bronze
L Q HAM	Axe hammers
L PO.	Pounders.
L WH.	Stone whorls.
H MAM.	Bones (Mammalian)
L MACE	Maces
AM	Amulets
HAN	Handles
L HH Stag	Stone implements staghorn handles
H BREC.	Bones in breccia.
Z	Fabric
CCC.	Plaster casts.

BUYER

H. Walker

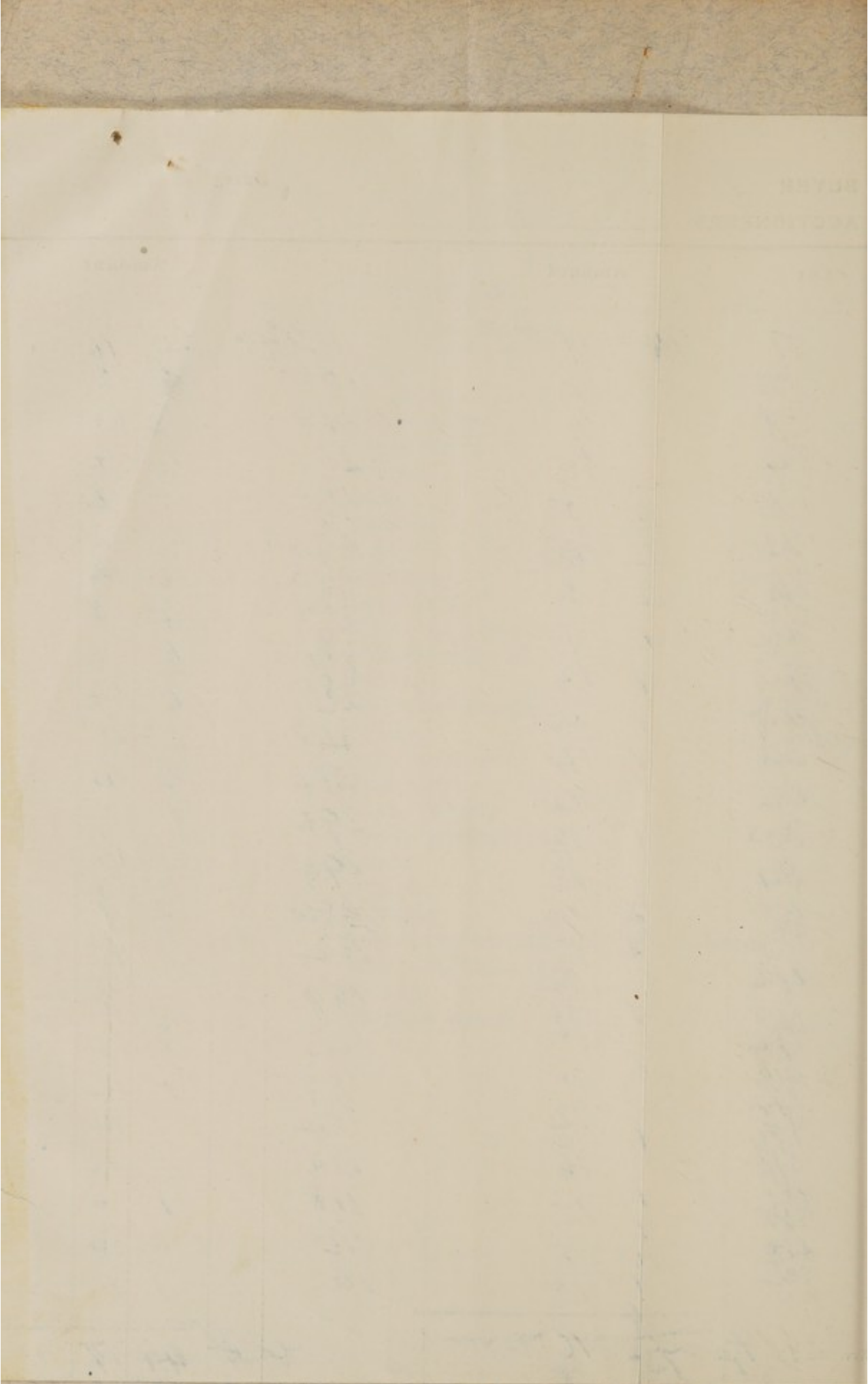
Date

14/17 July 24

AUCTIONEERS

Christie's

Lot	Amount			Lot	Amount		
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1		7	.	64	20	16	.
2		10	.	68	6	12	.
3		11	.	74		12	.
9		12	.	77	1	4	.
12		5	.	80	1	4	.
13		16	.	81	1	.	.
15	2	5	.	82	1	12	.
19		17	.	86	2	5	.
20	1	12	.	87	1	.	.
28		5	.	88	1	12	.
30		12	.	90		16	.
32		12	.	97	1	18	.
33		12	.	98	1	4	.
34		18	.	99	1	.	.
36	1	12	.	102		5	.
40		12	.	104	1	16	.
46		12	.	107		7	.
51	3	.	.	108		12	.
58		12	.	109		12	.
59		16	.	112		12	.
60		12	.	115		6	.
62	2	.	.	118	1	.	.
65		6	.	120	1	2	.
				123	1	.	.
<i>6/4</i>	20	16	.	<i>6/4</i>	44	7	.

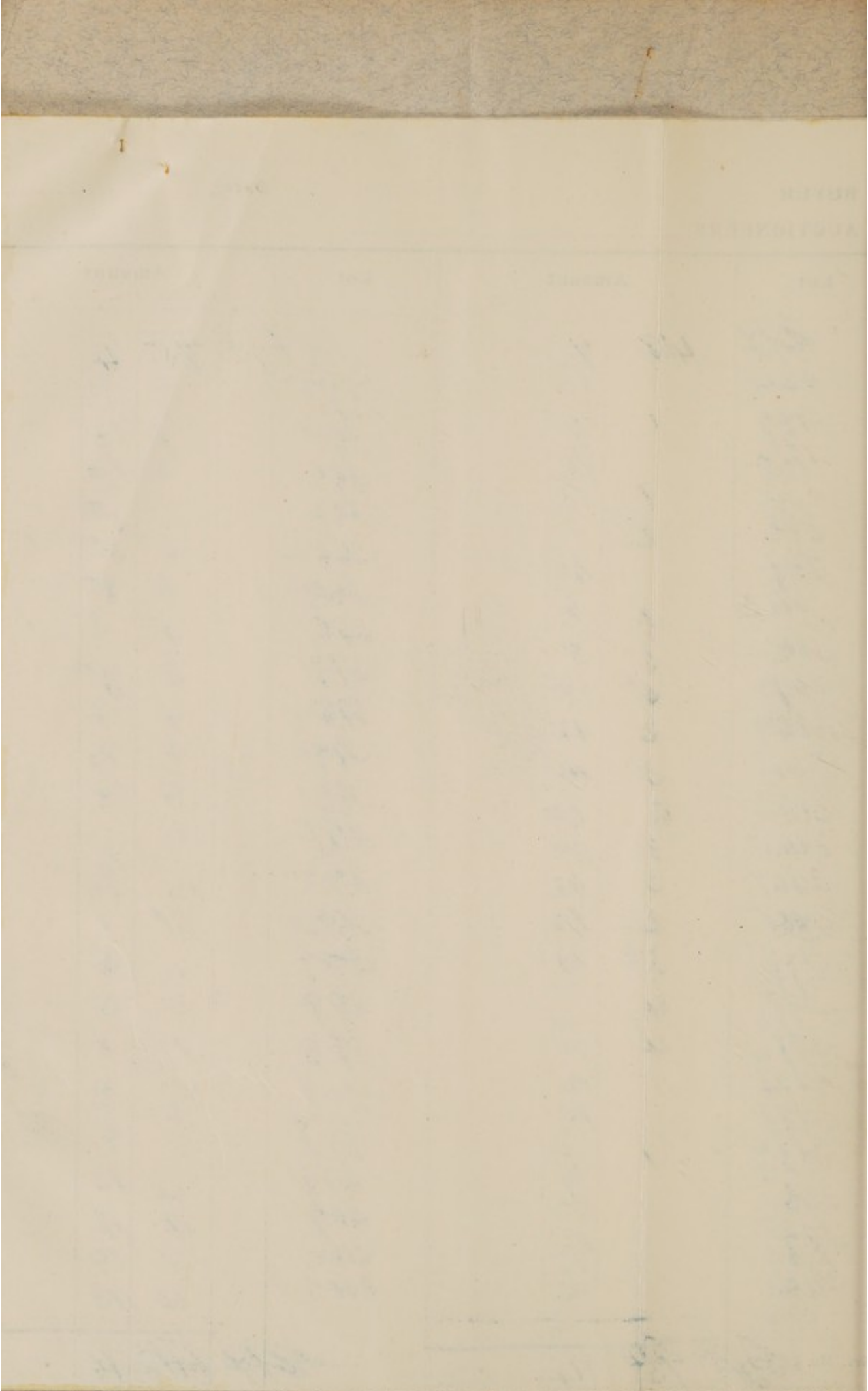


BUYER

Date

AUCTIONEERS

Lot	Amount			Lot	Amount		
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
124	44	7	.	195	75	4	.
127		13	.	208	1	2	.
128		5	.	211	2	10	.
131		12	.	212	2	12	.
132	2	5	.	222	1	2	.
141		12	.	246	5	5	.
142	1	2	.	257	2	10	.
143	1	6	.	261	2	12	.
147	1	12	.	264	5	15	.
148	1	10	.	284	2	10	.
153		12	.	292	1	.	.
160	1	2	.	293		10	.
161		12	.	294	1	1	.
166	2	12	.	296		5	.
167	2	10	.	297		10	.
172		10	.	300	1	.	.
173	1	4	.	301	1	2	.
174		16	.	307		9	.
176		10	.	308		13	.
178		10	.	309	1	7	.
180	1	2	.	310		19	.
18		9	.	311		13	.
181	1	12	.				
188	1	.	.				
189	1	18	.				
193	1	2	.				
194	1	2	.				
6/4	75	4	.	6/4	118	16	.



BUYER

Date

AUCTIONEERS

Lot	Amount			Lot	Amount		
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
13/4	118	16	.	13/4	180	18	.
320		5-	.	363		11	.
321	1	12	.	364		5-	.
324		19	.	365	1	7	.
325	1	11	.	366		5-	.
326	2	.	.	367		5-	.
329		5-	.	368		5-	.
330	1	2	.	369		5-	.
336	5-	5-	.	376	1	.	.
337	5-	5-	.	377	1	5-	.
338	2	10	.	378	1	5	.
342	3	10	.	379	2	10	.
343	6	5-	.	383	1	6	.
344	3	5-	.	384	3	5	.
345	3	10	.	385	10	10	.
346	2	10	.	392	5-	.	.
347	5-	10	.	397	3	8	.
348	4	.	.	398	5-	5-	.
351	4	.	.	399	1	1	.
352	5-	5-	.	403	3	10	.
354		16	.	404	5-	5-	.
355	1	1	.	405	5-	5-	.
356		11	.	413	4	15	.
357		15	.	419	4	15	.
362		5-	.	420	4	5	.
				423	4	10	.
6/4 180 18				6/4 257 6			

BUYER

Date

AUCTIONEERS

Lot	Amount			Lot	Amount		
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
13/4 257		6		13/4 326		7	
424	5	10		494	2	16	
425	2	0		497	6	0	
426	2	10		498	10		
427	2	2		500	1	2	
428	1			501		18	
429	1	16		505	16	10	
433	2	8		506	12		
436	3	5		507	27		
440	5	10		508	14	10	
443	2	10		520	20		
446	2	2		521	56		
447	2	15		522	48		
457	2	5		523	70		
453	2	8		539	13	10	
454	2	12		554	2	10	
460		18		558	3		
461	4	5		539	1	16	
466	5	10		567		10	
467	4	10		574	1	10	
468	5	15		575	1	6	
475	2			576	1	18	
481	3	10		577	4	5	
485	1	12		578	2	8	
486	4	15		579	3	5	
488	1	18		580	2	15	
6/4 326		7		6/4 649		18	

CATALOGUE
OF
THE CELEBRATED
ROSEHILL COLLECTION
OF
**PREHISTORIC & ETHNOLOGICAL
OBJECTS**

THE PROPERTY OF THE
RT. HON. DAVID JOHN CARNEGIE
10TH EARL OF NORTHESK
DECEASED

And removed from
THE TUDOR HOUSE MUSEUM, SOUTHAMPTON,
where it has been exhibited for many years

WHICH (*by Order of the Trustees*)
Will be Sold by Auction by
MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS
(L. HANNEN, C.B.E., W. B. ANDERSON, CAPT. V. C. W. AGNEW, AND L. G. HANNEN)
AT THEIR GREAT ROOMS
8 KING STREET, ST. JAMES'S SQUARE
LONDON

On MONDAY, JULY 14, 1924
AND THREE FOLLOWING DAYS
AT ONE O'CLOCK PRECISELY

— notice —
May be viewed Thursday and Friday preceding, and Catalogues
had, at Messrs. CHRISTIE, MANSON AND WOODS' Offices, 8 *King*
Street, St. James's Square, London, S.W.1

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

- I. THE highest Bidder to be the Buyer ; and if any dispute arise between two or more Bidders, the Lot so in dispute shall be immediately put up again and re-sold.
- II. No person to advance less than 1s. ; above Five Pounds, 5s. ; and so on in proportion.
- III. In the case of Lots upon which there is a reserve, the Auctioneer shall have the right to bid on behalf of the Seller.
- IV. The Purchasers to give in their Names and Places of Abode, and to pay down 5s. in the Pound, or more, in part of payment, or the whole of the Purchase-Money *if required* ; in default of which, the Lot or Lots so purchased to be immediately put up again and re-sold.
- V. The Lots to be taken away and paid for, whether genuine and authentic or not, with all faults and errors of description, at the Buyer's expense and risk, within Two Days from the Sale ; Messrs. CHRISTIE, MANSON AND WOODS not being responsible for the correct description, genuineness, or authenticity of, or any fault or defect in, any Lot, and making no warranty whatever.
- VI. To prevent inaccuracy in delivery, and inconvenience in the settlement of the Purchases, no Lot can on any account be removed during the time of Sale ; and the remainder of the Purchase-Money must absolutely be paid on the delivery.
- VII. Upon failure of complying with the above Conditions, the Money deposited in part of payment shall be forfeited ; all Lots un-cleared within the time aforesaid shall be re-sold by public or private Sale, and the deficiency (if any) attending such re-sale shall be made good by the defaulter at this Sale.

FOREWORD.

THE Rosehill Collection of Prehistoric and allied objects, though long familiar to ethnographical experts and collectors, was never very widely known, having been hidden away at Longwood during the period of its formation. Indeed, not till its removal to Winchester forty to fifty years ago was it placed on public view, and even while there it was more or less buried ; so that only after its removal to Southampton (in 1914) was it displayed in a manner at all adequate to its importance and value. Here, in the timbered rooms of the beautiful Tudor House Museum, thanks to the indefatigable labours of the Honorary Curator, Mr. R. G. Nicholas, F.L.S., F.G.S., cosmos was brought out of chaos, and the multitude of objects were arranged according to class and period, and seen for the first time as an ordered whole.

The noble founder of the Collection, Baron Rosehill, ninth Earl of Northesk, was an ardent enthusiast in this branch of archaeology, and expended large sums in his efforts to make the Collection representative and complete. He undertook long journeys to all parts of Europe in order to secure important specimens, and cared not how many examples of a single type he possessed, so long as all were good. Of the forms represented by single examples many are of the utmost rarity, while not a few are unique. To illustrate from one series only—the New Zealand : the fact that types which are represented merely by drawings in the Auckland Museum have two, and even three, specimens to their name in the Rosehill Collection, surely speaks for itself.

The Palæoliths are fairly numerous and include some remarkable examples. They were found among the stranded gravels and brick-earth deposits of ancient rivers in many parts of Europe, those ancient valleys and waterways whose existence is due to the erosive effects of torrential rivers of the Glacial Epoch. But the strength and beauty of the Prehistoric portion of the Collection are best seen in the widely-representative and wonderful assortment of Neolithic

objects, which probably make up as fine a series as has ever been—or is ever likely again to be—brought together by private enterprise. It is obviously impossible to do justice to them under the limitations of a Sale Catalogue ; happily the objects will be on view to speak for themselves.

We desire to express our deep obligations to Mr. Nicholas, who, though he has had to witness the break-up of a Collection which meant to him so many hours of devoted and gratuitous labour, yet has given ungrudgingly of his valuable information and advice during the progress of the catalogue ; and, secondly, to members of the Museum staff for serviceable help in many ways.

CATALOGUE.

First Day's Sale.

On MONDAY, JULY 14, 1924,

AT ONE O'CLOCK PRECISELY.

PREHISTORIC SECTION.

PALÆOLITHIC AGE—FRANCE AND SWITZERLAND.

- (9/-) ① A series of thirteen examples of flaked flint implements from France, of the Palæolithic Age 13.

- (10/-) ② Fifteen examples of chipped flint implements from France, all of the Palæolithic Age 15.

- (11/-) ③ Nine specimens of bone Breccia, containing teeth, &c., from the floor of Les Eyzies Cave, Dordogne, France 15.

- 4 Thirteen facsimile models from originals found at La Madeleine, Dordogne, illustrating cave-men art and industry of the Reindeer Period in Southern France. The specimens include a sculptured model of an elephant, engravings of a horse, reindeer, &c., and specimens of barbed fish-hooks 13

- 5 Another selection, comprising eight models of horns and bone, sculptured and engraved with figures of animals. The surprising artistic proficiency of Palæolithic man is well illustrated in these careful models. The originals were found in caves in the valley of the Vezere (Dordogne), and at Bruniquel (Tarn and Garonne), Masat (Ariege), &c. 8

- 6 A Palæolithic implement from Italy—7 in. long; three flint flakes, two flint awls, nine flint scrapers, and six examples of Mammalian remains, all from the Italian bone caves known as Grottes de Menton 21
- 7 Eleven flint flakes, thirteen bone tools, and twenty-eight examples of Mammalian remains, all from the bone caves in France 52
- 8 A series of bone tools, and a quantity of human and animal remains, from the Reindeer Caves at Thayingen, Canton Schaffhausen, Switzerland about 75 specimens

(12/-) 9 Twelve fine Palæoliths, from France 12

10 Twelve others, all good examples 12

11 A series of fifteen Palæolithic implements, from France, including scrapers, flakes and hammer stones 15

9 found
12 A collection of Mammalian remains, from French bone caves of the Palæolithic Age a lot

(16/-) 13 A series of twenty-two chipped stone implements, of the Palæolithic Age; all well-formed examples; from France 22

14 Fourteen others, larger; carefully selected examples; Palæolithic Age; from France 14

(45/-) 15 Fifteen chipped stone implements; all well-formed examples of the Palæolithic Age; from France 15

16 Fifteen others, equally well-shaped Palæoliths 15

17 Fifteen others, including a large brown Palæolith from Amiens, irregular channelling on both sides indicating its after-use as a sharpening stone. Four of the examples in this lot are of unusual type. All from France 15

9/- 18^x Fourteen others, comprising many well-shaped Palæoliths of large size, chiefly from St. Acheut and St. Roche 14
one broken

(17/-) 19 Twenty-nine miscellaneous Palæoliths, including some of large size, two with perforations; from France. A good lot 29
one in two pieces

PALÆOLITHIC AGE—ENGLAND.

(12/-)	20	A series of fifteen Norfolk Palæoliths, from Shrub Hill, Feltwell	15
	21	Twenty others, same provenance as the foregoing	20
	22	Fifteen others, same provenance as lot 20	15
	23	Seventeen Suffolk Palæoliths, from Warren Hill, Mildenhall	17
	24	Sixteen others, same provenance as the foregoing	16
	25	Seventeen others, same provenance as lot 23	17
	26	A series of twelve Suffolk Palæoliths, from Santon Downham, Thetford	12
	27	Eleven others, same provenance as the foregoing	11
(5/-)	28	Seven examples of Mammalian remains, found in England, some named	7
	29	Seven others, also found in England	7
(12/-)	30	Twelve Norfolk Palæoliths, from Shrub Hill, Feltwell	12
	31	Twelve others, same provenance as the foregoing	12
(12/-)	32	Nine Norfolk Palæoliths, from Broomhill, Weeting	9
(12/-)	33	Twelve others, same provenance as the foregoing	12
(18/-)	34	Eleven Suffolk Palæoliths, from Brandon	11
	35	Eleven others, same provenance as the foregoing	11
(32/-)	36	Fourteen Suffolk Palæoliths, from Brandon	14
	37	Sixteen others, same provenance as the foregoing	16
	38	Fourteen others, same provenance as lot 36	14
	39	Eight Suffolk Palæoliths, from Lakenheath	8
(12/-)	40	Thirteen Palæoliths, from the London district, comprising examples from the Clapham, Wandsworth, Tooting, Stamford, and other drifts	13
	41	Ten Palæoliths, from the London district, Stamford Hill, Wandsworth, &c.	10

42	Twelve others, same provenance as the foregoing. This lot includes a beautifully fashioned flint fabricator	12
43	Thirteen Devon Palæoliths, all from Broom	13
44	Seventeen Devon Palæoliths, all from Broom	17
45	Thirteen others, same provenance as the foregoing	13
(121-) 46	Fourteen others, same provenance as lot 44	14
47	Eleven Bedfordshire Palæoliths	11
48	Two Kentish (Chatham and Swanscombe), and fourteen Hampshire Palæoliths	16
49	Nineteen Hampshire Palæoliths, Southampton, Hurst Castle, Milford Hill, &c.	19
50	Seventeen others, mostly from Southampton	17

OBJECTS FROM THE SWISS LAKE DWELLINGS.

While most of the submerged villages of pile-dwellings which anciently fringed the Swiss lakes yield both stone and bronze antiquities, some settlements are found to have belonged almost exclusively to the Bronze Age. Of stone objects which continued to be used during the Bronze Age may be mentioned the following: hearth-stones, sharpening-stones, meal-grinding stones, arrow-heads, beautifully-wrought axe-hammers, moulds for making implements, pierced sinkers and discoidal stones, while flakes, scrapers, and even flint knives and axes gradually passed out of use.

Stag's-horn and bone were in less demand for tools than during the Stone Age; but were still employed for various purposes, such as for fishing and barbed harpoon-heads. All kinds of things were made of wood, from dug-out canoes, oars, house-doors, boxes and yew-bows to dishes, ladles and combs.

The Lake-dwellers were still hunters and fishermen, and their flocks and herds and fields of corn provided them with food without much personal exertion or danger. They rode horses and drove waggons or chariots, had a sufficient knowledge of the metal-worker's craft to produce their own implements of bronze, were skilful weavers and capable potters, though it is doubtful whether they knew of the potter's wheel; and they had developed a love of personal adornment.

That the Rosehill Collection is rich in objects of this period is well-known, and the unusual importance of many of the specimens here brought together may be gathered from the following descriptive list, and still more by an examination of the objects themselves.

BRONZES FROM THE LAKE PILE-DWELLINGS.

- 51 Fifteen bronze arrow-heads of the Lake Dwellers, one tanged, the others socketed 15
- 52 Thirteen others, all socketed, one with the socket pierced to take a rivet. Also three bronze hair or cloak-pins 16
- 53 A BRONZE KNIFE, of elegant form, the blade curved and hafted by means of a tang—9 in. long—very rare form. Also a portion of a bronze dagger, showing rivet-holes; the handle was probably of horn or bronze 2
- 54 Two bronze socketed spear-heads— $7\frac{3}{4}$ in. and $5\frac{3}{8}$ in. long—with rivet-holes for fastening to shaft; also an iron spear-head— $7\frac{3}{4}$ in. long—much corroded; the other two in nice condition 3
- 55 Two bronze socketed spear-heads— $5\frac{1}{8}$ in. and 4 in. long—the first with double loop for securing the head to its shaft by cord or wire; the other with rivet-holes. Also a bronze object of unknown use—6 in. long—consisting of a chisel-like blade, notched at the edge, and connected at the base with what may have been a parallel blade, of which only the lower part remains 3
- 56 Three bronze sickles, flat on the under side, but ridged above for purposes of strength. Measurements at the greatest curve— $7\frac{1}{4}$ in., $5\frac{1}{4}$ in. and $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. 3
- 57 A bronze looped object of uncertain use, socketed and with rivet-holes, possibly a processional emblem; similar specimens have been found in these lake dwellings. Also a bronze bracelet, of penannular form, hollowed on the inner side, the two ends flattened out disc-fashion; and three bronze cattle-bells—3 in., $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. and 2 in. high 5
- 58 A BRONZE SWORD—23 in. long—with riveted handle and leaf-like blade, the rivet heads surrounded by circles of pellets—a magnificent specimen 1
- 59 ANOTHER, of fine form, with high clean-cut ridge running parallel with both edges; no handle, but the rivets still inserted in the shaft of the blade—26 in. long 1
- 60 ANOTHER, plainer— $25\frac{1}{2}$ in. long; another—20 in.; and one, with long tang for inserting in hilt without rivets—all broken but complete 3

all broken

- 61 SIX BRONZE CELTS OR HATCHETS, displaying a series of evolutionary advances, culminating in the winged and looped celt, with flanges and loop for fixing the implement more securely to its handle. The lengths range from $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. to $7\frac{3}{4}$ in. 6

(40/-)

- 62 Seven smaller specimens, all of the socketed form, two broken 7

- 63 Two others, larger, one with grooved ornamentation. Also a very rare socketed gouge of beautiful workmanship— $2\frac{1}{8}$ in. long 3

- 64 Two bronze axes, of the type known as the Palstave Celts, both with grooved ornamentation— $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. and 6 in. long 2

(6/-)

- 65 A bronze spoon— $6\frac{1}{4}$ in. long; three fish-hooks, and five miscellaneous bronzes connected with fishing and other occupations 9

(Cf. the fishing floats and fragments of fishing nets in same collection, Lots 126, and 145-148)

STONE IMPLEMENTS FROM THE LAKE PILE-DWELLINGS.

- 66 AN AXE-HAMMER, in dark stone— $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, beautifully shaped; found at Wangen in 1874; a magnificent specimen; also the axe-end of another, found on the same site 2

- 67 An axe-hammer, of simple form, in light stone— $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. long; also two fragments, and axe-end and a hammer-head, perhaps the same implement, in dark stone; and an unpolished axe-end, in light grey stone. The first three from Robenhausen 4

(12/-)

- 68 Five fragments of axe-hammers, in various stones, comprising two hammer-heads and three axe-ends; also a polished core drilled out of an axe-hammer when making the hole for the shaft. Rare 6

- 69 Four unfinished axe-hammers, illustrating various stages of the work, one showing a projecting core in the partly bored hole. Also a spherical hammer-stone, with depressions to take the finger and thumb. Found at Wangen in 1874 5

- 70 Three other unfinished axe-hammers, in stone, two from Robenhausen. Also a fragment of a spherical mace-head, in light grey stone; and three polished stone chisels 7
- 71 Six other polished stone chisels, and two green-stone celts, in stag's-horn fixings. The V-shaped slit in these fixings fitted into a crooked handle, so that the implement could be used as an adze, with cutting edge transverse to the axis of the handle 8
- 72 TWO GREEN-STONE CELTS, in V-shaped stag's-horn settings (*vide* lot 71). Also three fine specimens of flint implements, of lance-head and dagger form—6 in., 4 $\frac{3}{8}$ in. and 4 $\frac{1}{8}$ in. long 5
- 73 Two green-stone celts, in V-shaped stag's-horn settings (*vide* lot 71); also four serrated flint implements, of which two may be harpoon-heads. The two specimens with triangular section follow Danish or Egyptian types, though they are stated to have been found in the Swiss Lake Dwellings. Also four flint fabricators 10
- (12) 74 A HIGHLY-POLISHED CELT—5 in. long—with curious V-shaped notch on the cutting edge and a deep artificial hollow in the flat surface of the stone; also two stone celts, with oval section in process of formation; a block of pipeclay, of uncertain significance; and a chalk celt—3 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. long—found at Robenhausen. The latter may have been in the nature of a child's toy, as it can have had no possible practical use as a chisel 5
- 75 Four examples of saw-marked stones, the largest from Robenhausen; also seven selected arrow-heads, in various stones, representations of the different types found in the Lake Dwellings. The crystal specimen is from St. Aubin, Neuchatel 11
- 76 Four stone celts, with stag's-horn handles—from 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. to 8 in. long 4
- (24) 77 Four others—from 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. The longer specimen found at Robenhausen 4
- 78 Five stone celts, in stag's-horn sockets, all large and beautiful specimens 5
- 79 Five others, equal to the foregoing in importance 5

- (24/-) 80 Five others, large specimens, all fine; one from Moosseedorfsee in Berne 5
- (20/-) 81 Six others, all good examples, from Robenhausen, Schaffis and other sites 6
- (32/-) 82 Seven others, equal in condition to any of the foregoing, found at Schaffis, Robenhausen and other places 7
- 83 A STONE CELT, in its original wooden handle, and two stone saws, also in their ancient wood settings; the celt from Robenhausen, the larger of the saws from Latringen. The wooden handles of these almost unique tools have been wonderfully preserved by the peat in which they were embedded 3
- 84 Five large stone celts, unmounted—from $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. All from Wangen 5
- 85 Seven others—from $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. to 5 in. long. All good specimens 7
- (48/-) 86 Twelve others—from $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. long; mostly fine. Found at Wangen, Concire, and other places 12
- (20/-) 87 Ten others—from $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. to $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. All good specimens, some of exceptional quality and finish, and of the square-sided type. Chiefly from Wangen 10
- (112/-) 88 Thirteen others—from $1\frac{3}{8}$ in. to $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. long. A nice lot, mostly of the square-sided type from Wangen and Robenhausen 13
- 89 Four stone celts, of oval section, with roughened butts, unmounted; the roughening to make the union with their stag's-horn handles closer and more secure; one from Lüscherz— $4\frac{3}{4}$ in. to $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Fine 4
- (16/-) 90 Five others, of similar type to the foregoing— $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $4\frac{3}{4}$ in. long 5
- 91 Five others, similar to lot 76; all fine specimens— $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. long 5
- 92 Thirteen small stone celts, with oval section, from Schaffis, Robenhausen and other sites 13
- 93 A series of fourteen knife flakes in flint, and five flint saws, the latter for sawing wood and stone; from Wangen and other sites 19

94 A series of twenty-two knife and scraper flakes, chiefly of domestic utility; and seven roughly-flaked flint chisels 29

95 Nine small stone celts, with squared edges—all good specimens 9

96 A large square-edged stone celt, of particularly fine workmanship—5 in. long. Also a small disc-shaped object in soft stone, pierced with five holes; two elongated stone ornaments, pierced for suspension, one of square section—3 in. and $2\frac{3}{8}$ in. long; a flat stone polisher— $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. long; and a fragment of a large stone bracelet or anklet 6

(38/-) 97 Ten stone beads, varying from the flattened spheroid type to the spindlewhorl. Possibly one or two of the specimens are true spindlewhorls 10

(24/-) 98 Sixteen stone spindlewhorls, showing progressive development from the mere pierced stone. These and several specimens of well-made cloth of flax found in the lowest relic-beds, evidence to what proficiency the art of weaving had been brought even in the Neolithic Age 16

(20/-) 99 Fourteen others, similar in character to the foregoing 14

100 Eleven flint arrow-heads, of the primitive type, without barbs; also four flint javelin-heads, and three flint fabricators. An interesting lot 18

101 A grooved discoidal stone— $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. diam. by $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. thick. Also a grooved shuttle-shaped object in aragonite or alabaster— $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. long—used in obtaining fire, very rare; a perforated whetstone— $2\frac{5}{8}$ in. long; and a pear-shaped stone, pierced at the narrow end like a plummet, for which purpose, indeed, it may have been used— $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. An unusual lot 4

(5/-) 102 Six rough stone celts, of oval section, from Wangen, Himerich, Schaffis and Robenhausen *one repaired* 6

103 FOUR LARGE MEALING-STONES, for corn-grinding; and one flat bed-stone—12 in. long by 7 in. wide. From Wangen, Robenhausen and other sites 5

(36/-) 104 FIVE MEALING-STONES, of various sizes, from Wangen and elsewhere; also eight irregularly-shaped grinding-stones, some of which have been used for sharpening implements of stone, others as bed-stones in the process of corn-crushing. An important lot 13

- 105 Six unfinished stone celts, of large size; also two large stone implements of the Palæolithic or Old Stone Age, though found in a Swiss Dwellings' Relic-bed; and a quantity of scoriæ, evidence of bronze having been cast on the site where found 15
- 106 Fifty flint flakes, used for scraping skins, cutting and other purposes 50
- (7/-) 107 Fifty-five others, of similar character 55.
- (12/-) 108 Fifty-seven others, similar to lot 106 57.
(54)

HORN, BONE AND WOOD IMPLEMENTS FROM THE LAKE DWELLINGS.

- (12/-) 109 Twenty horn handles and sockets for stone tools, chiefly of the hatchet or chisel type, from Robenhausen, Schaffis, Wangen and other places. Valuable for comparative purposes (19) 20.
- 110 Eighteen horn handles and sockets, similar in character to the foregoing 18
- 111 A REMARKABLE FIXER OF HORN, perforated for a wooden shaft or handle, and shaped at one end to fit a socketed bronze celt. This supposed improvement on then existing methods must have failed in practice, and probably very few were made; the present specimen is doubtless now unique. Also a celt-handle of horn, with slot arrangement for taking the axe 2
- (12/-) 112 FIVE AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, in the form of horn pricks, one perforated for suspension with a cord, a second bored for the insertion of a shaft, and a third has a shaft-hole partly drilled 5.
- 113 THREE HAMMERS, of stag's-horn, two perforated, from Robenhausen, the other showing the perforation commenced; also two axe-hammers, of horn, holed for handles, probably used for agricultural purposes, for which they would have been well adapted 5
- 114 Seven polishers, of horn—from 13 in. to 2½ in. long; also ten bone hecklers for heckling flax—6 in. to 8 in. long. Several of these were probably bound to a single piece of wood, to make a kind of long-toothed comb 17

- (115) X TWENTY-TWO HECKLERS, in bone, similar in character to the foregoing 22

116 Nine horn daggers or awls, pierced for suspension—3 in. to 7½ in. long; also three bone daggers—5½ in. to 8 in. long. From Robenhausen and elsewhere 12

117 Two double-edged horn tools, probably used as awls—11¼ in. and 7½ in. long; and five primitive horn bodkins—8½ in. to 4 in. long 7

- (20) (118) X Twenty-seven bone daggers and awls, ranging from 2½ in. to 8½ in. long. A fairly representative series embracing almost every type 27

119 A series of eight chisels, made from the tines of horns—from 5 in. to 9 in. long. A very choice selection 8

- (22) (120) X A series of thirteen horn and bone chisels, with squared cutting edges, from Wangen, Robenhausen and other places; also thirteen others, with rounded cutting edges 26

121 Six narrow-edged chisels, in horn and bone—fine; also three horn polishers, perforated for suspension; and six horn and bone (?) awls, each pointed at both ends 15

122 Two horn needles, one square-holed like a bodkin, the other with large round hole like a "packer's needle"; also five piercers, in horn and bone; and five ditto, pointed at both ends 12

- (20) (123) X Two cylindrical horn beads, pierced with large holes for stringing; a series of sixteen tooth pendants, some pierced for suspension. The teeth represented are chiefly those of the bear and wild boar. Also nine examples of other pendants, in horn and bone, all but one pierced to take a cord, and two or three with incised work 27

- (13) (124) X Eight fragments of horn, and a quantity of Mammalian teeth and bones a lot

125 Ten Lake-Dwellings objects in wood, comprising six portions of handles of implements, a lance-head, a spoon, a knife, and a fragment still showing clearly the cuts made upon it by the ancient lake-dweller 10

- 126 Fifteen fishing-floats, in wood, all pierced to take the line, chiefly from Himerich. An important series 15

(57-)

- 127 ~~X~~ A quantity of fragments, in wood, comprising portions of Lake-Dwelling piles, charred remains of an ancient conflagration

Destroyed 1/3/67 20.

(12/-)

*To WRG
14/VII/39*

- 128 ~~X~~ A large wooden bowl, of primitive construction, probably unique; also a box containing some charred remains 2.

- 129 Some specimens of fungi, wood, (?) lichens, &c., from Wangen and Robenhausen 11

POTTERY OBJECTS FROM THE LAKE DWELLINGS.

- 130 Eighteen spindlewhorls, in earthenware, probably dating from the Bronze Age; certain specimens in this series may have been used as beads 18

(45/-)

- 131 ~~X~~ Fifteen others, similar in character; also three spherical beads in earthenware, and two in glass 20.

(12/-)

- 132 ~~X~~ Six loom-weights, in earthenware; a very remarkable lot, all pierced 6.

- 133 A deep bowl, of blackish pottery, with globular body widening out towards the rim— $8\frac{1}{4}$ in. diam. by 5 in. deep; a fine perfect specimen 1

- 134 TWO EARTHENWARE POTS, with stand-rings, one of the pots with raised concentric lines of decoration. Bronze Age. Very rare 4

- 135 AN EARTHENWARE VASE, with beautifully impressed bands of reticulated decoration—5 in. high. Early Bronze Age. A fine complete specimen 1

- 136 Another, smaller, the decoration somewhat different, slightly broken at the lip. Also a one-handled jug, undecorated, broken at the lip; and a complete bowl, undecorated 3

- 137 A quantity of pottery fragments, illustrating the various styles of ornamentation—finger and string marks, irregular scratchings with pointed tools, &c.; over thirty specimens a lot

NATURAL HISTORY OBJECTS FROM THE LAKE DWELLINGS.

- 138 A quantity of charred corn (wheat and barley); several specimens of charred bread, probably made from wheat and millet; and a number of hazel-nuts and dried apples
a lot
- 139 A quantity of charred wheat; some dried moss; a block of peat strewn with raspberry-seeds; two pieces of charred thatch; specimens of bark, &c., of the silver fir; a fruit of the water chestnut, used as food; and a quantity of bast fibre, used for weaving
a lot
- 140 Twenty-five glass tubes, containing botanical specimens, chiefly seeds, identified and labelled, from Robenhausen and other sites
25
- (22) 141 Twenty-five others, of similar character, chiefly from Robenhausen; for the most part identified and labelled
25
- (26) 142 Thirty others, similar in character to lot 140; named and labelled; chiefly from Robenhausen
30
- (32) 143 Twenty-three specimens of seeds, foliage and mosses, mounted between glass; mostly identified and named. From Robenhausen, Moosseedorfsee and other sites
23
- 144 A quantity of specimens of cereals, seeds, nuts and other botanical objects, contained in a mahogany partitioned case
1

WOVEN FABRICS, Etc., FROM THE LAKE DWELLINGS.

- 145 Eighteen specimens of woven fabric, string, flax, &c., mounted between glass. Chiefly from Robenhausen
18
- 146 Twelve others, similar in character to lot 145, but larger specimens
12
- (32) 147 Eighteen others, similar in character to lot 145
18
- (36) 148 Twelve others, similar in character to lot 145
12 one broken x
- 149 A CAREFULLY MADE MODEL OF A SWISS LAKE DWELLING, illustrating the method of raising the thatched dwelling-house on piles. The model has been constructed from scientific measurements and existing remains—17 in. by 14½ in. at base; height, 20 in.
1

PREHISTORIC FLINT OBJECTS, VARIOUS (PALÆOLITHIC AND NEOLITHIC).

The first eight lots in this series hail from one district, Grand-Pressigny (Indre-et-Loire), which must have been the seat of a great flint implement industry. They consist for the most part of heavy cores or nuclei of honey-coloured cherty flint, from which long flakes have been struck off. The specimens belong both to the Palæolithic and Neolithic periods.

- 150 A HIGHLY POLISHED CELT, of oval section, in rich brown flint— $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Neolithic period. Fine 1
- 151 Another, equally fine, in dark brown flint— $5\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. Neolithic period 1
- 152 A large flint celt of the Neolithic period—8 in. long—from Perigueux (Sordogne); and two flint scrapers, or knives—4 in. and $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. long—also Neolithic 3
- (121) 153 Two flint celts— $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. and 5 in. long; also a flint dagger, with roughly fashioned handle— $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. long—the point missing. All of the Neolithic period 3
- 154 Three large flint cores— $12\frac{1}{2}$ in. to 14 in. long; and three others, smaller. Probably Neolithic 6
- 155 Four large flint cores—9 in. to 12 in. long; and five others, smaller. May be placed indifferently to the Early or Late Stone Age 7
- 156 Eight flint cores, of various sizes, mostly Palæolithic 8
- 157 Eight other specimens, similar in character to lot 156, mostly Palæolithic 8
- 158 Seven other examples, mostly Palæolithic 7
- 159 SIX STONE CELTS, with pointed butt, flat side and concave face— $6\frac{3}{8}$ in. to $9\frac{3}{4}$ in. long. From Paris, Guivry and Lanzey 6
- (221) 160 SIX OTHERS, the same type as the foregoing, but smaller— $5\frac{1}{4}$ in. to $6\frac{3}{4}$ in. long. From Rouen, Amiens, Monbouchet, Abbeville and Renoncourt 5 only 6
- (121) 161 SEVEN OTHERS, the same type as lot 159, but smaller—3 in. to 5 in. long. From Pontoise, Alby, Paris, Vaugnes, Manche, &c. 7

- 162 Three celts, of flint, with wide butt, flat sides and convex face— $6\frac{3}{4}$ in. to 8 in. long. From Lembourg, Provins and Paris 3
- 163 Nine celts, of flint, with pointed butt and oval section— $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. to 6 in. long. From Dranil, Paris, Amiens, Montière and other sites 9
- 164 Ten celts, of flint, with wide butts, and of pointed oval section— $8\frac{1}{8}$ in. to $5\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. From Lyon, Abbeville and other sites 10
- 165 Sixteen celts, of stone, all but three in flint, similar in type to the foregoing— $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. to $5\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. Found at Maignville, Plouret, Vienne, Amiens and other sites 16
- (2/12-) 166 * Nine celts, of flint, roughly ground all over— $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. to $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. From Buleux, near Abbeville, Amiens and elsewhere 9
- (2/157-) 167 * Twenty-two miscellaneous chipped celts, of flint, of the less finished types, the cutting edge as well as the two sides being left unground. A nice representative lot— $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $5\frac{3}{4}$ in. long 22
- 168 Fourteen celts and adzes, of flint and other stones, all of roughly ground types— $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. to 7 in. long 14
- 169 A REMARKABLY FINE CELT, of flint— $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. long—unusually thick in proportion to its size; also seven examples of small stone celts, with wide butt and flattened sides 8
- 170 THREE SELECTED SPECIMENS OF POLISHED FLINT CELTS, with pointed oval section—7 in. to 9 in. long. Exceptionally fine 3
- 171 FIVE SMALL CELTS, of unusual type, in flint and other stones; two others, also small, very beautifully fashioned; three, somewhat larger, only roughly fashioned; and five naturally perforated flints, which were probably strung as beads 15
- (10/-) 172 * Forty-four miscellaneous flint implements, comprising examples of lance and arrow points, flint scrapers, knife-flakes, &c., illustrating many types 44
- (24/-) 173 * Thirty-two miscellaneous flint implements, comprising knife-flakes, saws of flint, fabricators, boring tools, &c. 32
- (16/-) 174 * A series of thirty-two roughly-chipped Neolithic flint implements, from France 32-31

- 175 A series of nineteen roughly-chipped Neolithic flint implements, from France, somewhat larger specimens than the foregoing 19

- (10/-) 176 Twenty-six miscellaneous stone celts from France, including a number of interesting examples which have failed in the working 26 24

- 177 About three dozen flint flakes, of human fashioning. All found on famous Neolithic sites in France 36

- (10/-) 178 Four stone celts, of nice quality and finish— $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. to $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. From Biarritz and other sites 4

- 179 FIVE STONE CELTS—4 in. to $7\frac{1}{4}$ in. long—flat at the sides, with convex surface. Unusually beautiful and massive examples 5

- (22/-) 180 THREE OTHERS— $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. to 5 in. long—equally as fine as the foregoing 3

End of First Day's Sale

Second Day's Sale.

On TUESDAY, JULY 15, 1924,

AT ONE O'CLOCK PRECISELY.

NEOLITHIC IMPLEMENTS AND DOMESTIC OBJECTS FROM FRANCE.

- (32/-) 181 A SERIES OF NINE STONE CELTS, three of which are in flint— $3\frac{3}{8}$ in. to $10\frac{1}{2}$ in. long—with pointed butt, flat sides and convex surface. Many fine. Found in France 9
- 182 A group of eight stone celts, three of which are in flint—4 in. to $8\frac{3}{4}$ in. long—with wide butt, oval section and convex face. Found in France 8
- 183 TWENTY SMALL STONE CELTS, mostly polished, with pointed butt, oval section and convex face— $1\frac{3}{8}$ in. to $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. All found in France 20
- 184 FOURTEEN OTHERS, mostly polished, similar in character to the foregoing— $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Found in France 14
- 185 TWELVE OTHERS, mostly polished, same type as lot 183 12
- 186 SEVEN LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL CELTS— $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $11\frac{3}{4}$ in. long—all but one highly polished; each specimen is with pointed butt, oval section and convex face. Found in France 7
- 187 TWO OTHERS, yet larger, of the same type as the foregoing— $11\frac{3}{4}$ in. to 13 in. long. Extraordinarily fine examples, both found in France 2
- (20/-) 188 Thirteen miscellaneous Neolithic implements and weapons, comprising a perforated stone— $5\frac{3}{4}$ in. by $4\frac{3}{4}$ in.—probably a hoe; a small perforated celt; four specimens of grinding and sharpening stones; and seven examples of flint lance and arrow heads 13

(38/-)

- 189 Fifteen miscellaneous Neolithic implements, &c., comprising three perforated axe-hammers, one imperfect; a quartzite pebble hammer, of oval form; four stone beads, and one earthenware ditto; and a series of six implements, illustrating development from the chipped to the polished chisel 15

- 190 A CARVED QUARTZITE STONE, representing a human face—4 in. by $3\frac{1}{8}$ in. This unique object is almost circular in form, and the features are deeply channelled in the hard quartz, a work demanding an enormous expenditure of time and labour. The character of the grinding shows that the work is quite ancient. Found in France at a place known as "Camp de César," in 1868 1

- 191 Twenty-two miscellaneous Neolithic objects, comprising a polished stone bracelet or anklet— $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. diam.; nine fragments of pottery; and twelve bone carvings, including a fish-hook 22

- 192 A REMARKABLE AND PERHAPS UNIQUE EXAMPLE OF A STONE CELT, with transverse cutting edges— $5\frac{5}{8}$ in. long; also four specimens of stone celts, of unusual type—2 in. to $6\frac{5}{8}$ in. long. An extremely interesting lot 5

(22/-)

- 193 FOUR OTHER SPECIMENS OF STONE CELTS, of unusual type; also a partly ground gouge, of flint— $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. to $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. long 5 4

(22/-)

- 194 A series of seven stone celts, of oval section, with widely expanded cutting edge. All found in France 7

(22/-)

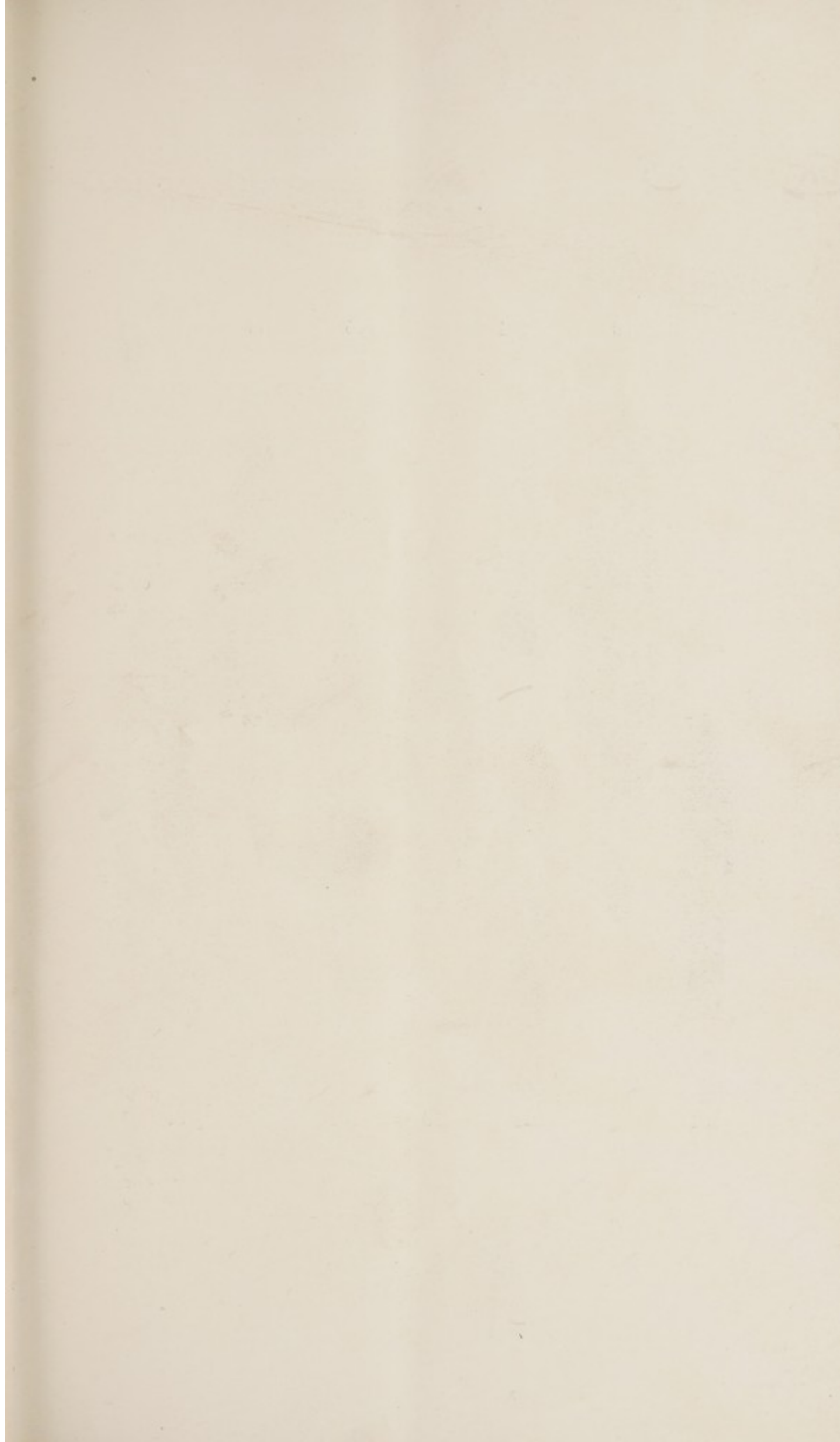
- 195 Seven others, all interesting forms, including a roughly grooved example, of unusual shape. A nice lot 7

- 196 A stone celt, of unusual shape— $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. long; also five selected specimens of small chisels, in flint and other stones, all with flat sides and convex surfaces 6

- 197 AN ORNAMENTAL STONE CELT—5 in. long. Found in the region of La Vendée in 1852. An extremely beautiful and rare example 1

- 198 THREE STONE CELTS, all of which show noteworthy departures from the conventional types— $2\frac{3}{4}$ in., $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. and $7\frac{3}{4}$ in. long. Found at Amiens, Provins and Rennes 3

- 199 A large nodule, of bone breccia, containing teeth. From the floor of Les Ezyies Cave, Dordogne, France. In glazed case 1



200

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NEOLITHIC AGE—DENMARK.

- 200 A SUPERB SPECIMEN OF A RIPPLE-FLAKED LEAF-BLADE DAGGER— $15\frac{1}{2}$ in. long; believed to be the finest in the world. It belongs to the best flint period, and is in perfect condition 1
(The following lots illustrate this method of ripple-flaking, as well as the development of the dagger handle, in a remarkable manner)
See Illustration
- 201 TWO FINE EXAMPLES OF LANCEOLATE RIPPLE-FLAKED DAGGERS, in grey flint—11 in. and $10\frac{3}{4}$ in. long; another— $11\frac{3}{4}$ in. long—showing the beginning of the dagger handle, at present quite rudimentary 3
See Illustration
- 202 ANOTHER, in a beautiful brown flint, the handle much more developed—10 in. long; also a second example, in dark grey flint— $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Both specimens of extraordinary quality 2
See Illustration
- 203 A lanceolate dagger, in bluish-grey flint— $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. long—the handle, which is in diamond section, offers a very firm grip; another— $6\frac{1}{4}$ in. long—showing the gradual widening at the hilt. Both fine 2
- 204 A GREY FLINT RIPPLE-FLAKED HUNTER'S KNIFE, OR DAGGER— $9\frac{1}{4}$ in. long—showing the fully developed handle, with elegant widening at the base; another, in black flint—7 in. long—the handle in the same stage of development as the former. Both perfect specimens 2
See Illustration
- 205 A BROWN FLINT RIPPLE-FLAKED HUNTER'S KNIFE, OR DAGGER—about 8 in. long. In this remarkable specimen should be noticed the "seam" down the middle of the handle, imitating probably the stitches in an original leather casing. Very fine 1
See Illustration
- 206 FOUR FLINT CHISELS, illustrating the development of the Danish chisel from the narrow celt, through the simple form with ground cutting edge, to the type which is tooled all over— $5\frac{3}{4}$ in. to $6\frac{1}{4}$ in. long 4
- 207 FOUR OTHERS, carrying development through the unground and ground forms with square section, and the ground and polished ditto, to the very fine polished chisel with shaped handle, which is probably an antique type. The sizes range from $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. 4

- (2/157-)
 208 Eight flint knives, illustrating development from the crude shapeless flake to the beautifully worked sickle blades of the best Danish flint period—3 in. to 5½ in. long 8
- 209 Four stone mace-heads, drilled with large holes to take the staff—2 in. to 4 in. diam. All perfect specimens 4
- 210 A series of six pointed flint celts, with oval section, illustrating development from the roughly shaped unground forms by slow steps to the carefully ground and polished form—4½ in. to 5¾ in. long 6
- (2/12/-)
 211 Three specimens of square-sided flint celts or axes, with convex faces and thin butts—7 in. to 7¾ in. long. From dolmens of the oldest type without passage of approach. The specimens illustrate three types—unground, ground at cutting edge only, and well ground and polished 3
- (22/-)
 212 Three specimens of square-sided flint celts or axes, with broad butts of almost oblong section—6 in. to 6½ in. long. These examples illustrate a higher development of the Danish celt than the foregoing. They are the type found in passage graves and stone cists, and illustrate the evolution from the unground to the completely ground and polished forms 3
- 213 Five specimens of flint gouges, showing the evolution from the form with simple cutting edge, through the roughly tooled and carefully tooled forms, to the perfectly ground and polished type. The polished example in light flint shows an adaptation for holding the celt in the hand—5 in. to 8½ in. long 5
- 214 Three specimens of perforated double-edged battle-axes, showing progressive development. The sharper ends have in most cases been carefully blunted to reduce risk of accidental injury to the warrior-user without impairing the efficiency of the axe for purposes of war. Fine—5⅝ in. to 7⅛ in. long 3
- 215 Two hammer-stones, or hand-pounders, of flint, used for triturating grain, roots, &c., and for splitting bones to extract the marrow, the larger one worn smooth by long use; a pebble hand-hammer, of hard quartzite, much worn at one end; a symmetrically formed hand-hammer, in light stone, with depression to take the finger and thumb; also one of exceptional size, in black quartzite. This and succeeding lots (216, 217 and 218) illustrate the slow evolution from the rough pounding-stone to the carefully wrought axe-hammer 5

- 216 An axe-hammer, in unground stone, grooved to take a withe, which was twisted round it to secure the axe-head to the haft— $6\frac{1}{4}$ in. long; also two carefully wrought-stone axe-hammers, of simple form— $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. and 7 in. long 3
- 217 Three other Danish axe-hammers, of stone, showing the implement in further stages of development— $6\frac{3}{4}$ in., $8\frac{1}{4}$ in. and 9 in. long. All beautifully preserved specimens of high importance 3
- 218 A DARK STONE DANISH AXE-HAMMER, of the most perfect type, fluted, ridged and polished— $9\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. The hammer-end of this unique specimen is convex, and the axe-end runs almost to a point. Exceptional labour must have been expended on this marvellous weapon, which can only have been owned by a chieftain of exalted rank 1
See Illustration facing p. 54
- 219 AN EARTHENWARE BURIAL URN, with cover, found at Viborg in Jutland— $7\frac{3}{4}$ in. high. The urn, which is supported on a ring, still contains the ashes of the deceased 3
- 220 Five shuttle-shaped grooved pebbles, probably used for striking fire— $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $4\frac{7}{8}$ in. long. The grooves admitted of their being suspended from the girdle with a cord. The fire would have been produced by striking the stones with a piece of pointed iron. All perfect specimens 5
- 221 Nine miscellaneous objects in bone, comprising a spindle-whorl, decorated with ring-and-dot pattern on both sides; four combs, one of the long-toothed variety for heckling flax; and four incised star-shaped ornaments, perhaps used as buttons 9
- (58) 222 Seventeen spindlewhorls, in stone, representing almost every type found in the Danish burials, two of these lack the final perforation; also two large stone beads, of spindle-whorl form; and two pierced whetstones, used for sharpening the cutting edges of implements 21
- 223 Nine specimens of ripple-flake daggers—6 in. to $8\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. This and succeeding lots (224 to 227) illustrate the evolution of these Danish weapons from the simplest forms to those with well-developed handles. In the present lot are two specimens which show the "seam" to imitate stitching (cf. lot 205) 9
- 224 Seven others, in three of which the evolution of the ornamental handle is clearly seen— $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. to $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. Includes some very fine specimens 7

- 225 Five others, some with exceptionally fine flaking— $6\frac{1}{4}$ in. to 11 in. long 5
- 226 Seven others, all perfect specimens— $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. 7
- 227 Nine others, similar in character to the foregoing— $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. 9
- 228 TWO RIPPLE-FLAKE DAGGERS, in grey and drab flint— $8\frac{1}{4}$ in. and 7 in. long—the handles "seamed" down the middle in imitation of stitches 2
See Illustration
- 229 Seven tanged flint daggers— $3\frac{7}{8}$ in. to 7 in. long—made for insertion in handles; also four flint-knives— $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. to 5 in. long 11
- 230 FOUR DANISH STONE AXES, of high finish, all of the well-known "canoe" shape— $5\frac{3}{4}$ in. to $8\frac{1}{4}$ in. long 4
- 231 Five others, all good specimens— $4\frac{5}{8}$ in. to 6 in. long 5
- 232 THREE DANISH BATTLE-AXES, in stone, of the characteristic double-edged type, including one very fine specimen in black stone—5 in. to $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. long 3
- 233 THREE SPECIMENS OF AXE-HAMMERS, in stone, illustrating the development of projections opposite the shaft holes $5\frac{3}{4}$ in. to $7\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. Fine 3
- 234 Seven stone axes and axe-hammers, including some specimens of first-class importance—3 in. to $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. long 7
- 235 Six others, similar in character—4 in. to 6 in. long 6
- 236 Four stone axe-heads, of which two are of quite unusual form; the other two specimens show how the rare forms were gradually evolved from them— $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. to 5 in. long 4
- 237 Three stone axe-heads, showing how the round-headed, single-edged axe merged into a more or less axe-hammerlike implement—6 in. to 7 in. long 3
- 238 Two axe-hammers, of stone, with very blunt cutting edges— $7\frac{3}{4}$ in. and $8\frac{1}{4}$ in. long 2
- 239 Two axe-hammers, of stone, of beautiful and rare type, with narrow cutting edge, and the body sloping up around the shaft hole to form a collar—6 in. and $8\frac{3}{4}$ in. long 2
See Illustration facing p. 23

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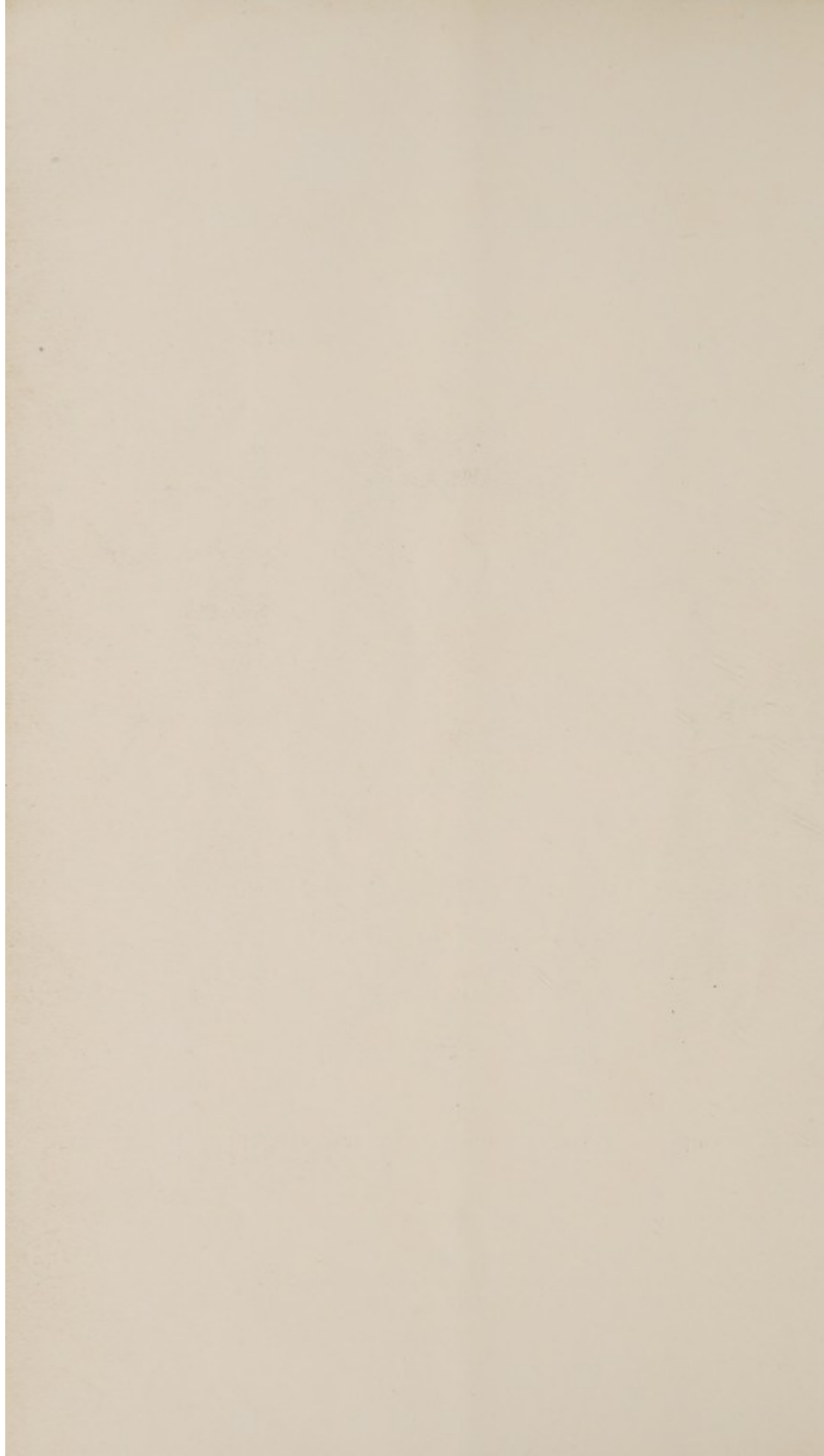
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- 240 Three mace-heads, in stone, comprising a whorl-shaped specimen— $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. diam.—from Vammen; one, in (?) diorite— $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. diam.; and the third of flattened spheroid shape—3 in. diam. 3
- 241 Nine remarkable specimens of polished flint gouges, with squared sides— $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. to 6 in. long 9
- 242 Eight others, of similar type, equally fine—3 in. to 5 in. long; also one of oval section— $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. long 9
- 243 Three polished chisels, of square section— $8\frac{1}{4}$ in. to $11\frac{3}{4}$ in. long. Very fine 3
- 244 Five polished chisels, of square section, in various stones—ranging from $5\frac{1}{4}$ in. to 7 in. long. Fine 5
- 245 Ten flint chisels, seven of which are of square section and more or less polished; the remaining three of the pointed oval shape—probably an earlier type— $2\frac{3}{8}$ in. to $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. long 10
- 2/167- 246 Six specimens of flint knives or saws, each with one side strongly curved, and all exhibiting the marvellous skill of craftsmen of the Neolithic Age in working flint— $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. to 6 in. long 6
- 247 Five others, equally fine, and larger specimens 5
- 248 Four others, ranging from $6\frac{3}{4}$ in. to $9\frac{3}{8}$ in. long. Superb specimens 4
See Illustration facing p. 26
- 249 Five sickle-knives, the type peculiar to Denmark and Egypt— $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. to $6\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. One broken 5
- 250 Three large flint axes, with squared sides and broad butt— $7\frac{3}{4}$ in. to $8\frac{3}{4}$ in. long 3
- 251 Six others, similar in character— $5\frac{7}{8}$ in. to $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. long 6
- 252 Eight others, similar in type to lot 250— $3\frac{1}{8}$ in. to $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. long 8
- 253 Six others, with squared sides and broad butts, almost square in section 6
- 254 Seven flint scrapers, each with one end rounded— $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. to $4\frac{7}{8}$ in. long. Probably used for flaying purposes and cleaning skins. A nice lot 7

- 255 TEN FLINT IMPLEMENTS, with serrated edges, probably harpoons; a wonderful selection, both on account of variety and condition. The specimens range from 3 in. to 8 in. long. (The similarity between certain forms of Danish and Egyptian flint instruments, to wit, the serrated blades of the present lot, the crescent "sickles" and the handled daggers of lots 204, 205, 224, 228, 249, &c., has suggested some line of communication between the two countries; though the fact may be merely a coincidence, resulting solely from like needs producing like effects) 10
- 256 A series of fifteen serrated implements, of flint of triangular section, the notching on all three sides. They are obviously unsuitable to use as saws, and were probably arrow-heads— $2\frac{1}{8}$ in. to $4\frac{5}{8}$ in. long 15
- (50) 257 A collection of forty-two flint arrow-heads, comprising three of the tanged form, fifteen of the barbed, and a number of the "transverse" shapes, the latter characteristically Danish. A highly interesting and representative lot 42
- 258 Thirteen flint javelin-heads, barbed and plain, including a large and beautifully ripple-marked example— $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. long; the others range from $3\frac{1}{8}$ to $7\frac{3}{4}$ in. long 13
- 259 Six flint axes, with squared sides and broad butts, almost square in section— $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. to $7\frac{3}{8}$ in. long; also three pointed implements, in flint— $1\frac{7}{8}$ in. to $5\frac{3}{4}$ in. long 9
- 260 Four specimens of unground gouges, with squared sides— $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. long 4
- (50) 261 Six polished flint axes, with squared sides and oblong section— $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. long 6
- 262 Ten others, of similar type— $3\frac{1}{8}$ in. to $5\frac{1}{4}$ in. long 10
- 263 A series of objects for personal adornment, comprising twelve stag's-horn rings; a string of amber beads from passage graves and stone cists, excavated at Viborg in Jutland; fourteen loose amber beads, some of large size; two bone and one stag's-horn ditto 30
- (2/12) 264 Four harpoon-heads, of bone and stag's-horn, two of which have been set with "pygmy" flint blades, explaining, perhaps, the liberal use of these pygmy flints in prehistoric times 4

- 265 Six miscellaneous stone objects, of considerable interest, comprising two grinding-stones—6 in. and $2\frac{1}{8}$ in. long; two celts, of characteristic early metal forms, of which they may be ancient copies; and two pierced stone celts— $5\frac{1}{8}$ in. and $4\frac{5}{8}$ in. long—which were possibly used as hoes 6
- 266 Seven miscellaneous stone and stag's-horn objects, comprising three partially fabricated stone axes; two roughly chipped "blanks" of flint, ready for grinding into polished implements; and two axe-hammers of horn, similar to those found in the Swiss Lake Dwellings 7
- 267 TWELVE ROUGHLY POLISHED FLINT AXES, with squared sides and oblong section— $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. A very typical lot 12
- 57157- 268 TWELVE TYPICAL EXAMPLES OF UNGROUND FLINT AXES, with squared sides and oblong section— $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. to 10 in. long 12
- 269 FOUR VERY LARGE FLINT AXES, with squared sides, convex faces and thin butts—ranging from $11\frac{1}{2}$ in. to 15 in. long. All fine specimens 4
- 270 Four others, equally fine— $10\frac{1}{4}$ in. to 11 in. long 4
- 271 Four others— $8\frac{1}{4}$ in. to $10\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. Fine 4
- 272 Six others— $7\frac{1}{4}$ in. to 9 in. long. Fine 6
- 273 Nine others—5 in. to $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. All interesting 9
- 274 TWO LANCEOLATE DAGGERS IN FLINT— $13\frac{1}{4}$ in. to 13 in. long. (These examples exhibit, as do most of the pieces in the following lots (275 to 282), prehistoric flint-work at its very best. The ripple-flaking in many of the specimens is unrivalled, and admiration of the work is not lessened when we consider the simple tools with which such extraordinary results were obtained) 2
See Illustration facing p. 23
- 275 TWO OTHERS, equally fine—13 in. and $12\frac{1}{4}$ in. 2
- 276 TWO OTHERS— $11\frac{3}{4}$ in. and $11\frac{1}{2}$ in. Very fine 2
- 277 TWO OTHERS— $10\frac{5}{8}$ in. and 11 in. Very fine 2
- 278 Three others— $8\frac{3}{4}$ in. to $10\frac{1}{4}$ in.; the shorter one broken at the points; the others very fine 3
- 279 THREE OTHERS— $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. to 9 in. All excellent specimens 3

- 280 FIVE OTHERS—averaging about 8 *in. long*. Very fine 5
- 281 FIVE OTHERS—7 *in.* to 8½ *in. long*. Very fine 5
- 282 SIX OTHERS—5½ *in.* to 7 *in. long*. Very fine 6
- 283 A series of eleven flint knives—3¾ *in.* to 5 *in. long*—most of lanceolate form 11

(240/-)

- 284 Nine typical examples of polished flint axes, with squared sides, convex faces and thin butts—3¾ *in.* to 5¼ *in. long* 9

- 285 Eight typical examples of roughly ground flint axes, with squared sides, convex faces and thin butts—3½ *in.* to 11½ *in. long* 8

- 286 Eleven unground flint axes, with squared sides, convex faces and thin butts—4¼ *in.* to 12¼ *in. long* 11

- 287 Ten others, similar in character—7 *in.* to 10½ *in. long* 10

- 288 Three unground flint axes, with squared sides, convex faces and thin butts—all about 6 *in. long*; also six typical examples of non-flint stone celts—4½ *in.* to 8½ *in. long* 9

- 289 Seven typical flint celts, of pointed oval section, illustrating development from rough-chipped to polished celts 7

- 290 A series of ten flint instruments, of various types, from the Danish kitchen middens, belonging to very early period in the history of Neolithic man in Denmark 10

- 291 Sixteen typical midden celts, with cutting edge at the broader end produced by the removal of transverse flakes; the type known by the French name "tranchet." [These kitchen middens are great heaps of shell—principally oyster-shell—accumulated on the Danish coast on the sites of the early settlements. Considerable quantities of rude flint implements, bones, and fragments of pottery are found embedded in them] 16

(20/-)

- 292 Ten miscellaneous specimens of flint flakes, or knives—3½ *in.* to 6 *in. long* 10

(10/-)

- 293 A mealing-stone, or wheat-crusher, of the Danish Kitchen Midden period; two hammer-stones, of the same period; and three flint cores, from which flakes have been struck off. [If, as some think, the Midden colonists were ignorant of agriculture, the so-called wheat-crushers would probably have been used for triturating some other kind of food] 6

- 21/- 294 Fourteen selected examples of flint scrapers of the Danish Kitchen Midden period, used for fashioning bone implements, cleaning skins, &c. 14
- 295 AN IRON HELMET, of the Viking type, with straight tubular horns proceeding from the bell-shaped cap and scroll-like-crest; ornamental boss in front in form of a bent wire rosette, the centre of which probably contained at one time a large cornelian or other stone 1

NEOLITHIC AGE--SPAIN.

- 57/- 296 A grooved hammer, in porous-looking stone— $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. long—from Cordova; another, in similar stone— $8\frac{3}{4}$ in. long. Also a hammer-stone, with finger and thumb depressions on opposite sides— $2\frac{3}{8}$ in. diam. All of the New Stone Age 3
- 10/- 297 A hammer-stone, with finger and thumb depressions on opposite sides— $4\frac{3}{4}$ in. long by $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. wide. Also a mealing-stone, or grain-crusher—3 in. diam.; and a polishing-stone, used to give the finished surface on highly polished celts 3
- 298 Seven selected specimens of stone celts, which, having lost their edges, have obviously been used as hammer-stones— $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. to 5 in. long 7
- 299 Two hammer-stones, of somewhat coarse type; and two roughly picked celts in stone 4
- 20/- 300 Six pointed stone celts, of oval section— $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $8\frac{3}{4}$ in. long—from Malaga, Valladolid, Segovia, &c. All fine specimens 6
- 22/- 301 Ten pointed stone celts, of oval section— $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. to $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. From Malaga, Cordova, Cuenca, Valladolid, &c. All fine 10
- 302 Five examples of square-sided celts, each with a convex surface— $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. From Toledo and other sites 5
- 303 Twelve others, smaller, from Navalmaillo, Mayenne, Toledo, Burgos, &c. 12
- 304 Six examples of stone celts, with oval section and wide butt— $3\frac{3}{8}$ in. to $4\frac{3}{4}$ in. long. From Malaga, Granada, Castilleja, &c. 5

- 305 Ten specimens of stone celts, with flattened sides and faces— $2\frac{5}{8}$ in. to $4\frac{7}{8}$ in. long. From Cuenca, Malaga, Villatoro, Granada, &c. 10
- 306 Two celts, of polished flint— $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. and $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. long—of English type, but found in Madrid 2
- (9/-) 307 Seven polished stone celts, with thin butt— $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. to $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. From Saliote, Las Caldas, Granada, &c. 7
- (13/-) 308 A LARGE STONE CELT, of unusual type, with rounded head and oval section— $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Found at Malaga 1
- (27/-) 309 Nine stone celts, of rounded section— $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. to 4 in. long—one pierced. From Malaga, Salamanca, Avila, &c. 9
- (19/-) 310 Five small stone celts, or chisels— $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. long. From Burgos, Salamanca, &c. 5
- (13/-) 311 Two unfinished stone celts; three fragments of ditto; and four rudely chipped flint celts 9

NEOLITHIC AGE—GREECE.

- 312 SEVEN BEAUTIFUL EXAMPLES OF NEW STONE AGE CELTS— $2\frac{3}{8}$ in. to $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. From Corinth and other Greek sites. A very choice lot 7
- 313 NINE SELECTED EXAMPLES OF STONE CELTS— $1\frac{1}{8}$ in. to $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. All found in Greece 9
- 314 SEVEN CORES AND FLAKES, of obsidian, from Greek sites. [There was a considerable industry in obsidian in Greece during the later Stone Age, the material being obtained from the Island of Melos] 7
- 315 Seven others (see note to preceding lot) 7
- 316 Five others (see note under lot 314); also an arrow-head, in obsidian. Very rare 6
- 317 FOUR POLISHED STONE CELTS, from Crete—2 in. to $3\frac{5}{8}$ in. long. Three of these are perfect specimens; the fourth is somewhat chipped 4
- 318 THREE POLISHED STONE CELTS FROM CRETE—1 in. to $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. All perfect specimens 3
- 319 Three others; also a black stone polisher, of perfect oval section, itself highly polished; and a small polished stone chisel. All from Crete 5

NEOLITHIC AGE—ITALY.

- (37-) 320 Fourteen fragments of Neolithic pottery, with impressed decoration done with wedge-shaped and other primitive tools 14 .
- (32-) 321 A chisel, of black stone— $4\frac{1}{8}$ in. long—very beautifully polished; and three stone polishers. All excellent specimens 4 .
- 322 TWO PERFORATED AXE-HAMMERS, one of exceptionally elegant form. From the valley of the Tiber— $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. and $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. long 2
- 323 EIGHT REMARKABLE SPECIMENS OF POLISHED STONE CELTS— $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. to 6 in. long; the largest bears the label "ARGOS," but it is distinctly of the Italian type 8
- (19/-) 324 Sixteen flint arrow-heads, many of them beautifully finished 16 .
- (31/-) 325 Seventeen others, a superior lot to the foregoing; some barbed 17 .
- (40/-) 326 Five examples of stone celts, with flat sides and convex surfaces— $2\frac{5}{8}$ in. to $5\frac{3}{4}$ in. long. All well-polished specimens 5 .
- 327 A POLISHED GREEN-STONE CELT, of unusual type, broken at one end. Found in the valley of the Tiber. The form closely resembles that of the New Zealand Meri— $7\frac{3}{4}$ in. long 1
- 328 Three examples of polished stone celts, with oval section and wide butt—3 in. to $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. long 3
- (57-) 329 Five small and perfect specimens of stone celts, with oval section; also three chipped implements of flint 8 .

NEOLITHIC AGE—GERMANY.

- (22/7) 330 Six implements, of the New Stone Age, from Germany, comprising three celts, one axe-hammer, one axe, and a fragment of second axe 6.
-

- 331 A box, containing about fifty modern imitations of Prehistoric implements and weapons in flint and horn, some from France and Switzerland, and others of British origin, the latter the work of the notorious "Flint Jack" a lot

NEOLITHIC AGE: WEAPONS FROM VARIOUS SOURCES, MOUNTED IN GLAZED CASES.

- 332 Thirty-five mounted specimens of flint arrow-heads, showing the evolution from the most primitive forms to the elaborately finished barbed types with serrated edges. In glazed case 35

- 333 Forty-two mounted specimens of flint arrow-heads, illustrating all types and stages of evolution. In glazed case 42

- 334 Forty-eight mounted specimens of flint arrow-heads, all barbed. A very beautiful selection. In glazed case 48

- 335 Forty specimens of flint arrow-heads from various countries, tanged, barbed and plain, many of British origin. A selection for comparative study. In glazed case 40

- (58) 336 Forty-four specimens of flint arrow-heads, largely British. From the simplest forms to the barbed and tanged types with serrated edges. In glazed case 43 44

- (58) 337 Thirty-nine untanged specimens of flint arrow-heads, chiefly Irish. Mounted in glazed case 39.

- (2/157) 338 Twenty-eight mounted specimens of flint arrow-heads, mostly tanged and barbed. In glazed case 28.

- 339 Thirty-three mounted specimens of flint arrow-heads, from various sources; all tanged and barbed. A well-selected lot, in glazed case 33
- 340 Thirty-six mounted specimens of flint arrow-heads, from various countries; chiefly tanged and barbed. In glazed case 36
- 341 Sixty-two mounted specimens of small flint arrow-heads. In glazed case 62
- 70/ 342 Twenty-three flint arrow-heads, of various types; chiefly found in France. Mounted in glazed case 23
- 60/ 343 Sixty-four carefully selected flint arrow-heads, from various sources; chiefly tanged or barbed. An excellent assortment. Mounted in glazed case 64
- 30/ 344 Twenty-five flint arrow-heads, chiefly from North America, comprising some very unusual forms. Mounted in glazed case 25
- 30/ 345 Twenty-eight flint arrow-heads, from Robenhausen, Wangen, Moosseedorfsee, Himerich and other Lake Dwelling sites. Mounted in glazed case 28
- 50/ 346 Thirty-five North American flint arrow-heads, chiefly from Indiana. Mounted in glazed case 35
- 50/ 347 Forty-two pigmy flint arrow-heads, including three or four in obsidian. A very pretty collection, all mounted in glazed case 42
- 40/ 348 Thirty-six North American arrow-heads, in flint, including most of the usual types. Mounted in glazed case 36
- 349 Thirty-five carefully selected specimens of pigmy arrow-heads, in flint 35
- 350 Twenty-eight specimens of javelin and arrow-heads, in flint, comprising many of beautiful finish 28
- 40/ 351 Twenty-seven selected flint arrow-heads, lanceolate and barbed. From Ganton, Portglenore and other sites 27
- 50/ 352 Thirty-four flint arrow-heads, comprising examples of the pygmy, barbed, tanged and untanged types. A nice lot 34
- 353 Thirty-seven specimens of flint javelin and arrow-heads, from various countries, including many interesting types 37

TO HRD
14/VII/39

NEOLITHIC AGE—ENGLAND.

MAMMALIAN REMAINS.

- (16/-) 354 Eight implements, of stag's horn, from the Cissbury Neolithic factory 8
- (1/-) 355 Six others, showing intentional cuts; also eight awls, or punches, made from antlers of the red deer; four bovine teeth; two oyster shells; and part of a pig's jaw. Cissbury Neolithic factory 21
- (11/-) 356 PORTION OF THE SKULL OF URUS (*Bos primigenius*) 1
- (15/-) 357 PORTION OF ANOTHER SKULL OF URUS (*Bos primigenius*) 1
- 358 Six miner's picks, of stag's horn; a stone celt; and a fragment of pottery. All from Cissbury Neolithic factory 8
- 359 Five complete loom-weights, in chalk; and five fragments of similar weights. From Cissbury Neolithic factory; many of the specimens showing clearly the abrasion caused by suspension with a cord 10
- 360 Four miner's picks, of stag's horn; and seven awls, or punches, made from antlers of the red deer. From Grime's Graves Neolithic factory 11
- 361 Thirteen objects, consisting of teeth, horn and Mammalian bones. From Grime's Graves Neolithic factory 13
- (5/-) 362 Eleven examples of Mammalian remains, belonging to the Neolithic period, and found in England 11
- (11/-) 363 Eight important specimens of Mammalian remains, found in England. Some of mammoth animals, Neolithic period 8
3 am stag horn
- (5/-) 364 Nine examples of Prehistoric Mammalian remains, found in England. Some of mammoth animals 9
- (27/-) 365 Twenty specimens of Prehistoric Mammalian remains, found in England. Many of high importance 20
- (5/-) 366 Two examples of Prehistoric Mammalian remains, consisting of a pair of bison or buffalo horns, and the antlers of a species of spike-horn deer or antelope; also a fine example of stag's antlers. From Grime's Graves Neolithic factory 3

- 51- 367 A quantity of Mammalian remains, from Whisky Cave, 18 per
Wyat's Yat, and various British bone caves, showing 2 jaw bones
specimens of bones split to obtain the marrow 8 teeth a lot •
- 51- 368 Another lot, similar to the above; comprising also a bone 19 teeth
needle, flint chips and fragments of pottery. From 26 per bone
Whisky Cave, Wyatt's Yat a lot 19 per -
- 51- 369 Four antlers of the red deer; and a small quantity of frag- 36 per
ments in horn and bone, all of Prehistoric times. Found
in England a lot •

End of Second Day's Sale

Third Day's Sale.

On WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 1924.

AT ONE O'CLOCK PRECISELY.

NEOLITHIC AGE—ENGLAND.

FLINT, STONE AND BONE IMPLEMENTS.

- 370 A series of fourteen rude hammer-stones, of flint, approximately spherical; also fifteen others, chiefly quartzite. Neolithic period, found in England. (A few of these examples may be Palæoliths) 29

[The following six lots consist of flint implements discovered during the exploration of the Neolithic flint mines at Cissbury Camp, near Worthing, Sussex. The roughness of the tools and the primitive type of many forms warrant the belief that they belong to the earlier part of the Neolithic period. Ground or polished specimens from this source are extremely rare, though there are two in the present collection (*vide* lot 376). The shafts sunk by the early flint miners vary from 10 to 40 feet, and were connected by galleries, some of which are 30 feet long]

- 371 Seventeen implements, from Cissbury Neolithic factory, near Worthing, unground 17
- 372 Nineteen similar instruments, mostly larger and finer specimens than the foregoing. Cissbury Neolithic factory 19
- 373 Twenty-five others, comprising five distinct types of implement. Same provenance as lot 371 25
- 374 Twenty-two others, including some particularly fine examples of unground celts. Same provenance as lot 371 22

- 375 Twenty-four others. Five distinct types, same provenance as lot 371 24

376 A PARTIALLY GROUND CELT, AND A POLISHED AND GROUND DITTO. From the Cissbury Neolithic factory; both rare. Also a Neolithic fabricator; and fourteen flint implements. All from the same source 17.

377 Four large flint implements, from Grime's Graves Neolithic factory; also seventeen Hampshire Neoliths, from the Winchester district 21.

378 Nine bone Neolithic implements, from the bed of the Thames; five flint ditto, from Grime's Graves; and six flint ditto, from Weeting, near Brandon 21 20.

379 Nine flint implements, of the Neolithic period, from Weeting, near Brandon; another example (marked B), from a barrow at Brandon; and five flint-flakes, from Grime's Graves 15.

380 Thirty miscellaneous Neoliths, comprising celts, fabricators, knife-flakes, &c. Many from Grime's Graves 30

381 A primitive lamp, in chalk, used by the Neolithic flint-miners at Grime's Graves, near Weeting; very rare. Also four long flint-flakes, from the same source; and thirty-six representative examples of knife-flakes, from other Neolithic sites 41

382 Three flint-flakes, and a large scraper, from Grime's Graves; also thirty-one Neolithic knife-flakes; and twelve horse-shoe shaped flint scrapers. All found in England 47

383 Four large stone mauls, used for crushing metal ore, and usually found in the neighbourhood of ancient copper mines; also two net-sinkers, of stone, from Windermere 6.

384 Five perforated axe-hammers, of stone, from Whitby, Redworth, and other British sites. An important series 5.

385 Six other perforated axe-hammers, in stone. All found in England 6.

386 A series of fifty-eight duck's-bill-shaped scrapers, of flint, mostly from the Yorkshire Wolds; also thirteen miscellaneous Neolithic scrapers 71

387 A series of thirty-five horseshoe-shaped scrapers, of flint. Mostly from the Yorkshire Wolds 35

- 388 Twenty-nine others. Same type and provenance 29
- 389 Fifty horseshoe-shaped scrapers, in flint; eight flat scrapers; and seven spoon-shaped ditto. Mostly from the Yorkshire Wolds 65
- 390 Fifteen celts, of flint, unground. A well-varied selection; Neolithic period, England 15
- 391 Fifteen others. All found in England 15
- (57) 392 A series of eight hammer-stones, with finger-hole depressions on both faces; also four perforated mace-heads, of stone. Neolithic period; found in England 12
- 393 A series of forty-three side-scrapers, of flint. From Mildenhall, Weaverthorp, Sherburn Wold, Weeting and other British sites; Neolithic period 43
- 394 Twenty-nine Neolithic side-scrapers; and eleven kite-shaped ditto. All found in Britain 40
- 395 A series of twenty-six Neolithic scrapers, discoidal and kite-shaped; some of the former may have been used as sling stones 26
- 396 Twenty examples of Neolithic chipped celts. All found in England 20
- (3/8/-) 397 A series of seventeen Neolithic chipped celts, all ground at their cutting edges. Found in England 17
- (58) 398 A stone pounder or muller, probably used for crushing corn; also three large stone celts— $9\frac{1}{4}$ in. to $11\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Neolithic period 4
- (48) 399 A series of sixty-three Neolithic scrapers, discoidal and double-ended. All found in England 62 63
- 400 Fifty-four miscellaneous Neoliths, comprising fourteen thick discoidal scrapers, and forty borers or awls, of flint. All found in Britain 54
- 401 Thirty-nine miscellaneous side-scrapers and fabricators of the Neolithic period. All found in Britain 39
- 402 Seven large stone celts— $5\frac{1}{8}$ in. to $8\frac{1}{4}$ in. long—with ground surface and pointed oval section. All British Neoliths 7
- (3/10/-) 403 Two others, smaller, mostly good shapely specimens 10

58 404 A series of eight Neolithic ground celts, of which five are flint— $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. to $7\frac{3}{4}$ in. long—with slightly flattened sides 8

58 405 Four others, of flat form, of which one is made of flint; also four of oval section— $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. All found in Britain 8

406 Eleven other Neolithic celts, of oval section; and one in partly finished state; also five examples of quartzite pebbles, which have been used as sharpening stones or for kindling fire. The grooves have been made by a pointed iron instrument, and the employment of the pebbles for either or both of the purposes mentioned indicates a period when the use of metal for cutting purposes was fully established. All found in Britain or Ireland 17

407 A series of forty-seven examples of Neolithic knife-flakes, scrapers and saws. All found in Britain 47

408 Fifty miscellaneous Neoliths, of British origin, chiefly knife-flakes, including many remarkable examples; also eleven flint cores or nuclei, from which chips or flakes have been struck 61

NEOLITHIC AGE—SCOTLAND.

409 Six large Neolithic celts, from Scotland— $5\frac{1}{4}$ in. to $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. long 6

410 Eight Neolithic celts, from Scotland, somewhat smaller than the above 8

411 Eleven Neolithic celts, from Scotland, selected to show the evolution of the celt from the roughly-chipped form to the ground and polished form with depressions for better hafting. The larger specimen— $9\frac{1}{4}$ in. long—shows the depressions very clearly 11

412 Seventeen examples of pottery of the Neolithic period in Scotland. The flat-bottomed saucer-shaped vessel (in two pieces) was found in a grave $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet below the surface, and 1 ft. 4 in. above drift gravel 17

437 413 Fifty-six well-selected examples of Neolithic arrow-heads, in flint, from Scotland; chiefly the barbed and tanged forms 56

- 414 Fifty-two others, equally as fine. All from Scotland 52
- 415 Another selection, fifty-two specimens, all of Scottish origin ; chiefly the unbarbed forms. (This lot contains a few imitations by "Flint Jack," but most of the examples are genuine) 52
- 416 Fifty well-chosen examples of Neolithic arrow-heads, from Scotland, comprising the leaf-shaped, lozenge-shaped and triangular forms 50
- 417 Another selection, similar to the above 50
- 418 Forty-eight miscellaneous Neolithic arrow-heads, from Scotland; also a few odd arrow-heads, buttons, beads, &c., found in various parts of England—Speeton, Driffild, Brigg, Thetford and Scarborough (see envelopes). A very interesting lot 60
- 419 Eight Neolithic stone celts, of pointed oval section, from Scotland 8
- 420 Six others, four of large size, also Scottish 6
- 421 Five fine Neolithic celts, of oval section, from Scotland 5
- 422 Seven others, all from Scotland 7
- 423 AN IMPLEMENT, of stone, consisting of a thick rectangular block with flat surface—7 in. by 5 in.; from the under side project two solid and slightly tapering handles like short legs of a stool. Probably the object was an unusual form of grain crusher, worked with both hands. Unique. Found in Scotland 1
See Illustration facing p. 58
- 424 A LARGE AXE-HAMMER, of stone, of the Neolithic Age. Found in Scotland 1
- 425 Another, the perforation unfinished; also a perforated stone adze; and six very interesting examples of grinding-stones, showing various stages of evolution. All from Scotland 8
- 426 Seven examples of hammer-stones, comprising three of simple form which show the contusion caused by use, and four with more or less deep depressions for getting a firmer grip. All from Scotland 7
- 427 Three examples of perforated hammer-stones; and three perforated mace-heads, of stone. All Scottish 6

- 20- 428 Three examples of "Strike-a-lights," being a series of three pebbles, the abrasions of which show that some sharp instrument has been "frictioned" upon it to obtain fire; also twenty-eight miscellaneous flint implements and nuclei, comprising scrapers, knife-flakes, fabricators, &c. All from Scotland 31 (28 only)

- 34- 429 Eight stone spindle-whorls, of different pattern; three whetstones (one from Guthrie, N.B.); a bone comb, excavated near Thrumster; and five examples of vitreous inlaid beads, probably of Roman or Phœnician origin. All found in Scotland 17.

NEOLITHIC AGE—IRELAND.

- 430 Thirteen Neolithic celts, in stone, chiefly from Antrim, with ground surface and pointed oval section 13

- 431 Six others, larger, the longest ($8\frac{1}{2}$ in.) from Glenarm; also two examples of the flat stone celt, one in flint, from Ireland 8

- 432 Twelve celts, of the New Stone Age, with pointed oval section— $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Found in Ireland 12

- 433 Nine others, of similar type, but larger. Also Irish 9

- 434 Five examples of pebbles used in producing fire (*cf.* lot 428); also a series of six examples of flat stone celts. All from Ireland 11

- 28- 435 Twelve flat stone celts, of the Neolithic Age. All from Ireland 12

- 35- 436 Twelve Irish Neoliths, comprising two discoidal hammerstones, three ditto with oblong section, and a series of seven whetstones with perforations for suspension 12

- 437 Twenty-eight Irish Neoliths, comprising two perforated sinkers in stone, used in fishing, four stone spindle-whorls, six well-formed lance-heads in flint, and sixteen beautiful arrow-heads in flint. A choice lot 28

- 438 Twenty-eight flint knives, most of them beautifully fashioned. Irish 28

- 439 Ten others, perhaps used as lance-heads; also two flint cores or nuclei. Neolithic Irish 12

- (3710/-) 440 Two LARGE STONE CELTS— $12\frac{1}{4}$ in. and 13 in. long—very fine. The larger specimen from Portglenone, the other from Carrickfergus 2
- 441 Three stone celts—7 in. to $11\frac{1}{4}$ in. long—as fine as the foregoing, though smaller 3
- 442 Two spherical hammer-stones, and five examples with depressions on both sides for getting a grip. Neolithic Age; from Ireland 7
- 443 An axe-hammer, in stone— $9\frac{3}{4}$ in. long—found at Dunluce, Co. Antrim; six perforated stone mace-heads, from Swatteragh, Derry, and other sites; and three sharpened pegs of wood, from a peat-bog in Co. Kerry 10
- 444 An axe-hammer, in stone— $8\frac{3}{4}$ in. long—with channelled ornamentation, from Ballynascree; five perforated stone mace-heads, from Glenarm, &c.; and four sharpened pegs of wood, from a peat-bog in Co. Kerry 10
- (2/15/-) 445 Three flint celts, of the Neolithic period, with ground edges—8 in., 5 in. and $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. long; and five chipped celts—3 in. to 6 in. long. Irish 8
- (28) 446 Thirteen miscellaneous chipped celts, Neolithic, from Ireland— $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. to 9 in. long. The largest specimen from Carnlough 13
- (2/15/-) 447 Eight examples of ground stone celts, of pointed oval section, Neolithic, from Ireland—4 in. to $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. long 8
- 448 Sixteen others, of similar type, but smaller. All from Ireland 16
- 449 Eight others, of narrow shape, ground and polished— $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. to 5 in. long; also two ground celts, in stone, with slightly flattened sides. Irish 10
- 450 A series of fourteen examples of ground celts, of oval section; an extremely good lot—3 in. to $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. All from Ireland 14
- (457/-) 451 Twenty-five Neolithic scrapers, in flint, comprising side-scrapers, discoidal ditto and kite-shaped scrapers. All from Ireland 25
- 452 Thirty-eight Neolithic scrapers, in flint, showing the evolution of the horseshoe type. All Irish 38
- (2/8/-) 453 Fifty-two miscellaneous Neolithic implements, in flint, comprising knives, lance-heads, scrapers, &c. All from Ireland 52

NEOLITHS OF FOREIGN ORIGIN FOUND IN BRITAIN.

- (2/12-7) 454 Five stone celts, all well-fashioned examples of Spanish origin; two spindle-whorls, in stone, probably of Swiss Lake-Dwelling origin; a hammer-stone; and two exceptionally fine ground celts, of French origin. All ten objects found in Britain 10
- 455 Four flint daggers of the Neolithic Age, probably of Danish origin; a perforated axe-hammer, also Danish; and a leaf-shaped flint dagger, of French type, but almost certainly a modern forgery. The rest quite genuine and found in Britain 6

BRONZE AND EARLY IRON AGE.

- 456 Five bronze mace-heads, with spiked processes, generally referred to the Bronze Age, but thought by some to be Mediæval. All different 5
- 457 Five others, of similar type, but with slight variations 5
- 458 Two socketed spear-heads, in bronze, of the Early Iron Age, with rivet-holes for securing the heads to their shafts—
6½ in. long 2
- 459 An early form of the palstave celt or hatchet, of the Bronze Age—*6¾ in. long*; also a socketed bronze celt, of the Early Iron Age, with loop for attachment by cord—
4¾ in. long 2
- (181-7) 460 A pear-shaped bronze bell or rattle, of the type found in Ireland; a bronze mask-shaped ornament of a (?) bucket, in the form of a bearded human face, perhaps Etruscan; a bronze lion's claw; and a pair of double-looped key-like objects of uncertain use. All of the Early Iron Age 5
- (44/5-7) 461 A BRONZE HOE, of the early Iron Age—*4¾ in. wide by 4¾ in. long*. Fine 1
- 462 A large bronze ring—*6 in. diam.*—with hatched double ridges on the outer edge; possibly one of the ornaments or strengthening pieces of a chariot pole. Early Iron Age. Also six bronze rings, probably from horse trappings 7

- 463 An exceptionally large bronze ring— $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. diam.—the plain hoop divided at intervals by six projecting whorl-shaped bands. Probably part of the trappings of a chariot. Early Iron Age 1
- 464 Three bronze one-handled vases—3 in., $3\frac{5}{8}$ in. and 5 in. high respectively. Early Iron Age, Italian. One of the handles missing; the handle of smallest vase terminating in a human mask 3
- 465 A bronze one-handled jug— $9\frac{1}{8}$ in. high—somewhat Etruscan in form, but said to have been found in Denmark. Early Iron Age. A very similar jug found in Hampshire is now in the Tudor House Museum at Southampton. The handle of the present specimen terminates in a winged harpy 1
- 57101- 466 Two animal and three human figures, in bronze. Italian, dating from about the 8th Century B.C. Excellent specimens 5
- 467 Five others, of similar type and origin 5
- 57151- 468 Six others, of similar type and origin to Lot 466 6
- 469 A bronze bucket-handle, consisting of a grotesque mask with double ring attachment, into which the sickle-shaped handles loop. Fine. Early Iron Age 1
- 470 A HIGHLY ORNAMENTAL BRONZE HANDLE OF A LARGE VASE, the upper part of the handle bifurcating as bulls' heads, the lower part terminating as a winged harpy—10 in. high. Very fine. Early Iron Age, of Greece, circa 600 B.C. (cf. the handle of vase in Lot 465) 1
- 471 A BRONZE DOUBLE-EDGED SWORD, of the Early Iron Age— $25\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. From Viborg, Jutland. Complete, but broken 1
- 472 A bronze bow fibula, thickening towards the centre of bow, which is ornamented with transverse grooves—5 in. long. A good complete example. Another, smaller; a portion of the pin missing. Early Iron Age. Italian 2
- 473 Four bronze fibulae, comprising two of the familiar leech type, and two showing the intermediary stages between the leech and boat types. Early Iron Age. Italian 4

- 474 Four bronze fibulae, comprising one of the bow type, decorated with transverse ridges— $4\frac{3}{4}$ in. wide; and three of the modified leech or dolphin type, with hollowed bows. Early Iron Age. Italian 4

- 40/- 475 AN EXCEPTIONALLY LARGE BRONZE FIBULA— $9\frac{3}{4}$ in. wide—the pin working on a swivel (a rare feature), and the coil which takes the pin expanding to a flat disc for geometrical engraving. Early Iron Age. Italian 1

- 476 Four bronze fibulae, comprising one of spectacle form, with revolving pin, the bow of the fibula expanding as two close spirals to form the "spectacles"; the other specimens of the Italian horned type, the "horns" consisting of highly raised knobs. Early Iron Age 4

- 477 Eight bronze fibulae, comprising a large specimen of the crossbow type, richly decorated—4 in. long; the others of serpentine and bow types, chiefly Italian. Also a hollow bronze ring, of heavy make, with transverse perforations, probably to take a pin; the type is mostly found in Ireland, and is almost certainly a form of brooch. All of the Early Iron Age 9

- 478 AN EXCEPTIONALLY LARGE BRONZE ARMILLA, in serpentine form of thirty coils— $12\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Early Iron Age 1

- 479 Another, in serpentine form of eleven coils; and a heavy single coil ditto, terminating as spherical knobs. Early Iron Age 2

- 480 Six bronze armillae, of various patterns, serpentine, annular, and penannular; also fragments of four other armillae. All of the Early Iron Age a lot

- 40/- 481 Nine miscellaneous bronze objects of domestic use, comprising three pins, two ear-rings, one with animal device and archaic inscription, three finger-rings, one of serpentine form with seven coils, and a pair of tweezers, beautifully decorated. Early Iron Age 9- Broken

- 482 Eleven miscellaneous bronze pendants, some of Phallic form, symbolising the productive power of nature; another, in form of a tortoise. Mostly Italian of the Early Iron Age 11

BRONZE OBJECTS FOUND IN BRITAIN.

- 483 A bronze strigil, complete but broken—10 *in. long*; a bronze steelyard, with hooks to take the weights—11 *in. long*; a bronze disc-shaped mirror; a bronze vase-shaped steelyard weight; and a bronze object, of uncertain purpose, probably part of the furnishing of a lamp from whence the snuffers and tweezers were suspended. All of Roman origin and found at Winchester 5
- 484 A bronze bell and clapper; and three bronze lamps, with one, two and four nozzles respectively. All nice specimens. Roman 5
- (32/-) 485 * Two bronze sling-pellets, one inscribed; a bronze bearded head of a man; a bronze handle, of straight form, terminating in spherical knobs; a fragment of a bronze frieze; eight Roman coins, &c.; and two fragments. All found at Winchester 15
- (4/15/-) 486 * Three bronze statuettes of Penates, or household gods; a heart-shaped locket, with head of an emperor in relief; and five other bronze objects. All found at Winchester 9
- 487 A BRONZE BATTLE-AXE—6 $\frac{3}{4}$ *in. long*; believed to be Roman, though the form suggests Mediæval. Fine. Found at Winchester 1
- (1/18/-) 488 * Ten bronze keys, Roman and Mediæval, of various devices. All found at Winchester 10
- 489 Nine Roman bronze key-rings, originally worn on the finger to minimise the risk of loss. Mostly good examples. All from Winchester 9
- 490 Eleven miscellaneous Roman finger-rings, one set with woman's head in cornelian, another in blue paste, and a third with crescent-shaped inscribed bezel. All complete specimens. From Winchester 11
- 491 A bronze Mediæval key, with pierced trefoil handle; two iron ditto; also two plain bronze spurs, one for a child's use. 15th or 16th Century 5

GOLD OBJECTS FOUND IN BRITAIN.

- 492 A SOLID GOLD TORQUE, consisting of double wire twisted spirally and narrowing towards the two ends, which terminate in simple loops. British. Broken. In case 1
- 493 A SOLID GOLD SÉRPENTINE ARMILLA, of double wire twisted spirally, typical straight processes at the two ends. British. In case 1

POTTERY, ETC.

- 218/- 494 A Roman cinerary-urn, with cover; and six bronze reproductions of Roman lamps, rhyton, &c. The urn is antique 7
- 495 Twenty-five Greek and Roman terra-cotta lamps, comprising many rare types 25
- 496 Eighteen Greek and Roman lamps, in terra-cotta. An exceptionally good lot 18
- 41- 497 Forty-two decorated pottery vases, &c., chiefly Greek, comprising œnochoe, lekythi, aryballi, kylixes, &c. 42
- 015- 498 AN ETRUSCAN SEPULCHRAL CHEST, in terra-cotta, with lid—about 15 in. long by 15 in. high. On the lid is an effigy of the deceased, whose calcined remains are still preserved in the chest. On the front is shown in relief a combat between two warriors, two winged figures looking on; above the panel an Etruscan inscription 2
- 499 Five Roman and Romano-British urns; and eleven fragments of other specimens 16
- 22/- 500 Four quern-stones, found in Winchester 4
- 18/- 501 Four others, also found in Winchester 4
- 502 Eight pottery urns, &c. All found in England 8
- 503 Thirteen pottery urns, jugs, &c., including a large amphora on tripod; all of late date 13
- 504 A box containing a quantity of miscellaneous antiques, chiefly Egyptian, comprising three strings of beads, a collection of amulets, seven ushabtis, a bronze bull, vases, &c. a lot
- 505 A painted wood ushabti-box; a small mummy, probably of a child; and an aragonite alabastron 3
- 506 A box containing a quantity of Prehistoric flints, stones, horn objects, and early pottery fragments a lot
- 507 Another box containing a quantity of Prehistoric and other stone objects, pottery fragments, &c. a lot

ETHNOLOGICAL SECTION.

NEW ZEALAND OBJECTS IN JADE.

Like the other Polynesians, the Maori were absolutely ignorant of any metal, their tools being made of jade, stone, obsidian, shell, bone and teeth; and with these apparently inadequate implements they produced wonderful results. For instance, canoes 80 feet long and 6 feet wide were built of enormous planks cut from the solid tree and lashed together, the figure-heads and stern-posts being beautifully and elaborately carved. Their axes and chisels were used for much the same purposes for which stone celts must have been employed in Britain, chiefly for cutting down timber, scooping canoes out of tree-trunks, killing animals for food, dressing posts for hut building; also as weapons of war and the chase, &c. War was the chief occupation and pastime of Maori men, and cannibalism was, in later times, one of the chief incentives to war, enemies killed in battle and prisoners being alike eaten. Some of the greenstone implements were mainly used for ceremonial purposes and carried as a sign of rank. The Rosehill Collection of greenstone or jade tools described below is probably without a rival.

- 508 Seven examples of New Zealand ear and neck ornaments, in jade and serpentine, the latter of a precious and highly translucent quality— $1\frac{3}{8}$ in. to $5\frac{3}{8}$ in. long 7
- 509 A PENDANT, of translucent green serpentine, in the form of a shark's tooth, probably unique; also four ear-rings, in jade— $1\frac{5}{8}$ in. to $3\frac{3}{8}$ in. long 5
- 510 A small celt, of flattened form, with wide cutting edge— $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. long; and six ear-rings, or neck ornaments, all in jade— $3\frac{1}{8}$ in. to $4\frac{5}{8}$ in. long 7
- 511 Three long jade ornaments, of rather heavy type— $4\frac{5}{8}$ in., 6 in., and $6\frac{1}{4}$ in. long—all pierced for suspension; also one unpierced— $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. long; and another 5
- 512 THREE JADE EAR-RINGS, of elongated form, in New Zealand greenstone— $8\frac{1}{2}$ in., 8 in. and $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. long 3
- 513 A SERIES OF FORTY-THREE EXTREMELY RARE AND EARLY GREENSTONE BEADS, of roughly spherical form; also four small rings, of Oriental jade, probably of Chinese origin 47

- 514 Two New Zealand greenstone axes—4 in. and 6½ in. long. The larger specimen has a deeply-channelled saw-mark running the whole length, as though for the purpose of separating a piece to make an ear-ring. A saw-mark on the second specimen indicates the method by which the axe was roughed out. Also two jade polishers—4½ in. and 4 in. long; and a small greenstone chisel—2¼ in. long 5
- 6/10/7 515 Two large rubbing-stones, of jade—19½ in. and 12½ in. long; also two greenstone adzes, highly polished—3¾ in. and 3½ in. long. They are stated to be from New Zealand, but are more probably from New Caledonia 4 ~ Strong Pen
- 2/1/7 516 Two SMALL GREENSTONE TIKIS—2¾ in. and 3 in. long—the smaller so much worn that the features have disappeared. (The charms known as Tikis were worn around the neck to avert disease, and were accounted valued heirlooms in the family) 2 ~ In St. Rm
- 2/1/7 517 Two OTHERS, somewhat larger—3¼ in. and 3¾ in. high. Both fine early specimens 2 ~
- 4/10/7 S 518 Two OTHERS, still larger—3¾ in. and 4¼ in. high—both specimens indicating long wear 2 ~
- 519 A JADE TIKI, of exceptional type, with long protruding tongue—4½ in. high—furnished with the original suspension cord and bone fastener 1 ~
- See Illustration facing p. 52
- 20/1/7 S 520 A LARGE JADE TIKI, in greyish-green stone, the eyes inlaid with mother-o'-pearl—5½ in. high 1 ~
- 5/4/7 S 521 ANOTHER, of heavier make—5¾ in. high. A remarkably fine example 1 ~
- See Illustration facing p. 52
- 4/8/7 522 A GREENSTONE TIKI, of deep rich colour—5¾ in. high—the eyes inlaid with red wax. Fine 1 ~
- See Illustration facing p. 52
- 70/1/7 523 AN EXCEPTIONALLY LARGE JADE TIKI, of very solid proportions—6½ in. high—one eye inlaid with red wax 1 ~
- See Illustration facing p. 52
- 524 Two NEW ZEALAND AXES, in greenstone—5 in. and 7½ in. long. All nice examples 2
- 525 ANOTHER, of somewhat narrow form and beautifully mottled green—8¼ in. long 1
- 526 Two OTHERS—8¾ in. and 10½ in. long. Fine 2

- 527 A NEW ZEALAND JADE AXE, of extraordinary size, the edges crenellated in an unique manner for ornament. This wonderful example of Maori workmanship is about $17\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, and $3\frac{5}{8}$ in. wide at the cutting edge 1
See Illustration
- 528 A SPATULATE CLUB, OR MERE, in greenstone— $8\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. Fine. (Meres were used by Maoris of high rank, chiefly for killing prisoners) 1
- 529 A JADE MERE, of rich mottled greenstone— $10\frac{3}{4}$ in. long. Fine 1
- 530 ANOTHER, of very beautiful colour— $11\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. A channel down the whole length of the weapon seems to indicate that it subserved the purpose of a sharpening stone. Fine 1
- 531 ANOTHER, in grey jade, with ribbed handle to strengthen the grip— $12\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. Very fine 1
- 532 ANOTHER, in green jade— $12\frac{1}{2}$ in. long—the handle cased in a basketwork pocket made of some form of string resembling catgut. A brilliant example 1
See Illustration facing p. 53
- 533 ANOTHER, in exquisite apple-green jade, with ribbed handle—13 in. long. A superb example 1
See Illustration facing p. 53
- 534 ANOTHER, in darker greenstone, with ribbed handle—14 in. long. Very fine 1
- 535 ANOTHER, the sides following a somewhat different line of curve—14 in. long—with ribbed handle. Very fine 1
See Illustration
- 536 A BROWNISH JADE MERE, of unusual size—18 in. long—with ribbed handle. A splendid specimen 1
See Illustration
- 537 A GREENSTONE MERE, of large size— $16\frac{1}{2}$ in. long—probably of very late date. The holing has not been done by the ancient sand-drilling process (the method employed in all other meres in this collection), but by a metal drill. Probably the piece was made by Maori craftsmen for the European market 1
- 538 A series of four New Zealand jade implements, illustrating the development of the chisel among the Maoris— $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $14\frac{1}{4}$ in. long 4
- 539 A series of nine adzes, in jade, of various types— $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $5\frac{5}{8}$ in. long 9

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Stronger

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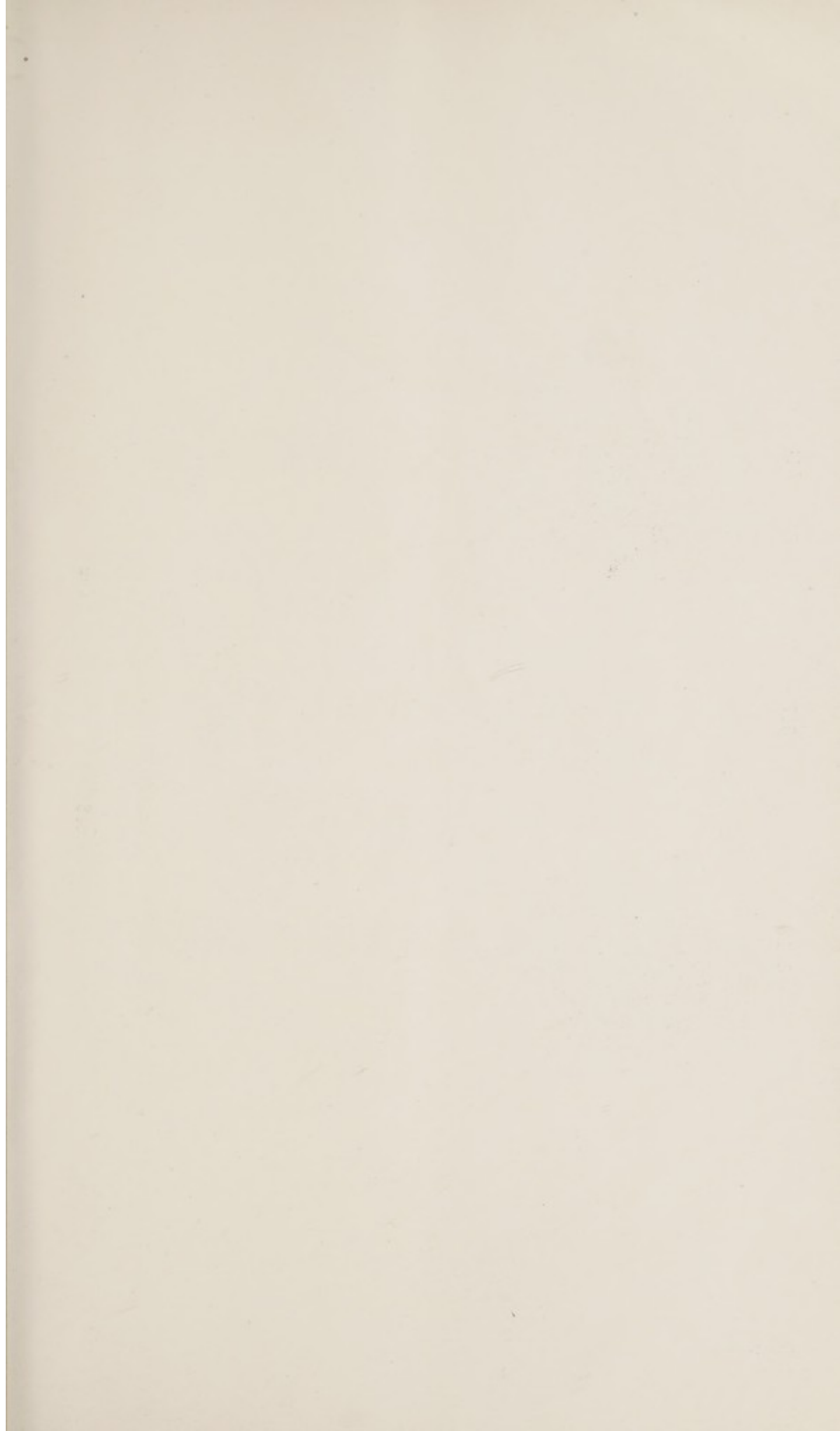
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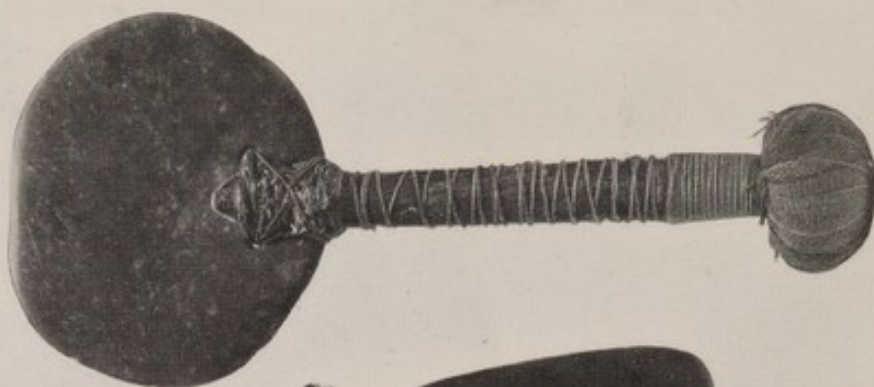
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JADE WEAPONS AND OTHER IMPLEMENTS FROM NEW CALEDONIA.

- 540 Two AXES, of dark green jade—5 *in.* and 6 *in.* long; also one, in brownish jade—4 $\frac{3}{4}$ *in.* long. From New Caledonia 3
- 541 THREE OTHERS—6 *in.* to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ *in.* long. From New Caledonia 3
- 542 Two OTHERS, in fine apple-green jade—4 $\frac{3}{4}$ *in.* to 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ *in.* long; and one, in dark green jade—4 $\frac{1}{4}$ *in.* long. New Caledonia 3
- 543 Two OTHERS, one in beautiful apple-green jade—6 *in.* long; the other in greyish-green jade—6 $\frac{3}{4}$ *in.* long. New Caledonia 2
- 544 A CEREMONIAL AXE, from New Caledonia, the axe-end a disc of dark jade—11 *in.* diam.; the handle elaborately decorated with leather bound round with plaited vegetable fibre, and terminating in a sort of padded ball—total length 26 *in.* 1
See Illustration
- 545 ANOTHER, smaller, and with plainer handle—17 $\frac{3}{4}$ *in.* long 1
- 546 ANOTHER, the axe-head a magnificent disc of apple-green jade—10 *in.* diam.—the handle bound round with bands of crimson string on a cream-coloured fabric to make a pattern, and more elaborately worked where the axe joins the handle—total length 27 *in.* 1
See Illustration
- 547 A MAGNIFICENT CEREMONIAL AXE, in apple-green jade, the handle of which is bound with braid made from the fur of the flying fox. This beautiful example of New Caledonian work derives added interest from the fact that it is a relic of the famous voyage of the "Challenger" 1
See Illustration

NEW ZEALAND OBJECTS IN BASALT, FLINT, WOOD, BONE, ETC.

- 548 NEW ZEALAND MERE, in grey basalt— $16\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. A perfect specimen 1
- 549 ANOTHER, somewhat narrower, in a darker basalt— $16\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Very fine 1
- 550 ANOTHER, same form as lot 548, in dark basalt—15 in. long. Fine 1
- 551 A NEW ZEALAND MERE, in green basalt, with plaited cord for suspension— $14\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. A very beautiful and perfect example 1
- 552 ANOTHER, in black basalt— $14\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. Very fine 1
- 553 ANOTHER, in greenish-black basalt—13 in. long. Fine 1
- (2/10) 554 A DARK BASALT MERE, with straight adze-like cutting edge instead of the usual rounded form— $9\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. Also one of squat form, unperforated, in dark basalt— $7\frac{3}{4}$ in. long 2
- 555 A GREY STONE MERE, unpolished and unperforated, the handle end splayed like a fish's tail— $13\frac{3}{4}$ in. long. A rare form from Chatham Islands 1
- 556 A NEW ZEALAND MERE, in whalebone— $18\frac{3}{4}$ in. long—of very primitive form. Extremely rare 1
See Illustration
- 557 A NEW ZEALAND BONE MERE, of unusual size— $17\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. An extraordinarily fine specimen 1
- (60/2) 558 A NEW ZEALAND BONE MERE, with kidney-shaped blade, carved at handle—12 in. long 1
See Illustration
- (36/-) 559 A NEW ZEALAND MERE, in carved wood— $11\frac{3}{4}$ in. long—plain form; another, inlaid with mother-o'-pearl— $17\frac{1}{2}$ in. long—late 2
- 560 A NEW ZEALAND MERE, in carved wood; above the handle a grotesque figure similar to the tiki— $15\frac{1}{2}$ in. long 1
See Illustration

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- 561 AN EXCEPTIONALLY FINE AND EARLY BONE MERE, from
Vancouver Island— $21\frac{1}{2}$ in. long 1
See Illustration facing p. 54
- 562 SIX EXAMPLES OF OBSIDIAN-HEADED SPEARS, from the
Admiralty Isles, with carved wood shafts; also a flint
saw or knife, with long wood handle, from Australia 7
- 563 Six examples of obsidian-headed spears, from the Admiralty
Isles, with decorated shafts 6
- 564 Fourteen stone axes, from New Zealand, of various types—
 $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. to $5\frac{1}{4}$ in. long 14
- 565 Five others, larger— $5\frac{1}{4}$ in. to $9\frac{1}{4}$ in. long; also a beautiful
specimen of a stone gouge— $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. long 6
- 566 A NEW ZEALAND COMPASS, by which the Maori craftsmen
turned the volute in their carvings. It consists of a
semi-circular piece of wood, at each end of which a
shark's tooth is inserted. Very rare 1
See Illustration facing p. 54
- (10/-) 567 Five examples of perforated bone tools, said to be from New
Zealand, but probably from Swiss Lake Dwellings; also
a perforated stone, and a second imperforated, perhaps
weights 7

End of Third Day's Sale

Fourth Day's Sale.

On THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1924,

AT ONE O'CLOCK PRECISELY.

ETHNOLOGICAL OBJECTS FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

- 568 Ten stone objects, from Africa, comprising a remarkable limestone nodule, and two stone implements from Egypt, and seven flint arrow-heads from Algiers and Teneriffe 10
- 569 A miscellaneous lot of weapons and ornaments, from various countries, comprising two stone bracelets from West Coast of Africa; nine Prehistoric flint and bone implements from Ceylon; a large stone celt from Bundelcund, India; a smaller ditto from Aleppo; and six nuclei of stone from Asiatic Russia 19
- 570 Twelve Prehistoric stone and earthenware implements, from Japan, comprising pestles, celts, chisels and other objects 12
- 571 Eleven others, similar in type to the foregoing 11
- 572 Eighty-four flint arrow-heads, from Japan, chiefly of the pygmy type; and twelve specimens of arrows for the blow-pipe, from New Britain: in glazed case 2
- 573 Twelve examples of personal ornament, from India, in horn, wood, stone, &c., comprising necklet, bracelet, pendants, comb, &c. 12
- (30/-) 574 Two EXAMPLES OF STONE AXES, with hafts, from New Caledonia—size of the axe-heads, $8\frac{1}{4}$ in. and $11\frac{1}{4}$ in. long 2
- (26/-) 575 Two others, also from New Caledonia—size of the axe-heads, $8\frac{1}{8}$ in. and $11\frac{1}{4}$ in. long 2
- (38/-) 576 Two others, New Caledonian, complete with hafts; one with basketwork ornament 2

- 4/57 577 Two others, same provenance, complete with hafts; one with basketwork ornament 2
- 2/87 578 A series of six stone-headed clubs, from New Guinea 6
- 3/57 579 Six others, similar in character to the foregoing 6
- 2/157 580 Five ornamental objects, constructed out of fruits and shells; also a carved wood totem, wearing a string of faceted cornelian beads. All from Oceania 6
- 581 Six objects, from New Guinea and New Zealand, including two large fish-hooks (? Maori); a long bottle, made from the fruit of the lime, with burnt design; a carved wood ladle; a rounded stone implement, pointed at each end; and a cane instrument, looped at the end, and wound round with a striped fabric 6
- 582 A carved wood dancing-shield, from New Guinea—about 2 ft. long; and a tripod wooden food-dish—16½ in. long—
—from the Solomon Islands 2
- 583 Five wooden spatulæ for lime, with decorated handles, used in chewing betel-nut, from New Guinea Archipelago; and thirteen miscellaneous bone and wood weapons and ornaments, from Oceania 18
- 584 Three workmen's stone adzes, from the Hervey Islands, in their original wood hafts 3
- 3/101 585 TWO RICHLY CARVED CEREMONIAL ADZES, from Hervey Islands 2
- 13/1 586 TWO OTHERS, also richly carved and same provenance 2
- 2/81 587 TWO OTHERS, finer than either of the foregoing, same provenance 2
- 588 Two carved wood ceremonial spears, from S.E. New Guinea 2
- 589 A bundle of spears, chiefly from New Guinea and Solomon Islands
- 590 Another lot, similar to the foregoing
- 591 Another lot, similar to lot 589
- 592 Another lot, similar to lot 589
- 593 Three sheafs of arrows, in their original quivers, from Oceania 3

- 594 A wooden shield, painted red, with cane bindings, from Borneo; another, painted with grotesque face and decorated with tufts of hair; also an Australian spear-thrower 3
- 595 A VERY EARLY MAORI PADDLE, with the handle terminating in grotesque carving. In fine preservation. Though this type is unrepresented except by a sketch in the Auckland Museum, there are no less than three examples in the Rosehill Collection 1
See Illustration
- 596 A VERY EARLY MAORI PADDLE, the handle terminating in grotesque carving. In fine preservation. (See note to foregoing) 1
See Illustration
- 597 ANOTHER, equal to either of the foregoing 1
- 598 A CARVED WOOD MAORI PADDLE, in superb condition. The carving represents the bird's head called *Manaia* 1
- 599 THREE NEW ZEALAND WOOD PADDLES, all of early Maori work and in excellent preservation 3
- 461-1 600 A CARVED WOOD FIGURE, from a Maori chief's house, the face elaborately carved in imitation of the tatu known as Moko. A very early specimen *In Strong Room* 1.
See Illustration
- 601 A POU-WHENNA, OR LIGHT MAORI CLUB, carved; also a hani or taiaha, a sort of ceremonial club; very rare; the eyes of the grotesque figure inlaid with mother-o'-pearl. Both from New Zealand 2
- 602 A NEW ZEALAND CEREMONIAL CLUB, OR HANI, the eyes of the carved wood grotesques at the handle end inlaid with mother-o'-pearl. Very rare 1
- 603 ANOTHER, more richly carved than the foregoing, and with fur embellishment. A very complete example of these much-prized hanis 1
- 604 ANOTHER, also with fur embellishment below the elaborately carved head, the eyes coloured red and white 1
- 605 ANOTHER, the eyes inlaid with mother-o'-pearl, shorter than any of the foregoing, and an exceptionally well-preserved specimen 1
- 606 A VERY FINE EXAMPLE OF A MARQUESAS ISLAND CLUB, the head beautifully and elaborately carved in low relief 1
See Illustration



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1

- 607 A CEREMONIAL PADDLE, from Rarotonga, beautifully carved along its whole length; the faces at the top represent the goddess Vahinè. Very fine 1
- 608 A CEREMONIAL PADDLE, from High Island, carved along its whole length; another, from south-west Polynesia, probably Tahiti 1
- 609 A Fijian paddle-club, of plain form, toothed on the upper part of blade; also two light clubs, from Solomon Islands, one bound round with bark-string worked into an elegant pattern 3
- 610 AN ESQUIMAUX HARPOON, with walrus spear-head of exceptional length 1
- 611 A MAORI LIGHT CLUB, OR TEWHA-TEWHA, with characteristic axe-shaped head and ring of carving; chiefly used for directing evolutions in battle 1
- 612 ANOTHER, slightly carved near the handle end 1
See Illustration facing p. 58
- 613 Two OTHERS, similar to lots 611 and 612 2
- 614 A Melanesian ceremonial paddle; and two light Samoan clubs 3
- (18) 615 A selection of sixteen African spears, illustrating many types 16
- 616 A Polynesian drum; a model canoe, Esquimaux; a wood enspatulate club; and three spears 6
- 617 Seven clubs, various, from Melanesia. A good conditioned lot 7
- (4/57) 618 A GROTESQUE CARVED WOOD FACE, probably for scaring evil spirits. New Guinea. Also a wooden figure of a deity. Perhaps Polynesian 2
- (57/57) 619 A North-American Indian tomahawk 1
- (3/107) 620 A tomahawk, with narrow axe-head inserted in a carved wood socket. Probably from Polynesia 1
- 621 Two Australian boomerangs, one with carved handle 2
- 622 Two Australian boomerangs, similar in character to the foregoing 2

- 623 A ceremonial paddle, from High Island, carved along its whole length; the faces at the top represent the goddess Vahinè 1

- (57-) 624 Three wooden clubs, the two with bludgeon ends from Figi, the other from New Guinea. All well carved 3 *

- 625 Two plain long-handled tomahawks (Maori); and an axe, from Southern Asia 3

- (20/-) 626 A LONG-HANDLED MAORI TOMAHAWK, with bands of carving near the head and about 18 in. from the pointed end. Rare 1.

- (14/-) 627 Four wood clubs, two Fijian and two from New Caledonia 4.

- (28) 628 Two wood clubs from Fiji, curved forms with wide flat heads elaborately carved 2.

- 629 Two long drums, with carved barrels, from New Guinea 2

- 630 SIX AFRICAN WALKING-STICKS AND CEREMONIAL STAVES, comprising two of crutch form carved with grotesques, three round-headed sticks, and one with star-and-crescent ornament 6

- 631 SIX OTHERS, comprising one with crutch handle carved with a grotesque, another with man's head and arms, a remarkable triple stick with knob handle, &c. 6

- 632 Five spears, comprising examples from Fiji, Solomon Islands, New Guinea, &c. 5

- 633 Five others, all from the Pacific Islands 5

- (30/-) 634 A CARVED WOOD FIGURE OF A NUDE MAN, with large dropping ears and inlaid eyes—about 21 in. high. From Easter Island. The emaciated, almost skeleton form is characteristic. Rare 1
- To W.R. 14/11/39*

- (80/-) 635 A STANDING WOOD FIGURE OF A NUDE WOMAN, with inlaid eyes—about 22 in. high. A more flatly carved specimen than the foregoing. From Easter Island 1
- for Shrews*

- 636 A carved wood figure of a nude woman, seated on a one-legged stool—about 16½ in. high. African 1

- (57) 637 Three spatulate clubs: the one with flat top from Solomon Islands, the others from New Guinea; also two bent-wood clubs, slightly carved 5.

- (16-1) 638 A large ceremonial axe, in stone, of elegant form— $12\frac{1}{2}$ in. long—from St. Vincent; also two adzes, in stone—7 in. and 14 in. long—from the Sandwich Islands 3

- 639 FIVE IMPLEMENTS, of cassowary bone, from New Guinea— $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $14\frac{1}{2}$ in. long—the smallest example marked with short incised lines as though for calculating purposes 5

- 640 Ten miscellaneous axe-hammers, axes and adzes in stone. From New Guinea (Humbolt Bay) and other places 10

- 641 Four large axe-hammers, in stone; said to be from New Guinea, but probably of the New Stone Age of Europe— $7\frac{1}{4}$ in. to 8 in. long 4

- (40) 642 Five axe-hammers, in stone, and a fragment of another— $4\frac{3}{4}$ in. to 6 in. long. These, like the foregoing, are said to have come from New Guinea, but have the marked characteristics of the New Stone Age of Europe 6

- (32-1) 643 TWO STONE CHISELS AND A STONE AXE, all with their original hafts; also two hammers, of stone; and two other stone implements. The seven objects from New Guinea 7

- (157) 644 A selection of personal ornaments in shell, stone, horn, grass, bamboo, &c. From the Solomon Islands 19

- (11-1) 645 A quantity of personal ornaments, chiefly bracelets and anklets in shell. From the Solomon Islands 20

- 646 A grass dress, from Oceania; two sjamboks, and a leather pouch, from W. Africa. Contained in a glazed table case, which is sold with the lot 1

- 647 Other examples of grass dresses, from Oceania, in glazed table-case which is sold with the lot; also a trophy of two bows and four arrows 2

- (38-1) 648 A DOUBLE STONE ADZE, A STONE AXE, AND SIX STONE MACE-HEADS, of various forms. All from New Guinea 8

- (7/157) 649 A large stone adze— $13\frac{3}{8}$ in. long—from Entrecasteaux Island, Torres Strait; an obsidian dagger, from Admiralty Isles; and four stone adzes— $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. to $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. long—from Okewa, Chatham Islands 6.
- 650 Seven fine examples of stone adzes, chisels and gouges— $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. to $6\frac{5}{8}$ in. long. From Solomon Islands 7
- 651 Twenty-seven examples of implements, nuclei and flakes of obsidian, &c. From Admiralty Isles 27
- (8/57) 652 TWO LARGE ADZES, of (?) fossilised shell, from Solomon Islands— $10\frac{1}{2}$ in. and 13 in. long; three stone axes, from New Hebrides, Tonga Island and Samoa; and a shell adze, from New Guinea, in its original haft 6.
- 653 A series of nineteen stone implements, from Australia, consisting of eighteen rudely chipped and one ground all over 19
- (58) 654 TWO LARGE STONE AXES, from New Guinea—13 in. and $12\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Fine 2.
- (3/57) 655 SIX OTHERS— $7\frac{1}{4}$ in. to $10\frac{1}{2}$ in. long 6.
- (28) 656 Nine stone axes and adzes— $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. to 7 in. long. From New Guinea, New Caledonia and West Indies 9.
- 657 FIVE STONE AXES AND ADZES, from New Caledonia, in their original hafts. An excellent selection, in fine state 5
- 658 Ten axes, of stone, from St. Vincent, ground all over the surface; a typical series— $2\frac{5}{8}$ in. to 5 in. long 10
- (227) 659 EIGHT AXES, of stone, from St. Vincent—5 in. to 10 in. long 8.
- 660 Twelve examples of stone axes, from Jamaica— $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. to 10 in. long. Mostly fine 12
- 661 Nine axes and chisels, in stone; and one, in (?) fossil shell, from British West Indies— $3\frac{1}{8}$ in. to 9 in. long 10
- (137) 662 Eleven implements, of shell, from the Barbadoes— $3\frac{7}{8}$ in. to 6 in. long 11.

- 663 Eight examples of shell implements, from the Barbadoes—
 $3\frac{1}{8}$ in. to 6 in. long 8
- 664 Five greenstone axes, from British West Indies—2 in. to
 $4\frac{3}{4}$ in. long 5
- 665 A series of sixteen tortoiseshell rings and bracelets, from
 British West Indies; and six examples of bone, pearl,
 shell and tortoiseshell fish-hooks, from Nootka Sound,
 West Indies 22
- 666 Six large spear-heads, in flint—7 in. to 13 in. long. From
 Honduras. A remarkably fine lot 6
- 667 Eight fine specimens of flint spear-heads, from Honduras—
 $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $7\frac{1}{8}$ in. long 8
- 8/5/7 668 Ten examples of flint spear-heads, from Honduras—3 in. to
 $6\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. Mostly fine 9 10
- 15/10/7 669 A CEREMONIAL STONE AXE, from Honduras, with sculp-
 tured volutes on either side; also a working axe and two
 chipped flint axes, from the same part 4
- 5p 670 A SPATULATE IMPLEMENT, in dark obsidian-like flint; and a
 series of sixteen flakes and nuclei, of true obsidian. All
 from Honduras 17
- 671 Ten obsidian implements, chiefly arrow-heads, from New-
 foundland; and twenty-seven arrow-heads, of quartz,
 from Brazil 37
- 672 Two UNUSUAL OBJECTS, in flint, from Honduras, one of
 penannular form with spiny projections on the outside,
 the other serpentine and with similar projections—in
 leather cases; also a black stone implement of uncertain
 purpose 3
See Illustration facing p. 26
- 957+ 673 A FIGURE OF A MAN, roughly carved in flint; and a
 remarkably well-shaped spear-head, in flint. Both from
 Honduras. In leather cases 2
See Illustration facing p. 26

To Home 15/8/28

Rec'd 1932

ac. 2249

In Strong Rm

- (58/4) 674 A BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED BLACK STONE AXE, from Honduras—10 in. long. The low relief decoration represents a human face; unique. Also a plain stone axe, beautifully polished, same provenance *In Strong Rm* 2

See Illustration facing p. 54

- 675 A HEART-SHAPED CEREMONIAL AXE, in jade, complete with the original handle, from New Caledonia. The axe-head measures 10½ in. across 1

- 676 ANOTHER, with smaller axe-head, the furnishing of the handle out of condition 1

- (15/10/-) 677 A WORKING ADZE, of jade, with the original wood handle. A very rare form *In Strong Rm* 1

- (8/1/-) 678 A hafted stone axe; and a hafted pebble. Both from New Guinea 2

- (10/-) 679 Two stone axes, in their original handles; and one handle without its axe. All from New Guinea *one broken* 3

- (15/10/-) 680 Six examples of polished stone axes, from Peru, illustrating the typical pre-Inca types *In Strong Rm* 6

- (7/13/-) 681 Six others, comprising four perforated examples, and two with raised "shoulders." From Peru 6

- (13/10/-) 682 Five others, all perforated. From Peru 5

- (19/1/-) 683 Two polished stone harpoon-heads, perforated—8½ in. wide—both fine. South American 2

- (10/8) 684 Thirteen polished stone objects, from Peru, comprising seven fine axes, and an adze and various small pieces 13

- (16/10/-) 685 Sixteen various stone objects, from Peru, comprising two perforated axe-heads; five grooved implements, two of which seem to have been axe-hammers; and nine mace-heads, ringed and stellate 16

- (17/1/-) 686 Two adzes, in jade, from New Guinea; and another, from British Guiana, all with their original handles; also a wooden club, with square section, from the last-named country 4

- 687 Two West African earthenware pipes for tobacco; a fishing spear-point, of bone, once the property of Kivillattic, chief of the Kloolkoo tribe; an Eskimo fish-hook, tipped with bone; a bundle of bone-tipped Eskimo arrows; and an Eskimo arrow-head, also in bone. An interesting lot 6

NORTH AMERICA.

- 688 Three examples of bone tools, from mound in St. Clair, Co. Illinois; six grinding and polishing stones, one perforated; a gorget, of stone, and two stone awls; also twenty-seven specimens of shell, coral and stone pendants. All from British North America 39
- 689 Specimens of pottery of ancient cliff-dwellers, from the Canons of Colorado—in glazed box; and four implements, of shell 5
- 690 Six pounders, in stone, the two in dark stone from Vancouver Island, the others probably from the same part; also eight grooved implements, of stone, mostly from Susquehanna, U.S.A. 14
- 691 Sixty-nine carefully selected arrow-heads, in stone, from North America, showing almost every form 69
- 692 Fifty-six examples of stone javelin and arrow-heads, from North America. A representative lot 56
- 693 Three stone axes, two being of the grooved variety, which probably subserved the purpose of hammers when their edges became blunted; also four pounders and hammers, of stone. All from North America 7
- 694 Six examples of grooved axes, of stone, from North America 6
- 695 Six other specimens, larger. Same provenance 6
- 696 Seven flaked stone scrapers, and two spear-heads, from North America 9
- 697 A stone axe-hammer and axe; two grooved pebbles; two grooved axes, of iron ore; and two ditto, of stone. All from North America 8
- 698 A series of fourteen selected flaked stone scrapers, from North America— $1\frac{1}{8}$ in. to 5 in. long 14
- 699 Ten others, of wider type, including many of larger size. North American 10

(28) 700 Twenty-seven flaked javelin and arrow-heads. A very beautiful selection from the smallest size to $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. North American 27

701 Thirty-two flaked stone arrow-heads; and a bundle of arrows, with the arrow-points fixed. North American 33

(38) 702 Sixty-one miscellaneous flaked stone arrow-heads, comprising examples of practically all the known North American forms. A remarkable lot 61

3 packets
to LR9 14/11/39
703 A series of seven stone axes, ground all over the surface. North American— $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. long 7

704 Seven chipped stone axes and scrapers; and one flint axe, ground at the cutting edge only. North American 8

705 Eight axes, of stone, one with expanded cutting-edge; and two stone chisels— $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. to $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. North American 10

706 Six stone axes, from North America, ground all over the surface; various sizes 6

707 A series of five chipped stone implements, of spade-like form— $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $11\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. North American 5

(57/157) 708 A selection of thirty-seven chipped stone implements, comprising scrapers, javelin-heads and arrow-points. North American. A clean nice lot, including most of the typical forms 37

(6/1) 709 Seventy-four carefully chosen examples of North American chipped stone arrow-heads. A first-rate lot 74

FINIS

740

1578

1578

Original
PS

VA/Hmm/cm/Sal/H/160
A

THE CELEBRATED

ROSEHILL COLLECTION

OF

**PREHISTORIC & ETHNOLOGICAL
OBJECTS**

THE PROPERTY OF THE LATE

EARL OF NORTHESK

On MONDAY, JULY 14, 1924
AND THREE FOLLOWING DAYS

~~reper~~
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

2033

BUYER

J. H. Hottel

Date

14th July 24

AUCTIONEERS

Whitcomb

Lot	Amount			Lot	Amount		
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
4	3	5-	.	67	13/4	32	11
5-	2	5-	.	69	1	12	.
6		18	.	70		5-	.
7		16	.	71	1	2	.
8		5-	.	72	2	.	.
10		12	.	73	1	8	.
11		13	.	76	1	12	.
16		12	.	78	1	4	.
17		15-	.	79	1	.	.
21	1	12	.	83	2	.	.
23	1	8	.	84	1	1	.
26		16	.	85-	1	.	.
29		5-	.	91		11	.
31		12	.	92	1	8	.
35-	1	4	.	93		13	.
37	1	4	.	95-	1	12	.
38		11	.	100	1	1	.
41		15-	.	101		5-	.
42		5-	.	103	2	15-	.
43	1	10	.	105-		7	.
47		11	.	110	1	15-	.
52	2	2	.	111	1	4	.
56	3	5-	.	113	1	12	.
61	3	15-	.	114		16	.
63	2	15-	.	116		18	.
6/4 32 11				6/4 62 8			

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BUYER

To Mon

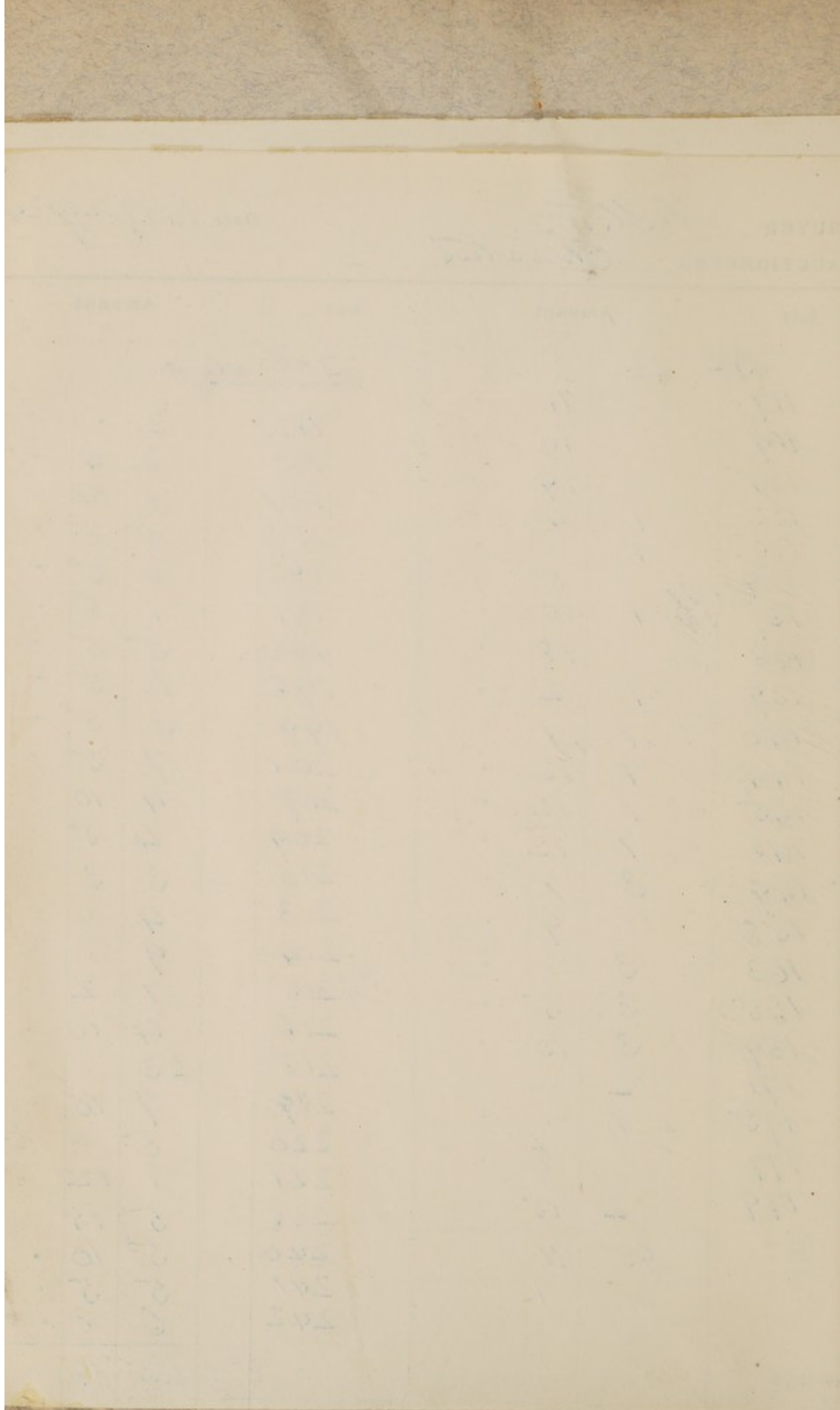
Date

14th July 24

AUCTIONEERS

Chas. H. H. H.

Lot	Amount			Lot	Amount		
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
<i>134</i>	62	8	.	<i>2nd day</i>			
117		11	.	182	2	.	.
119		10	.	183	2	4	.
121		19	.	184	1	14	.
122	1	4	.	187	5	5	.
125	1	.	.	190	6	5	.
129		5	.	191	1	6	.
137	1	10	.	192	5	5	.
138		18	.	196	1	5	.
139	1	2	.	199	3	5	.
140	1	1	.	201	7	5	.
144	1	12	.	207	4	10	.
145	1	12	.	209	4	5	.
146	1	12	.	210	3	3	.
149	3	.	.	213	4	.	.
158		9	.	214	9	.	.
163	3	.	.	215	1	2	.
165	3	5	.	216	4	10	.
169	3	10	.	218	23	.	.
171	2	.	.	219	7	10	.
175	1	.	.	220	5	.	.
177		8	.	221	1	12	.
179	2	15	.	236	5	15	.
	95	11	.	240	5	10	.
				241	5	5	.
				242	6	.	.
				<i>6/4</i>	125	16	.



BUYER

John

Date

14-17 July 24

AUCTIONEERS

Christie's

Lot	Amount			Lot	Amount		
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
<i>124</i> 125		16	.	<i>124</i> 221		5	.
244	4	15	.	289	4	5	.
245	4	5	.	290	3	15	.
247	3	.	.	291	3	5	.
249	2	2	.	302	2	2	.
250	2	2	.	303	1	12	.
251	5	5	.	304		5	.
252	2	10	.	305	1	2	.
253	3	3	.	306	1	7	.
254	3	.	.	312	3	.	.
256	5	15	.	313		5	.
258	7	5	.	317	1	1	.
259	2	5	.	318	1	2	.
260	3	.	.	319	1	1	.
262	5	.	.	331		13	.
263	2	15	.	332	5	.	.
265	2	5	.	333	3	5	.
266	4	5	.	334	4	15	.
267	4	5	.	335	5	.	.
272	3	5	.	339	4	5	.
273	5	5	.	340	7	15	.
275	5	5	.	341	5	10	.
278	5	15	.	349	2	5	.
285	3	10	.	350	3	5	.
287	4	.	.	358	1	.	.
288	1	12	.	359	5	5	.
				360		13	.
				361		5	.
<i>6/4</i> 221		5	.	294	3	.	.

AUCTIONEERS

Date _____

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AMOUNT

PAID

REMARKS

DATE

1891
Jan 1 100.00
Feb 1 100.00
Mar 1 100.00
Apr 1 100.00
May 1 100.00
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Nov 1 100.00
Dec 1 100.00

1892
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1894
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Sep 1 100.00
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Nov 1 100.00
Dec 1 100.00

1895
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Feb 1 100.00
Mar 1 100.00
Apr 1 100.00
May 1 100.00
Jun 1 100.00
Jul 1 100.00
Aug 1 100.00
Sep 1 100.00
Oct 1 100.00
Nov 1 100.00
Dec 1 100.00

BUYER

Date

AUCTIONEERS

Lot	Amount			Lot	Amount		
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
134 175	1			134 32	4		
512	15	10	.	613	1	7	.
514	3	.	.	614	1	1	.
540	9	5	.	617	5	.	.
541	5	10	.	621		9	.
562	1	3	.	622	1	1	.
563/4	1	3	.	630	2	2	.
565	1	3	.	631	1	10	.
	211	15	.	632		12	.
				633		15	.
<u>4 day</u>				636	3	5	.
568		19	.	639		5	.
569	1	5	.	640	1	2	.
570	2	2	.	641	3	.	.
571	3	10	.	646	6	.	.
572	3	5	.	647	6	10	.
573	1	14	.	650	1	4	.
581	3	.	.	651	1	1	.
582	2	8	.	653	3	5	.
584	7	5	.	657	4	5	.
589		11	.	658	2	2	.
590		5	.	660	8	.	.
591		11	.	661	1	1	.
592		17	.	663		12	.
593		5	.	664	1	10	.
594		17	.	667	7	5	.
608/9	1	12	.	671	1	12	.
611		17	.	675	5	5	.
612	1	1	.	676	2	15	.
				688		10	.
6/4 32	4			6/4 106	10		

BUYER

Date

AUCTIONEERS

Lot	Amount			Lot	Amount		
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
124	106	10	.	1st day	95	11	.
689		15	.	2nd "	294	3	.
691		5	.	3rd "	211	15	.
692		11	.	4th "	138	3	.
693		10	.				
694	4	.	.	Total	£739	12	.
695	2	5	.				
696		17	.				
697	3	.	.				
698	1	10	.				
699	1	12	.				
701	4	5	.				
703		15	.				
704	1	12	.				
705	2	.	.				
706	1	6	.				
707	6	10	.				
	138	3	.				

CATALOGUE
OF
THE CELEBRATED
ROSEHILL COLLECTION
OF
**PREHISTORIC & ETHNOLOGICAL
OBJECTS**

THE PROPERTY OF THE
RT. HON. DAVID JOHN CARNEGIE
10TH EARL OF NORTHESK
DECEASED

And removed from
THE TUDOR HOUSE MUSEUM, SOUTHAMPTON,
where it has been exhibited for many years

WHICH (*by Order of the Trustees*)
Will be Sold by Auction by
MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS

(L. HANNEN, C.B.E., W. B. ANDERSON, CAPT. V. C. W. AGNEW, AND L. G. HANNEN)

AT THEIR GREAT ROOMS
8 KING STREET, ST. JAMES'S SQUARE
LONDON

On **MONDAY, JULY 14, 1924**

AND THREE FOLLOWING DAYS

AT ONE O'CLOCK PRECISELY

—
May be viewed Thursday and Friday preceding, and Catalogues
had, at Messrs. CHRISTIE, MANSON AND WOODS' Offices, 8 King
Street, St. James's Square, London, S.W.1

1st day	67	4	0	563..8	0
2	106	11	0	211	10-0
3	452				
	625	13	0		
4	689	17	0		
	1315	12	0		

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

- I. THE highest Bidder to be the Buyer ; and if any dispute arise between two or more Bidders, the Lot so in dispute shall be immediately put up again and re-sold.
- II. No person to advance less than 1s. ; above Five Pounds, 5s. ; and so on in proportion.
- III. In the case of Lots upon which there is a reserve, the Auctioneer shall have the right to bid on behalf of the Seller.
- IV. The Purchasers to give in their Names and Places of Abode, and to pay down 5s. in the Pound, or more, in part of payment, or the whole of the Purchase-Money *if required* ; in default of which, the Lot or Lots so purchased to be immediately put up again and re-sold.
- V. The Lots to be taken away and paid for, whether genuine and authentic or not, with all faults and errors of description, at the Buyer's expense and risk, within Two DAYS from the Sale ; Messrs. CHRISTIE, MANSON AND WOODS not being responsible for the correct description, genuineness, or authenticity of, or any fault or defect in, any Lot, and making no warranty whatever.
- VI. To prevent inaccuracy in delivery, and inconvenience in the settlement of the Purchases, no Lot can on any account be removed during the time of Sale ; and the remainder of the Purchase-Money must absolutely be paid on the delivery.
- VII. Upon failure of complying with the above Conditions, the Money deposited in part of payment shall be forfeited ; all Lots un-cleared within the time aforesaid shall be re-sold by public or private Sale, and the deficiency (if any) attending such re-sale shall be made good by the defaulter at this Sale.

389	13	1st day	95	10
211	15	2nd	294	3
601	8	3rd	211	15
		4	138	3
			739	12

FOREWORD.

THE Rosehill Collection of Prehistoric and allied objects, though long familiar to ethnographical experts and collectors, was never very widely known, having been hidden away at Longwood during the period of its formation. Indeed, not till its removal to Winchester forty to fifty years ago was it placed on public view, and even while there it was more or less buried ; so that only after its removal to Southampton (in 1914) was it displayed in a manner at all adequate to its importance and value. Here, in the timbered rooms of the beautiful Tudor House Museum, thanks to the indefatigable labours of the Honorary Curator, Mr. R. G. Nicholas, F.L.S., F.G.S., cosmos was brought out of chaos, and the multitude of objects were arranged according to class and period, and seen for the first time as an ordered whole.

The noble founder of the Collection, Baron Rosehill, ninth Earl of Northesk, was an ardent enthusiast in this branch of archæology, and expended large sums in his efforts to make the Collection representative and complete. He undertook long journeys to all parts of Europe in order to secure important specimens, and cared not how many examples of a single type he possessed, so long as all were good. Of the forms represented by single examples many are of the utmost rarity, while not a few are unique. To illustrate from one series only—the New Zealand: the fact that types which are represented merely by drawings in the Auckland Museum have two, and even three, specimens to their name in the Rosehill Collection, surely speaks for itself.

The Palæoliths are fairly numerous and include some remarkable examples. They were found among the stranded gravels and brick-earth deposits of ancient rivers in many parts of Europe, those ancient valleys and waterways whose existence is due to the erosive effects of torrential rivers of the Glacial Epoch. But the strength and beauty of the Prehistoric portion of the Collection are best seen in the widely-representative and wonderful assortment of Neolithic

objects, which probably make up as fine a series as has ever been—or is ever likely again to be—brought together by private enterprise. It is obviously impossible to do justice to them under the limitations of a Sale Catalogue ; happily the objects will be on view to speak for themselves.

We desire to express our deep obligations to Mr. Nicholas, who, though he has had to witness the break-up of a Collection which meant to him so many hours of devoted and gratuitous labour, yet has given ungrudgingly of his valuable information and advice during the progress of the catalogue ; and, secondly, to members of the Museum staff for serviceable help in many ways.

CATALOGUE.

First Day's Sale.

On MONDAY, JULY 14, 1924,

AT ONE O'CLOCK PRECISELY.

PREHISTORIC SECTION.

PALÆOLITHIC AGE—FRANCE AND SWITZERLAND.

- 1 A series of thirteen examples of flaked flint implements from France, of the Palæolithic Age 13 7/- W
- 2 Fifteen examples of chipped flint implements from France, all of the Palæolithic Age 15 10/- W
- 3 Nine specimens of bone Breccia, containing teeth, &c., from the floor of Les Eyzies Cave, Dordogne, France 9 15 11/- W

7. ④ Thirteen facsimile models from originals found at La Madeleine, Dordogne, illustrating cave-men art and industry of the Reindeer Period in Southern France. The specimens include a sculptured model of an elephant, engravings of a horse, reindeer, &c., and specimens of barbed fish-hooks 13

8. ⑤ Another selection, comprising eight models of horns and bone, sculptured and engraved with figures of animals. The surprising artistic proficiency of Palæolithic man is well illustrated in these careful models. The originals were found in caves in the valley of the Vezere (Dordogne), and at Bruniquel (Tarn and Garonne), Masat (Ariege), &c. 8

(18/-) 20/- (6) A Palæolithic implement from Italy—7 in. long; three flint flakes, two flint awls, nine flint scrapers, and six examples of Mammalian remains, all from the Italian bone caves known as Grottes de Menton 21

(16/-) 15/- ~~15/-~~ (7) Eleven flint flakes, thirteen bone tools, and twenty-eight examples of Mammalian remains, all from the bone caves in France 57. 52

(5/-) 30/- (8) A series of bone tools, and a quantity of human and animal remains, from the Reindeer Caves at Thayingen, Canton Schaffhausen, Switzerland about 75 specimens

9 Twelve fine Palæoliths, from France 12/- 12

(12/-) 15/- (10) Twelve others, all good examples 12

(13/-) 15/- (11) A series of fifteen Palæolithic implements, from France, including scrapers, flakes and hammer stones 15

12 A collection of Mammalian remains, from French bone caves of the Palæolithic Age 57-W a lot

13 A series of twenty-two chipped stone implements, of the Palæolithic Age; all well-formed examples; from France 16/-W 22

14 Fourteen others, larger; carefully selected examples; Palæolithic Age; from France 45/- Lawrence 14

15 Fifteen chipped stone implements; all well-formed examples of the Palæolithic Age; from France 45/-W 15

(12/-) 50/- (16) Fifteen others, equally well-shaped Palæoliths 15

(15/-) 50/- (17) Fifteen others, including a large brown Palæolith from Amiens, irregular channelling on both sides indicating its after-use as a sharpening stone. Four of the examples in this lot are of unusual type. All from France 15

18 Fourteen others, comprising many well-shaped Palæoliths of large size, chiefly from St. Acheut and St. Roche 9/-W 14

19 Twenty-nine miscellaneous Palæoliths, including some of large size, two with perforations; from France. A good lot 17/-W 29

PALÆOLITHIC AGE—ENGLAND.

(32/-)	20	A series of fifteen Norfolk Palæoliths, from Shrub Hill, Feltwell	15	32/-
(50/-)	21	Twenty others, same provenance as the foregoing	20	
(28/-)	22	Fifteen others, same provenance as lot 20	15	24/-
(50/-)	23	Seventeen Suffolk Palæoliths, from Warren Hill, Mildenhall	17	
	24	Sixteen others, same provenance as the foregoing	16	26/- L
	25	Seventeen others, same provenance as lot 23	17	44/- L
(16/-)	26	A series of twelve Suffolk Palæoliths, from Santon Downham, Thetford	12	
	27	Eleven others, same provenance as the foregoing	11	10/- L
(5/-)	28	Seven examples of Mammalian remains, found in England, some named	7	5/- W
(30/-)	29	Seven others, also found in England	7	
	30	Twelve Norfolk Palæoliths, from Shrub Hill, Feltwell	12	12/- W
(12/-)	31	Twelve others, same provenance as the foregoing	12	
	32	Nine Norfolk Palæoliths, from Broomhill, Weeting	9	12/- W
	33	Twelve others, same provenance as the foregoing	12	12/- W
	34	Eleven Suffolk Palæoliths, from Brandon	11	18/- W
(24/-)	35	Eleven others, same provenance as the foregoing	11	
	36	Fourteen Suffolk Palæoliths, from Brandon	14	32/- W
(24/-)	37	Sixteen others, same provenance as the foregoing	16	
(11/-)	38	Fourteen others, same provenance as lot 36	14	13
	39	Eight Suffolk Palæoliths, from Lakenheath	8	10/- L
(15/-)	40	Thirteen Palæoliths, from the London district, comprising examples from the Clapham, Wandsworth, Tooting, Stamford, and other drifts	13	12/- W
(15/-)	41	Ten Palæoliths, from the London district, Stamford Hill, Wandsworth, &c.	10	

- (5/-) 12/- 42 Twelve others, same provenance as the foregoing. This lot includes a beautifully fashioned flint fabricator 12
- (30/-) 30/- 43 Thirteen Devon Palæoliths, all from Broom 13
- 44 Seventeen Devon Palæoliths, all from Broom 18/- L 17
- 45 Thirteen others, same provenance as the foregoing 26/- 13
- 46 Fourteen others, same provenance as lot 44 12/- VV 14
- (11/-) 15/- 47 Eleven Bedfordshire Palæoliths 11
- 48 Two Kentish (Chatham and Swanscombe), and fourteen Hampshire Palæoliths 22/- 16
- 49 Nineteen Hampshire Palæoliths, Southampton, Hurst Castle, Milford Hill, &c. 3/10/- L 19
- 50 Seventeen others, mostly from Southampton 35/- 17

OBJECTS FROM THE SWISS LAKE DWELLINGS.

While most of the submerged villages of pile-dwellings which anciently fringed the Swiss lakes yield both stone and bronze antiquities, some settlements are found to have belonged almost exclusively to the Bronze Age. Of stone objects which continued to be used during the Bronze Age may be mentioned the following: hearth-stones, sharpening-stones, meal-grinding stones, arrow-heads, beautifully-wrought axe-hammers, moulds for making implements, pierced sinkers and discoidal stones, while flakes, scrapers, and even flint knives and axes gradually passed out of use.

Stag's-horn and bone were in less demand for tools than during the Stone Age; but were still employed for various purposes, such as for fishing and barbed harpoon-heads. All kinds of things were made of wood, from dug-out canoes, oars, house-doors, boxes and yew-bows to dishes, ladles and combs.

The Lake-dwellers were skillful hunters and fishermen, and their flocks and herds and fields of corn provided them with food without much personal exertion or danger. They rode horses and drove waggons or chariots, had a sufficient knowledge of the metal-worker's craft to produce their own implements of bronze, were skilful weavers and capable potters, though it is doubtful whether they knew of the potter's wheel; and they had developed a love of personal adornment.

That the Rosehill Collection is rich in objects of this period is well-known, and the unusual importance of many of the specimens here brought together may be gathered from the following descriptive list, and still more by an examination of the objects themselves.

BRONZES FROM THE LAKE PILE-DWELLINGS.

50/- 51 Fifteen bronze arrow-heads of the Lake Dwellers, one tanged, the others socketed 15 3/- W

28 7/- 52 Thirteen others, all socketed, one with the socket pierced to take a rivet. Also three bronze hair or cloak-pins 16

53 A BRONZE KNIFE, of elegant form, the blade curved and hafted by means of a tang—9 in. long—very rare form. Also a portion of a bronze dagger, showing rivet-holes; the handle was probably of horn or bronze 2 5/- L

54 Two bronze socketed spear-heads—7 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. and 5 $\frac{3}{8}$ in. long—with rivet-holes for fastening to shaft; also an iron spear-head—7 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long—much corroded; the other two in nice condition 3 28/-

55 Two bronze socketed spear-heads—5 $\frac{1}{8}$ in. and 4 in. long—the first with double loop for securing the head to its shaft by cord or wire; the other with rivet-holes. Also a bronze object of unknown use—6 in. long—consisting of a chisel-like blade, notched at the edge, and connected at the base with what may have been a parallel blade, of which only the lower part remains 3 10/- L

3/5/- 56 Three bronze sickles, flat on the under side, but ridged above for purposes of strength. Measurements at the greatest curve—7 $\frac{1}{4}$ in., 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. and 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. 3

57 A bronze looped object of uncertain use, socketed and with rivet-holes, possibly a processional emblem; similar specimens have been found in these lake dwellings. Also a bronze bracelet, of penannular form, hollowed on the inner side, the two ends flattened out disc-fashion; and three bronze cattle-bells—3 in., 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. and 2 in. high 5 26/- L

58 A BRONZE SWORD—23 in. long—with riveted handle and leaf-like blade, the rivet heads surrounded by circles of pellets—a magnificent specimen 1 12/- W

59 ANOTHER, of fine form, with high clean-cut ridge running parallel with both edges; no handle, but the rivets still inserted in the shaft of the blade—26 in. long 1 16/- W

60 ANOTHER, plainer—25 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long; another—20 in.; and one, with long tang for inserting in hilt without rivets—all broken but complete 3- 12/- W

x

(3/157-)

10. (61)

SIX BRONZE CELTS OR HATCHETS, displaying a series of evolutionary advances, culminating in the winged and looped celt, with flanges and loop for fixing the implement more securely to its handle. The lengths range from $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. to $7\frac{3}{4}$ in. 6

62 Seven smaller specimens, all of the socketed form, two broken 7

407- W

(2/157-)

6. (63)

Two others, larger, one with grooved ornamentation. Also a very rare socketed gouge of beautiful workmanship— $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. long 3

64 Two bronze axes, of the type known as the Palstave Celts, both with grooved ornamentation— $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. and 6 in. long 2

65 A bronze spoon— $6\frac{1}{4}$ in. long; three fish-hooks, and five miscellaneous bronzes connected with fishing and other occupations 9

(Cf. the fishing floats and fragments of fishing nets in same collection, Lots 126, and 145-148)

W. J. J. J.

STONE IMPLEMENTS FROM THE LAKE PILE-DWELLINGS.

40/- 66

AN AXE-HAMMER, in dark stone— $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, beautifully shaped; found at Wangen in 1874; a magnificent specimen; also the axe-end of another, found on the same site 2

4/- 1- 1/2

(16/-)

157- (67)

An axe-hammer, of simple form, in light stone— $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. long; also two fragments, and axe-end and a hammer-head, perhaps the same implement, in dark stone; and an unpolished axe-end, in light grey stone. The first three from Robenhausen 4

68 Five fragments of axe-hammers, in various stones, comprising two hammer-heads and three axe-ends; also a polished core drilled out of an axe-hammer when making the hole for the shaft. Rare 6

x

12/- K/

(32/-)

6. (69)

Four unfinished axe-hammers, illustrating various stages of the work, one showing a projecting core in the partly bored hole. Also a spherical hammer-stone, with depressions to take the finger and thumb. Found at Wangen in 1874 5

51- 40/ 70 Three other unfinished axe-hammers, in stone, two from Robenhausen. Also a fragment of a spherical mace-head, in light grey stone; and three polished stone chisels 7

22- 15/ 71 Six other polished stone chisels, and two green-stone celts, in stag's-horn fixings. The V-shaped slit in these fixings fitted into a crooked handle, so that the implement could be used as an adze, with cutting edge transverse to the axis of the handle 8

48- 6. 72 Two GREEN-STONE CELTS, in V-shaped stag's-horn settings (*vide* lot 71). Also three fine specimens of flint implements, of lance-head and dagger form—6 in., $4\frac{3}{8}$ in. and $4\frac{1}{8}$ in. long 5

28- 5. 73 Two green-stone celts, in V-shaped stag's-horn settings (*vide* lot 71); also four serrated flint implements, of which two may be harpoon-heads. The two specimens with triangular section follow Danish or Egyptian types, though they are stated to have been found in the Swiss Lake Dwellings. Also four flint fabricators 10

74 A HIGHLY-POLISHED CELT—5 in. long—with curious V-shaped notch on the cutting edge and a deep artificial hollow in the flat surface of the stone; also two stone celts, with oval section in process of formation; a block of pipeclay, of uncertain significance; and a chalk celt— $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. long—found at Robenhausen. The latter may have been in the nature of a child's toy, as it can have had no possible practical use as a chisel 5

75 Four examples of saw-marked stones, the largest from Robenhausen; also seven selected arrow-heads, in various stones, representations of the different types found in the Lake Dwellings. The crystal specimen is from St. Aubin, Neuchatel 11

32- 15/ 76 Four stone celts, with stag's-horn handles—from $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. to 8 in. long 4

77 Four others—from $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. to $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. The longer specimen found at Robenhausen 4

24- 20. 78 Five stone celts, in stag's-horn sockets, all large and beautiful specimens 5

20. 79 Five others, equal to the foregoing in importance 5

80 Five others, large specimens, all fine; one from Moosseedorfsee in Berne 24/- W 5

81 Six others, all good examples, from Robenhausen, Schaffis and other sites 20/- W 6

82 Seven others, equal in condition to any of the foregoing, found at Schaffis, Robenhausen and other places 32/- W 7

(45/-) 20. (83) A STONE CELT, in its original wooden handle, and two stone saws, also in their ancient wood settings; the celt from Robenhausen, the larger of the saws from Latringen. The wooden handles of these almost unique tools have been wonderfully preserved by the peat in which they were embedded 3

(18/-) 18/- (84) Five large stone celts, unmounted—from $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. All from Wangen 5

(20/-) 18/- (85) Seven others—from $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. to 5 in. long. All good specimens 7

86 Twelve others—from $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. long; mostly fine. Found at Wangen, Concire, and other places 45/- W 12

87 Ten others—from $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. to $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. All good specimens, some of exceptional quality and finish, and of the square-sided type. Chiefly from Wangen 20/- W 10

88 Thirteen others—from $1\frac{3}{8}$ in. to $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. long. A nice lot, mostly of the square-sided type from Wangen and Robenhausen 32/- W 13

89 Four stone celts, of oval section, with roughened butts, unmounted; the roughening to make the union with their stag's-horn handles closer and more secure; one from Lüscherz— $4\frac{3}{4}$ in. to $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Fine 18/- L 4

90 Five others, of similar type to the foregoing— $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $4\frac{3}{4}$ in. long 16/- W 5

(11/-) 25/- (91) Five others, similar to lot 76; all fine specimens— $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. long 5

(28/-) 5. (92) Thirteen small stone celts, with oval section, from Schaffis, Robenhausen and other sites 13

(13/-) 25/- (93) A series of fourteen knife flakes in flint, and five flint saws, the latter for sawing wood and stone; from Wangen and other sites 19

- 94 A series of twenty-two knife and scraper flakes, chiefly of domestic utility; and seven roughly-flaked flint chisels 29 *107-L*

- 32/-* 8. 95 Nine small stone celts, with squared edges—all good specimens 9

- 257* 96 A large square-edged stone celt, of particularly fine workmanship—5 in. long. Also a small disc-shaped object in soft stone, pierced with five holes; two elongated stone ornaments, pierced for suspension, one of square section—3 in. and 2 $\frac{3}{8}$ in. long; a flat stone polisher—2 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. long; and a fragment of a large stone bracelet or anklet 6 *34/- Spencer*

- 97 Ten stone beads, varying from the flattened spheroid type to the spindlewhorl. Possibly one or two of the specimens are true spindlewhorls 10 *38/- W*

- 98 Sixteen stone spindlewhorls, showing progressive development from the mere pierced stone. These and several specimens of well-made cloth of flax found in the lowest relic-beds, evidence to what proficiency the art of weaving had been brought even in the Neolithic Age 16 *24/- W*

- 180* 99 Fourteen others, similar in character to the foregoing 14 *20/- W.*

- 50/-* 100 Eleven flint arrow-heads, of the primitive type, without barbs; also four flint javelin-heads, and three flint fabricators. An interesting lot 18

- 40/-* 101 A grooved discoidal stone—4 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. diam. by 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. thick. Also a grooved shuttle-shaped object in aragonite or alabaster—3 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long—used in obtaining fire, very rare; a perforated whetstone—2 $\frac{5}{8}$ in. long; and a pear-shaped stone, pierced at the narrow end like a plummet, for which purpose, indeed, it may have been used—3 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. An unusual lot 4 *5/-*

- 2/15/-* 102 Six rough stone celts, of oval section, from Wangen, Himerich, Schaffis and Robenhausen 6 *5/- W*

- 10/-* 103 FOUR LARGE MEALING-STONES, for corn-grinding; and one flat bed-stone—12 in. long by 7 in. wide. From Wangen, Robenhausen and other sites 5

- Xen* 104 FIVE MEALING-STONES, of various sizes, from Wangen and elsewhere; also eight irregularly-shaped grinding-stones, some of which have been used for sharpening implements of stone, others as bed-stones in the process of corn-crushing. An important lot 13 *36/- W*

- (7/-) 30/- (105) Six unfinished stone celts, of large size; also two large stone implements of the Palæolithic or Old Stone Age, though found in a Swiss Dwellings' Relic-bed; and a quantity of scoriæ, evidence of bronze having been cast on the site where found 15
- 106 Fifty flint flakes, used for scraping skins, cutting and other purposes 12/- 50
- 107 Fifty-five others, of similar character 7/- W 55
- 108 Fifty-seven others, similar to lot 106 4 12/- W 54 57

HORN, BONE AND WOOD IMPLEMENTS FROM THE LAKE DWELLINGS.

- 109 Twenty horn handles and sockets for stone tools, chiefly of the hatchet or chisel type, from Robenhausen, Schaffis, Wangen and other places. Valuable for comparative purposes 12/- W 20
- (35/-) 18/- (110) Eighteen horn handles and sockets, similar in character to the foregoing 18
- (24/-) 8/- (111) A REMARKABLE FIXER OF HORN, perforated for a wooden shaft or handle, and shaped at one end to fit a socketed bronze celt. This supposed improvement on then existing methods must have failed in practice, and probably very few were made; the present specimen is doubtless now unique. Also a celt-handle of horn, with slot arrangement for taking the axe 2
- 112 FIVE AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, in the form of horn pricks, one perforated for suspension with a cord, a second bored for the insertion of a shaft, and a third has a shaft-hole partly drilled 12/- W 5
- (32/-) 12/- (113) THREE HAMMERS, of stag's-horn, two perforated, from Robenhausen, the other showing the perforation commenced; also two axe-hammers, of horn, holed for handles, probably used for agricultural purposes, for which they would have been well adapted 5
- (16/-) 40/- (114) Seven polishers, of horn—from 13 in. to 2½ in. long; also ten bone hecklers for heckling flax—6 in. to 8 in. long. Several of these were probably bound to a single piece of wood, to make a kind of long-toothed comb 17

- 115 TWENTY-TWO HECKLERS, in bone, similar in character to the foregoing 22 *6/-W*

18/- *75/-* 116 Nine horn daggers or awls, pierced for suspension—3 in. to 7½ in. long; also three bone daggers—5½ in. to 8 in. long. From Robenhausen and elsewhere 12

11/- *40/-* 117 Two double-edged horn tools, probably used as awls—11¼ in. and 7½ in. long; and five primitive horn bodkins—8½ in. to 4 in. long 7

118 Twenty-seven bone daggers and awls, ranging from 2½ in. to 8½ in. long. A fairly representative series embracing almost every type 27 *20/-W*

10/- *5/-* 119 A series of eight chisels, made from the tines of horns—from 5 in. to 9 in. long. A very choice selection 8

120 A series of thirteen horn and bone chisels, with squared cutting edges, from Wangen, Robenhausen and other places; also thirteen others, with rounded cutting edges 26 *24/-W*

19/- *73/-* 121 Six narrow-edged chisels, in horn and bone—fine; also three horn polishers, perforated for suspension; and six horn and bone (?) awls, each pointed at both ends 15

24/- *40/-* 122 Two horn needles, one square-holed like a bodkin, the other with large round hole like a "packer's needle"; also five piercers, in horn and bone; and five ditto, pointed at both ends 12

123 Two cylindrical horn beads, pierced with large holes for stringing; a series of sixteen tooth pendants, some pierced for suspension. The teeth represented are chiefly those of the bear and wild boar. Also nine examples of other pendants, in horn and bone, all but one pierced to take a cord, and two or three with incised work 27 *20/-W*

124 Eight fragments of horn, and a quantity of Mammalian teeth and bones a lot *13/-W*

20/- *6/-* 125 Ten Lake-Dwellings objects in wood, comprising six portions of handles of implements, a lance-head, a spoon, a knife, and a fragment still showing clearly the cuts made upon it by the ancient lake-dweller 10

- 126 Fifteen fishing-floats, in wood, all pierced to take the line, chiefly from Himerich. An important series 14/- 15
- 127 A quantity of fragments, in wood, comprising portions of Lake-Dwelling piles, charred remains of an ancient conflagration 5/- W 20
- 128 A large wooden bowl, of primitive construction, probably unique; also a box containing some charred remains 2
- 57/- 30/- 129 Some specimens of fungi, wood, (?) lichens, &c., from Wangen and Robenhausen 12/- W 11

POTTERY OBJECTS FROM THE LAKE DWELLINGS.

- 30/- 130 Eighteen spindlewhorls, in earthenware, probably dating from the Bronze Age; certain specimens in this series may have been used as beads 280 18
- 257/- 131 Fifteen others, similar in character; also three spherical beads in earthenware, and two in glass 45/- W 20
- ~~132~~ 132 Six loom-weights, in earthenware; a very remarkable lot, all pierced 12/- W 6
- 133 A deep bowl, of blackish pottery, with globular body widening out towards the rim— $8\frac{1}{4}$ in. diam. by 5 in. deep; a fine perfect specimen 14/- Lawrence 1
- 757/- 134 Two EARTHENWARE POTS, with stand-rings, one of the pots with raised concentric lines of decoration. Bronze Age. Very rare 57/- 4
- 135 AN EARTHENWARE VASE, with beautifully impressed bands of reticulated decoration—5 in. high. Early Bronze Age. A fine complete specimen 3/10/- 1
- 136 Another, smaller, the decoration somewhat different, slightly broken at the lip. Also a one-handled jug, undecorated, broken at the lip; and a complete bowl, undecorated 3
- 30/- 6. 137 A quantity of pottery fragments, illustrating the various styles of ornamentation—finger and string marks, irregular scratchings with pointed tools, &c.; over thirty specimens a lot

NATURAL HISTORY OBJECTS FROM THE
LAKE DWELLINGS.

18/ 8. 138 A quantity of charred corn (wheat and barley); several
specimens of charred bread, probably made from wheat
and millet; and a number of hazel-nuts and dried apples
a lot 213855/9.

22/ 6. 139 A quantity of charred wheat; some dried moss; a block of
peat strewn with raspberry-seeds; two pieces of charred
thatch; specimens of bark, &c., of the silver fir; a fruit
of the water chestnut, used as food; and a quantity of
bast fibre, used for weaving a lot

18/ 6. 140 Twenty-five glass tubes, containing botanical specimens,
chiefly seeds, identified and labelled, from Robenhausen
and other sites 25

141 Twenty-five others, of similar character, chiefly from Roben-
hausen; for the most part identified and labelled 25 22/- W

142 Thirty others, similar in character to lot 140; named and
labelled; chiefly from Robenhausen 30 26/- W

143 Twenty-three specimens of seeds, foliage and mosses,
mounted between glass; mostly identified and named.
From Robenhausen, Moosseedorfsee and other sites 23 32/- W

32/ 5. 144 A quantity of specimens of cereals, seeds, nuts and other
botanical objects, contained in a mahogany partitioned
case 1

WOVEN FABRICS, ETC., FROM THE
LAKE DWELLINGS.

32/ 8. 145 Eighteen specimens of woven fabric, string, flax, &c.,
mounted between glass. Chiefly from Robenhausen 18

32/ 15. 146 Twelve others, similar in character to lot 145, but larger
specimens 12

147 Eighteen others, similar in character to lot 145 18 32/- W

148 Twelve others, similar in character to lot 145 12 30/- W

60/ 15. 149 A CAREFULLY MADE MODEL OF A SWISS LAKE DWELLING,
illustrating the method of raising the thatched dwelling-
house on piles. The model has been constructed from
scientific measurements and existing remains—17 in. by
14½ in. at base; height, 20 in. 1

PREHISTORIC FLINT OBJECTS, VARIOUS (PALÆOLITHIC AND NEOLITHIC).

The first eight lots in this series hail from one district, Grand-Pressigny (Indre-et-Loire), which must have been the seat of a great flint implement industry. They consist for the most part of heavy cores or nuclei of honey-coloured cherty flint, from which long flakes have been struck off. The specimens belong both to the Palæolithic and Neolithic periods.

- 150 A HIGHLY POLISHED CELT, of oval section, in rich brown flint— $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Neolithic period. Fine *3/107-S* 1
- 151 Another, equally fine, in dark brown flint— $5\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. Neolithic period *457 Spencer* 1
- 152 A large flint celt of the Neolithic period—8 in. long—from Périgueux (Sordogne); and two flint scrapers, or knives—4 in. and $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. long—also Neolithic *Withdrawn* 3
- 153 Two flint celts— $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. and 5 in. long; also a flint dagger, with roughly fashioned handle— $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. long—the point missing. All of the Neolithic period *12/W* 3
- 154 Three large flint cores— $12\frac{1}{2}$ in. to 14 in. long; and three others, smaller. Probably Neolithic *18/L* 6
- 657* 155 Four large flint cores—9 in. to 12 in. long; and five others, smaller. May be placed indifferently to the Early or Late Stone Age *4/107-* 7
- 12/-* 156 Eight flint cores, of various sizes, mostly Palæolithic 8
- 12/-* 157 Eight other specimens, similar in character to lot 156, mostly Palæolithic *18/- Lawrence* 8
- (9/-)* *10/-* 158 Seven other examples, mostly Palæolithic 7
- 6* 159 SIX STONE CELTS, with pointed butt, flat side and concave face— $6\frac{3}{8}$ in. to $9\frac{3}{4}$ in. long. From Paris, Guivry and Lanzey *7/107-* 6
- 160 *5* SIX OTHERS, the same type as the foregoing, but smaller— $5\frac{1}{4}$ in. to $6\frac{3}{4}$ in. long. From Rouen, Amiens, Monbouchet, Abbeville and Renoncourt *22/W* 6
- 161 SEVEN OTHERS, the same type as lot 159, but smaller—3 in. to 5 in. long. From Pontoise, Alby, Paris, Vaugnes, Manche, &c. *12/W* 7

- 50/- 162 Three celts, of flint, with wide butt, flat sides and convex face— $6\frac{3}{4}$ in. to 8 in. long. From Lembourg, Provins and Paris 3 *3/107- Spencer*
- 60/- 70/- 163 Nine celts, of flint, with pointed butt and oval section— $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. to 6 in. long. From Dranil, Paris, Amiens, Montière and other sites 9
- 3/5/- 164 Ten celts, of flint, with wide butts, and of pointed oval section— $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $5\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. From Lyon, Abbeville and other sites 10 *4/57*
- 6/- 165 Sixteen celts, of stone, all but three in flint, similar in type to the foregoing— $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. to $5\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. Found at Maignville, Plouret, Vienne, Amiens and other sites 16
- 166 Nine celts, of flint, roughly ground all over— $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. to $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. From Buleux, near Abbeville, Amiens and elsewhere 9 *2/12-VV*
- 167 Twenty-two miscellaneous chipped celts, of flint, of the less finished types, the cutting edge as well as the two sides being left unground. A nice representative lot— $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $5\frac{3}{4}$ in. long 22 *2/157-VV*
- 3/107/- 168 Fourteen celts and adzes, of flint and other stones, all of roughly ground types— $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. to 7 in. long 14 *107-L*
- 3/3/- 169 A REMARKABLY FINE CELT, of flint— $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. long—unusually thick in proportion to its size; also seven examples of small stone celts, with wide butt and flattened sides 8
- 80/- 170 THREE SELECTED SPECIMENS OF POLISHED FLINT CELTS, with pointed oval section—7 in. to 9 in. long. Exceptionally fine 3 *5/157-Ball*
- 40/- 6/- 171 FIVE SMALL CELTS, of unusual type, in flint and other stones; two others, also small, very beautifully fashioned; three, somewhat larger, only roughly fashioned; and five naturally perforated flints, which were probably strung as beads 15
- 172 Forty-four miscellaneous flint implements, comprising examples of lance and arrow points, flint scrapers, knife-flakes, &c., illustrating many types 44 *107-VV*
- 173 Thirty-two miscellaneous flint implements, comprising knife-flakes, saws of flint, fabricators, boring tools, &c. 32 *24/-VV*
- 174 A series of thirty-two roughly-chipped Neolithic flint implements, from France 32 *31. 16/-VV*

- (267-6. 175) A series of nineteen roughly-chipped Neolithic flint implements, from France, somewhat larger specimens than the foregoing 19
- 176 Twenty-six miscellaneous stone celts from France, including a number of interesting examples which have failed in the working 107-W 24
- (81-357 177) About three dozen flint flakes, of human fashioning. All found on famous Neolithic sites in France 36
- 178 Four stone celts, of nice quality and finish— $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. to $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. From Biarritz and other sites 107-W 4
- (2/151-6. 179) FIVE STONE CELTS—4 in. to $7\frac{1}{4}$ in. long—flat at the sides, with convex surface. Unusually beautiful and massive examples 5
- 180 THREE OTHERS— $3\frac{5}{8}$ in. to 5 in. long—equally as fine as the foregoing 221-W 3

End of First Day's Sale

Second Day's Sale.

On TUESDAY, JULY 15, 1924,

AT ONE O'CLOCK PRECISELY.

NEOLITHIC IMPLEMENTS AND DOMESTIC OBJECTS FROM FRANCE.

181 A SERIES OF NINE STONE CELTS, three of which are in flint— $3\frac{3}{8}$ in. to $10\frac{1}{2}$ in. long—with pointed butt, flat sides and convex surface. Many fine. Found in France 9

40/- 70/- 182 A group of eight stone celts, three of which are in flint—4 in. to $8\frac{3}{4}$ in. long—with wide butt, oval section and convex face. Found in France 8

44/- 75/- 183 TWENTY SMALL STONE CELTS, mostly polished, with pointed butt, oval section and convex face— $1\frac{3}{8}$ in. to $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. All found in France 20

34/- 60/- 184 FOURTEEN OTHERS, mostly polished, similar in character to the foregoing— $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Found in France 14

185 TWELVE OTHERS, mostly polished, same type as lot 183 12

186 SEVEN LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL CELTS— $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $11\frac{3}{4}$ in. long—all but one highly polished; each specimen is with pointed butt, oval section and convex face. Found in France 7

58/- 20. 187 Two OTHERS, yet larger, of the same type as the foregoing— $11\frac{3}{4}$ in. to 13 in. long. Extraordinarily fine examples, both found in France 2

188 Thirteen miscellaneous Neolithic implements and weapons, comprising a perforated stone— $5\frac{3}{4}$ in. by $4\frac{3}{4}$ in.—probably a hoe; a small perforated celt; four specimens of grinding and sharpening stones; and seven examples of flint lance and arrow heads 13

32/- W

40/-

4/5/-

20/- W

- 189 Fifteen miscellaneous Neolithic implements, &c., comprising three perforated axe-hammers, one imperfect; a quartzite pebble hammer, of oval form; four stone beads, and one earthenware ditto; and a series of six implements, illustrating development from the chipped to the polished chisel 15

15. 190 A CARVED QUARTZITE STONE, representing a human face—4 in. by $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. This unique object is almost circular in form, and the features are deeply channelled in the hard quartz, a work demanding an enormous expenditure of time and labour. The character of the grinding shows that the work is quite ancient. Found in France at a place known as "Camp de César," in 1868 1

- 26/- 8. 191 Twenty-two miscellaneous Neolithic objects, comprising a polished stone bracelet or anklet— $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. diam.; nine fragments of pottery; and twelve bone carvings, including a fish-hook 22

- 58 12. 192 A REMARKABLE AND PERHAPS UNIQUE EXAMPLE OF A STONE CELT, with transverse cutting edges— $5\frac{5}{8}$ in. long; also four specimens of stone celts, of unusual type—2 in. to $6\frac{5}{8}$ in. long. An extremely interesting lot 5

- 193 FOUR OTHER SPECIMENS OF STONE CELTS, of unusual type; also a partly ground gouge, of flint— $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. long 22/- W 5. 4

- 22/- W 5. 194 A series of seven stone celts, of oval section, with widely expanded cutting edge. All found in France 22/- W 7

- 195 Seven others, all interesting forms, including a roughly grooved example, of unusual shape. A nice lot 22/- W 7

- 25/- 70/- 196 A stone celt, of unusual shape— $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. long; also five selected specimens of small chisels, in flint and other stones, all with flat sides and convex surfaces 6

- 197 AN ORNAMENTAL STONE CELT—5 in. long. Found in the region of La Vendée in 1852. An extremely beautiful and rare example 3/13/- 1

- 198 THREE STONE CELTS, all of which show noteworthy departures from the conventional types— $2\frac{3}{4}$ in., $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. and $7\frac{3}{4}$ in. long. Found at Amiens, Provins and Rennes 3

- 3/5/- 6. 199 A large nodule, of bone breccia, containing teeth. From the floor of Les Ezyies Cave, Dordogne, France. In glazed case 1

1st day

3 3 0
2 5 0
6 5 0
1 6 0
5 5 0
1 5

3 5 0

2 5 0

18 0

16 0

5 0

12 0

13 0

12 0

15 0

1 12 0

1 8 0

16 0

5 0

12 0

82

1 4 0

1 4 0

11 0

15 0

5 0

1 10 0

11 0

2 2 0

3 5 0

3 15 0

2 15 0

16 0

1 12 0

5 0

1 2 0

2 0 0

1 8 0

1 12 0

1 4 0

1 0 0

2 0 0

1 1 0

1 0 0

11 0

1 8 0

13 0

1 12 0

1 1 0

5 0

2 15 0

7 0

1 15 0

1 4 0

1 12 0

16 0

18 0

11 0

10 0

19 0

1 4 0

1 0 0

5 0

1 15 0

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1 2 0

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1 12 0

1 12 0

3 0 0

3 9 0

3 0 0

3 5 0

3 10 0

2 0 0

1 0 0

8 0

2 15 0

200

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204

202

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202

201

NEOLITHIC AGE—DENMARK.

5. 200 A SUPERB SPECIMEN OF A RIPPLE-FLAKED LEAF-BLADE DAGGER— $15\frac{1}{2}$ in. long; believed to be the finest in the world. It belongs to the best flint period, and is in perfect condition 1

(The following lots illustrate this method of ripple-flaking, as well as the development of the dagger handle, in a remarkable manner)

See Illustration

6. 201 TWO FINE EXAMPLES OF LANCEOLATE RIPPLE-FLAKED DAGGERS, in grey flint—11 in. and $10\frac{3}{4}$ in. long; another— $11\frac{3}{4}$ in. long—showing the beginning of the dagger handle, at present quite rudimentary 3

See Illustration

3. 202 ANOTHER, in a beautiful brown flint, the handle much more developed—10 in. long; also a second example, in dark grey flint— $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Both specimens of extraordinary quality 2

See Illustration

- 203 A lanceolate dagger, in bluish-grey flint— $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. long—the handle, which is in diamond section, offers a very firm grip; another— $6\frac{1}{4}$ in. long—showing the gradual widening at the hilt. Both fine 2

- 204 A GREY FLINT RIPPLE-FLAKED HUNTER'S KNIFE, OR DAGGER— $9\frac{1}{4}$ in. long—showing the fully developed handle, with elegant widening at the base; another, in black flint—7 in. long—the handle in the same stage of development as the former. Both perfect specimens 2

See Illustration

- 205 A BROWN FLINT RIPPLE-FLAKED HUNTER'S KNIFE, OR DAGGER—about 8 in. long. In this remarkable specimen should be noticed the "seam" down the middle of the handle, imitating probably the stitches in an original leather casing. Very fine 1

See Illustration

- 206 FOUR FLINT CHISELS, illustrating the development of the Danish chisel from the narrow celt, through the simple form with ground cutting edge, to the type which is tooled all over— $5\frac{3}{4}$ in. to $6\frac{1}{4}$ in. long 4

15. 207 FOUR OTHERS, carrying development through the unground and ground forms with square section, and the ground and polished ditto, to the very fine polished chisel with shaped handle, which is probably an antique type. The sizes range from $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. 4

- 208 Eight flint knives, illustrating development from the crude shapeless flake to the beautifully worked sickle blades of the best Danish flint period—3 in. to 5½ in. long 8

(4/5)

6.

- 209 Four stone mace-heads, drilled with large holes to take the staff—2 in. to 4 in. diam. All perfect specimens 4

(380)

5.

- 210 A series of six pointed flint celts, with oval section, illustrating development from the roughly shaped unground forms by slow steps to the carefully ground and polished form—4½ in. to 5¾ in. long 6

- 211 Three specimens of square-sided flint celts or axes, with convex faces and thin butts—7 in. to 7¾ in. long. From dolmens of the oldest type without passage of approach. The specimens illustrate three types—unground, ground at cutting edge only, and well ground and polished 3

- 212 Three specimens of square-sided flint celts or axes, with broad butts of almost oblong section—6 in. to 6½ in. long. These examples illustrate a higher development of the Danish celt than the foregoing. They are the type found in passage graves and stone cists, and illustrate the evolution from the unground to the completely ground and polished forms 3

(4/1)

7.

- 213 Five specimens of flint gouges, showing the evolution from the form with simple cutting edge, through the roughly tooled and carefully tooled forms, to the perfectly ground and polished type. The polished example in light flint shows an adaptation for holding the celt in the hand—5 in. to 8½ in. long 5

(9/1)

12.

- 214 Three specimens of perforated double-edged battle-axes, showing progressive development. The sharper ends have in most cases been carefully blunted to reduce risk of accidental injury to the warrior-user without impairing the efficiency of the axe for purposes of war. Fine—5½ in. to 7½ in. long 3

(22/1)

5.

- 215 Two hammer-stones, or hand-pounders, of flint, used for tritulating grain, roots, &c., and for splitting bones to extract the marrow, the larger one worn smooth by long use; a pebble hand-hammer, of hard quartzite, much worn at one end; a symmetrically formed hand-hammer, in light stone, with depression to take the finger and thumb; also one of exceptional size, in black quartzite. This and succeeding lots (216, 217 and 218) illustrate the slow evolution from the rough pounding-stone to the carefully wrought axe-hammer 5

4/109- 4. 216 An axe-hammer, in unground stone, grooved to take a withe, which was twisted round it to secure the axe-head to the haft— $6\frac{1}{4}$ in. long; also two carefully wrought-stone axe-hammers, of simple form— $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. and 7 in. long 3

7. 217 Three other Danish axe-hammers, of stone, showing the implement in further stages of development— $6\frac{3}{4}$ in., $8\frac{1}{4}$ in. and 9 in. long. All beautifully preserved specimens of high importance 3

25. 218 A DARK STONE DANISH AXE-HAMMER, of the most perfect type, fluted, ridged and polished— $9\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. The hammer-end of this unique specimen is convex, and the axe-end runs almost to a point. Exceptional labour must have been expended on this marvellous weapon, which can only have been owned by a chieftain of exalted rank 1

See Illustration facing p. 54

1/109- 15. 219 AN EARTHENWARE BURIAL URN, with cover, found at Viborg in Jutland— $7\frac{3}{4}$ in. high. The urn, which is supported on a ring, still contains the ashes of the deceased 3

7. 3. 51- 220 Five shuttle-shaped grooved pebbles, probably used for striking fire— $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $4\frac{7}{8}$ in. long. The grooves admitted of their being suspended from the girdle with a cord. The fire would have been produced by striking the stones with a piece of pointed iron. All perfect specimens 5

32- 7. 2. 221 Nine miscellaneous objects in bone, comprising a spindle-whorl, decorated with ring-and-dot pattern on both sides; four combs, one of the long-toothed variety for heckling flax; and four incised star-shaped ornaments, perhaps used as buttons 9

222 Seventeen spindlewhorls, in stone, representing almost every type found in the Danish burials, two of these lack the final perforation; also two large stone beads, of spindle-whorl form; and two pierced whetstones, used for sharpening the cutting edges of implements 21

223 Nine specimens of ripple-flake daggers—6 in. to $8\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. This and succeeding lots (224 to 227) illustrate the evolution of these Danish weapons from the simplest forms to those with well-developed handles. In the present lot are two specimens which show the "seam" to imitate stitching (cf. lot 205) 9

224 Seven others, in three of which the evolution of the ornamental handle is clearly seen— $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. to $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. Includes some very fine specimens 7

- 225 Five others, some with exceptionally fine flaking— $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. to 11 in. long *6/157* 5
- 226 Seven others, all perfect specimens— $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. *5/7- L* 7
- 227 Nine others, similar in character to the foregoing— $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. *# 4/157* 9
- 228 TWO RIPPLE-FLAKE DAGGERS, in grey and drab flint— $8\frac{1}{4}$ in. and 7 in. long—the handles "seamed" down the middle in imitation of stitches *680 L* 2
See Illustration
- 229 Seven tanged flint daggers— $3\frac{7}{8}$ in. to 7 in. long—made for insertion in handles; also four flint-knives— $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. to 5 in. long *36/-* 11
- 6.* 230 FOUR DANISH STONE AXES, of high finish, all of the well-known "canoe" shape— $5\frac{3}{4}$ in. to $8\frac{1}{4}$ in. long *7/107* 4
- 231 Five others, all good specimens— $4\frac{5}{8}$ in. to 6 in. long *207- L* 5
- 8.* 232 THREE DANISH BATTLE-AXES, in stone, of the characteristic double-edged type, including one very fine specimen in black stone—5 in. to $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. long *9/107-* 3
- 6.* 233 THREE SPECIMENS OF AXE-HAMMERS, in stone, illustrating the development of projections opposite the shaft holes $5\frac{3}{4}$ in. to $7\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. Fine *7/157-* 3
- 234 Seven stone axes and axe-hammers, including some specimens of first-class importance—3 in. to $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. long *7/107-* 7
- 50/-* 235 Six others, similar in character—4 in. to 6 in. long *3/157-* 6
- 5/157-* *70/-* 236 Four stone axe-heads, of which two are of quite unusual form; the other two specimens show how the rare forms were gradually evolved from them— $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. to 5 in. long 4
- 237 Three stone axe-heads, showing how the round-headed, single-edged axe merged into a more or less axe-hammerlike implement—6 in. to 7 in. long *4/57-* 3
- 75/-* 238 Two axe-hammers, of stone, with very blunt cutting edges— $7\frac{3}{4}$ in. and $8\frac{1}{4}$ in. long *5/5780* 2
- 239 Two axe-hammers, of stone, of beautiful and rare type, with narrow cutting edge, and the body sloping up around the shaft hole to form a collar—6 in. and $8\frac{3}{4}$ in. long 2
See Illustration facing p. 23 *157-/-*

673

672

228

248



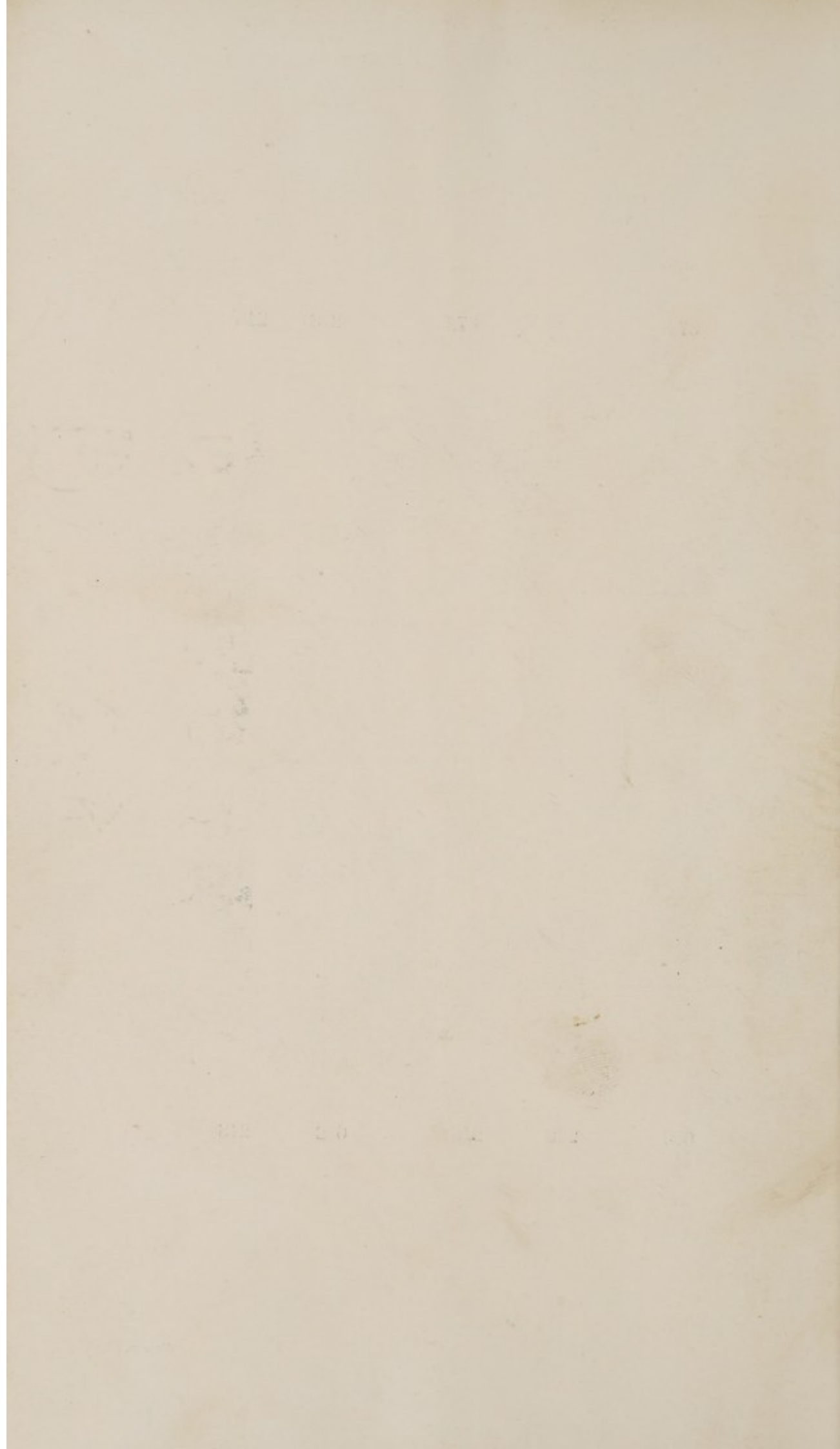
673

228

248

672

248



- 5107- 6. 240 Three mace-heads, in stone, comprising a whorl-shaped specimen— $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. diam.—from Vammen; one, in (?) diorite— $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. diam.; and the third of flattened spheroid shape—3 in. diam. 3

- 580 10. 241 Nine remarkable specimens of polished flint gouges, with squared sides— $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. to 6 in. long 9

- 611- 10. 242 Eight others, of similar type, equally fine—3 in. to 5 in. long; also one of oval section— $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. long 9

- 841- 243 Three polished chisels, of square section— $8\frac{1}{4}$ in. to $11\frac{3}{4}$ in. long. Very fine 3 5107-

- 4151- 737- 244 Five polished chisels, of square section, in various stones—ranging from $5\frac{1}{4}$ in. to 7 in. long. Fine 5 4157-

- 51 841- 245 Ten flint chisels, seven of which are of square section and more or less polished; the remaining three of the pointed oval shape—probably an earlier type— $2\frac{3}{8}$ in. to $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. long 10

- 246 Six specimens of flint knives or saws, each with one side strongly curved, and all exhibiting the marvellous skill of craftsmen of the Neolithic Age in working flint— $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. to 6 in. long 6 2/157 W

- 601- 247 Five others, equally fine, and larger specimens 6-5 3107-

- 737- 248 Four others, ranging from $6\frac{3}{4}$ in. to $9\frac{3}{8}$ in. long. Superb specimens 4

See Illustration facing p. 26

- 248 6. 249 Five sickle-knives, the type peculiar to Denmark and Egypt— $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. to $6\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. One broken 5

- 248 601- 250 Three large flint axes, with squared sides and broad butt— $7\frac{3}{4}$ in. to $8\frac{3}{4}$ in. long 3

- 580 937- 251 Six others, similar in character— $5\frac{7}{8}$ in. to $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. long 6

- 2107- 737- 252 Eight others, similar in type to lot 250— $3\frac{1}{8}$ in. to $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. long 8

- 841- 253 Six others, with squared sides and broad butts, almost square in section 6 380-

- 580 601- 254 Seven flint scrapers, each with one end rounded— $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. to $4\frac{7}{8}$ in. long. Probably used for flaying purposes and cleaning skins. A nice lot 7

7. 255 TEN FLINT IMPLEMENTS, with serrated edges, probably harpoons; a wonderful selection, both on account of variety and condition. The specimens range from 3 in. to 8 in. long. (The similarity between certain forms of Danish and Egyptian flint instruments, to wit, the serrated blades of the present lot, the crescent "sickles" and the handled daggers of lots 204, 205, 224, 228, 249, &c., has suggested some line of communication between the two countries; though the fact may be merely a coincidence, resulting solely from like needs producing like effects) 10

- 5/157- 6. 256 A series of fifteen serrated implements, of flint of triangular section, the notching on all three sides. They are obviously unsuitable to use as saws, and were probably arrow-heads— $2\frac{1}{8}$ in. to $4\frac{5}{8}$ in. long 15

- 257 A collection of forty-two flint arrow-heads, comprising three of the tanged form, fifteen of the barbed, and a number of the "transverse" shapes, the latter characteristically Danish. A highly interesting and representative lot 42

- 7/157- 6. 258 Thirteen flint javelin-heads, barbed and plain, including a large and beautifully ripple-marked example— $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. long; the others range from $3\frac{1}{8}$ to $7\frac{3}{4}$ in. long 13

- 457- 5. 259 Six flint axes, with squared sides and broad butts, almost square in section— $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. to $7\frac{3}{8}$ in. long; also three pointed implements, in flint— $1\frac{7}{8}$ in. to $5\frac{3}{4}$ in. long 9

- 607- 5. 260 Four specimens of unground gouges, with squared sides— $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. long 4

- 261 Six polished flint axes, with squared sides and oblong section— $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. long 6

- 571- 857- 262 Ten others, of similar type— $3\frac{1}{8}$ in. to $5\frac{1}{4}$ in. long 10

- 2/157- 6. 263 A series of objects for personal adornment, comprising twelve stag's-horn rings; a string of amber beads from passage graves and stone cists, excavated at Viborg in Jutland; fourteen loose amber beads, some of large size; two bone and one stag's-horn ditto 26. 30

- 264 Four harpoon-heads, of bone and stag's-horn, two of which have been set with "pygmy" flint blades, explaining, perhaps, the liberal use of these pygmy flints in prehistoric times 2/14- W 4

45/- 6. 265 Six miscellaneous stone objects, of considerable interest, comprising two grinding-stones—6 in. and 2½ in. long; two celts, of characteristic early metal forms, of which they may be ancient copies; and two pierced stone celts—5½ in. and 4½ in. long—which were possibly used as hoes 6

25. 45/- 266 Seven miscellaneous stone and stag's-horn objects, comprising three partially fabricated stone axes; two roughly chipped "blanks" of flint, ready for grinding into polished implements; and two axe-hammers of horn, similar to those found in the Swiss Lake Dwellings 7

6. 45/- 267 TWELVE ROUGHLY POLISHED FLINT AXES, with squared sides and oblong section—2½ in. to 4½ in. long. A very typical lot 12

268 TWELVE TYPICAL EXAMPLES OF UNGROUND FLINT AXES, with squared sides and oblong section—4½ in. to 10 in. long 12 5/15/- VV

269 FOUR VERY LARGE FLINT AXES, with squared sides, convex faces and thin butts—ranging from 11½ in. to 15 in. long. All fine specimens 4 6/10/-

270 Four others, equally fine—10½ in. to 11 in. long 4 4/10/- L

3/5/- 271 Four others—8½ in. to 10½ in. long. Fine 4 5/8

70/- 272 Six others—7½ in. to 9 in. long. Fine 6

58/- 80/- 273 Nine others—5 in. to 6½ in. long. All interesting 9

274 TWO LANCEOLATE DAGGERS IN FLINT—13¼ in. to 13 in. long. (These examples exhibit, as do most of the pieces in the following lots (275 to 282), prehistoric flint-work at its very best. The ripple-flaking in many of the specimens is unrivalled, and admiration of the work is not lessened when we consider the simple tools with which such extraordinary results were obtained) 2 21/-/- Wall

See Illustration facing p. 23

5. 58/- 275 Two OTHERS, equally fine—13 in. and 12¼ in. 2

5. 276 Two OTHERS—11¾ in. and 11½ in. Very fine 2 7/-/-

5. 277 Two OTHERS—10¾ in. and 11 in. Very fine 2 9/-/-

4/15/- 5. 278 Three others—8¾ in. to 10¼ in.; the shorter one broken at the points; the others very fine 3

30/- 279 THREE OTHERS—8½ in. to 9 in. All excellent specimens 3 4/10/- L

- 280 FIVE OTHERS—averaging about 8 in. long. ^{57/57-} Very fine 5
- 281 FIVE OTHERS—7 in. to 8½ in. long. ⁶⁰⁷⁻ Very fine 5
- 282 SIX OTHERS—5½ in. to 7 in. long. ²⁸⁰ Very fine 6
- 283 A series of eleven flint knives—3¾ in. to 5 in. long—most of lanceolate form ²⁸⁰ 11
- 284 Nine typical examples of polished flint axes, with squared sides, convex faces and thin butts—3¾ in. to 5¼ in. long ^{2/107-W} 9
- ^{3/107-} 285 Eight typical examples of roughly ground flint axes, with squared sides, convex faces and thin butts—3½ in. to 11½ in. long 8
- ^{737- 321-} 286 Eleven unground flint axes, with squared sides, convex faces and thin butts—4¼ in. to 12¼ in. long ^{6/57-} 11
- ^{4/1-} ⁵⁻ 287 Ten others, similar in character—7 in. to 10½ in. long 10
- ³²⁻ ^{50/-} 288 Three unground flint axes, with squared sides, convex faces and thin butts—all about 6 in. long; also six typical examples of non-flint stone celts—4½ in. to 8½ in. long 9
- ^{4/57-} ⁶⁵⁷⁻ 289 Seven typical flint celts, of pointed oval section, illustrating development from rough-chipped to polished celts 7
- ^{3/157-} ⁵⁻ 290 A series of ten flint instruments, of various types, from the Danish kitchen middens, belonging to very early period in the history of Neolithic man in Denmark 10
- ^{3/57-} ⁶⁻ 291 Sixteen typical midden celts, with cutting edge at the broader end produced by the removal of transverse flakes; the type known by the French name "tranchet." [These kitchen middens are great heaps of shell—principally oyster-shell—accumulated on the Danish coast on the sites of the early settlements. Considerable quantities of rude flint implements, bones, and fragments of pottery are found embedded in them] 16
- 292 Ten miscellaneous specimens of flint flakes, or knives—3½ in. to 6 in. long ^{207-W} 10
- 293 A mealing-stone, or wheat-crusher, of the Danish Kitchen Midden period; two hammer-stones, of the same period; and three flint cores, from which flakes have been struck off. [If, as some think, the Midden colonists were ignorant of agriculture, the so-called wheat-crushers would probably have been used for triturating some other kind of food] ^{107-W} 6

- 294 Fourteen selected examples of flint scrapers of the Danish Kitchen Midden period, used for fashioning bone implements, cleaning skins, &c. 14 24/- W
- 295 AN ^{Copper} IRON HELMET, of the Viking type, with straight tubular horns proceeding from the bell-shaped cap and scroll-like-crest; ornamental boss in front in form of a bent wire rosette, the centre of which probably contained at one time a large cornelian or other stone 1 36/-

NEOLITHIC AGE--SPAIN.

- 296 A grooved hammer, in porous-looking stone— $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. long—from Cordova; another, in similar stone— $8\frac{3}{4}$ in. long. Also a hammer-stone, with finger and thumb depressions on opposite sides— $2\frac{3}{8}$ in. diam. All of the New Stone Age 3 57/- W
- 297 A hammer-stone, with finger and thumb depressions on opposite sides— $4\frac{3}{4}$ in. long by $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. wide. Also a mealing-stone, or grain-crusher—3 in. diam.; and a polishing-stone, used to give the finished surface on highly polished celts 3 10/- W
- 298 Seven selected specimens of stone celts, which, having lost their edges, have obviously been used as hammer-stones— $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. to 5 in. long 7 10/- L
- 299 Two hammer-stones, of somewhat coarse type; and two roughly picked celts in stone 4 10/-
- 300 Six pointed stone celts, of oval section— $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $8\frac{3}{4}$ in. long—from Malaga, Valladolid, Segovia, &c. All fine specimens 6 20/- W
- 301 Ten pointed stone celts, of oval section— $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. to $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. From Malaga, Cordova, Cuenca, Valladolid, &c. All fine 10 22/- W
- 302 Five examples of square-sided celts, each with a convex surface— $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. From Toledo and other sites 5 24/-
- 303 Twelve others, smaller, from Navalmaillo, Mayenne, Toledo, Burgos, &c. 12 85/-
- 304 Six examples of stone celts, with oval section and wide butt— $3\frac{3}{8}$ in. to $4\frac{3}{4}$ in. long. From Malaga, Granada, Castilleja, &c. 5 65/-

- (22/-) 757-305 Ten specimens of stone celts, with flattened sides and faces— $2\frac{5}{8}$ in. to $4\frac{7}{8}$ in. long. From Cuenca, Malaga, Villatoro, Granada, &c. 10
- (27/-) 757-306 Two celts, of polished flint— $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. and $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. long—of English type, but found in Madrid 2
- 307 Seven polished stone celts, with thin butt— $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. to $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. From Saliote, Las Caldas, Granada, &c. 9-W 7
- 308 A LARGE STONE CELT, of unusual type, with rounded head and oval section— $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Found at Malaga 13-W 1
- 309 Nine stone celts, of rounded section— $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. to 4 in. long—one pierced. From Malaga, Salamanca, Avila, &c. 27-W 9
- 310 Five small stone celts, or chisels— $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. long. From Burgos, Salamanca, &c. 19-W 5
- 311 Two unfinished stone celts; three fragments of ditto; and four rudely chipped flint celts 13-W 9

NEOLITHIC AGE—GREECE.

- (60/-) 5-312 SEVEN BEAUTIFUL EXAMPLES OF NEW STONE AGE CELTS— $2\frac{3}{8}$ in. to $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. From Corinth and other Greek sites. A very choice lot 7
- (57/-) 5-313 NINE SELECTED EXAMPLES OF STONE CELTS— $1\frac{1}{8}$ in. to $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. All found in Greece 9
- 5-314 SEVEN CORES AND FLAKES, of obsidian, from Greek sites. [There was a considerable industry in obsidian in Greece during the later Stone Age, the material being obtained from the Island of Melos] 6/10/- 7
- 5-315 Seven others (see note to preceding lot) 6/10/- 7
- 6-316 Five others (see note under lot 314); also an arrow-head, in obsidian. Very rare 7/10/- 6
- (21/-) 867-317 FOUR POLISHED STONE CELTS, from Crete—2 in. to $3\frac{5}{8}$ in. long. Three of these are perfect specimens; the fourth is somewhat chipped 4
- (22/-) 837-318 THREE POLISHED STONE CELTS FROM CRETE—1 in. to $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. All perfect specimens 3
- (21/-) 857-319 Three others; also a black stone polisher, of perfect oval section, itself highly polished; and a small polished stone chisel. All from Crete 5

NEOLITHIC AGE—ITALY.

- 320 Fourteen fragments of Neolithic pottery, with impressed decoration done with wedge-shaped and other primitive tools 14 *57 W*
- 321 A chisel, of black stone— $4\frac{1}{8}$ in. long—very beautifully polished; and three stone polishers. All excellent specimens 4 *32 W*
- 322 TWO PERFORATED AXE-HAMMERS, one of exceptionally elegant form. From the valley of the Tiber— $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. and $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. long 2 *28/- Tenter*
- 323 EIGHT REMARKABLE SPECIMENS OF POLISHED STONE CELTS— $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. to 6 in. long; the largest bears the label "ARGOS," but it is distinctly of the Italian type 8 *38/- do*
- 324 Sixteen flint arrow-heads, many of them beautifully finished 16 *19/- W*
- 325 Seventeen others, a superior lot to the foregoing; some barbed 17 *31/- W*
- 326 Five examples of stone celts, with flat sides and convex surfaces— $2\frac{5}{8}$ in. to $5\frac{3}{4}$ in. long. All well-polished specimens 5 *40/- W*
- 327 A POLISHED GREEN-STONE CELT, of unusual type, broken at one end. Found in the valley of the Tiber. The form closely resembles that of the New Zealand Meri— $7\frac{3}{4}$ in. long 1 *10/-*
- 328 Three examples of polished stone celts, with oval section and wide butt—3 in. to $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. long 3 *9/-*
- 329 Five small and perfect specimens of stone celts, with oval section; also three chipped implements of flint 8 *57 W*

NEOLITHIC AGE—GERMANY.

- 330 Six implements, of the New Stone Age, from Germany, comprising three celts, one axe-hammer, one axe, and a fragment of second axe 6

22/-W

- 13/- 10. 331 A box, containing about fifty modern imitations of Prehistoric implements and weapons in flint and horn, some from France and Switzerland, and others of British origin, the latter the work of the notorious "Flint Jack" a lot

NEOLITHIC AGE: WEAPONS FROM VARIOUS SOURCES, MOUNTED IN GLAZED CASES.

- 5/- 10. 332 Thirty-five mounted specimens of flint arrow-heads, showing the evolution from the most primitive forms to the elaborately finished barbed types with serrated edges. In glazed case 35

- 3/5/- 15. 333 Forty-two mounted specimens of flint arrow-heads, illustrating all types and stages of evolution. In glazed case 42

- 4/15/- 16. 334 Forty-eight mounted specimens of flint arrow-heads, all barbed. A very beautiful selection. In glazed case 48

- 5/- 10. 335 Forty specimens of flint arrow-heads from various countries, tanged, barbed and plain, many of British origin. A selection for comparative study. In glazed case 40

- 336 Forty-four specimens of flint arrow-heads, largely British. From the simplest forms to the barbed and tanged types with serrated edges. In glazed case 44

- 337 Thirty-nine untanged specimens of flint arrow-heads, chiefly Irish. Mounted in glazed case 39

- 338 Twenty-eight mounted specimens of flint arrow-heads, mostly tanged and barbed. In glazed case 28

2/15/-W

- 4/57- 7. 339 Thirty-three mounted specimens of flint arrow-heads, from various sources; all tanged and barbed. A well-selected lot, in glazed case 33
- 7/157- 7. 340 Thirty-six mounted specimens of flint arrow-heads, from various countries; chiefly tanged and barbed. In glazed case 36
- 5/107- 12. 341 Sixty-two mounted specimens of small flint arrow-heads. In glazed case 62
- 342 Twenty-three flint arrow-heads, of various types; chiefly found in France. Mounted in glazed case 23 3/107 W
- 343 Sixty-four carefully selected flint arrow-heads, from various sources; chiefly tanged or barbed. An excellent assortment. Mounted in glazed case 64 6/57 W
- 344 Twenty-five flint arrow-heads, chiefly from North America, comprising some very unusual forms. Mounted in glazed case 25 3/57 W
- 345 Twenty-eight flint arrow-heads, from Robenhausen, Wangen, Moosseedorfsee, Himerich and other Lake Dwelling sites. Mounted in glazed case 28 3/107 W
- 346 Thirty-five North American flint arrow-heads, chiefly from Indiana. Mounted in glazed case 35 2/107 W
- 5/107 W 7. 347 Forty-two pigmy flint arrow-heads, including three or four in obsidian. A very pretty collection, all mounted in glazed case 42 5/107 W
- 4/1- W 7. 348 Thirty-six North American arrow-heads, in flint, including most of the usual types. Mounted in glazed case 36 4/1 W
- 4/57- 6. 349 Thirty-five carefully selected specimens of pigmy arrow-heads, in flint 35
- 3/57- 6. 350 Twenty-eight specimens of javelin and arrow-heads, in flint, comprising many of beautiful finish 28
- 351 Twenty-seven selected flint arrow-heads, lanceolate and barbed. From Ganton, Portglenore and other sites 27 4/1 W
- 352 Thirty-four flint arrow-heads, comprising examples of the pygmy, barbed, tanged and untanged types. A nice lot 34 5/57 W
- 353 Thirty-seven specimens of flint javelin and arrow-heads, from various countries, including many interesting types 37 4/57 W

NEOLITHIC AGE—ENGLAND.

MAMMALIAN REMAINS.

- 354 Eight implements, of stag's horn, from the Cissbury Neolithic factory 16-W 8
- 355 Six others, showing intentional cuts; also eight awls, or punches, made from antlers of the red deer; four bovine teeth; two oyster shells; and part of a pig's jaw. Cissbury Neolithic factory 21-W 21
- 356 PORTION OF THE SKULL OF URUS (*Bos primigenius*) 11-W 1
- 357 PORTION OF ANOTHER SKULL OF URUS (*Bos primigenius*) 15-W 1
- (207) 57 (358) Six miner's picks, of stag's horn; a stone celt; and a fragment of pottery. All from Cissbury Neolithic factory 8
- (58) 6 (359) Five complete loom-weights, in chalk; and five fragments of similar weights. From Cissbury Neolithic factory; many of the specimens showing clearly the abrasion caused by suspension with a cord 10
- (134) 7 (360) Four miner's picks, of stag's horn; and seven awls, or punches, made from antlers of the red deer. From Grime's Graves Neolithic factory 11
- (57) 30 (361) Thirteen objects, consisting of teeth, horn and Mammalian bones. From Grime's Graves Neolithic factory 13
- 362 Eleven examples of Mammalian remains, belonging to the Neolithic period, and found in England 57-W 11
- 363 Eight important specimens of Mammalian remains, found in England. Some of mammoth animals, Neolithic period 11-W 8
- 364 Nine examples of Prehistoric Mammalian remains, found in England. Some of mammoth animals 57-W 9
- 365 Twenty specimens of Prehistoric Mammalian remains, found in England. Many of high importance 271-W 20
- 366 Two examples of Prehistoric Mammalian remains, consisting of a pair of bison or buffalo horns, and the antlers of a species of spike-horn deer or antelope; also a fine example of stag's antlers. From Grime's Graves Neolithic factory 67-W 3

367 A quantity of Mammalian remains, from Whisky Cave, Wyat's Yat, and various British bone caves, showing specimens of bones split to obtain the marrow a lot

57-W

368 Another lot, similar to the above; comprising also a bone needle, flint chips and fragments of pottery. From Whisky Cave, Wyat's Yat a lot

57-W

369 Four antlers of the red deer; and a small quantity of fragments in horn and bone, all of Prehistoric times. Found in England a lot

57-W

End of Second Day's Sale

97
49
126

329
191
178

Third Day's Sale.

On WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 1924.

AT ONE O'CLOCK PRECISELY.

NEOLITHIC AGE—ENGLAND.

FLINT, STONE AND BONE IMPLEMENTS.

- (57) 80/- (370) A series of fourteen rude hammer-stones, of flint, approximately spherical; also fifteen others, chiefly quartzite. Neolithic period, found in England. (A few of these examples may be Palæoliths) 29

[The following six lots consist of flint implements discovered during the exploration of the Neolithic flint mines at Cissbury Camp, near Worthing, Sussex. The roughness of the tools and the primitive type of many forms warrant the belief that they belong to the earlier part of the Neolithic period. Ground or polished specimens from this source are extremely rare, though there are two in the present collection (*vide* lot 376). The shafts sunk by the early flint miners vary from 10 to 40 feet, and were connected by galleries, some of which are 30 feet long]

- (46/-) 40/- (371) Seventeen implements, from Cissbury Neolithic factory, near Worthing, unground 17

- (2/12/-) 75/- (372) Nineteen similar instruments, mostly larger and finer specimens than the foregoing. Cissbury Neolithic factory 19

- 75/- 373 Twenty-five others, comprising five distinct types of implement. Same provenance as lot 371 580/- 25

- 20/- 374 Twenty-two others, including some particularly fine examples of unground celts. Same provenance as lot 371 30/- 22

28/-
6. 375 Twenty-four others. Five distinct types, same provenance as lot 371 24

376 A PARTIALLY GROUND CELT, AND A POLISHED AND GROUND DITTO. From the Cissbury Neolithic factory; both rare. Also a Neolithic fabricator; and fourteen flint implements. All from the same source 17 20/- W

377 Four large flint implements, from Grime's Graves Neolithic factory; also seventeen Hampshire Neoliths, from the Winchester district 21 5/- W

378 Nine bone Neolithic implements, from the bed of the Thames; five flint ditto, from Grime's Graves; and six flint ditto, from Weeting, near Brandon 20-21 25/- W

40/- 379 Nine flint implements, of the Neolithic period, from Weeting, near Brandon; another example (marked B), from a barrow at Brandon; and five flint-flakes, from Grime's Graves 15 2/15/- W

13/-
40/- 380 Thirty miscellaneous Neoliths, comprising celts, fabricators, knife-flakes, &c. Many from Grime's Graves 30

5/-
137 381 A primitive lamp, in chalk, used by the Neolithic flint-miners at Grime's Graves, near Weeting; very rare. Also four long flint-flakes, from the same source; and thirty-six representative examples of knife-flakes, from other Neolithic sites 40-41 5/10/- Kent

137 382 Three flint-flakes, and a large scraper, from Grime's Graves; also thirty-one Neolithic knife-flakes; and twelve horse-shoe shaped flint scrapers. All found in England 47-48

383 Four large stone mauls, used for crushing metal ore, and usually found in the neighbourhood of ancient copper mines; also two net-sinkers, of stone, from Windermere 6 26/- W

384 Five perforated axe-hammers, of stone, from Whitby, Redworth, and other British sites. An important series 5 3/3/- W

9/-
40/- 385 Six other perforated axe-hammers, in stone. All found in England 6 10/- W

40/- 386 A series of fifty-eight duck's-bill-shaped scrapers, of flint, mostly from the Yorkshire Wolds; also thirteen miscellaneous Neolithic scrapers 71

5/-
40/- 387 A series of thirty-five horseshoe-shaped scrapers, of flint. Mostly from the Yorkshire Wolds 35

(107-) 157-388 Twenty-nine others. Same type and provenance 29

(107-) 601-389 Fifty horseshoe-shaped scrapers, in flint; eight flat scrapers; and seven spoon-shaped ditto. Mostly from the Yorkshire Wolds 65

501-390 Fifteen celts, of flint, unground. A well-varied selection; Neolithic period, England 3/57- Wall 15

(3/107-) 501-391 Fifteen others. All found in England 15

392 A series of eight hammer-stones, with finger-hole depressions on both faces; also four perforated mace-heads, of stone. Neolithic period; found in England 57-1-W 12

(34-) 401-393 A series of forty-three side-scrapers, of flint. From Mildenhall, Weaverthorp, Sherburn Wold, Weeting and other British sites; Neolithic period 43

(57-) 401-394 Twenty-nine Neolithic side-scrapers; and eleven kite-shaped ditto. All found in Britain 40

(48-) 457-395 A series of twenty-six Neolithic scrapers, discoidal and kite-shaped; some of the former may have been used as sling stones 26

401-396 Twenty examples of Neolithic chipped celts. All found in England 2/12- Wall 20

401-397 A series of seventeen Neolithic chipped celts, all ground at their cutting edges. Found in England 3/8- W 17

398 A stone pounder or muller, probably used for crushing corn; also three large stone celts— $9\frac{1}{4}$ in. to $11\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Neolithic period 580 W 4

399 A series of sixty-three Neolithic scrapers, discoidal and double-ended. All found in England 21- W 63

(407-) 501-400 Fifty-four miscellaneous Neoliths, comprising fourteen thick discoidal scrapers, and forty borers or awls, of flint. All found in Britain 54

(22-) 401-401 Thirty-nine miscellaneous side-scrapers and fabricators of the Neolithic period. All found in Britain 39

6. 402 Seven large stone celts— $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $8\frac{1}{4}$ in. long—with ground surface and pointed oval section. All British Neoliths 7

403 Two others, smaller, mostly good shapely specimens 10

3/107- W

404 A series of eight Neolithic ground celts, of which five are flint— $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. to $7\frac{3}{4}$ in. long—with slightly flattened sides 8

405 Four others, of flat form, of which one is made of flint; also four of oval section— $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. All found in Britain 8

406 Eleven other Neolithic celts, of oval section; and one in partly finished state; also five examples of quartzite pebbles, which have been used as sharpening stones or for kindling fire. The grooves have been made by a pointed iron instrument, and the employment of the pebbles for either or both of the purposes mentioned indicates a period when the use of metal for cutting purposes was fully established. All found in Britain or Ireland 17

407 A series of forty-seven examples of Neolithic knife-flakes, scrapers and saws. All found in Britain 47

408 Fifty miscellaneous Neoliths, of British origin, chiefly knife-flakes, including many remarkable examples; also eleven flint cores or nuclei, from which chips or flakes have been struck 61

NEOLITHIC AGE—SCOTLAND.

409 Six large Neolithic celts, from Scotland— $5\frac{1}{4}$ in. to $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. long 6

410 Eight Neolithic celts, from Scotland, somewhat smaller than the above 8

411 Eleven Neolithic celts, from Scotland, selected to show the evolution of the celt from the roughly-chipped form to the ground and polished form with depressions for better hafting. The larger specimen— $9\frac{1}{4}$ in. long—shows the depressions very clearly 11

412 Seventeen examples of pottery of the Neolithic period in Scotland. The flat-bottomed saucer-shaped vessel (in two pieces) was found in a grave $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet below the surface, and 1 ft. 4 in. above drift gravel 17

413 Fifty-six well-selected examples of Neolithic arrow-heads, in flint, from Scotland; chiefly the barbed and tanged forms 56

- 5/107- 6. 414 ³ Fifty-two others, equally as fine. All from Scotland 50 52-
- 32- 6. 415 Another selection, fifty-two specimens, all of Scottish origin; chiefly the unbarbed forms. (This lot contains a few imitations by "Flint Jack," but most of the examples are genuine) 50. 52-
- 4/57- 5. 416 Fifty well-chosen examples of Neolithic arrow-heads, from Scotland, comprising the leaf-shaped, lozenge-shaped and triangular forms 50
- 2/107- 6. 417 Another selection, similar to the above 47 50-
- 3/107- 6. 418 Forty-eight miscellaneous Neolithic arrow-heads, from Scotland; also a few odd arrow-heads, buttons, beads, &c., found in various parts of England—Speeton, Driffield, Brigg, Thetford and Scarborough (see envelopes). A very interesting lot 59 60-
- 419 Eight Neolithic stone celts, of pointed oval section, from Scotland 4/157- W 8
- 420 Six others, four of large size, also Scottish 4/57- W 6
- 421 Five fine Neolithic celts, of oval section, from Scotland 5
- 801- 422 Seven others, all from Scotland 50 Spencer 7
35. 423 AN IMPLEMENT, of stone, consisting of a thick rectangular block with flat surface—7 in. by 5 in.; from the under side project two solid and slightly tapering handles like short legs of a stool. Probably the object was an unusual form of grain crusher, worked with both hands. Unique. Found in Scotland 4/107- W 1
- See Illustration facing p. 58
- 424 A LARGE AXE-HAMMER, of stone, of the Neolithic Age. Found in Scotland 5/107- W 1
- 407- W 25. 425 Another, the perforation unfinished; also a perforated stone adze; and six very interesting examples of grinding-stones, showing various stages of evolution. All from Scotland 407- W 8
- 426 Seven examples of hammer-stones, comprising three of simple form which show the contusion caused by use, and four with more or less deep depressions for getting a firmer grip. All from Scotland 2/157- W 7
- 427 Three examples of perforated hammer-stones; and three perforated mace-heads, of stone. All Scottish 280 VV 6

- 428 Three examples of "Strike-a-lights," being a series of three pebbles, the abrasions of which show that some sharp instrument has been "frictioned" upon it to obtain fire; also twenty-eight miscellaneous flint implements and nuclei, comprising scrapers, knife-flakes, fabricators, &c. All from Scotland

207-W

31-28

- 429 Eight stone spindle-whorls, of different pattern; three whetstones (one from Guthrie, N.B.); a bone comb, excavated near Thrumster; and five examples of vitreous inlaid beads, probably of Roman or Phœnician origin. All found in Scotland

36-W

17-18

NEOLITHIC AGE—IRELAND.

- 430 Thirteen Neolithic celts, in stone, chiefly from Antrim, with ground surface and pointed oval section 13

- 431 Six others, larger, the longest ($8\frac{1}{2}$ in.) from Glenarm; also two examples of the flat stone celt, one in flint, from Ireland 8

- 432 Twelve celts, of the New Stone Age, with pointed oval section— $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Found in Ireland 12

- 433 Nine others, of similar type, but larger. Also Irish 9

- 434 Five examples of pebbles used in producing fire (*cf.* lot 428); also a series of six examples of flat stone celts. All from Ireland 11

- 435 Twelve flat stone celts, of the Neolithic Age. All from Ireland 12

- 436 Twelve Irish Neoliths, comprising two discoidal hammerstones, three ditto with oblong section, and a series of seven whetstones with perforations for suspension 12

- 437 Twenty-eight Irish Neoliths, comprising two perforated sinkers in stone, used in fishing, four stone spindle-whorls, six well-formed lance-heads in flint, and sixteen beautiful arrow-heads in flint. A choice lot 28

- 438 Twenty-eight flint knives, most of them beautifully fashioned. Irish 28

- 439 Ten others, perhaps used as lance-heads; also two flint cores or nuclei. Neolithic Irish 12

440 Two LARGE STONE CELTS— $12\frac{1}{4}$ in. and 13 in. long—very fine. The larger specimen from Portglenone, the other from Carrickfergus 5/10/- W 2

(6/10/-) 10. 441 Three stone celts—7 in. to $11\frac{1}{4}$ in. long—as fine as the foregoing, though smaller 3

(3/10/-) 6. 442 Two spherical hammer-stones, and five examples with depressions on both sides for getting a grip. Neolithic Age; from Ireland 7

(3/-/-) 12. 443 An axe-hammer, in stone— $9\frac{3}{4}$ in. long—found at Dunluce, Co. Antrim; six perforated stone mace-heads, from Swatteragh, Derry, and other sites; and three sharpened pegs of wood, from a peat-bog in Co. Kerry 10

(4/15/-) 12. 444 An axe-hammer, in stone— $8\frac{3}{4}$ in. long—with channelled ornamentation, from Ballynascree; five perforated stone mace-heads, from Glenarm, &c.; and four sharpened pegs of wood, from a peat-bog in Co. Kerry 10

445 Three flint celts, of the Neolithic period, with ground edges—8 in., 5 in. and $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. long; and five chipped celts—3 in. to 6 in. long. Irish 2/15/- W

446 Thirteen miscellaneous chipped celts, Neolithic, from Ireland— $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. to 9 in. long. The largest specimen from Carnlough 2/8/- W 13

447 Eight examples of ground stone celts, of pointed oval section, Neolithic, from Ireland—4 in. to $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. long 8

(2/12/-) 90/- 448 Sixteen others, of similar type, but smaller. All from Ireland 16

(2/18/-) 90/- 449 Eight others, of narrow shape, ground and polished— $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. to 5 in. long; also two ground celts, in stone, with slightly flattened sides. Irish 10

(4/15/-) 7. 450 A series of fourteen examples of ground celts, of oval section; an extremely good lot—3 in. to $6\frac{1}{8}$ in. long. All from Ireland 14

451 Twenty-five Neolithic scrapers, in flint, comprising side-scrapers, discoidal ditto and kite-shaped scrapers. All from Ireland 4/5/- W 25

452 Thirty-eight Neolithic scrapers, in flint, showing the evolution of the horseshoe type. All Irish 6/- 38

453 Fifty-two miscellaneous Neolithic implements, in flint, comprising knives, lance-heads, scrapers, &c. All from Ireland 4/8/- W 52

NEOLITHS OF FOREIGN ORIGIN FOUND IN BRITAIN.

- 454 Five stone celts, all well-fashioned examples of Spanish origin; two spindle-whorls, in stone, probably of Swiss Lake-Dwelling origin; a hammer-stone; and two exceptionally fine ground celts, of French origin. All ten objects found in Britain 10 2/12-1W
- 455 Four flint daggers of the Neolithic Age, probably of Danish origin; a perforated axe-hammer, also Danish; and a leaf-shaped flint dagger, of French type, but almost certainly a modern forgery. The rest quite genuine and found in Britain 6 407-

BRONZE AND EARLY IRON AGE.

10. 456 Five bronze mace-heads, with spiked processes, generally referred to the Bronze Age, but thought by some to be Mediæval. All different 5 457
10. 457 Five others, of similar type, but with slight variations 5 2/157
- 458 Two socketed spear-heads, in bronze, of the Early Iron Age, with rivet-holes for securing the heads to their shafts—
6½ in. long 2 443/-
- 459 An early form of the palstave celt or hatchet, of the Bronze Age—6¾ in. long; also a socketed bronze celt, of the Early Iron Age, with loop for attachment by cord—
4¾ in. long 2 38/- L
- 460 A pear-shaped bronze bell or rattle, of the type found in Ireland; a bronze mask-shaped ornament of a (?) bucket, in the form of a bearded human face, perhaps Etruscan; a bronze lion's claw; and a pair of double-looped key-like objects of uncertain use. All of the Early Iron Age 5 18/- W
- 461 A BRONZE HOE, of the early Iron Age—4¾ in. wide by
4¾ in. long. Fine 1 445/- W
- 462 A large bronze ring—6 in. diam.—with hatched double ridges on the outer edge; possibly one of the ornaments or strengthening pieces of a chariot pole. Early Iron Age. Also six bronze rings, probably from horse trappings 7 24/- L

6. 463 An exceptionally large bronze ring— $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. diam.—the plain hoop divided at intervals by six projecting whorl-shaped bands. Probably part of the trappings of a chariot. Early Iron Age *7/107-* 1
- 464 Three bronze one-handled vases—3 in., $3\frac{5}{8}$ in. and 5 in. high respectively. Early Iron Age, Italian. One of the handles missing; the handle of smallest vase terminating in a human mask *307-6wen* 3
- 465 A bronze one-handled jug— $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. high—somewhat Etruscan in form, but said to have been found in Denmark. Early Iron Age. A very similar jug found in Hampshire is now in the Tudor House Museum at Southampton. The handle of the present specimen terminates in a winged harpy *361-* 1
- 466 Two animal and three human figures, in bronze. Italian, dating from about the 8th Century B.C. Excellent specimens *5/107-W* 5
- 467 Five others, of similar type and origin *4/107-W* 5
- 468 Six others, of similar type and origin to Lot 466 *5/107-W* 6
- 469 A bronze bucket-handle, consisting of a grotesque mask with double ring attachment, into which the sickle-shaped handles loop. Fine. Early Iron Age *29-L* 1
- 470 A HIGHLY ORNAMENTAL BRONZE HANDLE OF A LARGE VASE, the upper part of the handle bifurcating as bulls' heads, the lower part terminating as a winged harpy—10 in. high. Very fine. Early Iron Age, of Greece, circa 600 B.C. (cf. the handle of vase in Lot 465) *3/107-* 1
- 471 A BRONZE DOUBLE-EDGED SWORD, of the Early Iron Age— $25\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. From Viborg, Jutland. Complete, but broken *290 Bull* 1
- 472 A bronze bow fibula, thickening towards the centre of bow, which is ornamented with transverse grooves—5 in. long. A good complete example. Another, smaller; a portion of the pin missing. Early Iron Age. Italian *307-B* 2
- 473 Four bronze fibulae, comprising two of the familiar leech type, and two showing the intermediary stages between the leech and boat types. Early Iron Age. Italian *307-B* 4

- 474 Four bronze fibulæ, comprising one of the bow type, decorated with transverse ridges— $4\frac{3}{4}$ in. wide; and three of the modified leech or dolphin type, with hollowed bows. Early Iron Age. Italian 4 *107-L*
- 475 AN EXCEPTIONALLY LARGE BRONZE FIBULA— $9\frac{3}{4}$ in. wide—the pin working on a swivel (a rare feature), and the coil which takes the pin expanding to a flat disc for geometrical engraving. Early Iron Age. Italian 1 *407-W*
- 476 Four bronze fibulæ, comprising one of spectacle form, with revolving pin, the bow of the fibula expanding as two close spirals to form the "spectacles"; the other specimens of the Italian horned type, the "horns" consisting of highly raised knobs. Early Iron Age 4 *3/137-*
- 477 Eight bronze fibulæ, comprising a large specimen of the crossbow type, richly decorated—4 in. long; the others of serpentine and bow types, chiefly Italian. Also a hollow bronze ring, of heavy make, with transverse perforations, probably to take a pin; the type is mostly found in Ireland, and is almost certainly a form of brooch. All of the Early Iron Age 9 *24/- Ball*
- 478 AN EXCEPTIONALLY LARGE BRONZE ARMILLA, in serpentine form of thirty coils— $12\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Early Iron Age 1 *407-crown*
- 479 Another, in serpentine form of eleven coils; and a heavy single coil ditto, terminating as spherical knobs. Early Iron Age 2 *207-crown*
- 480 Six bronze armillæ, of various patterns, serpentine, annular, and penannular; also fragments of four other armillæ. All of the Early Iron Age a lot *5/- L*
- 94.* 481 Nine miscellaneous bronze objects of domestic use, comprising three pins, two ear-rings, one with animal device and archaic inscription, three finger-rings, one of serpentine form with seven coils, and a pair of tweezers, beautifully decorated. Early Iron Age 9 *3/107-W*
- 3/107-*
15. 482 Eleven miscellaneous bronze pendants, some of Phallic form, symbolising the productive power of nature; another, in form of a tortoise. Mostly Italian of the Early Iron Age 11

BRONZE OBJECTS FOUND IN BRITAIN.

- (457) 8 483 A bronze strigil, complete but broken—10 *in. long*; a bronze steelyard, with hooks to take the weights—11 *in. long*; a bronze disc-shaped mirror; a bronze vase-shaped steelyard weight; and a bronze object, of uncertain purpose, probably part of the furnishing of a lamp from whence the snuffers and tweezers were suspended. All of Roman origin and found at Winchester 5
- 484 A bronze bell and clapper; and three bronze lamps, with one, two and four nozzles respectively. All nice specimens. Roman 457- 5
- 485 Two bronze sling-pellets, one inscribed; a bronze bearded head of a man; a bronze handle, of straight form, terminating in spherical knobs; a fragment of a bronze frieze; eight Roman coins, &c.; and two fragments. All found at Winchester 32/- W 15
- 486 Three bronze statuettes of Penates, or household gods; a heart-shaped locket, with head of an emperor in relief; and five other bronze objects. All found at Winchester 4/15/- W 9
- 487 A BRONZE BATTLE-AXE—6½ *in. long*; believed to be Roman, though the form suggests Mediæval. Fine. Found at Winchester 24/- Ball 1
- 488 Ten bronze keys, Roman and Mediæval, of various devices. All found at Winchester 38/- W 10
- (38/-) 7 489 Nine Roman bronze key-rings, originally worn on the finger to minimise the risk of loss. Mostly good examples. All from Winchester 9
- (2/10/-) 80/- 490 Eleven miscellaneous Roman finger-rings, one set with woman's head in cornelian, another in blue paste, and a third with crescent-shaped inscribed bezel. All complete specimens. From Winchester 11
- 491 A bronze Mediæval key, with pierced trefoil handle; two iron ditto; also two plain bronze spurs, one for a child's use. 15th or 16th Century 1/- York 57- 5

GOLD OBJECTS FOUND IN BRITAIN.

- 492 A SOLID GOLD TORQUE, consisting of double wire twisted spirally and narrowing towards the two ends, which terminate in simple loops. British. Broken. In case 1 4/-
- 493 A SOLID GOLD SERPENTINE ARMILLA, of double wire twisted spirally, typical straight processes at the two ends. British. In case 1 13/- Ball

POTTERY, ETC.

- 494 A Roman cinerary-urn, with cover; and six bronze reproductions of Roman lamps, rhyton, &c. The urn is antique 7 58/- W
- 495 Twenty-five Greek and Roman terra-cotta lamps, comprising many rare types 25 2/12/- L
- 496 Eighteen Greek and Roman lamps, in terra-cotta. An exceptionally good lot 18 60/-
- 497 Forty-two decorated pottery vases, &c., chiefly Greek, comprising oenochoe, lekythi, aryballi, kylixes, &c. 42 6/- W
- 498 AN ETRUSCAN SEPULCHRAL CHEST, in terra-cotta, with lid—about 15 in. long by 15 in. high. On the lid is an effigy of the deceased, whose calcined remains are still preserved in the chest. On the front is shown in relief a combat between two warriors, two winged figures looking on; above the panel an Etruscan inscription 2 10/- L W
- 499 Five Roman and Romano-British urns; and eleven fragments of other specimens 16 28/-
- 500 Four quern-stones, found in Winchester 4 22/- W
- 501 Four others, also found in Winchester 4 18/- W
- 502 Eight pottery urns, &c. All found in England 8 57/- L
- 503 Thirteen pottery urns, jugs, &c., including a large amphora on tripod; all of late date 13 24/- Ball
- 504 A box containing a quantity of miscellaneous antiques, chiefly Egyptian, comprising three strings of beads, a collection of amulets, seven ushabtis, a bronze bull, vases, &c. a lot 7/10/-
- 505 A painted wood ushabti-box; a small mummy, probably of a child; and an aragonite alabastron 3
- 506 A box containing a quantity of Prehistoric flints, stones, horn objects, and early pottery fragments a lot
- 507 Another box containing a quantity of Prehistoric and other stone objects, pottery fragments, &c. a lot

ETHNOLOGICAL SECTION.

NEW ZEALAND OBJECTS IN JADE.

Like the other Polynesians, the Maori were absolutely ignorant of any metal, their tools being made of jade, stone, obsidian, shell, bone and teeth; and with these apparently inadequate implements they produced wonderful results. For instance, canoes 80 feet long and 6 feet wide were built of enormous planks cut from the solid tree and lashed together, the figure-heads and stern-posts being beautifully and elaborately carved. Their axes and chisels were used for much the same purposes for which stone celts must have been employed in Britain, chiefly for cutting down timber, scooping canoes out of tree-trunks, killing animals for food, dressing posts for hut building; also as weapons of war and the chase, &c. War was the chief occupation and pastime of Maori men, and cannibalism was, in later times, one of the chief incentives to war, enemies killed in battle and prisoners being alike eaten. Some of the greenstone implements were mainly used for ceremonial purposes and carried as a sign of rank. The Rosehill Collection of greenstone or jade tools described below is probably without a rival.

- (8/51) 7. 508 Seven examples of New Zealand ear and neck ornaments, in jade and serpentine, the latter of a precious and highly translucent quality— $1\frac{3}{8}$ in. to $5\frac{3}{8}$ in. long 7
- (10/8) 12. 509 A PENDANT, of translucent green serpentine, in the form of a shark's tooth, probably unique; also four ear-rings, in jade— $1\frac{5}{8}$ in. to $3\frac{3}{8}$ in. long 5
7. 510 A small celt, of flattened form, with wide cutting edge— $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. long; and six ear-rings, or neck ornaments, all in jade— $3\frac{1}{8}$ in. to $4\frac{5}{8}$ in. long 8/107- Fuller 7
- (4/157) 6. 511 Three long jade ornaments, of rather heavy type— $4\frac{5}{8}$ in., 6 in., and $6\frac{1}{4}$ in. long—all pierced for suspension; also one unpierced— $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. long; and another 5
- (15/107) 12. 512 THREE JADE EAR-RINGS, of elongated form, in New Zealand greenstone— $8\frac{1}{2}$ in., 8 in. and $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. long 3
- 39
513 A SERIES OF FORTY-THREE EXTREMELY RARE AND EARLY GREENSTONE BEADS, of roughly spherical form; also four small rings, of Oriental jade, probably of Chinese origin 7/15- 400 47

609-
8. 514 Two New Zealand greenstone axes—4 in. and 6½ in. long.
The larger specimen has a deeply-channelled saw-mark running the whole length, as though for the purpose of separating a piece to make an ear-ring. A saw-mark on the second specimen indicates the method by which the axe was roughed out. Also two jade polishers—4½ in. and 4 in. long; and a small greenstone chisel—2¼ in. long 5

515 Two large rubbing-stones, of jade—19½ in. and 12½ in. long; also two greenstone adzes, highly polished—3¾ in. and 3½ in. long. They are stated to be from New Zealand, but are more probably from New Caledonia 4 16/10/- W

516 Two SMALL GREENSTONE TIKIS—2¾ in. and 3 in. long—the smaller so much worn that the features have disappeared. (The charms known as Tikis were worn around the neck to avert disease, and were accounted valued heirlooms in the family) 2 12/- W

517 Two OTHERS, somewhat larger—3¼ in. and 3¾ in. high. Both fine early specimens 2 27/- W

518 Two OTHERS, still larger—3¾ in. and 4¼ in. high—both specimens indicating long wear 2 14/10/- W

519 A JADE TIKI, of exceptional type, with long protruding tongue—4½ in. high—furnished with the original suspension cord and bone fastener 1 72/-
See Illustration facing p. 52

520 A LARGE JADE TIKI, in greyish-green stone, the eyes inlaid with mother-o'-pearl—5½ in. high 1 29/- W

521 ANOTHER, of heavier make—5¾ in. high. A remarkably fine example 1 52/- W
See Illustration facing p. 52

522 A GREENSTONE TIKI, of deep rich colour—5¾ in. high—the eyes inlaid with red wax. Fine 1 48/- W
See Illustration facing p. 52

523 AN EXCEPTIONALLY LARGE JADE TIKI, of very solid proportions—6½ in. high—one eye inlaid with red wax 1 70/- W
See Illustration facing p. 52

80/- 524 Two NEW ZEALAND AXES, in greenstone—5 in. and 7½ in. long. All nice examples 2 4/15/-
Gentle

525 ANOTHER, of somewhat narrow form and beautifully mottled green—8¼ in. long 1 6/-

15/- 526 Two OTHERS—8¾ in. and 10½ in. long. Fine 2 19/-
Spink

- 527 A NEW ZEALAND JADE AXE, of extraordinary size, the edges crenellated in an unique manner for ornament. This wonderful example of Maori workmanship is about $17\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, and $3\frac{5}{8}$ in. wide at the cutting edge 1

See Illustration 1257/-

- 80/- 528 A SPATULATE CLUB, OR MERE, in greenstone— $8\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. Fine. (Meres were used by Maoris of high rank, chiefly for killing prisoners) 1

- 7 529 A JADE MERE, of rich mottled greenstone— $10\frac{3}{4}$ in. long. Fine 18/- Dryden 1

- 7 530 ANOTHER, of very beautiful colour— $11\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. A channel down the whole length of the weapon seems to indicate that it subserved the purpose of a sharpening stone. Fine 46/- Spink 1

- 531 ANOTHER, in grey jade, with ribbed handle to strengthen the grip— $12\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. Very fine 23/- Beasley 1

- 7 532 ANOTHER, in green jade— $12\frac{1}{2}$ in. long—the handle cased in a basketwork pocket made of some form of string resembling catgut. A brilliant example 32/- Beasley 1
See Illustration facing p. 53

- 7 533 ANOTHER, in exquisite apple-green jade, with ribbed handle—13 in. long. A superb example 55/- Spink 1
See Illustration facing p. 53

- 534 ANOTHER, in darker greenstone, with ribbed handle—14 in. long. Very fine 26/- Beasley 1

- 8 535 ANOTHER, the sides following a somewhat different line of curve—14 in. long—with ribbed handle. Very fine 44/- 1
See Illustration

- 536 A BROWNISH JADE MERE, of unusual size—18 in. long—with ribbed handle. A splendid specimen 48/- 1
See Illustration

- 537 A GREENSTONE MERE, of large size— $16\frac{1}{2}$ in. long—probably of very late date. The holing has not been done by the ancient sand-drilling process (the method employed in all other meres in this collection), but by a metal drill. Probably the piece was made by Maori craftsmen for the European market 5/- Spink 1

- 538 A series of four New Zealand jade implements, illustrating the development of the chisel among the Maoris— $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $14\frac{1}{4}$ in. long 13/10/- 4

- 539 A series of nine adzes, in jade, of various types— $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $5\frac{3}{8}$ in. long 13/10/- W 9

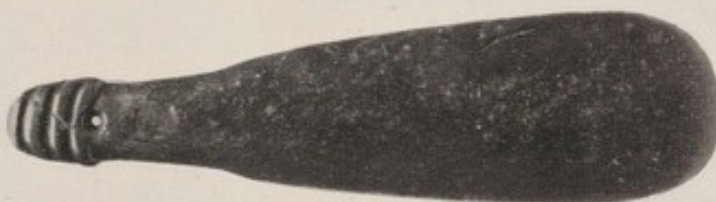
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523



519

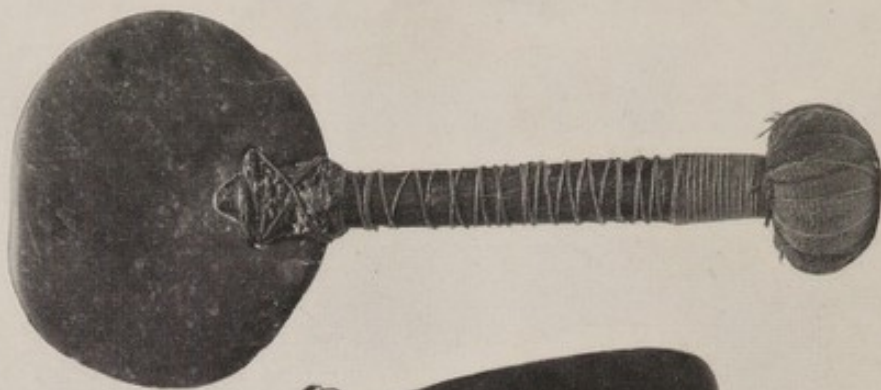


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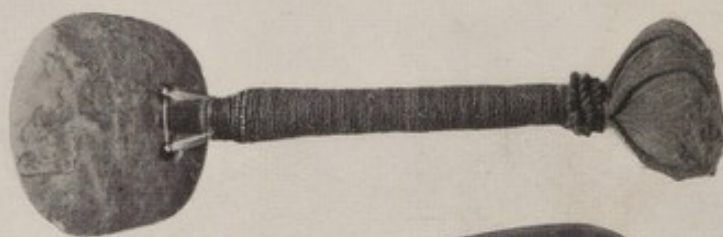




544



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533



JADE WEAPONS AND OTHER IMPLEMENTS
FROM NEW CALEDONIA.

- 8 540 Two AXES, of dark green jade—5 in. and 6 in. long; also one, in brownish jade—4 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long. From New Caledonia 3

- 6 541 THREE OTHERS—6 in. to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. From New Caledonia 3

- 6 542 Two OTHERS, in fine apple-green jade—4 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. to 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. long; and one, in dark green jade—4 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. New Caledonia 3

- 543 Two OTHERS, one in beautiful apple-green jade—6 in. long; the other in greyish-green jade—6 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long. New Caledonia 2

- 544 A CEREMONIAL AXE, from New Caledonia, the axe-end a disc of dark jade—11 in. diam.; the handle elaborately decorated with leather bound round with plaited vegetable fibre, and terminating in a sort of padded ball—total length 26 in. 1

See Illustration

- 7 545 ANOTHER, smaller, and with plainer handle—17 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long 1

- 546 ANOTHER, the axe-head a magnificent disc of apple-green jade—10 in. diam.—the handle bound round with bands of crimson string on a cream-coloured fabric to make a pattern, and more elaborately worked where the axe joins the handle—total length 27 in. 1

See Illustration

- 547 A MAGNIFICENT CEREMONIAL AXE, in apple-green jade, the handle of which is bound with braid made from the fur of the flying fox. This beautiful example of New Caledonian work derives added interest from the fact that it is a relic of the famous voyage of the "Challenger" 1

See Illustration

NEW ZEALAND OBJECTS IN BASALT,
FLINT, WOOD, BONE, ETC.

- 548 NEW ZEALAND MERE, in grey basalt— $16\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. A perfect specimen 1
- 549 ANOTHER, somewhat narrower, in a darker basalt— $16\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Very fine 1
- 550 ANOTHER, same form as lot 548, in dark basalt—15 in. long. Fine 4/57- 1
- 551 A NEW ZEALAND MERE, in green basalt, with plaited cord for suspension— $14\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. A very beautiful and perfect example 4/157- 1
- 552 ANOTHER, in black basalt— $14\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. Very fine 1
- 553 ANOTHER, in greenish-black basalt—13 in. long. Fine 5/107- 18/1
- 554 A DARK BASALT MERE, with straight adze-like cutting edge instead of the usual rounded form— $9\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. Also one of squat form, unperforated, in dark basalt— $7\frac{3}{4}$ in. long 2/107- W 2
- 555 A GREY STONE MERE, unpolished and unperforated, the handle end splayed like a fish's tail— $13\frac{3}{4}$ in. long. A rare form from Chatham Islands 6/57- Beaseley 1
- 556 A NEW ZEALAND MERE, in whalebone— $18\frac{3}{4}$ in. long—of very primitive form. Extremely rare 5/107- 1
See Illustration
- 557 A NEW ZEALAND BONE MERE, of unusual size— $17\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. An extraordinarily fine specimen 3/19- 1
- 558 A NEW ZEALAND BONE MERE, with kidney-shaped blade, carved at handle—12 in. long 607- W 1
See Illustration
- 559 A NEW ZEALAND MERE, in carved wood— $11\frac{3}{4}$ in. long—plain form; another, inlaid with mother-o'-pearl— $17\frac{1}{2}$ in. long—late 36- W 2
- 560 A NEW ZEALAND MERE, in carved wood; above the handle a grotesque figure similar to the tiki— $15\frac{1}{2}$ in. long 5/157- Fuller 1
See Illustration

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566 674



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12. 561 AN EXCEPTIONALLY FINE AND EARLY BONE MERE, from
Vancouver Island— $21\frac{1}{2}$ in. long
See Illustration facing p. 54

21/-

Fenton

23/-

- 562 SIX EXAMPLES OF OBSIDIAN-HEADED SPEARS, from the
Admiralty Isles, with carved wood shafts; also a flint
saw or knife, with long wood handle, from Australia

76.

- 563 Six examples of obsidian-headed spears, from the Admiralty
Isles, with decorated shafts

65.

- 564 Fourteen stone axes, from New Zealand, of various types—
 $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. to $5\frac{1}{4}$ in. long

14

- 565 Five others, larger— $5\frac{1}{4}$ in. to $9\frac{1}{4}$ in. long; also a beautiful
specimen of a stone gouge— $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. long

6

- 566 A NEW ZEALAND COMPASS, by which the Maori craftsmen
turned the volute in their carvings. It consists of a
semi-circular piece of wood, at each end of which a
shark's tooth is inserted. Very rare

1

See Illustration facing p. 54

34/-

Fenton

- 567 Five examples of perforated bone tools, said to be from New
Zealand, but probably from Swiss Lake Dwellings; also
a perforated stone, and a second imperforated, perhaps
weights

7

10/- W

End of Third Day's Sale

Fourth Day's Sale.

On THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1924,

AT ONE O'CLOCK PRECISELY.

ETHNOLOGICAL OBJECTS FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

- (19/-) 75/- 568 Ten stone objects, from Africa, comprising a remarkable limestone nodule, and two stone implements from Egypt, and seven flint arrow-heads from Algiers and Teneriffe 10
- (25/-) 6/- 569 A miscellaneous lot of weapons and ornaments, from various countries, comprising two stone bracelets from West Coast of Africa; nine Prehistoric flint and bone implements from Ceylon; a large stone celt from Bundelcund, India; a smaller ditto from Aleppo; and six nuclei of stone from Asiatic Russia 19
- (42/-) 7/- 570 Twelve Prehistoric stone and earthenware implements, from Japan, comprising pestles, celts, chisels and other objects 12
- (3/10/-) 7/- 571 Eleven others, similar in type to the foregoing 11
- (3/5/-) 12/- 572 Eighty-four³ flint arrow-heads, from Japan, chiefly of the pygmy type; and twelve specimens of arrows for the blow-pipe, from New Britain: in glazed case 2
- (34/-) 75/- 573 Twelve examples of personal ornament, from India, in horn, wood, stone, &c., comprising necklet, bracelet, pendants, comb, &c. 12
- 574 Two EXAMPLES OF STONE AXES, with hafts, from New Caledonia—size of the axe-heads, $8\frac{1}{4}$ in. and $11\frac{1}{4}$ in. long 2
30/- W
- 575 Two others, also from New Caledonia—size of the axe-heads, $8\frac{3}{8}$ in. and $11\frac{1}{4}$ in. long 2
26/- W
- 576 Two others, New Caledonian, complete with hafts; one with basketwork ornament 2
38/- W

- 577 Two others, same provenance, complete with hafts; one with basketwork ornament 2 *4/37-W*
- 578 A series of six stone-headed clubs, from New Guinea 6 *48/-W*
- 579 Six others, similar in character to the foregoing 6 *2/37-W*
- 580 Five ornamental objects, constructed out of fruits and shells; also a carved wood totem, wearing a string of faceted cornelian beads. All from Oceania 6 *2/157-W*

70/- 581 Six objects, from New Guinea and New Zealand, including two large fish-hooks (? Maori); a long bottle, made from the fruit of the lime, with burnt design; a carved wood ladle; a rounded stone implement, pointed at each end; and a cane instrument, looped at the end, and wound round with a striped fabric 6

65/- 582 A carved wood dancing-shield, from New Guinea—about 2 ft. long; and a tripod wooden food-dish—16½ in. long—from the Solomon Islands 2

60/- 583 Five wooden spatulae for lime, with decorated handles, used in chewing betel-nut, from New Guinea Archipelago; and thirteen miscellaneous bone and wood weapons and ornaments, from Oceania 18 *5/107- Oldman*

7/- 584 Three workmen's stone adzes, from the Hervey Islands, in their original wood hafts *1 blade missing* 3

585 TWO RICHLY CARVED CEREMONIAL ADZES, from Hervey Islands 2 *3/107-W*

586 TWO OTHERS, also richly carved and same provenance 2 *13/-VV*

587 TWO OTHERS, finer than either of the foregoing, same provenance *1 blade missing* 2 *2/8/-W*

7/- 588 Two carved wood ceremonial spears, from S.E. New Guinea *9/107- 2*

11/- *30/-* 589 A bundle of spears, chiefly from New Guinea and Solomon Islands

57/- *50/-* 590 Another lot, similar to the foregoing

11/- *40/-* 591 Another lot, similar to lot 589

17/- *40/-* 592 Another lot, similar to lot 589

57/- *6/-* 593 Three sheafs of arrows, in their original quivers, from Oceania 3

- (17/-) 5/- 594 A wooden shield, painted red, with cane bindings, from Borneo; another, painted with grotesque face and decorated with tufts of hair; also an Australian spear-thrower 3
- 595 A VERY EARLY MAORI PADDLE, with the handle terminating in grotesque carving. In fine preservation. Though this type is unrepresented except by a sketch in the Auckland Museum, there are no less than three examples in the Rosehill Collection 8/-/- 1 Dyson
See Illustration
- 596 A VERY EARLY MAORI PADDLE, the handle terminating in grotesque carving. In fine preservation. (See note to foregoing) 5/10/- 1 Dyson
See Illustration
- 40/- 597 ANOTHER, equal to either of the foregoing 6/10/- as
- 598 A CARVED WOOD MAORI PADDLE, in superb condition. The carving represents the bird's head called *Manaia* 17/5/-
- 40/- 599 THREE NEW ZEALAND WOOD PADDLES, all of early Maori work and in excellent preservation 2/15/- 3
- 35/- 600 A CARVED WOOD FIGURE, from a Maori chief's house, the face elaborately carved in imitation of the tatu known as Moko. A very early specimen 46/-/- 1 W
See Illustration
- 50/- 601 A POU-WHENNA, OR LIGHT MAORI CLUB, carved; also a 'hani or taiaha, a sort of ceremonial club; very rare; the eyes of the grotesque figure inlaid with mother-o'-pearl. Both from New Zealand 5/- 2 Lambert
- 5/- 602 A NEW ZEALAND CEREMONIAL CLUB, OR HANI, the eyes of the carved wood grotesques at the handle end inlaid with mother-o'-pearl. Very rare 6/10/- 1
- 60/- 603 ANOTHER, more richly carved than the foregoing, and with fur embellishment. A very complete example of these much-prized hanis 5/10/- 1
- 604 ANOTHER, also with fur embellishment below the elaborately carved head, the eyes coloured red and white 4/-/- 1
- 40/- 605 ANOTHER, the eyes inlaid with mother-o'-pearl, shorter than any of the foregoing, and an exceptionally well-preserved specimen 2/18/- 1
- 606 A VERY FINE EXAMPLE OF A MARQUESAS ISLAND CLUB, the head beautifully and elaborately carved in low relief 12/10/- 1
See Illustration Goldman



595

612

423

606

596

W

40/- 607 A CEREMONIAL PADDLE, from Rarotonga, beautifully carved along its whole length; the faces at the top represent the goddess Vahinè. Very fine 1 4/137

27/- 608 A CEREMONIAL PADDLE, from High Island, carved along its whole length; another, from south-west Polynesia, probably Tahiti 1

32/- 609 A Fijian paddle-club, of plain form, toothed on the upper part of blade; also two light clubs, from Solomon Islands, one bound round with bark-string worked into an elegant pattern 3

50/- 610 AN ESQUIMAUX HARPOON, with walrus spear-head of exceptional length 1 3/57

17/- 611 A MAORI LIGHT CLUB, OR TEWHA-TEWHA, with characteristic axe-shaped head and ring of carving; chiefly used for directing evolutions in battle 1

21/- 612 ANOTHER, slightly carved near the handle end 1
See Illustration facing p. 58

27/- 5 613 Two OTHERS, similar to lots 611 and 612 2

21/- 4 614 A Melanesian ceremonial paddle; and two light Samoan clubs 3

615 A selection of sixteen African spears, illustrating many types 16 18/- W

51/- 616 A Polynesian drum; a model canoe, Esquimaux; a wood enspatulate club; and three spears 6 10/- Fuller

6 617 Seven clubs, various, from Melanesia. A good conditioned lot 7

618 A GROTESQUE CARVED WOOD FACE, probably for scaring evil spirits. New Guinea. Also a wooden figure of a deity. Perhaps Polynesian 2 4/57 W

4 619 A North-American Indian tomahawk 1 57/157 W

57/- 620 A tomahawk, with narrow axe-head inserted in a carved wood socket. Probably from Polynesia 1 3/107 W

9/- 357 621 Two Australian boomerangs, one with carved handle 2

1/- 30/- 622 Two Australian boomerangs, similar in character to the foregoing 2

- 60/- 623 A ceremonial paddle, from High Island, carved along its whole length; the faces at the top represent the goddess Vahinè 4/57 1 Fuller
- 624 Three wooden clubs, the two with bludgeon ends from Fiji, the other from New Guinea. All well carved 57-W 3
- 257- 625 Two plain long-handled tomahawks (Maori); and an axe, from Southern Asia 45/- Beasley 3
- 626 A LONG-HANDLED MAORI TOMAHAWK, with bands of carving near the head and about 18 in. from the pointed end. Rare 207-W 1
- 627 Four wood clubs, two Fijian and two from New Caledonia 14-W 4
- 628 Two wood clubs from Fiji, curved forms with wide flat heads elaborately carved 280-W 2
- 64 629 Two long drums, with carved barrels, from New Guinea 2 4/57-
- (28) 54/- 630 SIX AFRICAN WALKING-STICKS AND CEREMONIAL STAVES, comprising two of crutch form carved with grotesques, three round-headed sticks, and one with star-and-crescent ornament 6
- (36/-) 7 631 SIX OTHERS, comprising one with crutch handle carved with a grotesque, another with man's head and arms, a remarkable triple stick with knob handle, &c. 6
- (12/-) 44/- 632 Five spears, comprising examples from Fiji, Solomon Islands, New Guinea, &c. 5
- (15/-) 60/- 633 Five others, all from the Pacific Islands 5
- 634 A CARVED WOOD FIGURE OF A NUDE MAN, with large dropping ears and inlaid eyes—about 21 in. high. From Easter Island. The emaciated, almost skeleton form is characteristic. Rare 307-1-W 1
- 15/- 635 A STANDING WOOD FIGURE OF A NUDE WOMAN, with inlaid eyes—about 22 in. high. A more flatly carved specimen than the foregoing. From Easter Island 1 W
- (3/5/-) 15/- 636 A carved wood figure of a nude woman, seated on a one-legged stool—about 16½ in. high. African 807-1-W 1 W

- 637 Three spatulate clubs: the one with flat top from Solomon Islands, the others from New Guinea; also two bent-wood clubs, slightly carved 5 57-W

15. 638 A large ceremonial axe, in stone, of elegant form— $12\frac{1}{2}$ in. long—from St. Vincent; also two adzes, in stone—7 in. and 14 in. long—from the Sandwich Islands 3 W 16/-/-
W

40. 639 FIVE IMPLEMENTS, of cassowary bone, from New Guinea— $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $14\frac{1}{2}$ in. long—the smallest example marked with short incised lines as though for calculating purposes 5 22/-

- 640 Ten miscellaneous axe-hammers, axes and adzes in stone. From New Guinea (Humbolt Bay) and other places 10 60/-

- 641 Four large axe-hammers, in stone; said to be from New Guinea, but probably of the New Stone Age of Europe— $7\frac{1}{4}$ in. to 8 in. long 4

- 642 Five axe-hammers, in stone, and a fragment of another— $4\frac{3}{4}$ in. to 6 in. long. These, like the foregoing, are said to have come from New Guinea, but have the marked characteristics of the New Stone Age of Europe 6 407
W

- 643 TWO STONE CHISELS AND A STONE AXE, all with their original hafts; also two hammers, of stone; and two other stone implements. The seven objects from New Guinea 7 32/- W

- 644 A selection of personal ornaments in shell, stone, horn, grass, bamboo, &c. From the Solomon Islands 19 157 W

- 645 A quantity of personal ornaments, chiefly bracelets and anklets in shell. From the Solomon Islands 20 11/- W

7. 646 A grass dress, from Oceania; two sjamboks, and a leather pouch, from W. Africa. Contained in a glazed table case, which is sold with the lot 1 6/10/-

7. 647 Other examples of grass dresses, from Oceania, in glazed table-case which is sold with the lot; also a trophy of two bows and four arrows 2

- 648 A DOUBLE STONE ADZE, A STONE AXE, AND SIX STONE MACE-HEADS, of various forms. All from New Guinea 8 38/- W 9

- 649 A large stone adze— $13\frac{3}{8}$ in. long—from Entrecasteaux Island, Torres Strait; an obsidian dagger, from Admiralty Isles; and four stone adzes— $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. to $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. long—from Okewa, Chatham Islands $7/157$ W 6

- $24/-$ 6. 650 Seven fine examples of stone adzes, chisels and gouges— $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. to $6\frac{3}{8}$ in. long. From Solomon Islands 7

- $21/-$ $40/-$ 651 Twenty-seven examples of implements, nuclei and flakes of obsidian, &c. From Admiralty Isles 27

- 652 Two LARGE ADZES, of (?) fossilised shell, from Solomon Islands— $10\frac{1}{2}$ in. and 13 in. long; three stone axes, from New Hebrides, Tonga Island and Samoa; and a shell adze, from New Guinea, in its original haft $8/57$ W 6

- $3/57$ 6. 653 A series of nineteen stone implements, from Australia, consisting of eighteen rudely chipped and one ground all over 19

- 654 Two LARGE STONE AXES, from New Guinea—13 in. and $12\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Fine $5/80$ W 2

- 655 SIX OTHERS— $7\frac{1}{4}$ in. to $10\frac{1}{2}$ in. long $3/57$ W 6

- 656 Nine stone axes and adzes— $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. to 7 in. long. From New Guinea, New Caledonia and West Indies $2/80$ W 9

- $4/57$ 20. 657 FIVE STONE AXES AND ADZES, from New Caledonia, in their original hafts. An excellent selection, in fine state 5

- $2/8$ 6. 658 Ten axes, of stone, from St. Vincent, ground all over the surface; a typical series— $2\frac{3}{8}$ in. to 5 in. long 10

- 659 EIGHT AXES, of stone, from St. Vincent—5 in. to 10 in. long $22/-$ W 8

- $8/1/-$ 12. 660 Twelve examples of stone axes, from Jamaica— $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. to 10 in. long. Mostly fine $11/-$ 12

- $21/-$ 6. 661 Nine axes and chisels, in stone; and one, in (?) fossil shell, from British West Indies— $3\frac{1}{8}$ in. to 9 in. long 10

- 662 Eleven implements, of shell, from the Barbadoes— $3\frac{7}{8}$ in. to 6 in. long $13/-$ W 11

- 12/-
8. 663 Eight examples of shell implements, from the Barbadoes—
3½ in. to 6 in. long 8

- 30/-
6. 664 Five greenstone axes, from British West Indies—2 in. to
4¾ in. long 5

- 60/- 665 A series of sixteen tortoiseshell rings and bracelets, from
British West Indies; and six examples of bone, pearl,
shell and tortoiseshell fish-hooks, from Nootka Sound,
West Indies 22

10. 666 Six large spear-heads, in flint—7 in. to 13 in. long. From
Honduras. A remarkably fine lot 6

10. 667 Eight fine specimens of flint spear-heads, from Honduras—
5½ in. to 7½ in. long 8

- 9
668 Ten examples of flint spear-heads, from Honduras—3 in. to
6½ in. long. Mostly fine 10-9

- 669 A CEREMONIAL STONE AXE, from Honduras, with sculp-
tured volutes on either side; also a working axe and two
chipped flint axes, from the same part 4 W

- 670 A SPATULATE IMPLEMENT, in dark obsidian-like flint; and a
series of sixteen flakes and nuclei, of true obsidian. All
from Honduras 17

- 32/-
5. 671 Ten obsidian implements, chiefly arrow-heads, from New-
foundland; and twenty-seven arrow-heads, of quartz,
from Brazil 37

- 672 Two UNUSUAL OBJECTS, in flint, from Honduras, one of
penannular form with spiny projections on the outside,
the other serpentine and with similar projections—in
leather cases; also a black stone implement of uncertain
purpose 3

See Illustration facing p. 26

40.
673 A FIGURE OF A MAN, roughly carved in flint; and a
remarkably well-shaped spear-head, in flint. Both from
Honduras. In leather cases 2

See Illustration facing p. 26

40. 674 A BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED BLACK STONE AXE, from Honduras—10 in. long. The low relief decoration represents a human face; unique. Also a plain stone axe, beautifully polished, same provenance 58/- W 2
See Illustration facing p. 54

- 58 7. 675 A HEART-SHAPED CEREMONIAL AXE, in jade, complete with the original handle, from New Caledonia. The axe-head measures 10½ in. across 1

- 2/57- 6. 676 ANOTHER, with smaller axe-head, the furnishing of the handle out of condition 1

- 677 A WORKING ADZE, of jade, with the original wood handle. A very rare form 15/107- W 1

- 678 A hafted stone axe; and a hafted pebble. Both from New Guinea 8/- W 2

- 679 Two stone axes, in their original handles; and one handle without its axe. All from New Guinea 10/- W 3

- 680 Six examples of polished stone axes, from Peru, illustrating the typical pre-Inca types 15/107- W 6

- 681 Six others, comprising four perforated examples, and two with raised "shoulders." From Peru 7/157- W 6

- 682 Five others, all perforated. From Peru 13/107- W 5

- 683 Two polished stone harpoon-heads, perforated—8½ in. wide—both fine. South American 19/- W 2

- 684 Thirteen polished stone objects, from Peru, comprising seven fine axes, and an adze and various small pieces 10/80 W 13

9. 685 Sixteen various stone objects, from Peru, comprising two perforated axe-heads; five grooved implements, two of which seem to have been axe-hammers; and nine mace-heads, ringed and stellate 16/107 W 16

- 686 Two adzes, in jade, from New Guinea; and another, from British Guiana, all with their original handles; also a wooden club, with square section, from the last-named country 17/- W 4

- 687 Two West African earthenware pipes for tobacco; a fishing spear-point, of bone, once the property of Kivillattic, chief of the Kloonkoo tribe; an Eskimo fish-hook, tipped with bone; a bundle of bone-tipped Eskimo arrows; and an Eskimo arrow-head, also in bone. An interesting lot 9/157- W 6

NORTH AMERICA.

9. 688 Three examples of bone tools, from mound in St. Clair, Co. Illinois; six grinding and polishing stones, one perforated; a gorget, of stone, and two stone awls; also twenty-seven specimens of shell, coral and stone pendants. All from British North America 39
5. 689 Specimens of pottery of ancient cliff-dwellers, from the Canons of Colorado—in glazed box; and four implements, of shell 5
6. 690 Six pounders, in stone, the two in dark stone from Vancouver Island, the others probably from the same part; also eight grooved implements, of stone, mostly from Susquehanna, U.S.A. 14
6. 691 Sixty-nine carefully selected arrow-heads, in stone, from North America, showing almost every form 69
7. 692 Fifty-six examples of stone javelin and arrow-heads, from North America. A representative lot 56
8. 693 Three stone axes, two being of the grooved variety, which probably subserved the purpose of hammers when their edges became blunted; also four pounders and hammers, of stone. All from North America 7
8. 694 Six examples of grooved axes, of stone, from North America 6
7. 695 Six other specimens, larger. Same provenance 6
6. 696 Seven flaked stone scrapers, and two spear-heads, from North America 9
6. 697 A stone axe-hammer and axe; two grooved pebbles; two grooved axes, of iron ore; and two ditto, of stone. All from North America 8
9. 698 A series of fourteen selected flaked stone scrapers, from North America— $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. to 5 in. long 14
6. 699 Ten others, of wider type, including many of larger size. North American 10

- 700 Twenty-seven flaked javelin and arrow-heads. A very beautiful selection from the smallest size to $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. North American 27

- (4/57- 57) 701 Thirty-two flaked stone arrow-heads; and a bundle of arrows, with the arrow-points fixed. North American 33

- 702 Sixty-one miscellaneous flaked stone arrow-heads, comprising examples of practically all the known North American forms. A remarkable lot 38/- W 61

- (157 857- 703) A series of seven stone axes, ground all over the surface. North American— $3\frac{5}{8}$ in. to $6\frac{5}{8}$ in. long 7

- (32/- 57- 704) Seven chipped stone axes and scrapers; and one flint axe, ground at the cutting edge only. North American 8

- (40/- 8- 705) Eight axes, of stone, one with expanded cutting-edge; and two stone chisels— $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. to $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. North American 10

- (26/- 65/- 706) Six stone axes, from North America, ground all over the surface; various sizes 6

- (6/107- 12- 707) A series of five chipped stone implements, of spade-like form— $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $11\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. North American 5

- 708 A selection of thirty-seven chipped stone implements, comprising scrapers, javelin-heads and arrow-points. North American. A clean nice lot, including most of the typical forms 5/15/- W 37

- 709 Seventy-four carefully chosen examples of North American chipped stone arrow-heads. A first-rate lot 6/- W 74

FINIS

106

74
90
164

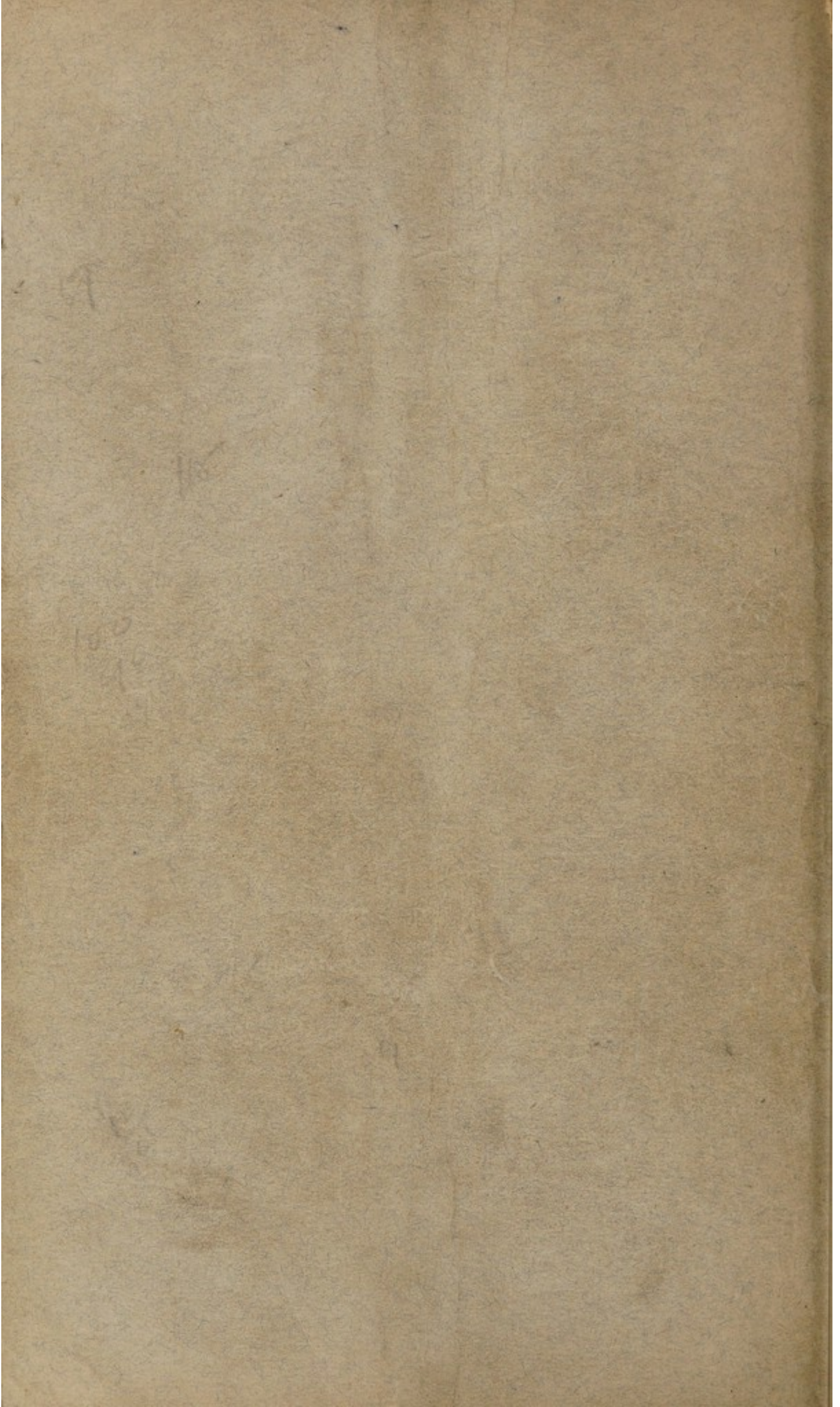
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105

84
90
174

8

51
100



WA/HMM/CM/S214/160
41

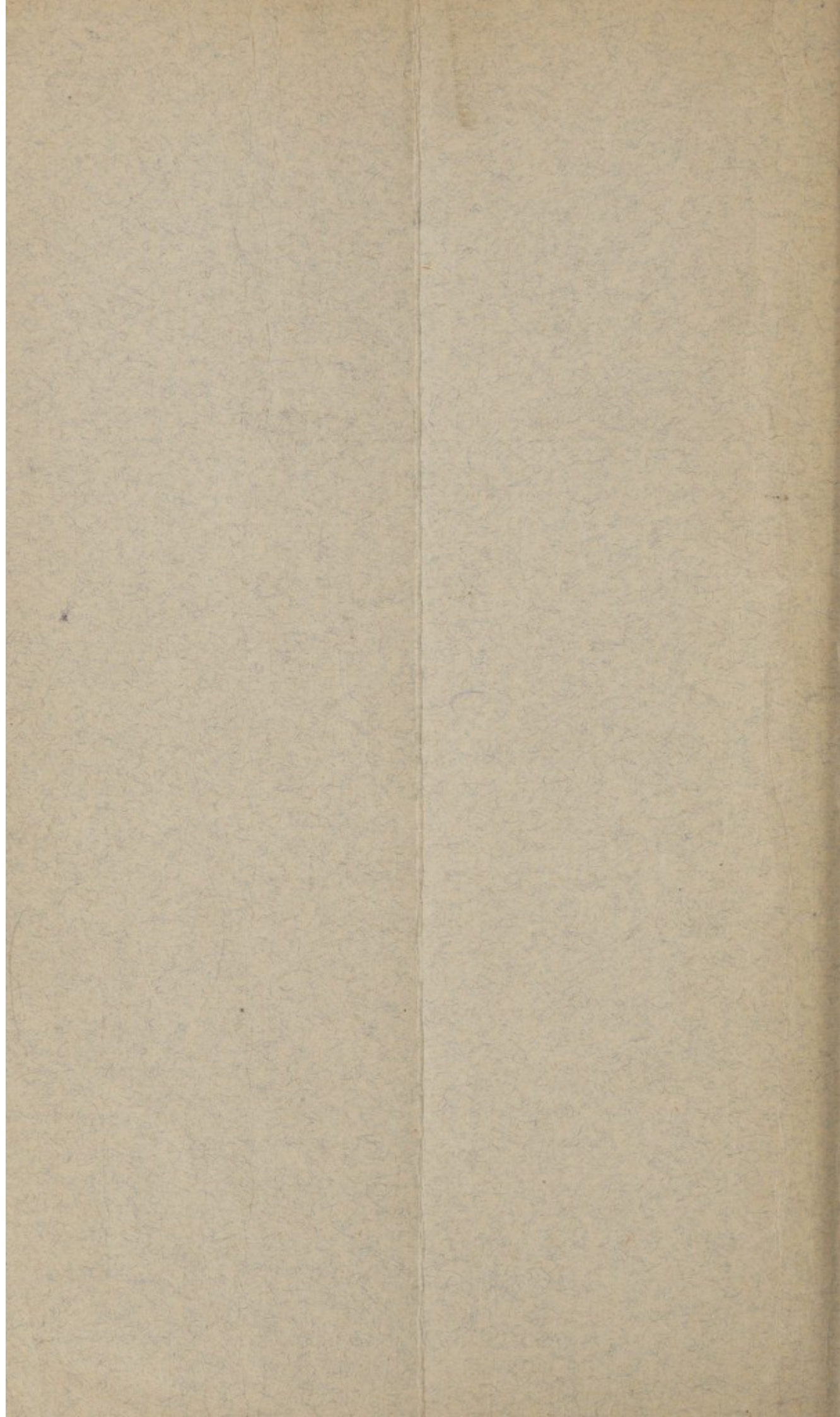
W. W.
Original

THE CELEBRATED
ROSEHILL COLLECTION
OF
**PREHISTORIC & ETHNOLOGICAL
OBJECTS**

THE PROPERTY OF THE LATE
EARL OF NORTHESK

On **MONDAY, JULY 14, 1924**
AND THREE FOLLOWING DAYS

~~revised~~
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE



BUYER

H. Waller

Date

14/17 July 24

AUCTIONEERS

Christies

Lot	Amount			Lot	Amount		
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1	.	7	.	13/4 20	16	.	.
2		10	.	68	12	12	.
3		11	.	74		12	.
9		12	.	77	1	4	.
12		5	.	80	1	4	.
13		16	.	81	1	.	.
15	2	5	.	82	1	12	.
19		17	.	86	2	5	.
20	1	12	.	87	1	.	.
28		5	.	88	1	12	.
30		12	.	90		16	.
32		12	.	97	1	18	.
33		12	.	98	1	4	.
34		18	.	99	1	.	.
36	1	12	.	102		5	.
40		12	.	104	1	16	.
46		12	.	107		7	.
51	3	.	.	108		12	.
58		12	.	109		12	.
59		16	.	112		12	.
60		12	.	115		6	.
62	2	.	.	118	1	.	.
65		6	.	120	1	2	.
				123	1	.	.
<i>6/4</i>	20	16	.	<i>6/4</i>	44	7	.

BUYER

RECEIVED

DATE

AMOUNT

NO.

BUYER

Date

AUCTIONEERS

Lot	Amount			Lot	Amount		
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
124	44	7	.	124	75	4	.
127		13	.	195	1	2	.
128		5	.	208	2	15	.
131		12	.	211	2	12	.
132	2	5	.	212	1	2	.
141		12	.	222	5	5	.
142	1	2	.	246	2	15	.
143	1	6	.	257	5	5	.
147	1	12	.	261	2	10	.
148	1	10	.	264	2	12	.
153		12	.	268	5	15	.
160	1	2	.	284	2	10	.
161		12	.	292	1	.	.
166	2	12	.	293		10	.
167	2	15	.	294	1	1	.
172		10	.	296		5	.
173	1	4	.	297		10	.
174		16	.	300	1	.	.
176		10	.	301	1	2	.
178		10	.	307		9	.
180	1	2	.	308		13	.
181	1	9	.	309	1	7	.
188	1	12	.	310		19	.
189	1	.	.	311		13	.
193	1	18	.				
194	1	2	.				
194	1	2	.				
Mu. 2	6/4	75	4	6/4	118	16	.

BUYER

Date

AUCTIONEERS

Lot	Amount			Lot	Amount		
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
13/4 118	118	16	.	13/4 180	180	18	.
320		5-	.	363		11	.
321	1	12	.	364		5-	.
324		19	.	365-	1	7	.
325-	1	11	.	366		5-	.
326	2	.	.	367		5-	.
329		5-	.	368		5-	.
330	1	2	.	369		5-	.
336	5-	5-	.	376	1	.	.
337	5-	5-	.	377	.	5-	.
338	2	15	.	378	1	5-	.
342	3	10	.	379	2	15	.
343	6	5-	.	383	1	6	.
344	3	5-	.	384	3	5-	.
345-	3	10	.	385-	10	10	.
346	2	10	.	392	5-	.	.
347	5-	10	.	397	3	8	.
348	4	.	.	398	5-	5-	.
351	4	.	.	399	1	1	.
352	5-	5-	.	403	3	10	.
354		16	.	404	5-	5-	.
355-	1	1	.	405-	5-	5-	.
356		11	.	413	4	15	.
357		15	.	419	4	15	.
362		5-	.	420	4	5-	.
				423	4	10	.
rv. Mu. 2 6/4 180	180	18	.	6/4 257	257	6	.

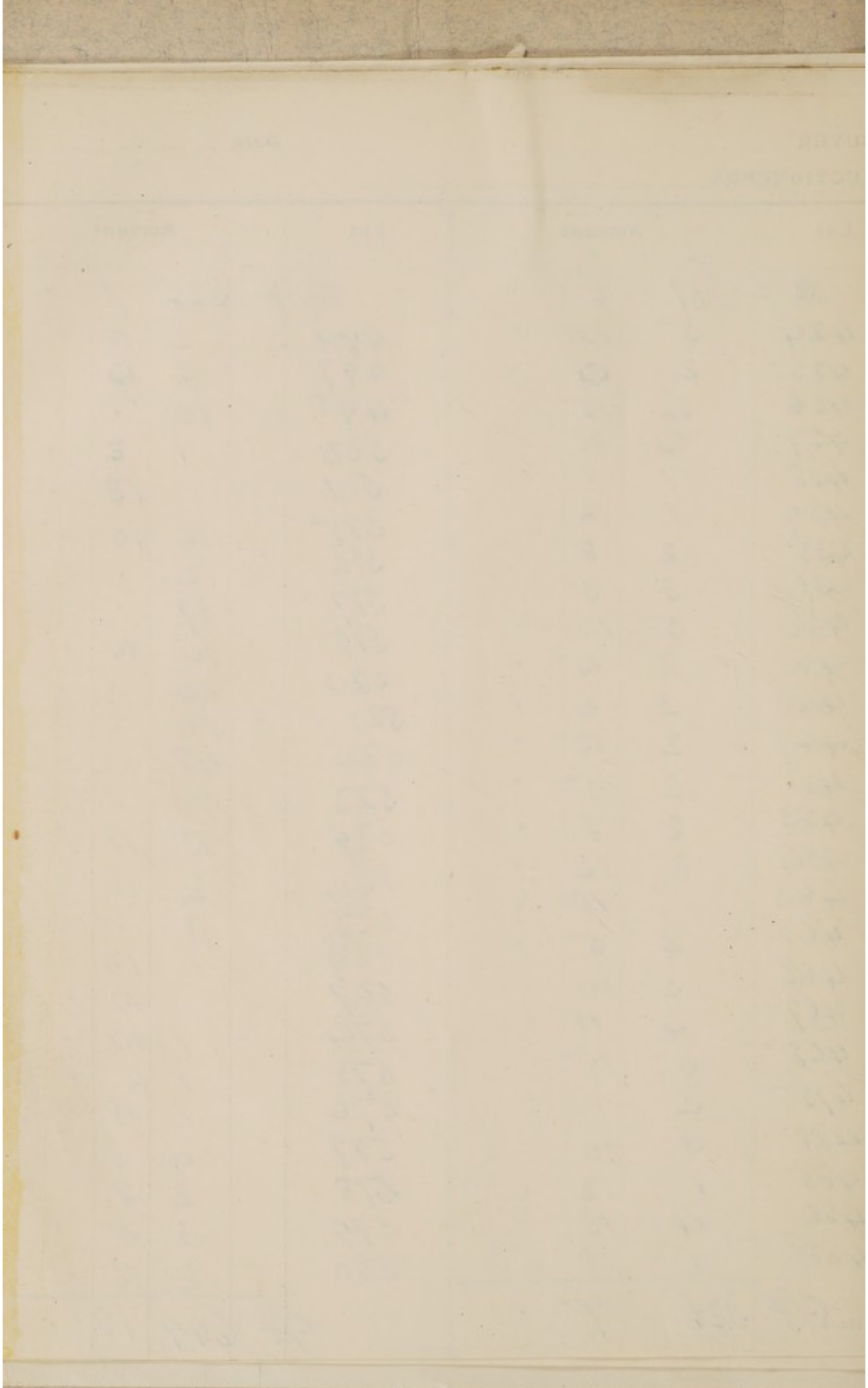
Date	Particulars	Amount	Date	Particulars	Amount
1890					
Jan 1	Balance	100.00			
Feb 1	Received from A. B.	50.00			
Mar 1	Received from C. D.	25.00			
Apr 1	Received from E. F.	75.00			
May 1	Received from G. H.	100.00			
Jun 1	Received from I. J.	150.00			
Jul 1	Received from K. L.	200.00			
Aug 1	Received from M. N.	250.00			
Sep 1	Received from O. P.	300.00			
Oct 1	Received from Q. R.	350.00			
Nov 1	Received from S. T.	400.00			
Dec 1	Received from U. V.	450.00			
Total		2000.00			

BUYER

Date

AUCTIONEERS

Lot	Amount			Lot	Amount		
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
10/4 237		6	.	13/4 326		7	.
424	5	10	.	494	2	18	.
425	2	0	.	497	6	0	.
426	2	15	.	498	10	.	.
427	2	2	.	500	1	2	.
428	1	.	.	501		18	.
429	1	16	.	575	16	10	.
435	2	8	.	576	12	.	.
436	3	5	.	577	27	.	.
440	5	10	.	578	14	10	.
445	2	15	.	520	20	.	.
446	2	2	.	521	56	.	.
447	2	15	.	522	48	.	.
457	2	5	.	523	70	.	.
453	2	8	.	539	13	10	.
454	2	12	.	554	2	10	.
460		18	.	558	3	.	.
461	4	5	.	559	1	16	.
466	5	10	.	567		10	.
467	4	15	.	574	1	10	.
468	5	15	.	575	1	6	.
475	2	.	.	576	1	18	.
481	3	10	.	577	4	5	.
485	1	12	.	578	2	8	.
486	4	15	.	579	3	5	.
488	1	18	.	580	2	15	.
6/4 326		7	.	6/4 649		18	.



BUYER

Date _____

AUCTIONEERS

Y. Mu. 2

1870

DATE	PARTICULARS	AMOUNT	DATE	PARTICULARS	AMOUNT	DATE	PARTICULARS	AMOUNT
1870	Jan 1	100.00	1870	Jan 1	100.00	1870	Jan 1	100.00
1870	Jan 2	50.00	1870	Jan 2	50.00	1870	Jan 2	50.00
1870	Jan 3	25.00	1870	Jan 3	25.00	1870	Jan 3	25.00
1870	Jan 4	12.50	1870	Jan 4	12.50	1870	Jan 4	12.50
1870	Jan 5	6.25	1870	Jan 5	6.25	1870	Jan 5	6.25
1870	Jan 6	3.12	1870	Jan 6	3.12	1870	Jan 6	3.12
1870	Jan 7	1.56	1870	Jan 7	1.56	1870	Jan 7	1.56
1870	Jan 8	0.78	1870	Jan 8	0.78	1870	Jan 8	0.78
1870	Jan 9	0.39	1870	Jan 9	0.39	1870	Jan 9	0.39
1870	Jan 10	0.19	1870	Jan 10	0.19	1870	Jan 10	0.19
1870	Jan 11	0.09	1870	Jan 11	0.09	1870	Jan 11	0.09
1870	Jan 12	0.05	1870	Jan 12	0.05	1870	Jan 12	0.05
1870	Jan 13	0.02	1870	Jan 13	0.02	1870	Jan 13	0.02
1870	Jan 14	0.01	1870	Jan 14	0.01	1870	Jan 14	0.01
1870	Jan 15	0.00	1870	Jan 15	0.00	1870	Jan 15	0.00
1870	Jan 16	0.00	1870	Jan 16	0.00	1870	Jan 16	0.00
1870	Jan 17	0.00	1870	Jan 17	0.00	1870	Jan 17	0.00
1870	Jan 18	0.00	1870	Jan 18	0.00	1870	Jan 18	0.00
1870	Jan 19	0.00	1870	Jan 19	0.00	1870	Jan 19	0.00
1870	Jan 20	0.00	1870	Jan 20	0.00	1870	Jan 20	0.00
1870	Jan 21	0.00	1870	Jan 21	0.00	1870	Jan 21	0.00
1870	Jan 22	0.00	1870	Jan 22	0.00	1870	Jan 22	0.00
1870	Jan 23	0.00	1870	Jan 23	0.00	1870	Jan 23	0.00
1870	Jan 24	0.00	1870	Jan 24	0.00	1870	Jan 24	0.00
1870	Jan 25	0.00	1870	Jan 25	0.00	1870	Jan 25	0.00
1870	Jan 26	0.00	1870	Jan 26	0.00	1870	Jan 26	0.00
1870	Jan 27	0.00	1870	Jan 27	0.00	1870	Jan 27	0.00
1870	Jan 28	0.00	1870	Jan 28	0.00	1870	Jan 28	0.00
1870	Jan 29	0.00	1870	Jan 29	0.00	1870	Jan 29	0.00
1870	Jan 30	0.00	1870	Jan 30	0.00	1870	Jan 30	0.00
1870	Jan 31	0.00	1870	Jan 31	0.00	1870	Jan 31	0.00

SA 100 + 2 387.13
W 17315
~~399/8~~
563-8-0

CATALOGUE
OF
THE CELEBRATED
ROSEHILL COLLECTION
OF
**PREHISTORIC & ETHNOLOGICAL
OBJECTS**

THE PROPERTY OF THE
RT. HON. DAVID JOHN CARNEGIE
10TH EARL OF NORTHESK
DECEASED

And removed from
THE TUDOR HOUSE MUSEUM, SOUTHAMPTON,
where it has been exhibited for many years

WHICH (*by Order of the Trustees*)
Will be Sold by Auction by
MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS
(L. HANNEN, C.B.E., W. B. ANDERSON, CAPT. V. C. W. AGNEW, AND L. G. HANNEN)
AT THEIR GREAT ROOMS
8 KING STREET, ST. JAMES'S SQUARE
LONDON

On **MONDAY, JULY 14, 1924**
AND THREE FOLLOWING DAYS
AT ONE O'CLOCK PRECISELY

May be viewed Thursday and Friday preceding, and Catalogues
had, at Messrs. CHRISTIE, MANSON AND WOODS' Offices, 8 King
Street, St. James's Square, London, S.W.1

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

- I. THE highest Bidder to be the Buyer; and if any dispute arise between two or more Bidders, the Lot so in dispute shall be immediately put up again and re-sold.
- II. No person to advance less than 1s.; above Five Pounds, 5s.; and so on in proportion.
- III. In the case of Lots upon which there is a reserve, the Auctioneer shall have the right to bid on behalf of the Seller.
- IV. The Purchasers to give in their Names and Places of Abode, and to pay down 5s. in the Pound, or more, in part of payment, or the whole of the Purchase-Money *if required*; in default of which, the Lot or Lots so purchased to be immediately put up again and re-sold.
- V. The Lots to be taken away and paid for, whether genuine and authentic or not, with all faults and errors of description, at the Buyer's expense and risk, within Two Days from the Sale; Messrs. CHRISTIE, MANSON AND WOODS not being responsible for the correct description, genuineness, or authenticity of, or any fault or defect in, any Lot, and making no warranty whatever.
- VI. To prevent inaccuracy in delivery, and inconvenience in the settlement of the Purchases, no Lot can on any account be removed during the time of Sale; and the remainder of the Purchase-Money must absolutely be paid on the delivery.
- VII. Upon failure of complying with the above Conditions, the Money deposited in part of payment shall be forfeited; all Lots uncleared within the time aforesaid shall be re-sold by public or private Sale, and the deficiency (if any) attending such re-sale shall be made good by the defaulter at this Sale.

FOREWORD.

THE Rosehill Collection of Prehistoric and allied objects, though long familiar to ethnographical experts and collectors, was never very widely known, having been hidden away at Longwood during the period of its formation. Indeed, not till its removal to Winchester forty to fifty years ago was it placed on public view, and even while there it was more or less buried ; so that only after its removal to Southampton (in 1914) was it displayed in a manner at all adequate to its importance and value. Here, in the timbered rooms of the beautiful Tudor House Museum, thanks to the indefatigable labours of the Honorary Curator, Mr. R. G. Nicholas, F.L.S., F.G.S., cosmos was brought out of chaos, and the multitude of objects were arranged according to class and period, and seen for the first time as an ordered whole.

The noble founder of the Collection, Baron Rosehill, ninth Earl of Northesk, was an ardent enthusiast in this branch of archæology, and expended large sums in his efforts to make the Collection representative and complete. He undertook long journeys to all parts of Europe in order to secure important specimens, and cared not how many examples of a single type he possessed, so long as all were good. Of the forms represented by single examples many are of the utmost rarity, while not a few are unique. To illustrate from one series only—the New Zealand : the fact that types which are represented merely by drawings in the Auckland Museum have two, and even three, specimens to their name in the Rosehill Collection, surely speaks for itself.

The Palæoliths are fairly numerous and include some remarkable examples. They were found among the stranded gravels and brick-earth deposits of ancient rivers in many parts of Europe, those ancient valleys and waterways whose existence is due to the erosive effects of torrential rivers of the Glacial Epoch. But the strength and beauty of the Prehistoric portion of the Collection are best seen in the widely-representative and wonderful assortment of Neolithic

objects, which probably make up as fine a series as has ever been—or is ever likely again to be—brought together by private enterprise. It is obviously impossible to do justice to them under the limitations of a Sale Catalogue; happily the objects will be on view to speak for themselves.

We desire to express our deep obligations to Mr. Nicholas, who, though he has had to witness the break-up of a Collection which meant to him so many hours of devoted and gratuitous labour, yet has given ungrudgingly of his valuable information and advice during the progress of the catalogue; and, secondly, to members of the Museum staff for serviceable help in many ways.

CATALOGUE.

First Day's Sale.

On MONDAY, JULY 14, 1924,

AT ONE O'CLOCK PRECISELY.

PREHISTORIC SECTION.

PALÆOLITHIC AGE—FRANCE AND SWITZERLAND.

- 75
W 58
- 1 A series of thirteen examples of flaked flint implements from France, of the Palæolithic Age 13
- 10
W 61
- 2 Fifteen examples of chipped flint implements from France, all of the Palæolithic Age 15
- 11
W 62
- 3 Nine specimens of bone Breccia, containing teeth, &c., from the floor of Les Eyzies Cave, Dordogne, France 15
- 15
W 63
- 4 Thirteen facsimile models from originals found at La Madeleine, Dordogne, illustrating cave-men art and industry of the Reindeer Period in Southern France. The specimens include a sculptured model of an elephant, engravings of a horse, reindeer, &c., and specimens of barbed fish-hooks 13
7. A
- 45
W 64
- 5 Another selection, comprising eight models of horns and bone, sculptured and engraved with figures of animals. The surprising artistic proficiency of Palæolithic man is well illustrated in these careful models. The originals were found in caves in the valley of the Vezere (Dordogne), and at Bruniquel (Tarn and Garonne), Masat (Ariege), &c. 8

- 18/20/21
 6 A Palæolithic implement from Italy—7 in. long; three flint flakes, two flint awls, nine flint scrapers, and six examples of Mammalian remains, all from the Italian bone caves known as Grottes de Menton 21
- 16/17/18/19/20/21
 7 Eleven flint flakes, thirteen bone tools, and twenty-eight examples of Mammalian remains, all from the bone caves in France 52
- 5/30/31
 8 A series of bone tools, and a quantity of human and animal remains, from the Reindeer Caves at Thayingen, Canton Schaffhausen, Switzerland about 75 specimens
- W 12/13/14/15/16/17/18/19/20/21
 9 Twelve fine Palæoliths, from France 12
- A 12/13/14/15/16/17/18/19/20/21
 10 Twelve others, all good examples 12
- A 13/14/15/16/17/18/19/20/21
 11 A series of fifteen Palæolithic implements, from France, including scrapers, flakes and hammer stones 15
- W 12/13/14/15/16/17/18/19/20/21
 12 A collection of Mammalian remains, from French bone caves of the Palæolithic Age a lot
- W 12/13/14/15/16/17/18/19/20/21
 13 A series of twenty-two chipped stone implements, of the Palæolithic Age; all well-formed examples; from France 22
- W 12/13/14/15/16/17/18/19/20/21
 14 Fourteen others, larger; carefully selected examples; Palæolithic Age; from France 14
- W 12/13/14/15/16/17/18/19/20/21
 15 Fifteen chipped stone implements; all well-formed examples of the Palæolithic Age; from France 15
- A 12/13/14/15/16/17/18/19/20/21
 16 Fifteen others, equally well-shaped Palæoliths 15
- A 12/13/14/15/16/17/18/19/20/21
 17 Fifteen others, including a large brown Palæolith from Amiens, irregular channelling on both sides indicating its after-use as a sharpening stone. Four of the examples in this lot are of unusual type. All from France 15
- W 12/13/14/15/16/17/18/19/20/21
 18 Fourteen others, comprising many well-shaped Palæoliths of large size, chiefly from St. Achent and St. Roche 14
- W 12/13/14/15/16/17/18/19/20/21
 19 Twenty-nine miscellaneous Palæoliths, including some of large size, two with perforations; from France. A good lot 29

PALÆOLITHIC AGE—ENGLAND.

20	A series of fifteen Norfolk Palæoliths, from Shrub Hill, Feltwell	15
21	Twenty others, same provenance as the foregoing	20
22	Fifteen others, same provenance as lot 20	15
23	Seventeen Suffolk Palæoliths, from Warren Hill, Mildenhall	17
24	Sixteen others, same provenance as the foregoing	16
25	Seventeen others, same provenance as lot 23	17
26	A series of twelve Suffolk Palæoliths, from Santon Downham, Thetford	12
27	Eleven others, same provenance as the foregoing	11
28	Seven examples of Mammalian remains, found in England, some named	7
29	Seven others, also found in England	7
30	Twelve Norfolk Palæoliths, from Shrub Hill, Feltwell	12
31	Twelve others, same provenance as the foregoing	12
32	Nine Norfolk Palæoliths, from Broomhill, Weeting	9
33	Twelve others, same provenance as the foregoing	12
34	Eleven Suffolk Palæoliths, from Brandon	11
35	Eleven others, same provenance as the foregoing	11
36	Fourteen Suffolk Palæoliths, from Brandon	14
37	Sixteen others, same provenance as the foregoing	16
38	Fourteen others, same provenance as lot 36	14
39	Eight Suffolk Palæoliths, from Lakenheath	8
40	Thirteen Palæoliths, from the London district, comprising examples from the Clapham, Wandsworth, Tooting, Stamford, and other drifts	13
41	Ten Palæoliths, from the London district, Stamford Hill, Wandsworth, &c.	10

- 42 Twelve others, same provenance as the foregoing. This lot includes a beautifully fashioned flint fabricator 12
 43 Thirteen Devon Palæoliths, all from Broom 13
 44 Seventeen Devon Palæoliths, all from Broom 17
 45 Thirteen others, same provenance as the foregoing 13
 46 Fourteen others, same provenance as lot 44 14
 47 Eleven Bedfordshire Palæoliths 11
 48 Two Kentish (Chatham and Swanscombe), and fourteen Hampshire Palæoliths 16
 49 Nineteen Hampshire Palæoliths, Southampton, Hurst Castle, Milford Hill, &c. 19
 50 Seventeen others, mostly from Southampton 17

OBJECTS FROM THE SWISS LAKE DWELLINGS.

While most of the submerged villages of pile-dwellings which anciently fringed the Swiss lakes yield both stone and bronze antiquities, some settlements are found to have belonged almost exclusively to the Bronze Age. Of stone objects which continued to be used during the Bronze Age may be mentioned the following: hearth-stones, sharpening-stones, meal-grinding stones, arrow-heads, beautifully-wrought axe-hammers, moulds for making implements, pierced sinkers and discoidal stones, while flakes, scrapers, and even flint knives and axes gradually passed out of use.

Stag's-horn and bone were in less demand for tools than during the Stone Age; but were still employed for various purposes, such as for fishing and barbed harpoon-heads. All kinds of things were made of wood, from dug-out canoes, oars, house-doors, boxes and yew-bows to dishes, ladles and combs.

The Lake-dwellers were still hunters and fishermen, and their flocks and herds and fields of corn provided them with food without much personal exertion or danger. They rode horses and drove waggons or chariots, had a sufficient knowledge of the metal-worker's craft to produce their own implements of bronze, were skilful weavers and capable potters, though it is doubtful whether they knew of the potter's wheel; and they had developed a love of personal adornment.

That the Rosehill Collection is rich in objects of this period is well-known, and the unusual importance of many of the specimens here brought together may be gathered from the following descriptive list, and still more by an examination of the objects themselves.

BRONZES FROM THE LAKE PILE-DWELLINGS.

- 51 Fifteen bronze arrow-heads of the Lake Dwellers, one tanged, the others socketed 15
- 52 Thirteen others, all socketed, one with the socket pierced to take a rivet. Also three bronze hair or cloak-pins 16
- 53 A BRONZE KNIFE, of elegant form, the blade curved and hafted by means of a tang—9 in. long—very rare form. Also a portion of a bronze dagger, showing rivet-holes; the handle was probably of horn or bronze 2
- 54 Two bronze socketed spear-heads—7½ in. and 5½ in. long—with rivet-holes for fastening to shaft; also an iron spear-head—7½ in. long—much corroded; the other two in nice condition 3
- 55 Two bronze socketed spear-heads—5½ in. and 4 in. long—the first with double loop for securing the head to its shaft by cord or wire; the other with rivet-holes. Also a bronze object of unknown use—6 in. long—consisting of a chisel-like blade, notched at the edge, and connected at the base with what may have been a parallel blade, of which only the lower part remains 3
- 56 Three bronze sickles, flat on the under side, but ridged above for purposes of strength. Measurements at the greatest curve—7¼ in., 5¼ in. and 4¼ in. 3
- 57 A bronze looped object of uncertain use, socketed and with rivet-holes, possibly a processional emblem; similar specimens have been found in these lake dwellings. Also a bronze bracelet, of penannular form, hollowed on the inner side, the two ends flattened out disc-fashion; and three bronze cattle-bells—3 in., 2½ in. and 2 in. high 5
- 58 A BRONZE SWORD—23 in. long—with riveted handle and leaf-like blade, the rivet heads surrounded by circles of pellets—a magnificent specimen 1
- 59 ANOTHER, of fine form, with high clean-cut ridge running parallel with both edges; no handle, but the rivets still inserted in the shaft of the blade—26 in. long 1
- 60 ANOTHER, plainer—25½ in. long; another—20 in.; and one, with long tang for inserting in hilt without rivets—all broken but complete 3

5/- Bone

Spencer 28/-

10/- Spence

? 26/- 80

A

10- 75/-

- 61 SIX BRONZE CELTS OR HATCHETS, displaying a series of evolutionary advances, culminating in the winged and looped celt, with flanges and loop for fixing the implement more securely to its handle. The lengths range from $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. to $7\frac{3}{4}$ in. 6

W

40/-

- 62 Seven smaller specimens, all of the socketed form, two broken 7

A

6. 55/-

- 63 Two others, larger, one with grooved ornamentation. Also a very rare socketed gouge of beautiful workmanship— $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. long 3

- 64 Two bronze axes, of the type known as the Palstave Celts, both with grooved ornamentation— $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. and 6 in. long 2

W 6/-

- 65 A bronze spoon— $6\frac{1}{4}$ in. long; three fish-hooks, and five miscellaneous bronzes connected with fishing and other occupations 9

(Cf. the fishing floats and fragments of fishing nets in same collection, Lots 126, and 145-148)

STONE IMPLEMENTS FROM THE LAKE PILE-DWELLINGS.

A

40/-

- 66 AN AXE-HAMMER, in dark stone— $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, beautifully shaped; found at Wangen in 1874; a magnificent specimen; also the axe-end of another, found on the same site 2

A

16/-

157-

- 67 An axe-hammer, of simple form, in light stone— $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. long; also two fragments, and axe-end and a hammer-head, perhaps the same implement, in dark stone; and an unpolished axe-end, in light grey stone. The first three from Robenhausen 4

W

12/-

- 68 Five fragments of axe-hammers, in various stones, comprising two hammer-heads and three axe-ends; also a polished core drilled out of an axe-hammer when making the hole for the shaft. Rare 6

A

6. 18/-

- 69 Four unfinished axe-hammers, illustrating various stages of the work, one showing a projecting core in the partly bored hole. Also a spherical hammer-stone, with depressions to take the finger and thumb. Found at Wangen in 1874 5

32/-

2700

- A 31 40/ 70 Three other unfinished axe-hammers, in stone, two from Robenhausen. Also a fragment of a spherical mace-head, in light grey stone; and three polished stone chisels 7
- A 22 15/ 71 Six other polished stone chisels, and two green-stone celts, in stag's-horn fixings. The V-shaped slit in these fixings fitted into a crooked handle, so that the implement could be used as an adze, with cutting edge transverse to the axis of the handle 8
- A 40/ 22 21 72 Two GREEN-STONE CELTS, in V-shaped stag's-horn settings (*vide* lot 71). Also three fine specimens of flint implements, of lance-head and dagger form—6 in., 4½ in. and 4½ in. long 5
- A 54 95/ 73 Two green-stone celts, in V-shaped stag's-horn settings (*vide* lot 71); also four serrated flint implements, of which two may be harpoon-heads. The two specimens with triangular section follow Danish or Egyptian types, though they are stated to have been found in the Swiss Lake Dwellings. Also four flint fabricators 10
- W 121 50/ 74 A HIGHLY-POLISHED CELT—5 in. long—with curious V-shaped notch on the cutting edge and a deep artificial hollow in the flat surface of the stone; also two stone celts, with oval section in process of formation; a block of pipeclay, of uncertain significance; and a chalk celt—3¼ in. long—found at Robenhausen. The latter may have been in the nature of a child's toy, as it can have had no possible practical use as a chisel 5
- W 8. 75 Four examples of saw-marked stones, the largest from Robenhausen; also seven selected arrow-heads, in various stones, representations of the different types found in the Lake Dwellings. The crystal specimen is from St. Aubin, Neuchatel 11
- A 15 56/ 76 Four stone celts, with stag's-horn handles—from 7½ in. to 8 in. long 4
- W 15 24/ 77 Four others—from 4¼ in. to 5½ in. long. The longer specimen found at Robenhausen 4
- A 20. 78 Five stone celts, in stag's-horn sockets, all large and beautiful specimens 5
- A 20. 79 Five others, equal to the foregoing in importance 5
- 20

50/ 121
 95/ 54
 24/ 15
 20/ 20

- 241-
W 25- 80 Five others, large specimens, all fine; one from Moossee-
dorfsee in Berne 5
- 281-
W 25- 81 Six others, all good examples, from Robenhausen, Schaffis
and other sites 6
- 321-
A 201- 82 Seven others, equal in condition to any of the foregoing,
found at Schaffis, Robenhausen and other places 7
- 401- 83 A STONE CELT, in its original wooden handle, and two stone
saws, also in their ancient wood settings; the celt from
Robenhausen, the larger of the saws from Latringen.
The wooden handles of these almost unique tools have
been wonderfully preserved by the peat in which they
were embedded 3
- 211-
A 181- 84 Five large stone celts, unmounted—from $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. long.
All from Wangen 5
- 201- 85 Seven others—from $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. to 5 in. long. All good specimens 7
- 451- 86 Twelve others—from $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. long; mostly fine. Found
at Wangen, Concire, and other places 12
- W 241- 87 Ten others—from $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. to $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. All good specimens,
some of exceptional quality and finish, and of the square-
sided type. Chiefly from Wangen 10
- 321- 88 Thirteen others—from $1\frac{3}{8}$ in. to $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. long. A nice lot,
mostly of the square-sided type from Wangen and Roben-
hausen 13
- 181- 89 Four stone celts, of oval section, with roughened butts, un-
mounted; the roughening to make the union with their
stag's-horn handles closer and more secure; one from
Lüscherz— $4\frac{3}{4}$ in. to $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Fine 4
- W 161- 90 Five others, of similar type to the foregoing— $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $4\frac{3}{4}$ in.
long 5
- A 114- 257- 91 Five others, similar to lot 76; all fine specimens— $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. to
 $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. long 5
- A 281- 3- 92 Thirteen small stone celts, with oval section, from Schaffis,
Robenhausen and other sites 13
- A 151- 131- 93 A series of fourteen knife flakes in flint, and five flint saws,
the latter for sawing wood and stone; from Wangen and
other sites 19

94 A series of twenty-two knife and scraper flakes, chiefly of domestic utility; and seven roughly-flaked flint chisels 29

95 Nine small stone celts, with squared edges—all good specimens 9

96 A large square-edged stone celt, of particularly fine workmanship—5 in. long. Also a small disc-shaped object in soft stone, pierced with five holes; two elongated stone ornaments, pierced for suspension, one of square section—3 in. and $2\frac{3}{8}$ in. long; a flat stone polisher— $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. long; and a fragment of a large stone bracelet or anklet 6

97 Ten stone beads, varying from the flattened spheroid type to the spindlewhorl. Possibly one or two of the specimens are true spindlewhorls 10

98 Sixteen stone spindlewhorls, showing progressive development from the mere pierced stone. These and several specimens of well-made cloth of flax found in the lowest relic-beds, evidence to what proficiency the art of weaving had been brought even in the Neolithic Age 16

99 Fourteen others, similar in character to the foregoing 14

100 Eleven flint arrow-heads, of the primitive type, without barbs; also four flint javelin-heads, and three flint fabricators. An interesting lot 18

101 A grooved discoidal stone— $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. diam. by $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. thick. Also a grooved shuttle-shaped object in aragonite or alabaster— $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. long—used in obtaining fire, very rare; a perforated whetstone— $2\frac{5}{8}$ in. long; and a pear-shaped stone, pierced at the narrow end like a plummet, for which purpose, indeed, it may have been used— $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. An unusual lot 4

102 Six rough stone celts, of oval section, from Wangen, Himerich, Schaffis and Robenhausen 6

103 FOUR LARGE MEALING-STONES, for corn-grinding; and one flat bed-stone—12 in. long by 7 in. wide. From Wangen, Robenhausen and other sites 5

104 FIVE MEALING-STONES, of various sizes, from Wangen and elsewhere; also eight irregularly-shaped grinding-stones, some of which have been used for sharpening implements of stone, others as bed-stones in the process of corn-crushing. An important lot 13

- A 7/30-105 Six unfinished stone celts, of large size; also two large stone implements of the Palæolithic or Old Stone Age, though found in a Swiss Dwellings' Relic-bed; and a quantity of scoriæ, evidence of bronze having been cast on the site where found 15

- 106 Fifty flint flakes, used for scraping skins, cutting and other purposes 50

- 107 Fifty-five others, of similar character 55

- 108 Fifty-seven others, similar to lot 106 57

HORN, BONE AND WOOD IMPLEMENTS
FROM THE LAKE DWELLINGS.

- W 12/20-109 Twenty horn handles and sockets for stone tools, chiefly of the hatchet or chisel type, from Robenhausen, Schaffis, Wangen and other places. Valuable for comparative purposes 20

- A 18-110 Eighteen horn handles and sockets, similar in character to the foregoing 18

- A 8-111 A REMARKABLE FIXER OF HORN, perforated for a wooden shaft or handle, and shaped at one end to fit a socketed bronze celt. This supposed improvement on then existing methods must have failed in practice, and probably very few were made; the present specimen is doubtless now unique. Also a celt-handle of horn, with slot arrangement for taking the axe 2

- W 60/112 FIVE AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, in the form of horn pricks, one perforated for suspension with a cord, a second bored for the insertion of a shaft, and a third has a shaft-hole partly drilled 5

- A 12-113 THREE HAMMERS, of stag's-horn, two perforated, from Robenhausen, the other showing the perforation commenced; also two axe-hammers, of horn, holed for handles, probably used for agricultural purposes, for which they would have been well adapted 5

- A 40/114 Seven polishers, of horn—from 13 in. to 2½ in. long; also ten bone hecklers for heckling flax—6 in. to 8 in. long. Several of these were probably bound to a single piece of wood, to make a kind of long-toothed comb 17

- 64
W 30/ 115 TWENTY-TWO HECKLERS, in bone, similar in character to the foregoing 22
- 184
A 75/ 116 Nine horn daggers or awls, pierced for suspension—3 in. to 7½ in. long; also three bone daggers—5½ in. to 8 in. long. From Robenhausen and elsewhere 12
- 114
A 40/20/ 117 Two double-edged horn tools, probably used as awls—11¼ in. and 7½ in. long; and five primitive horn bodkins—8½ in. to 4 in. long 7
- 251
W 60/ 118 Twenty-seven bone daggers and awls, ranging from 2½ in. to 8½ in. long. A fairly representative series embracing almost every type 27
- 104
A 5/ 119 A series of eight chisels, made from the tines of horns—from 5 in. to 9 in. long. A very choice selection 8
- 204
W 80/ 120 A series of thirteen horn and bone chisels, with squared cutting edges, from Wangen, Robenhausen and other places; also thirteen others, with rounded cutting edges 26
- 194
A 75/ 121 Six narrow-edged chisels, in horn and bone—fine; also three horn polishers, perforated for suspension; and six horn and bone (?) awls, each pointed at both ends 15
- 244
A 40/20/ 122 Two horn needles, one square-holed like a bodkin, the other with large round hole like a "packer's needle"; also five piercers, in horn and bone; and five ditto, pointed at both ends 12
- 204
W 80/ 123 Two cylindrical horn beads, pierced with large holes for stringing; a series of sixteen tooth pendants, some pierced for suspension. The teeth represented are chiefly those of the bear and wild boar. Also nine examples of other pendants, in horn and bone, all but one pierced to take a cord, and two or three with incised work 27
- 194
W 194/ 124 Eight fragments of horn, and a quantity of Mammalian teeth and bones a lot
- 204
A 6/ 125 Ten Lake-Dwellings objects in wood, comprising six portions of handles of implements, a lance-head, a spoon, a knife, and a fragment still showing clearly the cuts made upon it by the ancient lake-dweller 10

- 126 Fifteen fishing-floats, in wood, all pierced to take the line, chiefly from Himerich. An important series 15

- 127 A quantity of fragments, in wood, comprising portions of Lake-Dwelling piles, charred remains of an ancient conflagration 20

- 128 A large wooden bowl, of primitive construction, probably unique; also a box containing some charred remains 2

- 129 Some specimens of fungi, wood, (?) lichens, &c., from Wangen and Robenhausen 11

POTTERY OBJECTS FROM THE LAKE DWELLINGS.

- 130 Eighteen spindlewhorls, in earthenware, probably dating from the Bronze Age; certain specimens in this series may have been used as beads 18

- 131 Fifteen others, similar in character; also three spherical beads in earthenware, and two in glass 20

- 132 Six loom-weights, in earthenware; a very remarkable lot, all pierced 6

- 133 A deep bowl, of blackish pottery, with globular body widening out towards the rim— $8\frac{1}{4}$ in. diam. by 5 in. deep; a fine perfect specimen 1

- 134 Two EARTHENWARE POTS, with stand-rings, one of the pots with raised concentric lines of decoration. Bronze Age. Very rare 4

- 135 AN EARTHENWARE VASE, with beautifully impressed bands of reticulated decoration—5 in. high. Early Bronze Age. A fine complete specimen 1

- 136 Another, smaller, the decoration somewhat different, slightly broken at the lip. Also a one-handled jug, undecorated, broken at the lip; and a complete bowl, undecorated 3

- 137 A quantity of pottery fragments, illustrating the various styles of ornamentation—finger and string marks, irregular scratchings with pointed tools, &c.; over thirty specimens a lot

NATURAL HISTORY OBJECTS FROM THE
LAKE DWELLINGS.

138 A quantity of charred corn (wheat and barley); several specimens of charred bread, probably made from wheat and millet; and a number of hazel-nuts and dried apples

forms series a lot

26585619

139 A quantity of charred wheat; some dried moss; a block of peat strewn with raspberry-seeds; two pieces of charred thatch; specimens of bark, &c., of the silver fir; a fruit of the water chestnut, used as food; and a quantity of bast fibre, used for weaving

a lot

forms part of series 270126

140 Twenty-five glass tubes, containing botanical specimens, chiefly seeds, identified and labelled, from Robenhausen and other sites

25

forms part of series 270126

141 Twenty-five others, of similar character, chiefly from Robenhausen; for the most part identified and labelled

25

142 Thirty others, similar in character to lot 140; named and labelled; chiefly from Robenhausen

30

143 Twenty-three specimens of seeds, foliage and mosses, mounted between glass; mostly identified and named. From Robenhausen, Moosseedorfsee and other sites

23

144 A quantity of specimens of cereals, seeds, nuts and other botanical objects, contained in a mahogany partitioned case

1

forms part of series 270126

WOVEN FABRICS, Etc., FROM THE
LAKE DWELLINGS.

145 Eighteen specimens of woven fabric, string, flax, &c., mounted between glass. Chiefly from Robenhausen

18

146 Twelve others, similar in character to lot 145, but larger specimens

12

147 Eighteen others, similar in character to lot 145

18

148 Twelve others, similar in character to lot 145

12

149 A CAREFULLY MADE MODEL OF A SWISS LAKE DWELLING, illustrating the method of raising the thatched dwelling-house on piles. The model has been constructed from scientific measurements and existing remains—17 in. by 14½ in. at base; height, 20 in.

1

PREHISTORIC FLINT OBJECTS, VARIOUS (PALÆOLITHIC AND NEOLITHIC).

The first eight lots in this series hail from one district, Grand-Pressigny (Indre-et-Loire), which must have been the seat of a great flint implement industry. They consist for the most part of heavy cores or nuclei of honey-coloured cherty flint, from which long flakes have been struck off. The specimens belong both to the Palæolithic and Neolithic periods.

150 A HIGHLY POLISHED CELT, of oval section, in rich brown flint— $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Neolithic period. Fine 1

151 Another, equally fine, in dark brown flint— $5\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. Neolithic period 1

152 A large flint celt of the Neolithic period—8 in. long—from Périgueux (Serdogne); and two flint scrapers, or knives—4 in. and $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. long—also Neolithic 3

153 Two flint celts— $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. and 5 in. long; also a flint dagger, with roughly fashioned handle— $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. long—the point missing. All of the Neolithic period 3

154 Three large flint cores— $12\frac{1}{2}$ in. to 14 in. long; and three others, smaller. Probably Neolithic 6

155 Four large flint cores—9 in. to 12 in. long; and five others, smaller. May be placed indifferently to the Early or Late Stone Age 7

156 Eight flint cores, of various sizes, mostly Palæolithic 8

157 Eight other specimens, similar in character to lot 156, mostly Palæolithic 8

158 Seven other examples, mostly Palæolithic 7

159 SIX STONE CELTS, with pointed butt, flat side and concave face— $6\frac{3}{8}$ in. to $9\frac{3}{4}$ in. long. From Paris, Guivry and Lanzey 6

160 SIX OTHERS, the same type as the foregoing, but smaller— $5\frac{1}{4}$ in. to $6\frac{3}{4}$ in. long. From Rouen, Amiens, Monbouchet, Abbeville and Renoncourt 6

161 SEVEN OTHERS, the same type as lot 159, but smaller—3 in. to 5 in. long. From Pontoise, Alby, Paris, Vaugnes, Manche, &c. 7

3/10/ Spencer

- A 58/ 162 Three celts, of flint, with wide butt, flat sides and convex face— $6\frac{3}{4}$ in. to 8 in. long. From Lembourg, Provins and Paris 3
- A 70/ 163 Nine celts, of flint, with pointed butt and oval section— $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. to 6 in. long. From Dranil, Paris, Amiens, Montière and other sites 9
- W 66/ 164 Ten celts, of flint, with wide butts, and of pointed oval section— $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $5\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. From Lyon, Abbeville and other sites 10
- A 61 165 Sixteen celts, of stone, all but three in flint, similar in type to the foregoing— $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. to $5\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. Found at Maignville, Plouret, Vienne, Amiens and other sites 16
- W 70/ 166 Nine celts, of flint, roughly ground all over— $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. to $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. From Buleux, near Abbeville, Amiens and elsewhere 9
- M 65/ 167 Twenty-two miscellaneous chipped celts, of flint, of the less finished types, the cutting edge as well as the two sides being left unground. A nice representative lot— $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $5\frac{3}{4}$ in. long 22
- 10/ 168 Fourteen celts and adzes, of flint and other stones, all of roughly ground types— $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. to 7 in. long 14
- A 75/ 169 A REMARKABLY FINE CELT, of flint— $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. long—unusually thick in proportion to its size; also seven examples of small stone celts, with wide butt and flattened sides 8
- A 80/ 170 THREE SELECTED SPECIMENS OF POLISHED FLINT CELTS, with pointed oval section—7 in. to 9 in. long. Exceptionally fine 3
- A 6. 171 FIVE SMALL CELTS, of unusual type, in flint and other stones; two others, also small, very beautifully fashioned; three, somewhat larger, only roughly fashioned; and five naturally perforated flints, which were probably strung as beads 15
- W 20/ 172 Forty-four miscellaneous flint implements, comprising examples of lance and arrow points, flint scrapers, knife-flakes, &c., illustrating many types 44
- W 25/ 173 Thirty-two miscellaneous flint implements, comprising knife-flakes, saws of flint, fabricators, boring tools, &c. 32
- W 58/ 174 A series of thirty-two roughly-chipped Neolithic flint implements, from France 32

A 61 (201)

- 175 A series of nineteen roughly-chipped Neolithic flint implements, from France, somewhat larger specimens than the foregoing 19

W 201 (101)

- 176 Twenty-six miscellaneous stone celts from France, including a number of interesting examples which have failed in the working 24

A 357 (81)

- 177 About three dozen flint flakes, of human fashioning. All found on famous Neolithic sites in France 36

W 101 (101)

- 178 Four stone celts, of nice quality and finish— $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. to $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. From Biarritz and other sites 4

A 101 (101)

- 179 FIVE STONE CELTS—4 in. to $7\frac{1}{4}$ in. long—flat at the sides, with convex surface. Unusually beautiful and massive examples 5

W 101 (101)

- 180 THREE OTHERS— $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. to 5 in. long—equally as fine as the foregoing 3

End of First Day's Sale

Second Day's Sale.

On TUESDAY, JULY 15, 1924,

AT ONE O'CLOCK PRECISELY.

NEOLITHIC IMPLEMENTS AND DOMESTIC OBJECTS FROM FRANCE.

- W 32/-
- 181 A SERIES OF NINE STONE CELTS, three of which are in flint— $3\frac{3}{8}$ in. to $10\frac{1}{2}$ in. long—with pointed butt, flat sides and convex surface. Many fine. Found in France 9
- A 40/-
- 182 A group of eight stone celts, three of which are in flint—4 in. to $8\frac{3}{4}$ in. long—with wide butt, oval section and convex face. Found in France 8
- A 44/-
- 183 TWENTY SMALL STONE CELTS, mostly polished, with pointed butt, oval section and convex face— $1\frac{3}{8}$ in. to $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. All found in France 20
- A 75/-
- 184 FOURTEEN OTHERS, mostly polished, similar in character to the foregoing— $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Found in France 14
- A 60/-
- 185 TWELVE OTHERS, mostly polished, same type as lot 183 12
- W 58/-
- 186 SEVEN LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL CELTS— $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $11\frac{3}{4}$ in. long—all but one highly polished; each specimen is with pointed butt, oval section and convex face. Found in France 7
- W 85/-
- 187 TWO OTHERS, yet larger, of the same type as the foregoing— $11\frac{3}{4}$ in. to 13 in. long. Extraordinarily fine examples, both found in France 2
- A 20/-
- 188 Thirteen miscellaneous Neolithic implements and weapons, comprising a perforated stone— $5\frac{3}{4}$ in. by $4\frac{3}{4}$ in.—probably a hoe; a small perforated celt; four specimens of grinding and sharpening stones; and seven examples of flint lance and arrow heads 13
- W 35/-
- 40/-
- 4/5/-

- 189 Fifteen miscellaneous Neolithic implements, &c., comprising three perforated axe-hammers, one imperfect; a quartzite pebble hammer, of oval form; four stone beads, and one earthenware ditto; and a series of six implements, illustrating development from the chipped to the polished chisel 15

- 190 A CARVED QUARTZITE STONE, representing a human face—4 in. by 3½ in. This unique object is almost circular in form, and the features are deeply channelled in the hard quartz, a work demanding an enormous expenditure of time and labour. The character of the grinding shows that the work is quite ancient. Found in France at a place known as "Camp de César," in 1868 1

- 191 Twenty-two miscellaneous Neolithic objects, comprising a polished stone bracelet or anklet—4½ in. diam.; nine fragments of pottery; and twelve bone carvings, including a fish-hook 22

- 192 A REMARKABLE AND PERHAPS UNIQUE EXAMPLE OF A STONE CELT, with transverse cutting edges—5½ in. long; also four specimens of stone celts, of unusual type—2 in. to 6½ in. long. An extremely interesting lot 5

- 193 FOUR OTHER SPECIMENS OF STONE CELTS, of unusual type; also a partly ground gouge, of flint—3¼ in. to 4½ in. long 4

- 194 A series of seven stone celts, of oval section, with widely expanded cutting edge. All found in France 7

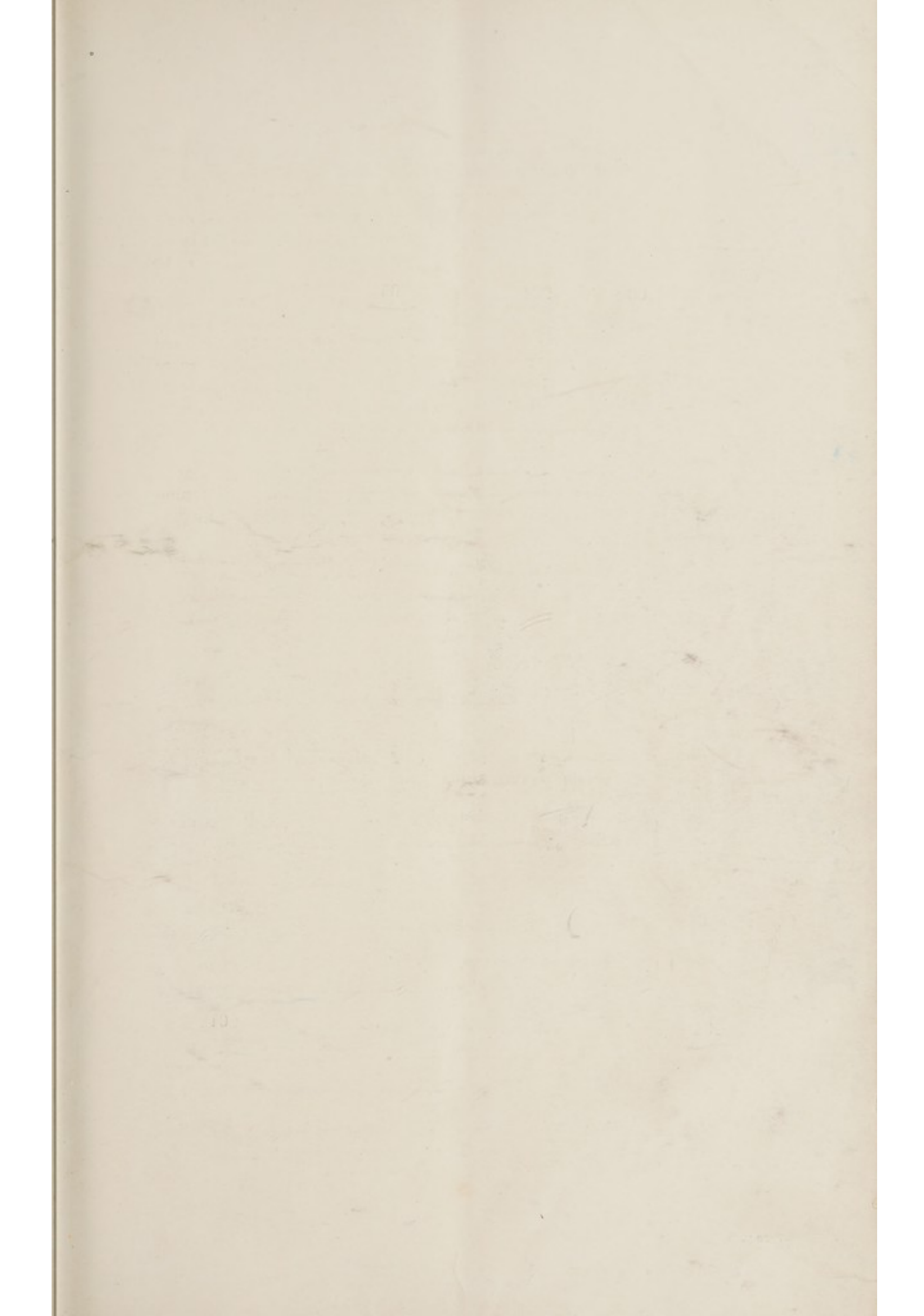
- 195 Seven others, all interesting forms, including a roughly grooved example, of unusual shape. A nice lot 7

- 196 A stone celt, of unusual shape—6½ in. long; also five selected specimens of small chisels, in flint and other stones, all with flat sides and convex surfaces 6

- 197 AN ORNAMENTAL STONE CELT—5 in. long. Found in the region of La Vendée in 1852. An extremely beautiful and rare example 1

- 198 THREE STONE CELTS, all of which show noteworthy departures from the conventional types—2¾ in., 7½ in. and 7¾ in. long. Found at Amiens, Provins and Rennes 3

- 199 A large nodule, of bone breccia, containing teeth. From the floor of Les Ezyies Cave, Dordogne, France. In glazed case 1



200

204

205

274



204

202

239

202

201

NEOLITHIC AGE—DENMARK.

- 22/-
A 5. 200 A SUPERB SPECIMEN OF A RIPPLE-FLAKED LEAF-BLADE DAGGER— $15\frac{1}{2}$ in. long; believed to be the finest in the world. It belongs to the best flint period, and is in perfect condition 1

(The following lots illustrate this method of ripple-flaking, as well as the development of the dagger handle, in a remarkable manner)

See Illustration

- 7/5/-
A 6. 201 TWO FINE EXAMPLES OF LANCEOLATE RIPPLE-FLAKED DAGGERS, in grey flint—11 in. and $10\frac{3}{4}$ in. long; another— $11\frac{3}{4}$ in. long—showing the beginning of the dagger handle, at present quite rudimentary 3

See Illustration

- W 3. 202 ANOTHER, in a beautiful brown flint, the handle much more developed—10 in. long; also a second example, in dark grey flint— $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Both specimens of extraordinary quality 2

See Illustration

- W 203 A lanceolate dagger, in bluish-grey flint— $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. long—the handle, which is in diamond section, offers a very firm grip; another— $6\frac{1}{4}$ in. long—showing the gradual widening at the hilt. Both fine 2

- W 204 A GREY FLINT RIPPLE-FLAKED HUNTER'S KNIFE, OR DAGGER— $9\frac{1}{4}$ in. long—showing the fully developed handle, with elegant widening at the base; another, in black flint—7 in. long—the handle in the same stage of development as the former. Both perfect specimens 2

See Illustration

- W 205 A BROWN FLINT RIPPLE-FLAKED HUNTER'S KNIFE, OR DAGGER—about 8 in. long. In this remarkable specimen should be noticed the "seam" down the middle of the handle, imitating probably the stitches in an original leather casing. Very fine 1

See Illustration

- W 206 FOUR FLINT CHISELS, illustrating the development of the Danish chisel from the narrow celt, through the simple form with ground cutting edge, to the type which is tooled all over— $5\frac{3}{4}$ in. to $6\frac{1}{4}$ in. long 4

15. A 207 FOUR OTHERS, carrying development through the unground and ground forms with square section, and the ground and polished ditto, to the very fine polished chisel with shaped handle, which is probably an antique type. The sizes range from $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. 4

208 Eight flint knives, illustrating development from the crude shapeless flake to the beautifully worked sickle blades of the best Danish flint period—3 in. to 5½ in. long 8

209 Four stone mace-heads, drilled with large holes to take the staff—2 in. to 4 in. diam. All perfect specimens 4

210 A series of six pointed flint celts, with oval section, illustrating development from the roughly shaped unground forms by slow steps to the carefully ground and polished form—4½ in. to 5¾ in. long 6

211 Three specimens of square-sided flint celts or axes, with convex faces and thin butts—7 in. to 7¾ in. long. From dolmens of the oldest type without passage of approach. The specimens illustrate three types—unground, ground at cutting edge only, and well ground and polished 3

212 Three specimens of square-sided flint celts or axes, with broad butts of almost oblong section—6 in. to 6½ in. long. These examples illustrate a higher development of the Danish celt than the foregoing. They are the type found in passage graves and stone cists, and illustrate the evolution from the unground to the completely ground and polished forms 3

213 Five specimens of flint gouges, showing the evolution from the form with simple cutting edge, through the roughly tooled and carefully tooled forms, to the perfectly ground and polished type. The polished example in light flint shows an adaptation for holding the celt in the hand—5 in. to 8½ in. long 5

214 Three specimens of perforated double-edged battle-axes, showing progressive development. The sharper ends have in most cases been carefully blunted to reduce risk of accidental injury to the warrior-user without impairing the efficiency of the axe for purposes of war. Fine—5½ in. to 7½ in. long 3

215 Two hammer-stones, or hand-pounders, of flint, used for tritulating grain, roots, &c., and for splitting bones to extract the marrow, the larger one worn smooth by long use; a pebble hand-hammer, of hard quartzite, much worn at one end; a symmetrically formed hand-hammer, in light stone, with depression to take the finger and thumb; also one of exceptional size, in black quartzite. This and succeeding lots (216, 217 and 218) illustrate the slow evolution from the rough pounding-stone to the carefully wrought axe-hammer 5

4/10/-
A 4. 216 An axe-hammer, in unground stone, grooved to take a withe, which was twisted round it to secure the axe-head to the haft— $6\frac{1}{4}$ in. long; also two carefully wrought-stone axe-hammers, of simple form— $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. and 7 in. long 8

A 7. 217 Three other Danish axe-hammers, of stone, showing the implement in further stages of development— $6\frac{3}{4}$ in., $8\frac{1}{4}$ in. and 9 in. long. All beautifully preserved specimens of high importance 3

23/-
A 25. 218 A DARK STONE DANISH AXE-HAMMER, of the most perfect type, fluted, ridged and polished— $9\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. The hammer-end of this unique specimen is convex, and the axe-end runs almost to a point. Exceptional labour must have been expended on this marvellous weapon, which can only have been owned by a chieftain of exalted rank 1

See Illustration facing p. 54

7/10/-
A 15. 219 AN EARTHENWARE BURIAL URN, with cover, found at Viborg in Jutland— $7\frac{3}{4}$ in. high. The urn, which is supported on a ring, still contains the ashes of the deceased 3

7-5/-
A 220 Five shuttle-shaped grooved pebbles, probably used for striking fire— $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $4\frac{7}{8}$ in. long. The grooves admitted of their being suspended from the girdle with a cord. The fire would have been produced by striking the stones with a piece of pointed iron. All perfect specimens 5

32/-
A 7. 221 Nine miscellaneous objects in bone, comprising a spindle-whorl, decorated with ring-and-dot pattern on both sides; four combs, one of the long-toothed variety for heckling flax; and four incised star-shaped ornaments, perhaps used as buttons 9

5/5/-
W 222 Seventeen spindlewhorls, in stone, representing almost every type found in the Danish burials, two of these lack the final perforation; also two large stone beads, of spindle-whorl form; and two pierced whetstones, used for sharpening the cutting edges of implements 21

W 223 Nine specimens of ripple-flake daggers—6 in. to $8\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. This and succeeding lots (224 to 227) illustrate the evolution of these Danish weapons from the simplest forms to those with well-developed handles. In the present lot are two specimens which show the "seam" to imitate stitching (cf. lot 205) 9

W 224 Seven others, in three of which the evolution of the ornamental handle is clearly seen— $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. to $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. Includes some very fine specimens 7

- 225 Five others, some with exceptionally fine flaking— $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. to 11 in. long 5
- 226 Seven others, all perfect specimens— $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. 7
- 227 Nine others, similar in character to the foregoing— $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. 9
- 228 Two RIPPLE-FLAKE DAGGERS, in grey and drab flint— $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. and 7 in. long—the handles "seamed" down the middle in imitation of stitches 2
See Illustration
- 229 Seven tanged flint daggers— $3\frac{7}{8}$ in. to 7 in. long—made for insertion in handles; also four flint-knives— $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. to 5 in. long 11
- 230 FOUR DANISH STONE AXES, of high finish, all of the well-known "canoe" shape— $5\frac{3}{4}$ in. to $8\frac{1}{4}$ in. long 4
- 231 Five others, all good specimens—4 in. to 6 in. long 5
- 232 THREE DANISH BATTLE-AXES, in stone, of the characteristic double-edged type, including one very fine specimen in black stone—5 in. to $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. long 3
- 233 THREE SPECIMENS OF AXE-HAMMERS, in stone, illustrating the development of projections opposite the shaft holes $5\frac{3}{4}$ in. to $7\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. Fine 3
- 234 Seven stone axes and axe-hammers, including some specimens of first-class importance—3 in. to $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. long 7
- 235 Six others, similar in character—4 in. to 6 in. long 6
- 236 Four stone axe-heads, of which two are of quite unusual form; the other two specimens show how the rare forms were gradually evolved from them— $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. to 5 in. long 4
- 237 Three stone axe-heads, showing how the round-headed, single-edged axe merged into a more or less axe-hammerlike implement—6 in. to 7 in. long 3
- 238 Two axe-hammers, of stone, with very blunt cutting edges— $7\frac{3}{4}$ in. and $8\frac{1}{4}$ in. long 2
- 239 Two axe-hammers, of stone, of beautiful and rare type, with narrow cutting edge, and the body sloping up around the shaft hole to form a collar—6 in. and $8\frac{3}{4}$ in. long 2
See Illustration facing p. 23

673

672

228

248



673

228

248

672

248



240 Three mace-heads, in stone, comprising a whorl-shaped specimen— $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. diam.—from Vammen; one, in (?) diorite— $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. diam.; and the third of flattened spheroid shape—3 in. diam. 3

241 Nine remarkable specimens of polished flint gouges, with squared sides— $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. to 6 in. long 9

242 Eight others, of similar type, equally fine—3 in. to 5 in. long; also one of oval section— $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. long 9

243 Three polished chisels, of square section— $8\frac{1}{4}$ in. to $11\frac{3}{4}$ in. long. Very fine 3

244 Five polished chisels, of square section, in various stones—ranging from $5\frac{1}{4}$ in. to 7 in. long. Fine 5

245 Ten flint chisels, seven of which are of square section and more or less polished; the remaining three of the pointed oval shape—probably an earlier type— $2\frac{3}{8}$ in. to $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. long 10

246 Six specimens of flint knives or saws, each with one side strongly curved, and all exhibiting the marvellous skill of craftsmen of the Neolithic Age in working flint— $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. to 6 in. long 6

247 Five others, equally fine, and larger specimens 6

248 Four others, ranging from $6\frac{3}{4}$ in. to $9\frac{3}{8}$ in. long. Superb specimens 4

See Illustration facing p. 26

249 Five sickle-knives, the type peculiar to Denmark and Egypt— $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. to $6\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. One broken 5

250 Three large flint axes, with squared sides and broad butt— $7\frac{3}{4}$ in. to $8\frac{3}{4}$ in. long 3

251 Six others, similar in character— $5\frac{7}{8}$ in. to $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. long 6

252 Eight others, similar in type to lot 250— $3\frac{1}{8}$ in. to $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. long 8

253 Six others, with squared sides and broad butts, almost square in section 6

254 Seven flint scrapers, each with one end rounded— $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. to $4\frac{7}{8}$ in. long. Probably used for flaying purposes and cleaning skins. A nice lot 7

255 TEN FLINT IMPLEMENTS, with serrated edges, probably harpoons; a wonderful selection, both on account of variety and condition. The specimens range from 3 in. to 8 in. long. (The similarity between certain forms of Danish and Egyptian flint instruments, to wit, the serrated blades of the present lot, the crescent "sickles" and the handled daggers of lots 204, 205, 224, 228, 249, &c., has suggested some line of communication between the two countries; though the fact may be merely a coincidence, resulting solely from like needs producing like effects) 10

256 A series of fifteen serrated implements, of flint of triangular section, the notching on all three sides. They are obviously unsuitable to use as saws, and were probably arrow-heads—2½ in. to 4½ in. long 15

257 A collection of forty-two flint arrow-heads, comprising three of the tanged form, fifteen of the barbed, and a number of the "transverse" shapes, the latter characteristically Danish. A highly interesting and representative lot 42

258 Thirteen flint javelin-heads, barbed and plain, including a large and beautifully ripple-marked example—9½ in. long; the others range from 3½ to 7¾ in. long 13

259 Six flint axes, with squared sides and broad butts, almost square in section—3¼ in. to 7¾ in. long; also three pointed implements, in flint—1½ in. to 5¾ in. long 9

260 Four specimens of unground gouges, with squared sides—4½ in. to 6½ in. long 4

261 Six polished flint axes, with squared sides and oblong section—5½ in. to 6½ in. long 6

262 Ten others, of similar type—3½ in. to 5¼ in. long 10

263 A series of objects for personal adornment, comprising twelve stag's-horn rings; a string of amber beads from passage graves and stone cists, excavated at Viborg in Jutland; fourteen loose amber beads, some of large size; two bone and one stag's-horn ditto 30

264 Four harpoon-heads, of bone and stag's-horn, two of which have been set with "pygmy" flint blades, explaining, perhaps, the liberal use of these pygmy flints in prehistoric times 4

265 Six miscellaneous stone objects, of considerable interest, comprising two grinding-stones—6 in. and 2½ in. long; two celts, of characteristic early metal forms, of which they may be ancient copies; and two pierced stone celts—5½ in. and 4½ in. long—which were possibly used as hoes 6

266 Seven miscellaneous stone and stag's-horn objects, comprising three partially fabricated stone axes; two roughly chipped "blanks" of flint, ready for grinding into polished implements; and two axe-hammers of horn, similar to those found in the Swiss Lake Dwellings 7

267 TWELVE ROUGHLY POLISHED FLINT AXES, with squared sides and oblong section—2½ in. to 4½ in. long. A very typical lot 12

268 TWELVE TYPICAL EXAMPLES OF UNGROUND FLINT AXES, with squared sides and oblong section—4½ in. to 10 in. long 12

269 FOUR VERY LARGE FLINT AXES, with squared sides, convex faces and thin butts—ranging from 11½ in. to 15 in. long. All fine specimens 4

270 Four others, equally fine—10½ in. to 11 in. long 4

271 Four others—8½ in. to 10½ in. long. Fine 4

272 Six others—7½ in. to 9 in. long. Fine 6

273 Nine others—5 in. to 6½ in. long. All interesting 9

274 TWO LANCEOLATE DAGGERS IN FLINT—13½ in. to 13 in. long. (These examples exhibit, as do most of the pieces in the following lots (275 to 282), prehistoric flint-work at its very best. The ripple-flaking in many of the specimens is unrivalled, and admiration of the work is not lessened when we consider the simple tools with which such extraordinary results were obtained) 2

See Illustration facing p. 23

275 Two Others, equally fine—13 in. and 12½ in. 2

276 Two Others—11¾ in. and 11½ in. Very fine 2

277 Two Others—10½ in. and 11 in. Very fine 2

278 Three others—8¾ in. to 10½ in.; the shorter one broken at the points; the others very fine 3

279 THREE OTHERS—8½ in. to 9 in. All excellent specimens 3

- 5/15/4/10/
- W 5. 280 FIVE OTHERS—averaging about 8 in. long. Very fine 5
- W 4. 281 FIVE OTHERS—7 in. to 8½ in. long. Very fine 5
- W 4. 282 SIX OTHERS—5½ in. to 7 in. long. Very fine 6
- N 85/- 283 A series of eleven flint knives—3¼ in. to 5 in. long—most of lanceolate form 11
- W 85/- 284 Nine typical examples of polished flint axes, with squared sides, convex faces and thin butts—3¼ in. to 5¼ in. long 9
- A 75/- 285 Eight typical examples of roughly ground flint axes, with squared sides, convex faces and thin butts—3½ in. to 11½ in. long 8
- A 75/- 286 Eleven unground flint axes, with squared sides, convex faces and thin butts—4¼ in. to 12¼ in. long 11
- A 5. 287 Ten others, similar in character—7 in. to 10½ in. long 10
- A 50/- 288 Three unground flint axes, with squared sides, convex faces and thin butts—all about 6 in. long; also six typical examples of non-flint stone celts—4⅝ in. to 8⅝ in. long 9
- A 65/- 289 Seven typical flint celts, of pointed oval section, illustrating development from rough-chipped to polished celts 7
- A 5. 290 A series of ten flint instruments, of various types, from the Danish kitchen middens, belonging to very early period in the history of Neolithic man in Denmark 10
- A 6. 291 Sixteen typical midden celts, with cutting edge at the broader end produced by the removal of transverse flakes; the type known by the French name "tranchet." [These kitchen middens are great heaps of shell—principally oyster-shell—accumulated on the Danish coast on the sites of the early settlements. Considerable quantities of rude flint implements, bones, and fragments of pottery are found embedded in them] 16
- W 20/- 292 Ten miscellaneous specimens of flint flakes, or knives—3⅝ in. to 6 in. long 10
- W 50/- 293 A mealing-stone, or wheat-crusher, of the Danish Kitchen Midden period; two hammer-stones, of the same period; and three flint cores, from which flakes have been struck off. [If, as some think, the Midden colonists were ignorant of agriculture, the so-called wheat-crushers would probably have been used for triturating some other kind of food] 6
- 10/-

- 21/-
W 157 294 Fourteen selected examples of flint scrapers of the Danish Kitchen Midden period, used for fashioning bone implements, cleaning skins, &c. 14
- W 36/- 295 AN IRON HELMET, of the Viking type, with straight tubular horns proceeding from the bell-shaped cap and scroll-like-crest; ornamental boss in front in form of a bent wire rosette, the centre of which probably contained at one time a large cornelian or other stone 1

NEOLITHIC AGE—SPAIN.

- W 51/- 296 A grooved hammer, in porous-looking stone— $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. long—from Cordova; another, in similar stone— $8\frac{3}{4}$ in. long. Also a hammer-stone, with finger and thumb depressions on opposite sides— $2\frac{3}{8}$ in. diam. All of the New Stone Age 3
- W 10/- 297 A hammer-stone, with finger and thumb depressions on opposite sides— $4\frac{3}{4}$ in. long by $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. wide. Also a mealing-stone, or grain-crusher—3 in. diam.; and a polishing-stone, used to give the finished surface on highly polished celts 3
- W 298 Seven selected specimens of stone celts, which, having lost their edges, have obviously been used as hammer-stones— $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. to 5 in. long 7
- W 299 Two hammer-stones, of somewhat coarse type; and two roughly picked celts in stone 4
- W 20/- 300 Six pointed stone celts, of oval section— $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $8\frac{3}{4}$ in. long—from Malaga, Valladolid, Segovia, &c. All fine specimens 6
- W 22/- 301 Ten pointed stone celts, of oval section— $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. to $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. From Malaga, Cordova, Cuenca, Valladolid, &c. All fine 10
- A 75/- 302 Five examples of square-sided celts, each with a convex surface— $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. From Toledo and other sites 5
- A 85/- 303 Twelve others, smaller, from Navalmaillo, Mayenne, Toledo, Burgos, &c. 12
- A 65/- 304 Six examples of stone celts, with oval section and wide butt— $3\frac{3}{8}$ in. to $4\frac{3}{4}$ in. long. From Malaga, Granada, Castilleja, &c. 5

slow?

22/3
A 757-507 305 Ten specimens of stone celts, with flattened sides and faces— $2\frac{3}{8}$ in. to $4\frac{1}{8}$ in. long. From Cuenca, Malaga, Villatoro, Granada, &c. 10

27/1 757- 306 Two celts, of polished flint— $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. and $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. long—of English type, but found in Madrid 2

W 19/5 307 Seven polished stone celts, with thin butt— $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. to $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. From Saliote, Las Caldas, Granada, &c. 7

W 757- 308 A LARGE STONE CELT, of unusual type, with rounded head and oval section— $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Found at Malaga 1

W 801- 309 Nine stone celts, of rounded section— $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. to 4 in. long—one pierced. From Malaga, Salamanca, Avila, &c. 9

W 19/5 310 Five small stone celts, or chisels— $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. long. From Burgos, Salamanca, &c. 5

W 20/4 311 Two unfinished stone celts; three fragments of ditto; and four rudely chipped flint celts 9

NEOLITHIC AGE—GREECE.

A 5. 312 SEVEN BEAUTIFUL EXAMPLES OF NEW STONE AGE CELTS— $2\frac{3}{8}$ in. to $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. From Corinth and other Greek sites. A very choice lot 7

A 5. 313 NINE SELECTED EXAMPLES OF STONE CELTS— $1\frac{1}{8}$ in. to $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. All found in Greece 9

A 6/10 314 SEVEN CORES AND FLAKES, of obsidian, from Greek sites. [There was a considerable industry in obsidian in Greece during the later Stone Age, the material being obtained from the Island of Melos] 7

A 5. 315 Seven others (see note to preceding lot) 7

A 6. 316 Five others (see note under lot 314); also an arrow-head, in obsidian. Very rare 6

A 83/15 317 FOUR POLISHED STONE CELTS, from Crete—2 in. to $3\frac{5}{8}$ in. long. Three of these are perfect specimens; the fourth is somewhat chipped 4

A 85/1 318 THREE POLISHED STONE CELTS FROM CRETE—1 in. to $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. All perfect specimens 3

A 21/5 319 Three others; also a black stone polisher, of perfect oval section, itself highly polished; and a small polished stone chisel. All from Crete 5

NEOLITHIC AGE—ITALY.

257-5-
W 320 Fourteen fragments of Neolithic pottery, with impressed decoration done with wedge-shaped and other primitive tools 14

321 A chisel, of black stone— $4\frac{1}{8}$ in. long—very beautifully polished; and three stone polishers. All excellent specimens 4

322 TWO PERFORATED AXE-HAMMERS, one of exceptionally elegant form. From the valley of the Tiber— $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. and $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. long 2

323 EIGHT REMARKABLE SPECIMENS OF POLISHED STONE CELTS— $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. to 6 in. long; the largest bears the label "ARGOS," but it is distinctly of the Italian type 8

324 Sixteen flint arrow-heads, many of them beautifully finished 16

325 Seventeen others, a superior lot to the foregoing; some barbed 17

326 Five examples of stone celts, with flat sides and convex surfaces— $2\frac{5}{8}$ in. to $5\frac{3}{4}$ in. long. All well-polished specimens 5

327 A POLISHED GREEN-STONE CELT, of unusual type, broken at one end. Found in the valley of the Tiber. The form closely resembles that of the New Zealand Meri— $7\frac{3}{4}$ in. long 1

328 Three examples of polished stone celts, with oval section and wide butt—3 in. to $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. long 3

329 Five small and perfect specimens of stone celts, with oval section; also three chipped implements of flint 8

NEOLITHIC AGE—GERMANY.

- 330 Six implements, of the New Stone Age, from Germany, comprising three celts, one axe-hammer, one axe, and a fragment of second axe 6

- 331 A box, containing about fifty modern imitations of Prehistoric implements and weapons in flint and horn, some from France and Switzerland, and others of British origin, the latter the work of the notorious "Flint Jack" a lot

NEOLITHIC AGE: WEAPONS FROM VARIOUS SOURCES, MOUNTED IN GLAZED CASES.

- 332 Thirty-five mounted specimens of flint arrow-heads, showing the evolution from the most primitive forms to the elaborately finished barbed types with serrated edges. In glazed case 35

- 333 Forty-two mounted specimens of flint arrow-heads, illustrating all types and stages of evolution. In glazed case 42

- 334 Forty-eight mounted specimens of flint arrow-heads, all barbed. A very beautiful selection. In glazed case 48

- 335 Forty specimens of flint arrow-heads from various countries, tanged, barbed and plain, many of British origin. A selection for comparative study. In glazed case 40

- 336 Forty-four specimens of flint arrow-heads, largely British. From the simplest forms to the barbed and tanged types with serrated edges. In glazed case 44

- 337 Thirty-nine untanged specimens of flint arrow-heads, chiefly Irish. Mounted in glazed case 39

- 338 Twenty-eight mounted specimens of flint arrow-heads, mostly tanged and barbed. In glazed case 28

7. 339 Thirty-three mounted specimens of flint arrow-heads, from various sources; all tanged and barbed. A well-selected lot, in glazed case 33

7. 340 Thirty-six mounted specimens of flint arrow-heads, from various countries; chiefly tanged and barbed. In glazed case 36

2. 341 Sixty-two mounted specimens of small flint arrow-heads. In glazed case 62

6. 342 Twenty-three flint arrow-heads, of various types; chiefly found in France. Mounted in glazed case 23

12. 343 Sixty-four carefully selected flint arrow-heads, from various sources; chiefly tanged or barbed. An excellent assortment. Mounted in glazed case 64

3. 344 Twenty-five flint arrow-heads, chiefly from North America, comprising some very unusual forms. Mounted in glazed case 25

6. 345 Twenty-eight flint arrow-heads, from Robenhausen, Wangen, Moosseedorfsee, Himerich and other Lake Dwelling sites. Mounted in glazed case 28

5. 346 Thirty-five North American flint arrow-heads, chiefly from Indiana. Mounted in glazed case 35

7. 347 Forty-two pigmy flint arrow-heads, including three or four in obsidian. A very pretty collection, all mounted in glazed case 42

7. 348 Thirty-six North American arrow-heads, in flint, including most of the usual types. Mounted in glazed case 36

6. 349 Thirty-five carefully selected specimens of pigmy arrow-heads, in flint 35

6. 350 Twenty-eight specimens of javelin and arrow-heads, in flint, comprising many of beautiful finish 28

5. 351 Twenty-seven selected flint arrow-heads, lanceolate and barbed. From Ganton, Portglenore and other sites 27

5. 352 Thirty-four flint arrow-heads, comprising examples of the pygmy, barbed, tanged and untanged types. A nice lot 34

5. 353 Thirty-seven specimens of flint javelin and arrow-heads, from various countries, including many interesting types 37

NEOLITHIC AGE—ENGLAND.

MAMMALIAN REMAINS.

- W
W
W
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A
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W
W
- 161
215
111
157
131
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111
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271
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- 5
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30
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27
5
- 354 Eight implements, of stag's horn, from the Cissbury Neolithic factory 8
 355 Six others, showing intentional cuts; also eight awls, or punches, made from antlers of the red deer; four bovine teeth; two oyster shells; and part of a pig's jaw. Cissbury Neolithic factory 21
 356 PORTION OF THE SKULL OF URUS (*Bos primigenius*) 1
 357 PORTION OF ANOTHER SKULL OF URUS (*Bos primigenius*) 1
 358 Six miner's picks, of stag's horn; a stone celt; and a fragment of pottery. All from Cissbury Neolithic factory 8
 359 Five complete loom-weights, in chalk; and five fragments of similar weights. From Cissbury Neolithic factory; many of the specimens showing clearly the abrasion caused by suspension with a cord 10
 360 Four miner's picks, of stag's horn; and seven awls, or punches, made from antlers of the red deer. From Grime's Graves Neolithic factory 11
 361 Thirteen objects, consisting of teeth, horn and Mammalian bones. From Grime's Graves Neolithic factory 13
 362 Eleven examples of Mammalian remains, belonging to the Neolithic period, and found in England 11
 363 Eight important specimens of Mammalian remains, found in England. Some of mammoth animals, Neolithic period 8
 364 Nine examples of Prehistoric Mammalian remains, found in England. Some of mammoth animals 9
 365 Twenty specimens of Prehistoric Mammalian remains, found in England. Many of high importance 20
 366 Two examples of Prehistoric Mammalian remains, consisting of a pair of bison or buffalo horns, and the antlers of a species of spike-horn deer or antelope; also a fine example of stag's antlers. From Grime's Graves Neolithic factory 3

(57) 367 A quantity of Mammalian remains, from Whisky Cave, Wyat's Yat, and various British bone caves, showing specimens of bones split to obtain the marrow a lot

(57) 368 Another lot, similar to the above; comprising also a bone needle, flint chips and fragments of pottery. From Whisky Cave, Wyat's Yat a lot

(57) 369 Four antlers of the red deer; and a small quantity of fragments in horn and bone, all of Prehistoric times. Found in England a lot

End of Second Day's Sale

Third Day's Sale.

On WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 1924,

AT ONE O'CLOCK PRECISELY.

NEOLITHIC AGE—ENGLAND.

FLINT, STONE AND BONE IMPLEMENTS.

- A* *80/-*
370 A series of fourteen rude hammer-stones, of flint, approximately spherical; also fifteen others, chiefly quartzite. Neolithic period, found in England. (A few of these examples may be Palæoliths) 29

[The following six lots consist of flint implements discovered during the exploration of the Neolithic flint mines at Cissbury Camp, near Worthing, Sussex. The roughness of the tools and the primitive type of many forms warrant the belief that they belong to the earlier part of the Neolithic period. Ground or polished specimens from this source are extremely rare, though there are two in the present collection (*vide* lot 376). The shafts sunk by the early flint miners vary from 10 to 40 feet, and were connected by galleries, some of which are 30 feet long]

- A* *40/-*
371 Seventeen implements, from Cissbury Neolithic factory, near Worthing, unground 17

- A* *75/-*
372 Nineteen similar instruments, mostly larger and finer specimens than the foregoing. Cissbury Neolithic factory 19

- A* *75/-*
373 Twenty-five others, comprising five distinct types of implement. Same provenance as lot 371 25

- A* *20/-*
374 Twenty-two others, including some particularly fine examples of unground celts. Same provenance as lot 371 22

375 Twenty-four others. Five distinct types, same provenance as lot 371 24

376 A PARTIALLY GROUND CELT, AND A POLISHED AND GROUND DITTO. From the Cissbury Neolithic factory; both rare. Also a Neolithic fabricator; and fourteen flint implements. All from the same source 17

377 Four large flint implements, from Grime's Graves Neolithic factory; also seventeen Hampshire Neoliths, from the Winchester district 21

378 Nine bone Neolithic implements, from the bed of the Thames; five flint ditto, from Grime's Graves; and six flint ditto, from Weeting, near Brandon 20 1

379 Nine flint implements, of the Neolithic period, from Weeting, near Brandon; another example (marked B), from a barrow at Brandon; and five flint-flakes, from Grime's Graves 15

380 Thirty miscellaneous Neoliths, comprising celts, fabricators, knife-flakes, &c. Many from Grime's Graves 30

381 A primitive lamp, in chalk, used by the Neolithic flint-miners at Grime's Graves, near Weeting; very rare. Also four long flint-flakes, from the same source; and thirty-six representative examples of knife-flakes, from other Neolithic sites 41

382 Three flint-flakes, and a large scraper, from Grime's Graves; also thirty-one Neolithic knife-flakes; and twelve horse-shoe shaped flint scrapers. All found in England 48

383 Four large stone mauls, used for crushing metal ore, and usually found in the neighbourhood of ancient copper mines; also two net-sinkers, of stone, from Windermere 6

384 Five perforated axe-hammers, of stone, from Whitby, Redworth, and other British sites. An important series 5

385 Six other perforated axe-hammers, in stone. All found in England 6

386 A series of fifty-eight duck's-bill-shaped scrapers, of flint, mostly from the Yorkshire Wolds; also thirteen miscellaneous Neolithic scrapers 71

387 A series of thirty-five horseshoe-shaped scrapers, of flint. Mostly from the Yorkshire Wolds 35

5/10/19 - Jentou
who this man was

388 Twenty-nine others. Same type and provenance 29

389 Fifty horseshoe-shaped scrapers, in flint; eight flat scrapers; and seven spoon-shaped ditto. Mostly from the Yorkshire Wolds 65

390 Fifteen celts, of flint, unground. A well-varied selection; Neolithic period, England 15

391 Fifteen others. All found in England 15

392 A series of eight hammer-stones, with finger-hole depressions on both faces; also four perforated mace-heads, of stone. Neolithic period; found in England 12

393 A series of forty-three side-scrapers, of flint. From Mildenhall, Weaverthorp, Sherburn Wold, Weeting and other British sites; Neolithic period 43

394 Twenty-nine Neolithic side-scrapers; and eleven kite-shaped ditto. All found in Britain 40

395 A series of twenty-six Neolithic scrapers, discoidal and kite-shaped; some of the former may have been used as sling stones 26

396 Twenty examples of Neolithic chipped celts. All found in England 20

397 A series of seventeen Neolithic chipped celts, all ground at their cutting edges. Found in England 17

398 A stone pounder or muller, probably used for crushing corn; also three large stone celts— $9\frac{1}{4}$ in. to $11\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Neolithic period 4

399 A series of sixty-three Neolithic scrapers, discoidal and double-ended. All found in England 63

400 Fifty-four miscellaneous Neoliths, comprising fourteen thick discoidal scrapers, and forty borers or awls, of flint. All found in Britain 54

401 Thirty-nine miscellaneous side-scrapers and fabricators of the Neolithic period. All found in Britain 39

402 Seven large stone celts— $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $8\frac{1}{4}$ in. long—with ground surface and pointed oval section. All British Neoliths 7

403 Two others, smaller, mostly good shapely specimens 10

404 A series of eight Neolithic ground celts, of which five are flint— $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. to $7\frac{3}{4}$ in. long—with slightly flattened sides 8

405 Four others, of flat form, of which one is made of flint; also four of oval section— $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. All found in Britain 8

406 Eleven other Neolithic celts, of oval section; and one in partly finished state; also five examples of quartzite pebbles, which have been used as sharpening stones or for kindling fire. The grooves have been made by a pointed iron instrument, and the employment of the pebbles for either or both of the purposes mentioned indicates a period when the use of metal for cutting purposes was fully established. All found in Britain or Ireland 17

407 A series of forty-seven examples of Neolithic knife-flakes, scrapers and saws. All found in Britain 47

408 Fifty miscellaneous Neoliths, of British origin, chiefly knife-flakes, including many remarkable examples; also eleven flint cores or nuclei, from which chips or flakes have been struck 61

NEOLITHIC AGE—SCOTLAND.

409 Six large Neolithic celts, from Scotland— $5\frac{1}{4}$ in. to $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. long 6

410 Eight Neolithic celts, from Scotland, somewhat smaller than the above 8

411 Eleven Neolithic celts, from Scotland, selected to show the evolution of the celt from the roughly-chipped form to the ground and polished form with depressions for better hafting. The larger specimen— $9\frac{1}{4}$ in. long—shows the depressions very clearly 11

412 Seventeen examples of pottery of the Neolithic period in Scotland. The flat-bottomed saucer-shaped vessel (in two pieces) was found in a grave $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet below the surface, and 1 ft. 4 in. above drift gravel 17

413 Fifty-six well-selected examples of Neolithic arrow-heads, in flint, from Scotland; chiefly the barbed and tanged forms 56

6. 414 Fifty-two others, equally as fine. All from Scotland 52 53

6. 415 Another selection, fifty-two specimens, all of Scottish origin; chiefly the unbarbed forms. (This lot contains a few imitations by "Flint Jack," but most of the examples are genuine) 52 50 51

5. 416 Fifty well-chosen examples of Neolithic arrow-heads, from Scotland, comprising the leaf-shaped, lozenge-shaped and triangular forms 50

6. 417 Another selection, similar to the above 50 47

6. 418 Forty-eight miscellaneous Neolithic arrow-heads, from Scotland; also a few odd arrow-heads, buttons, beads, &c., found in various parts of England—Speeton, Driffild, Brigg, Thetford and Scarborough (see envelopes). A very interesting lot 60 59

6. 419 Eight Neolithic stone celts, of pointed oval section, from Scotland 8

5. 420 Six others, four of large size, also Scottish 6

4. 421 Five fine Neolithic celts, of oval section, from Scotland 5

6. 422 Seven others, all from Scotland 7

3. 423 AN IMPLEMENT, of stone, consisting of a thick rectangular block with flat surface—7 in. by 5 in.; from the under side project two solid and slightly tapering handles like short legs of a stool. Probably the object was an unusual form of grain crusher, worked with both hands. Unique. Found in Scotland 1

See Illustration facing p. 58

2. 424 A LARGE AXE-HAMMER, of stone, of the Neolithic Age. Found in Scotland 1

2. 425 Another, the perforation unfinished; also a perforated stone adze; and six very interesting examples of grinding-stones, showing various stages of evolution. All from Scotland 8

6. 426 Seven examples of hammer-stones, comprising three of simple form which show the contusion caused by use, and four with more or less deep depressions for getting a firmer grip. All from Scotland 7

6. 427 Three examples of perforated hammer-stones; and three perforated mace-heads, of stone. All Scottish 6

- 428 Three examples of "Strike-a-lights," being a series of three pebbles, the abrasions of which show that some sharp instrument has been "frictioned" upon it to obtain fire; also twenty-eight miscellaneous flint implements and nuclei, comprising scrapers, knife-flakes, fabricators, &c. All from Scotland 31 28

- 429 Eight stone spindle-whorls, of different pattern; three whetstones (one from Guthrie, N.B.); a bone comb, excavated near Thrumster; and five examples of vitreous inlaid beads, probably of Roman or Phœnician origin. All found in Scotland 47 18

NEOLITHIC AGE—IRELAND.

- 430 Thirteen Neolithic celts, in stone, chiefly from Antrim, with ground surface and pointed oval section 13

- 431 Six others, larger, the longest ($8\frac{1}{2}$ in.) from Glenarm; also two examples of the flat stone celt, one in flint, from Ireland 8

- 432 Twelve celts, of the New Stone Age, with pointed oval section— $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Found in Ireland 12

- 433 Nine others, of similar type, but larger. Also Irish 9

- 434 Five examples of pebbles used in producing fire (cf. lot 428); also a series of six examples of flat stone celts. All from Ireland 11

- 435 Twelve flat stone celts, of the Neolithic Age. All from Ireland 12

- 436 Twelve Irish Neoliths, comprising two discoidal hammerstones, three ditto with oblong section, and a series of seven whetstones with perforations for suspension 12

- 437 Twenty-eight Irish Neoliths, comprising two perforated sinkers in stone, used in fishing, four stone spindle-whorls, six well-formed lance-heads in flint, and sixteen beautiful arrow-heads in flint. A choice lot 28

- 438 Twenty-eight flint knives, most of them beautifully fashioned. Irish 28

- 439 Ten others, perhaps used as lance-heads; also two flint cores or nuclei. Neolithic Irish 12

- 440 Two LARGE STONE CELTS— $12\frac{1}{2}$ in. and 13 in. long—very fine. The larger specimen from Portglenone, the other from Carrickfergus 2
- 441 Three stone celts—7 in. to $11\frac{1}{2}$ in. long—as fine as the foregoing, though smaller 3
- 442 Two spherical hammer-stones, and five examples with depressions on both sides for getting a grip. Neolithic Age; from Ireland 7
- 443 An axe-hammer, in stone— $9\frac{3}{4}$ in. long—found at Dunluce, Co. Antrim; six perforated stone mace-heads, from Swatteragh, Derry, and other sites; and three sharpened pegs of wood, from a peat-bog in Co. Kerry 10
- 444 An axe-hammer, in stone— $8\frac{3}{4}$ in. long—with channelled ornamentation, from Ballynascree; five perforated stone mace-heads, from Glenarm, &c.; and four sharpened pegs of wood, from a peat-bog in Co. Kerry 10
- 445 Three flint celts, of the Neolithic period, with ground edges—8 in., 5 in. and $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. long; and five chipped celts—3 in. to 6 in. long. Irish 8
- 446 Thirteen miscellaneous chipped celts, Neolithic, from Ireland— $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. to 9 in. long. The largest specimen from Carnlough 13
- 447 Eight examples of ground stone celts, of pointed oval section, Neolithic, from Ireland—4 in. to $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. long 8
- 448 Sixteen others, of similar type, but smaller. All from Ireland 16
- 449 Eight others, of narrow shape, ground and polished— $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. to 5 in. long; also two ground celts, in stone, with slightly flattened sides. Irish 10
- 450 A series of fourteen examples of ground celts, of oval section; an extremely good lot—3 in. to $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. All from Ireland 14
- 451 Twenty-five Neolithic scrapers, in flint, comprising side-scrapers, discoidal ditto and kite-shaped scrapers. All from Ireland 25
- 452 Thirty-eight Neolithic scrapers, in flint, showing the evolution of the horseshoe type. All Irish 38
- 453 Fifty-two miscellaneous Neolithic implements, in flint, comprising knives, lance-heads, scrapers, &c. All from Ireland 52

NEOLITHS OF FOREIGN ORIGIN FOUND IN BRITAIN.

2/12-
X80/ 454 Five stone celts, all well-fashioned examples of Spanish origin; two spindle-whorls, in stone, probably of Swiss Lake-Dwelling origin; a hammer-stone; and two exceptionally fine ground celts, of French origin. All ten objects found in Britain 10

X80/ 455 Four flint daggers of the Neolithic Age, probably of Danish origin; a perforated axe-hammer, also Danish; and a leaf-shaped flint dagger, of French type, but almost certainly a modern forgery. The rest quite genuine and found in Britain 6

BRONZE AND EARLY IRON AGE.

P. 10. 456 Five bronze mace-heads, with spiked processes, generally referred to the Bronze Age, but thought by some to be Mediaeval. All different 5

P. 10. 2/15- 457 Five others, of similar type, but with slight variations 5

W 50/ 458 Two socketed spear-heads, in bronze, of the Early Iron Age, with rivet-holes for securing the heads to their shafts—
 $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. long 2

80/5 459 An early form of the palstave celt or hatchet, of the Bronze Age— $6\frac{3}{4}$ in. long; also a socketed bronze celt, of the Early Iron Age, with loop for attachment by cord—
 $4\frac{3}{4}$ in. long 2

6. 18/- 460 A pear-shaped bronze bell or rattle, of the type found in Ireland; a bronze mask-shaped ornament of a (?) bucket, in the form of a bearded human face, perhaps Etruscan; a bronze lion's claw; and a pair of double-looped key-like objects of uncertain use. All of the Early Iron Age 5

20. 4/5/- 461 A BRONZE HOE, of the early Iron Age— $4\frac{3}{4}$ in. wide by $4\frac{3}{4}$ in. long. Fine 1

W 20/ 462 A large bronze ring—6 in. diam.—with hatched double ridges on the outer edge; possibly one of the ornaments or strengthening pieces of a chariot pole. Early Iron Age. Also six bronze rings, probably from horse trappings 7

463 An exceptionally large bronze ring— $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. diam.—the plain hoop divided at intervals by six projecting whorl-shaped bands. Probably part of the trappings of a chariot. Early Iron Age 1

464 Three bronze one-handed vases—3 in., $3\frac{5}{8}$ in. and 5 in. high respectively. Early Iron Age, Italian. One of the handles missing; the handle of smallest vase terminating in a human mask 3

465 A bronze one-handed jug— $9\frac{1}{8}$ in. high—somewhat Etruscan in form, but said to have been found in Denmark. Early Iron Age. A very similar jug found in Hampshire is now in the Tudor House Museum at Southampton. The handle of the present specimen terminates in a winged harpy 1

466 Two animal and three human figures, in bronze. Italian, dating from about the 8th Century B.C. Excellent specimens 5

467 Five others, of similar type and origin 5

468 Six others, of similar type and origin to Lot 466 6

469 A bronze bucket-handle, consisting of a grotesque mask with double ring attachment, into which the sickle-shaped handles loop. Fine. Early Iron Age 1

470 A HIGHLY ORNAMENTAL BRONZE HANDLE OF A LARGE VASE, the upper part of the handle bifurcating as bulls' heads, the lower part terminating as a winged harpy—10 in. high. Very fine. Early Iron Age, of Greece, circa 600 B.C. (cf. the handle of vase in Lot 465) 1

471 A BRONZE DOUBLE-EDGED SWORD, of the Early Iron Age— $25\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. From Viborg, Jutland. Complete, but broken 1

472 A bronze bow fibula, thickening towards the centre of bow, which is ornamented with transverse grooves—5 in. long. A good complete example. Another, smaller; a portion of the pin missing. Early Iron Age. Italian 2

473 Four bronze fibulae, comprising two of the familiar leech type, and two showing the intermediary stages between the leech and boat types. Early Iron Age. Italian 4

474 Four bronze fibulae, comprising one of the bow type, decorated with transverse ridges— $4\frac{3}{4}$ in. wide—and three of the modified leech or dolphin type, with hollowed bows. Early Iron Age. Italian 4

475 AN EXCEPTIONALLY LARGE BRONZE FIBULA— $9\frac{3}{4}$ in. wide—the pin working on a swivel (a rare feature), and the coil which takes the pin expanding to a flat disc for geometrical engraving. Early Iron Age. Italian 1

476 Four bronze fibulae, comprising one of spectacle form, with revolving pin, the bow of the fibula expanding as two close spirals to form the "spectacles"; the other specimens of the Italian horned type, the "horns" consisting of highly raised knobs. Early Iron Age 4

477 Eight bronze fibulae, comprising a large specimen of the crossbow type, richly decorated—4 in. long; the others of serpentine and bow types, chiefly Italian. Also a hollow bronze ring, of heavy make, with transverse perforations, probably to take a pin; the type is mostly found in Ireland, and is almost certainly a form of brooch. All of the Early Iron Age 9

478 AN EXCEPTIONALLY LARGE BRONZE ARMILLA, in serpentine form of thirty coils— $12\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Early Iron Age 1

479 Another, in serpentine form of eleven coils; and a heavy single coil ditto, terminating as spherical knobs. Early Iron Age 2

480 Six bronze armillae, of various patterns, serpentine, annular, and penannular; also fragments of four other armillae. All of the Early Iron Age a lot

481 Nine miscellaneous bronze objects of domestic use, comprising three pins, two ear-rings, one with animal device and archaic inscription, three finger-rings, one of serpentine form with seven coils, and a pair of tweezers, beautifully decorated. Early Iron Age 9

482 Eleven miscellaneous bronze pendants, some of Phallic form, symbolising the productive power of nature; another, in form of a tortoise. Mostly Italian of the Early Iron Age 11

BRONZE OBJECTS FOUND IN BRITAIN.

- 483 A bronze strigil, complete but broken—10 in. long; a bronze steelyard, with hooks to take the weights—11 in. long; a bronze disc-shaped mirror; a bronze vase-shaped steelyard weight; and a bronze object, of uncertain purpose, probably part of the furnishing of a lamp from whence the snuffers and tweezers were suspended. All of Roman origin and found at Winchester 5
- 484 A bronze bell and clapper; and three bronze lamps, with one, two and four nozzles respectively. All nice specimens. Roman 5
- 485 Two bronze sling-pellets, one inscribed; a bronze bearded head of a man; a bronze handle, of straight form, terminating in spherical knobs; a fragment of a bronze frieze; eight Roman coins, &c.; and two fragments. All found at Winchester 15
- 486 Three bronze statuettes of Penates, or household gods; a heart-shaped locket, with head of an emperor in relief; and five other bronze objects. All found at Winchester 9
- 487 A BRONZE BATTLE-AXE—6½ in. long; believed to be Roman, though the form suggests Mediæval. Fine. Found at Winchester 1
- 488 Ten bronze keys, Roman and Mediæval, of various devices. All found at Winchester 10
- 489 Nine Roman bronze key-rings, originally worn on the finger to minimise the risk of loss. Mostly good examples. All from Winchester 9
- 490 Eleven miscellaneous Roman finger-rings, one set with woman's head in cornelian, another in blue paste, and a third with crescent-shaped inscribed bezel. All complete specimens. From Winchester 11
- 491 A bronze Mediæval key, with pierced trefoil handle; two iron ditto, also two plain bronze spurs, one for a child's use. 15th or 16th Century 5

GOLD OBJECTS FOUND IN BRITAIN.

- 492 A SOLID GOLD TORQUE, consisting of double wire twisted spirally and narrowing towards the two ends, which terminate in simple loops. British. Broken. In case 1
- 493 A SOLID GOLD SERPENTINE ARMILLA, of double wire twisted spirally, typical straight processes at the two ends. British. In case 1

POTTERY, ETC.

- 494 A Roman cinerary-urn, with cover; and six bronze reproductions of Roman lamps, rhyton, &c. The urn is antique 7
- 495 Twenty-five Greek and Roman terra-cotta lamps, comprising many rare types 25
- 496 Eighteen Greek and Roman lamps, in terra-cotta. An exceptionally good lot 18
- 497 Forty-two decorated pottery vases, &c., chiefly Greek, comprising œnochoe, lekythi, aryballi, kylixes, &c. 42
- 498 AN ETRUSCAN SEPULCHRAL CHEST, in terra-cotta, with lid—about 15 in. long by 15 in. high. On the lid is an effigy of the deceased, whose calcined remains are still preserved in the chest. On the front is shown in relief a combat between two warriors, two winged figures looking on; above the panel an Etruscan inscription 2
- 499 Five Roman and Romano-British urns; and eleven fragments of other specimens 16
- 500 Four quern-stones, found in Winchester 4
- 501 Four others, also found in Winchester 4
- 502 Eight pottery urns, &c. All found in England 8
- 503 Thirteen pottery urns, jugs, &c., including a large amphora on tripod; all of late date 13
- 504 A box containing a quantity of miscellaneous antiques, chiefly Egyptian, comprising three strings of beads, a collection of amulets, seven ushabtis, a bronze bull, vases, &c. a lot
- 505 A painted wood ushabti-box; a small mummy, probably of a child; and an aragonite alabastron 3
- 506 A box containing a quantity of Prehistoric flints, stones, horn objects, and early pottery fragments a lot
- 507 Another box containing a quantity of Prehistoric and other stone objects, pottery fragments, &c. a lot

ETHNOLOGICAL SECTION.

NEW ZEALAND OBJECTS IN JADE.

Like the other Polynesians, the Maori were absolutely ignorant of any metal, their tools being made of jade, stone, obsidian, shell, bone and teeth; and with these apparently inadequate implements they produced wonderful results. For instance, canoes 80 feet long and 6 feet wide were built of enormous planks cut from the solid tree and lashed together, the figure-heads and stern-posts being beautifully and elaborately carved. Their axes and chisels were used for much the same purposes for which stone celts must have been employed in Britain, chiefly for cutting down timber, scooping canoes out of tree-trunks, killing animals for food, dressing posts for hut building; also as weapons of war and the chase, &c. War was the chief occupation and pastime of Maori men, and cannibalism was, in later times, one of the chief incentives to war, enemies killed in battle and prisoners being alike eaten. Some of the greenstone implements were mainly used for ceremonial purposes and carried as a sign of rank. The Rosehill Collection of greenstone or jade tools described below is probably without a rival.

- 7.5 508 Seven examples of New Zealand ear and neck ornaments, in jade and serpentine, the latter of a precious and highly translucent quality— $1\frac{3}{8}$ in. to $5\frac{3}{8}$ in. long 7
12. 509 A PENDANT, of translucent green serpentine, in the form of a shark's tooth, probably unique; also four ear-rings, in jade— $1\frac{5}{8}$ in. to $3\frac{3}{8}$ in. long 5
- A 7.5 510 A small celt, of flattened form, with wide cutting edge— $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. long; and six ear-rings, or neck ornaments, all in jade— $3\frac{1}{8}$ in. to $4\frac{5}{8}$ in. long 7
6. 511 Three long jade ornaments, of rather heavy type— $4\frac{5}{8}$ in., 6 in., and $6\frac{1}{4}$ in. long—all pierced for suspension; also one unpierced— $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. long; and another 5
12. 512 THREE JADE EAR-RINGS, of elongated form, in New Zealand greenstone— $8\frac{1}{2}$ in., 8 in. and $3\frac{3}{8}$ in. long 3
- W 7. 513 A SERIES OF FORTY-THREE EXTREMELY RARE AND EARLY GREENSTONE BEADS, of roughly spherical form; also four small rings, of Oriental jade, probably of Chinese origin 39 47

- 514 Two New Zealand greenstone axes—4 in. and 6½ in. long.

The larger specimen has a deeply-channelled saw-mark running the whole length, as though for the purpose of separating a piece to make an ear-ring. A saw-mark on the second specimen indicates the method by which the axe was roughed out. Also two jade polishers—4½ in. and 4 in. long; and a small greenstone chisel—2½ in. long

5

- 515 Two large rubbing-stones, of jade—19½ in. and 12½ in. long; also two greenstone adzes, highly polished—3¾ in. and 3½ in. long. They are stated to be from New Zealand, but are more probably from New Caledonia

4

- 516 Two SMALL GREENSTONE TIKIS—2¾ in. and 3 in. long—the smaller so much worn that the features have disappeared. (The charms known as Tikis were worn around the neck to avert disease, and were accounted valued heirlooms in the family)

2

- 517 Two OTHERS, somewhat larger—3¼ in. and 3¾ in. high. Both fine early specimens

2

- 518 Two OTHERS, still larger—3¾ in. and 4½ in. high—both specimens indicating long wear

2

- 519 A JADE TIKI, of exceptional type, with long protruding tongue—4½ in. high—furnished with the original suspension cord and bone fastener

1

See Illustration facing p. 52

- 520 A LARGE JADE TIKI, in greyish-green stone, the eyes inlaid with mother-o'-pearl—5½ in. high

1

- 521 ANOTHER, of heavier make—5¾ in. high. A remarkably fine example

1

See Illustration facing p. 52

- 522 A GREENSTONE TIKI, of deep rich colour—5¾ in. high—the eyes inlaid with red wax. Fine

1

See Illustration facing p. 52

- 523 AN EXCEPTIONALLY LARGE JADE TIKI, of very solid proportions—6½ in. high—one eye inlaid with red wax

1

See Illustration facing p. 52

- 524 Two NEW ZEALAND AXES, in greenstone—5 in. and 7½ in. long. All nice examples

2

- 525 ANOTHER, of somewhat narrow form and beautifully mottled green—8¼ in. long

1

- 526 Two OTHERS—8¾ in. and 10½ in. long. Fine

2

- 527 A NEW ZEALAND JADE AXE, of extraordinary size, the edges crenellated in an unique manner for ornament. This wonderful example of Maori workmanship is about $17\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide at the cutting edge 1

See Illustration

- 8d-528 A SPATULATE CLUB, OR MERE, in greenstone— $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Fine. (Meres were used by Maoris of high rank, chiefly for killing prisoners) 1

7. 529 A JADE MERE, of rich mottled greenstone— $10\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Fine 1

7. 530 ANOTHER, of very beautiful colour— $11\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. A channel down the whole length of the weapon seems to indicate that it subserved the purpose of a sharpening stone. Fine 1

- 531 ANOTHER, in grey jade, with ribbed handle to strengthen the grip— $12\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. Very fine 1

7. 532 ANOTHER, in green jade— $12\frac{1}{2}$ in. long—the handle cased in a basketwork pocket made of some form of string resembling catgut. A brilliant example 1
See Illustration facing p. 53

7. 533 ANOTHER, in exquisite apple-green jade, with ribbed handle—13 in. long. A superb example 1
See Illustration facing p. 53

- 534 ANOTHER, in darker greenstone, with ribbed handle—14 in. long. Very fine 1

8. 535 ANOTHER, the sides following a somewhat different line of curve—14 in. long—with ribbed handle. Very fine 1
See Illustration

- 536 A BROWNISH JADE MERE, of unusual size—18 in. long—with ribbed handle. A splendid specimen 1
See Illustration

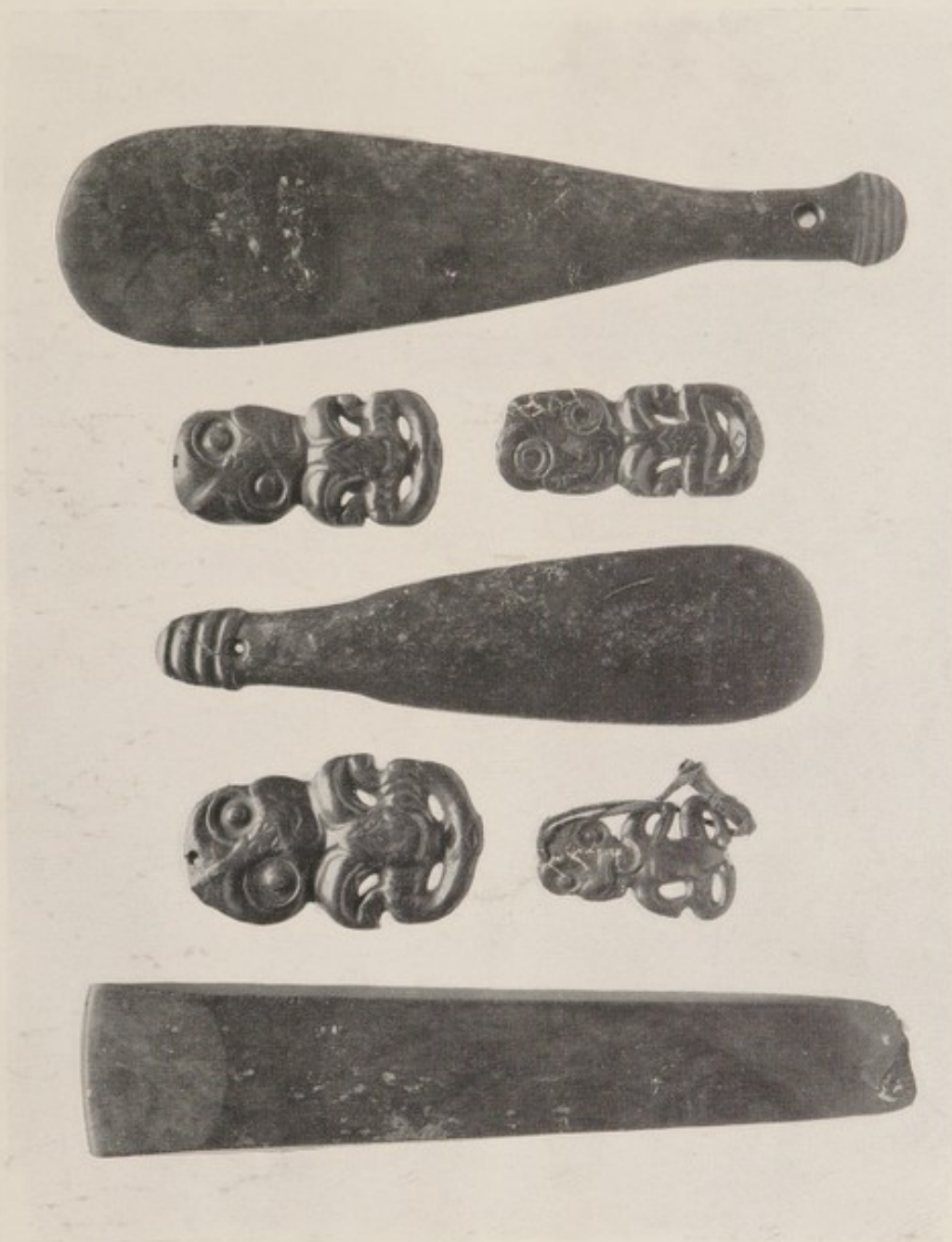
- 537 A GREENSTONE MERE, of large size— $16\frac{1}{2}$ in. long—probably of very late date. The holing has not been done by the ancient sand-drilling process (the method employed in all other meres in this collection), but by a metal drill. Probably the piece was made by Maori craftsmen for the European market 1

- 538 A series of four New Zealand jade implements, illustrating the development of the chisel among the Maoris— $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $14\frac{1}{4}$ in. long 4

- 13/10 539 A series of nine adzes, in jade, of various types— $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $5\frac{5}{8}$ in. long 9

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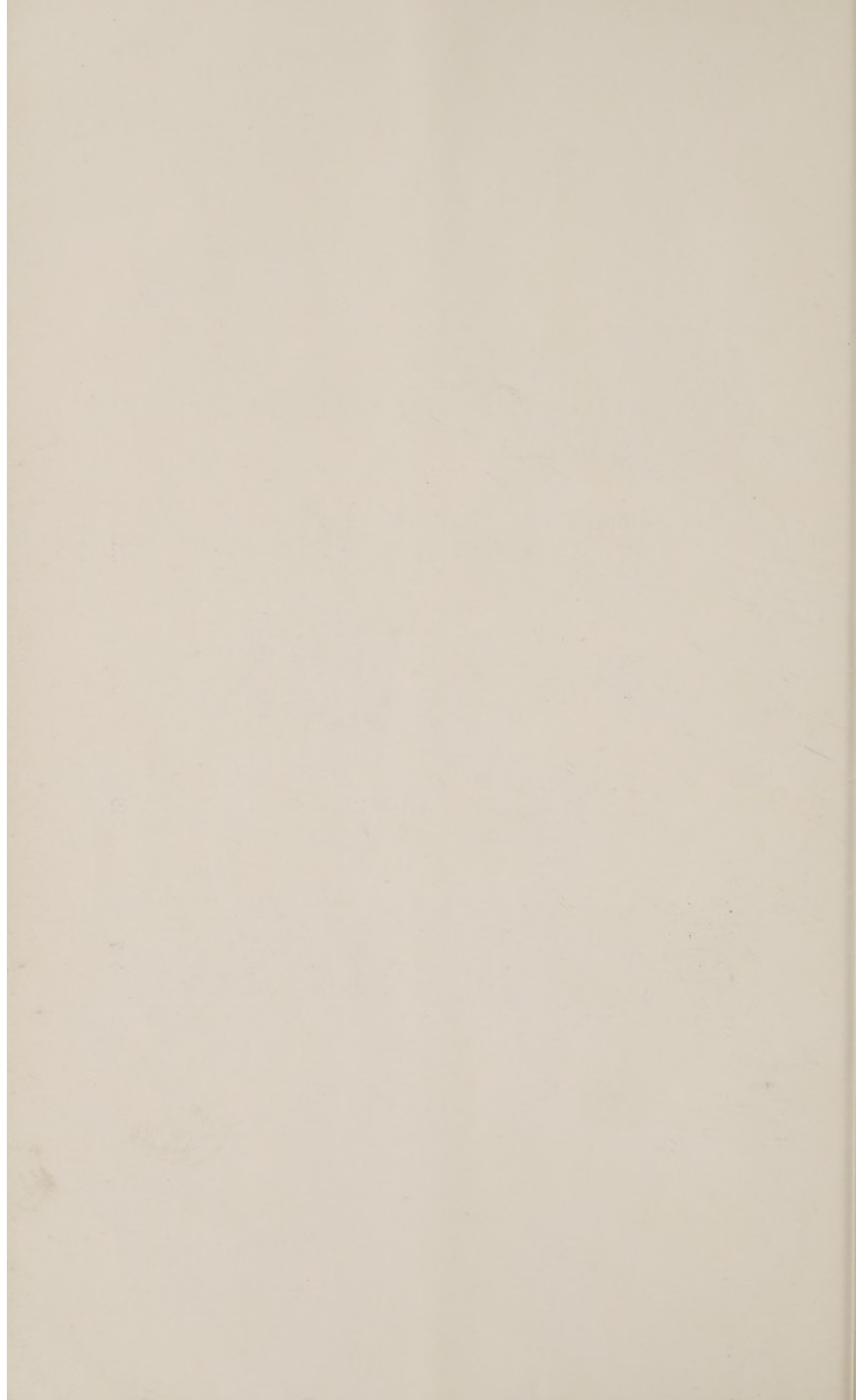
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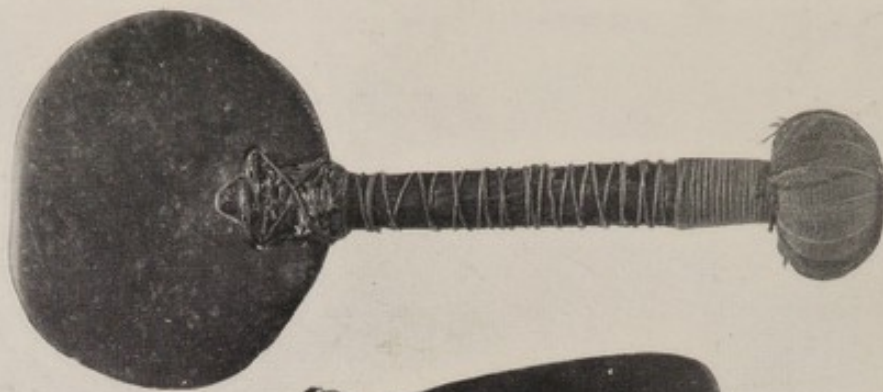
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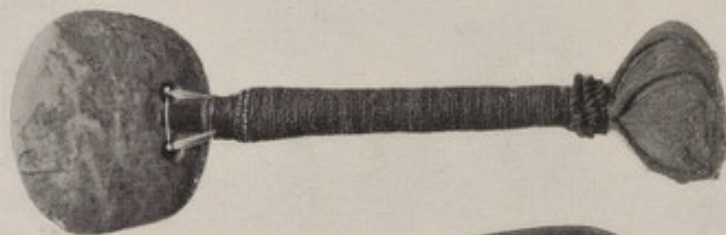




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533



JADE WEAPONS AND OTHER IMPLEMENTS FROM NEW CALEDONIA.

8. 9/5-
540 Two AXES, of dark green jade—5 in. and 6 in. long; also one, in brownish jade—4 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long. From New Caledonia 3

6. 541 THREE OTHERS—6 in. to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. From New Caledonia 3

6. 542 Two OTHERS, in fine apple-green jade—4 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. to 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. long; and one, in dark green jade—4 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. New Caledonia 3

543 Two OTHERS, one in beautiful apple-green jade—6 in. long; the other in greyish-green jade—6 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long. New Caledonia 2

25.
544 A CEREMONIAL AXE, from New Caledonia, the axe-head a disc of dark jade—11 in. diam.; the handle elaborately decorated with leather bound round with plaited vegetable fibre, and terminating in a sort of padded ball—total length 26 in. 1

See Illustration

7. 545 ANOTHER, smaller, and with plainer handle—17 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. long 1

20. 546 ANOTHER, the axe-head a magnificent disc of apple-green jade—10 in. diam.—the handle bound round with bands of crimson string on a cream-coloured fabric to make a pattern, and more elaborately worked where the axe joins the handle—total length 27 in. 1

See Illustration

10. 547 A MAGNIFICENT CEREMONIAL AXE, in apple-green jade, the handle of which is bound with braid made from the fur of the flying fox. This beautiful example of New Caledonian work derives added interest from the fact that it is a relic of the famous voyage of the "Challenger" 1

See Illustration

NEW ZEALAND OBJECTS IN BASALT, FLINT, WOOD, BONE, ETC.

- 548 NEW ZEALAND MERE, in grey basalt— $16\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. A perfect specimen 1
- 549 ANOTHER, somewhat narrower, in a darker basalt— $16\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Very fine 1
- 550 ANOTHER, same form as lot 548, in dark basalt— $15\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Fine 1
- 551 A NEW ZEALAND MERE, in green basalt, with plaited cord for suspension— $14\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. A very beautiful and perfect example 1
- 552 ANOTHER, in black basalt— $14\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Very fine 1
- 553 ANOTHER, in greenish-black basalt— $13\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Fine 1
- 554 A DARK BASALT MERE, with straight adze-like cutting edge instead of the usual rounded form— $9\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. Also one of squat form, unperforated, in dark basalt— $7\frac{3}{4}$ in. long 2
- 80/- 555 A GREY STONE MERE, unpolished and unperforated, the handle end splayed like a fish's tail— $13\frac{3}{4}$ in. long. A rare form from Chatham Islands 1
- 80/- 556 A NEW ZEALAND MERE, in whalebone— $18\frac{3}{4}$ in. long—of very primitive form. Extremely rare 1
See Illustration
- W 60/- 557 A NEW ZEALAND BONE MERE, of unusual size— $17\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. An extraordinarily fine specimen 1
- J. 60/- 558 A NEW ZEALAND BONE MERE, with kidney-shaped blade, carved at handle— $12\frac{1}{2}$ in. long 1
See Illustration
- 30/- x x 559 A NEW ZEALAND MERE, in carved wood— $11\frac{3}{4}$ in. long—plain form; another, inlaid with mother-o'-pearl— $17\frac{1}{2}$ in. long—late 2
- 50/- 45/- 560 A NEW ZEALAND MERE, in carved wood; above the handle a grotesque figure similar to the tiki— $15\frac{1}{2}$ in. long 1
See Illustration

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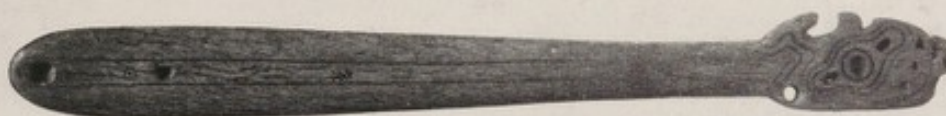
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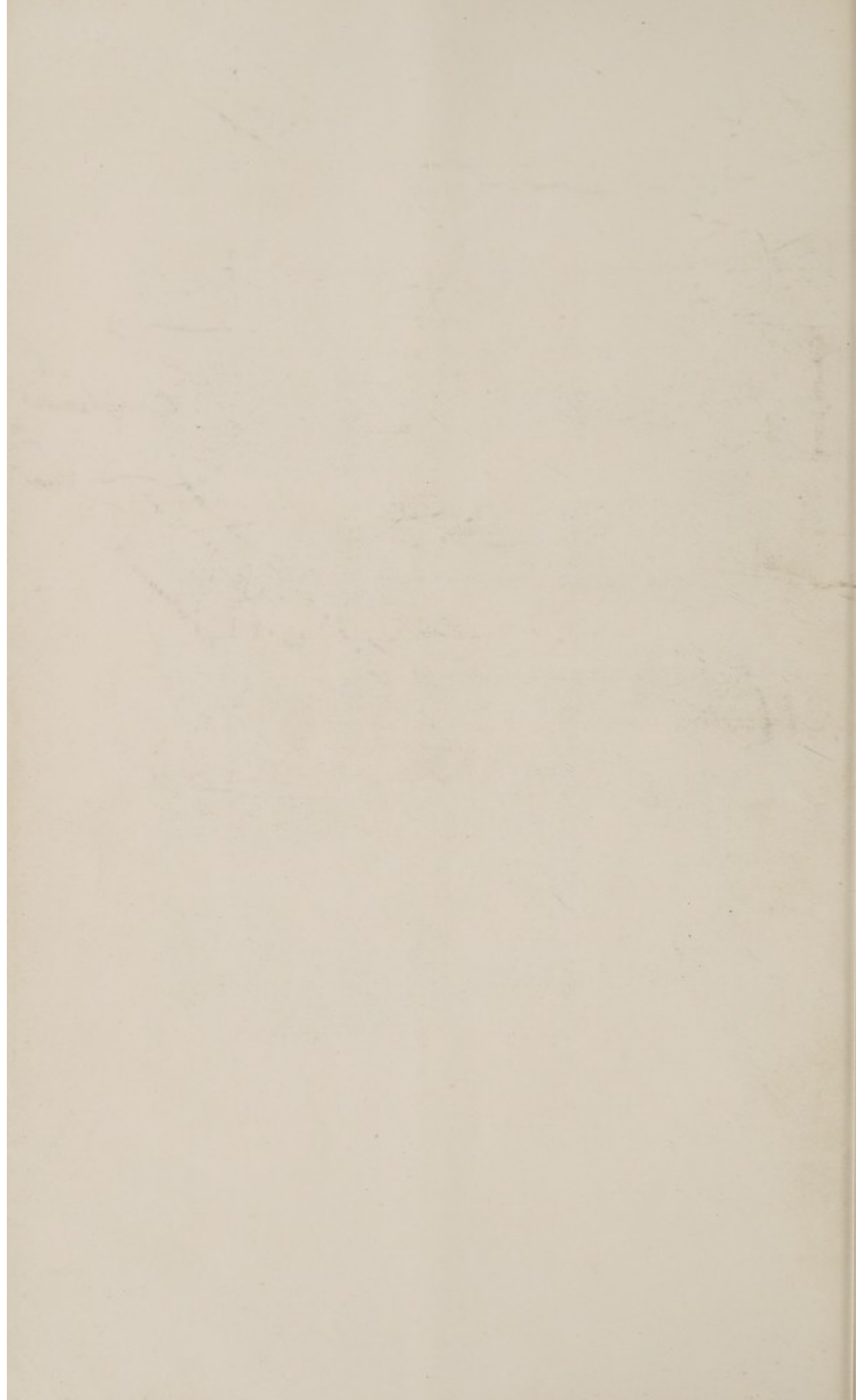


566



560





- 561 AN EXCEPTIONALLY FINE AND EARLY BONE MERE, from
Vancouver Island— $21\frac{1}{2}$ in. long 1
See Illustration facing p. 54

- 562 SIX EXAMPLES OF OBSIDIAN-HEADED SPEARS, from the
Admiralty Isles, with carved wood shafts; also a flint
saw or knife, with long wood handle, from Australia 5

- 563 Six examples of obsidian-headed spears, from the Admiralty
Isles, with decorated shafts 6

- 564 Fourteen stone axes, from New Zealand, of various types—
 $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. to $5\frac{1}{4}$ in. long 14

- 565 Five others, larger— $5\frac{1}{4}$ in. to $9\frac{1}{4}$ in. long; also a beautiful
specimen of a stone gouge— $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. long 6

- 566 A NEW ZEALAND COMPASS, by which the Maori craftsmen
turned the volute in their carvings. It consists of a
semi-circular piece of wood, at each end of which a
shark's tooth is inserted. Very rare 1
See Illustration facing p. 54

- 567 Five examples of perforated bone tools, said to be from New
Zealand, but probably from Swiss Lake Dwellings; also
a perforated stone, and a second imperforated, perhaps
weights 7

Fourth Day's Sale.

On THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1924,

AT ONE O'CLOCK PRECISELY.

glass

ETHNOLOGICAL OBJECTS FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

- 75-195*
A 568 Ten stone objects, from Africa, comprising a remarkable limestone nodule, and two stone implements from Egypt, and seven flint arrow-heads from Algiers and Teneriffe 10
- 6-357*
A 569 A miscellaneous lot of weapons and ornaments, from various countries, comprising two stone bracelets from West Coast of Africa; nine Prehistoric flint and bone implements from Ceylon; a large stone celt from Bundelcund, India; a smaller ditto from Aleppo; and six nuclei of stone from Asiatic Russia 19
- 7-421*
A 570 Twelve Prehistoric stone and earthenware implements, from Japan, comprising pestles, celts, chisels and other objects 12
- 7-705*
A 571 Eleven others, similar in type to the foregoing 11
- 7-12-657*
A 572 Eighty-four flint arrow-heads, from Japan, chiefly of the pygmy type; and twelve specimens of arrows for the blow-pipe, from New Britain: in glazed case 2
- 75-341*
A 573 Twelve examples of personal ornament, from India, in horn, wood, stone, &c., comprising necklet, bracelet, pendants, comb, &c. 12
- 8-301*
W 574 Two EXAMPLES OF STONE AXES, with hafts, from New Caledonia—size of the axe-heads, $8\frac{1}{4}$ in. and $11\frac{1}{4}$ in. long 2
- 10-5-661*
W 575 Two others, also from New Caledonia—size of the axe-heads, $8\frac{1}{4}$ in. and $11\frac{1}{4}$ in. long 2
- 15-341*
W 576 Two others, New Caledonian, complete with hafts; one with basketwork ornament 2

- W 8. 4/5/1-
577 Two others, same provenance, complete with hafts; one with basketwork ornament 2
- W 7. 48/1-
578 A series of six stone-headed clubs, from New Guinea 6
- W 12. 515/1-
579 Six others, similar in character to the foregoing 6
- W 6. 515/1-
580 Five ornamental objects, constructed out of fruits and shells; also a carved wood totem, wearing a string of faceted cornelian beads. All from Oceania 6
- W 7. 515/1-
581 Six objects, from New Guinea and New Zealand, including two large fish-hooks (? Maori); a long bottle, made from the fruit of the lime, with burnt design; a carved wood ladle; a rounded stone implement, pointed at each end; and a cane instrument, looped at the end, and wound round with a striped fabric 6
- A 15. 48/1-
582 A carved wood dancing-shield, from New Guinea—about 2 ft. long; and a tripod wooden food-dish—16½ in. long—from the Solomon Islands 2
- A 60/ 515/1-
583 Five wooden spatulae for lime, with decorated handles, used in chewing betel-nut, from New Guinea Archipelago; and thirteen miscellaneous bone and wood weapons and ornaments, from Oceania 18
- A 7. 715/1-
584 Three workmen's stone adzes, from the Hervey Islands, in their original wood hafts 3
- W 12. 715/1-
585 Two RICHLY CARVED CEREMONIAL ADZES, from Hervey Islands 2
- W 25. 13/1-
586 Two OTHERS, also richly carved and same provenance 2
- W 20. 48/1-
587 Two OTHERS, finer than either of the foregoing, same provenance 2
- A 7. 515/1-
588 Two carved wood ceremonial spears, from S.E. New Guinea 2
- A 30/1- 515/1-
589 A bundle of spears, chiefly from New Guinea and Solomon Islands
- 50/1- 515/1-
590 Another lot, similar to the foregoing
- A 40/1- 515/1-
591 Another lot, similar to lot 589
- 40/1- 515/1-
592 Another lot, similar to lot 589
6. 515/1-
593 Three sheafs of arrows, in their original quivers, from Oceania 3

Haldia
5/10/1

one blade missing

S. J. Stanton 9/10/1

17/5
A 594 A wooden shield, painted red, with cane bindings, from Borneo; another, painted with grotesque face and decorated with tufts of hair; also an Australian spear-thrower 3

W 595 A VERY EARLY MAORI PADDLE, with the handle terminating in grotesque carving. In fine preservation. Though this type is unrepresented except by a sketch in the Auckland Museum, there are no less than three examples in the Rosehill Collection 1

See Illustration

W 596 A VERY EARLY MAORI PADDLE, the handle terminating in grotesque carving. In fine preservation. (See note to foregoing) 1

See Illustration

A 40/ 597 ANOTHER, equal to either of the foregoing 1

598 A CARVED WOOD MAORI PADDLE, in superb condition. The carving represents the bird's head called *Maniaia* 1

A 40/ 599 THREE NEW ZEALAND WOOD PADDLES, all of early Maori work and in excellent preservation 3

A 35/ W 600 A CARVED WOOD FIGURE, from a Maori chief's house, the face elaborately carved in imitation of the tatu known as Moko. A very early specimen 1

See Illustration

A 50/ 601 A POU-WHENNA, OR LIGHT MAORI CLUB, carved; also a hani or taiaha, a sort of ceremonial club; very rare; the eyes of the grotesque figure inlaid with mother-o'-pearl. Both from New Zealand 2

A 5/ 602 A NEW ZEALAND CEREMONIAL CLUB, OR HANI, the eyes of the carved wood grotesques at the handle end inlaid with mother-o'-pearl. Very rare 1

A 60/ 603 ANOTHER, more richly carved than the foregoing, and with fur embellishment. A very complete example of these much-prized hanis 1

W 604 ANOTHER, also with fur embellishment below the elaborately carved head, the eyes coloured red and white 1

A 40/ 605 ANOTHER, the eyes inlaid with mother-o'-pearl, shorter than any of the foregoing, and an exceptionally well-preserved specimen 1

W 7/ 606 A VERY FINE EXAMPLE OF A MARQUESAS ISLAND CLUB, the head beautifully and elaborately carved in low relief 1

See Illustration

Handwritten note: *Halidun*



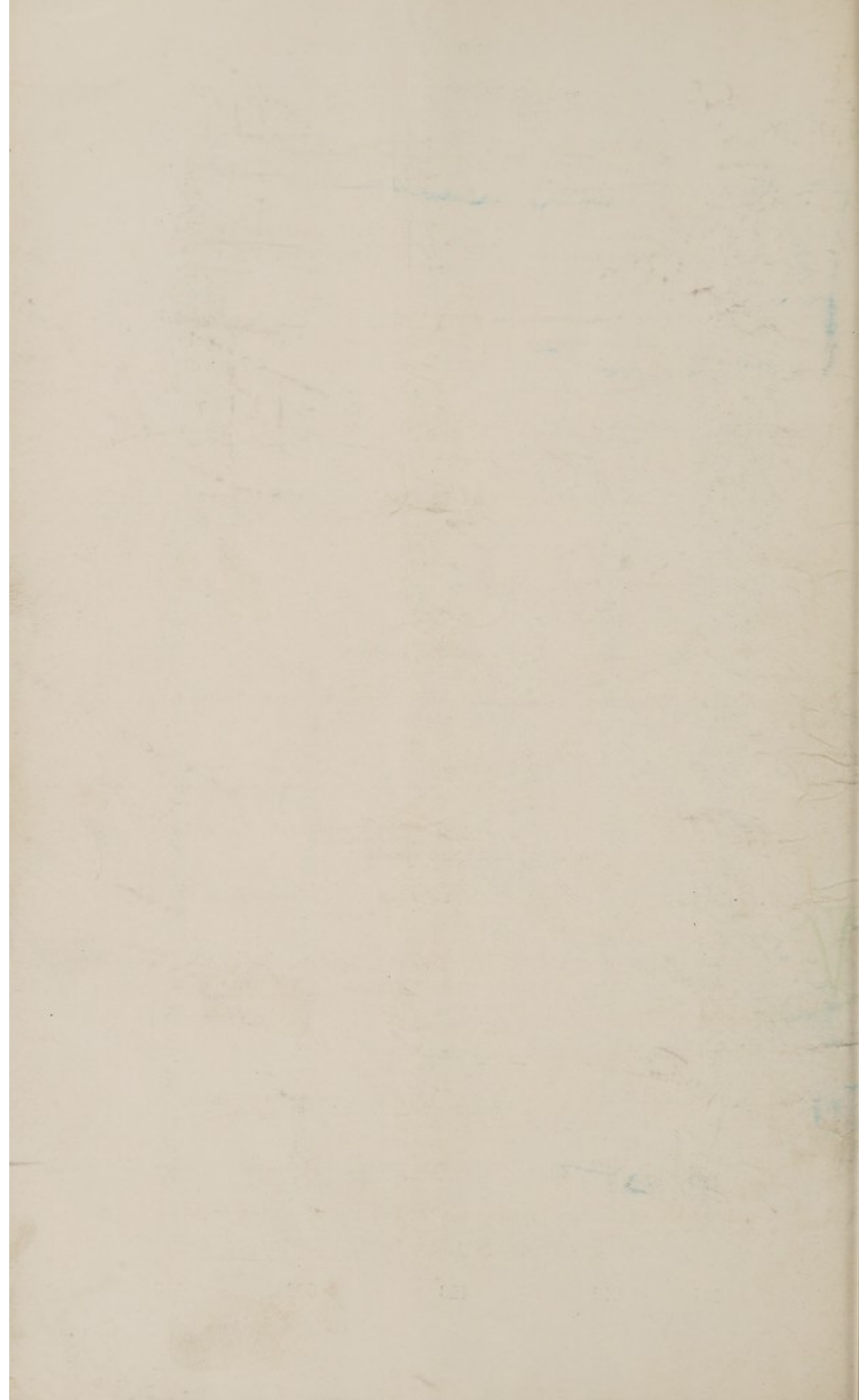
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606

596



487
A 607 A CEREMONIAL PADDLE, from Rarotonga, beautifully carved along its whole length; the faces at the top represent the goddess Vahinē. Very fine 1

257
A 608 A CEREMONIAL PADDLE, from High Island, carved along its whole length; another, from south-west Polynesia, probably Tahiti 1

609 A Fijian paddle-club, of plain form, toothed on the upper part of blade; also two light clubs, from Solomon Islands, one bound round with bark-string worked into an elegant pattern 3

507/40 610 AN ESQUIMAUX HARPOON, with walrus spear-head of exceptional length 1

5. 611 A MAORI LIGHT CLUB, OR TEWHA-TEWHA, with characteristic axe-shaped head and ring of carving; chiefly used for directing evolutions in battle 1

401 612 ANOTHER, slightly carved near the handle end 1
See Illustration facing p. 58

5. 613 Two OTHERS, similar to lots 611 and 612 2

4. 614 A Melanesian ceremonial paddle; and two light Samoan clubs 3

W 7.2 615 A selection of sixteen African spears, illustrating many types 16

616 A Polynesian drum; a model canoe, Esquimaux; a wooden spatulate club; and three spears 6

6. 617 Seven clubs, various, from Melanesia. A good conditioned lot 7

5. 618 A GROTESQUE CARVED WOOD FACE, probably for scaring evil spirits. New Guinea. Also a wooden figure of a deity. Perhaps Polynesian 2

7. 619 A North-American Indian tomahawk 1

551- 620 A tomahawk, with narrow axe-head inserted in a carved wood socket. Probably from Polynesia 1

257 621 Two Australian boomerangs, one with carved handle 2

307 622 Two Australian boomerangs, similar in character to the foregoing 2

- A 60/- 623 A ceremonial paddle, from High Island, carved along its whole length; the faces at the top represent the goddess Vahiné 1
- W 5/- 624 Three wooden clubs, the two with bludgeon ends from Fiji, the other from New Guinea. All well carved 3
- A 25/- 625 Two plain long-handled tomahawks (Maori), and an axe, from Southern Asia 3
- W 7. 60/- 626 A LONG-HANDLED MAORI TOMAHAWK, with bands of carving near the head and about 18 in. from the pointed end. Rare 1
- W 6. 627 Four wood clubs, two Fijian and two from New Caledonia 4
- W 5. 628 Two wood clubs from Fiji, curved forms with wide flat heads elaborately carved 2
- A 60/- 629 Two long drums, with carved barrels, from New Guinea 2
- A 50/- 630 SIX AFRICAN WALKING-STICKS AND CEREMONIAL STAVES, comprising two of crutch form carved with grotesques, three round-headed sticks, and one with star-and-crescent ornament 6
- A 7. 631 SIX OTHERS, comprising one with crutch handle carved with a grotesque, another with man's head and arms, a remarkable triple stick with knob handle, &c. 6
- A 40/- 632 Five spears, comprising examples from Fiji, Solomon Islands, New Guinea, &c. 5
- A 60/- 633 Five others, all from the Pacific Islands 5
- W 25. 634 A CARVED WOOD FIGURE OF A NUDE MAN, with large dropping ears and inlaid eyes—about 21 in. high. From Easter Island. The emaciated, almost skeleton form is characteristic. Rare 1
- W 25. 635 A STANDING WOOD FIGURE OF A NUDE WOMAN, with inlaid eyes—about 22 in. high. A more flatly carved specimen than the foregoing. From Easter Island 1
- A 25. 636 A carved wood figure of a nude woman, seated on a one-legged stool—about 16½ in. high. African 1

637 Three spatulate clubs: the one with flat top from Solomon Islands, the others from New Guinea; also two bent-wood clubs, slightly carved 5

638 A large ceremonial axe, in stone, of elegant form— $12\frac{1}{2}$ in. long—from St. Vincent; also two adzes, in stone—7 in. and 14 in. long—from the Sandwich Islands 3

639 FIVE IMPLEMENTS, of cassowary bone, from New Guinea— $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $14\frac{1}{2}$ in. long—the smallest example marked with short incised lines as though for calculating purposes 5

640 Ten miscellaneous axe-hammers, axes and adzes in stone. From New Guinea (Humbolt Bay) and other places 10

641 Four large axe-hammers, in stone; said to be from New Guinea, but probably of the New Stone Age of Europe— $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. to 8 in. long 4

642 Five axe-hammers, in stone, and a fragment of another— $4\frac{3}{4}$ in. to 6 in. long. These, like the foregoing, are said to have come from New Guinea, but have the marked characteristics of the New Stone Age of Europe 6

643 TWO STONE CHISELS AND A STONE AXE, all with their original hafts; also two hammers, of stone; and two other stone implements. The seven objects from New Guinea 7

644 A selection of personal ornaments in shell, stone, horn, grass, bamboo, &c. From the Solomon Islands 19

645 A quantity of personal ornaments, chiefly bracelets and anklets in shell. From the Solomon Islands 20

646 A grass dress, from Oceania; two sjamboks, and a leather pouch, from W. Africa. Contained in a glazed table case, which is sold with the lot 1

647 Other examples of grass dresses, from Oceania, in glazed table-case which is sold with the lot; also a trophy of two bows and four arrows 2

648 A DOUBLE STONE ADZE, A STONE AXE, AND SIX STONE MACE-HEADS, of various forms. All from New Guinea 8.9

W 141 8. 7/15/-
649 A large stone adze— $13\frac{3}{8}$ in. long—from Entrecasteaux Island, Torres Strait; an obsidian dagger, from Admiralty Isles; and four stone adzes— $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. to $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. long—from Okewa, Chatham Islands 6

A H 6. 24/-
650 Seven fine examples of stone adzes, chisels and gouges— $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. to $6\frac{5}{8}$ in. long. From Solomon Islands 7

A 48/ 10. 8/5/-
651 Twenty-seven examples of implements, nuclei and flakes of obsidian, &c. From Admiralty Isles 27

W 11 6. 65/-
652 TWO LARGE ADZES, of (?) fossilised shell, from Solomon Islands— $10\frac{1}{2}$ in. and 13 in. long; three stone axes, from New Hebrides, Tonga Island and Samoa; and a shell adze, from New Guinea, in its original haft 6

A 6. 55/-
653 A series of nineteen stone implements, from Australia, consisting of eighteen rudely chipped and one ground all over 19

W 7. 65/-
654 TWO LARGE STONE AXES, from New Guinea—13 in. and $12\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Fine 2

W 10. 42/-
655 SIX OTHERS— $7\frac{1}{4}$ in. to $10\frac{1}{2}$ in. long 6

W 17. 85/-
656 Nine stone axes and adzes— $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. to 7 in. long. From New Guinea, New Caledonia and West Indies 9

A 20. 42/-
657 FIVE STONE AXES AND ADZES, from New Caledonia, in their original hafts. An excellent selection, in fine state 5

A 6. 22/-
658 Ten axes, of stone, from St. Vincent, ground all over the surface; a typical series— $2\frac{5}{8}$ in. to 5 in. long 10

W 12. 8/-
659 EIGHT AXES, of stone, from St. Vincent—5 in. to 10 in. long 8

A 12. 8/-
660 Twelve examples of stone axes, from Jamaica— $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. to 10 in. long. Mostly fine 12 11

A 6. 21/-
661 Nine axes and chisels, in stone; and one, in (?) fossil shell, from British West Indies— $3\frac{1}{8}$ in. to 9 in. long 10

W 12. 13/-
662 Eleven implements, of shell, from the Barbadoes— $3\frac{7}{8}$ in. to 6 in. long 11

663 Eight examples of shell implements, from the Barbadoes—
 $3\frac{1}{8}$ in. to 6 in. long 8

664 Five greenstone axes, from British West Indies—2 in. to
 $4\frac{3}{4}$ in. long 5

665 A series of sixteen tortoiseshell rings and bracelets, from
 British West Indies; and six examples of bone, pearl,
 shell and tortoiseshell fish-hooks, from Nootka Sound,
 West Indies 22

666 Six large spear-heads, in flint—7 in. to 13 in. long. From
 Honduras. A remarkably fine lot 6

667 Eight fine specimens of flint spear-heads, from Honduras—
 $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. long 8

668 Ten examples of flint spear-heads, from Honduras—3 in. to
 $6\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. Mostly fine 10

669 A CEREMONIAL STONE AXE, from Honduras, with sculp-
 tured volutes on either side; also a working axe and two
 chipped flint axes, from the same part 4

670 A SPATULATE IMPLEMENT, in dark obsidian-like flint; and a
 series of sixteen flakes and nuclei, of true obsidian. All
 from Honduras 17

671 Ten obsidian implements, chiefly arrow-heads, from New-
 foundland; and twenty-seven arrow-heads, of quartz,
 from Brazil 37

672 Two UNUSUAL OBJECTS, in flint, from Honduras, one of
 penannular form with spiney projections on the outside,
 the other serpentine and with similar projections—in
 leather cases; also a black stone implement of uncertain
 purpose 3

See Illustration facing p. 26

673 A FIGURE OF A MAN, roughly carved in flint; and a
 remarkably well-shaped spear-head, in flint. Both from
 Honduras. In leather cases 2

See Illustration facing p. 26

- 58/1-
 674 A BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED BLACK STONE AXE, from Honduras—10 in. long. The low relief decoration represents a human face; unique. Also a plain stone axe, beautifully polished, same provenance 2

See Illustration facing p. 54

7. 675 A HEART-SHAPED CEREMONIAL AXE, in jade, complete with the original handle, from New Caledonia. The axe-head measures 10½ in. across 1

- 676 ANOTHER, with smaller axe-head, the furnishing of the handle out of condition 1

- 677 A WORKING ADZE, of jade, with the original wood handle. A very rare form 1

- 678 A hafted stone axe; and a hafted pebble. Both from New Guinea 2

- 679 Two stone axes, in their original handles; and one handle without its axe. All from New Guinea 3

- 680 Six examples of polished stone axes, from Peru, illustrating the typical pre-Inca types 6

- 681 Six others, comprising four perforated examples, and two with raised "shoulders." From Peru 6

- 682 Five others, all perforated. From Peru 5

- 683 Two polished stone harpoon-heads, perforated—8½ in. wide—both fine. South American 2

- 684 Thirteen polished stone objects, from Peru, comprising seven fine axes, and an adze and various small pieces 13

- 685 Sixteen various stone objects, from Peru, comprising two perforated axe-heads; five grooved implements, two of which seem to have been axe-hammers; and nine mace-heads, ringed and stellate 16

- 686 Two adzes, in jade, from New Guinea; and another, from British Guiana, all with their original handles; also a wooden club, with square section, from the last-named country 4

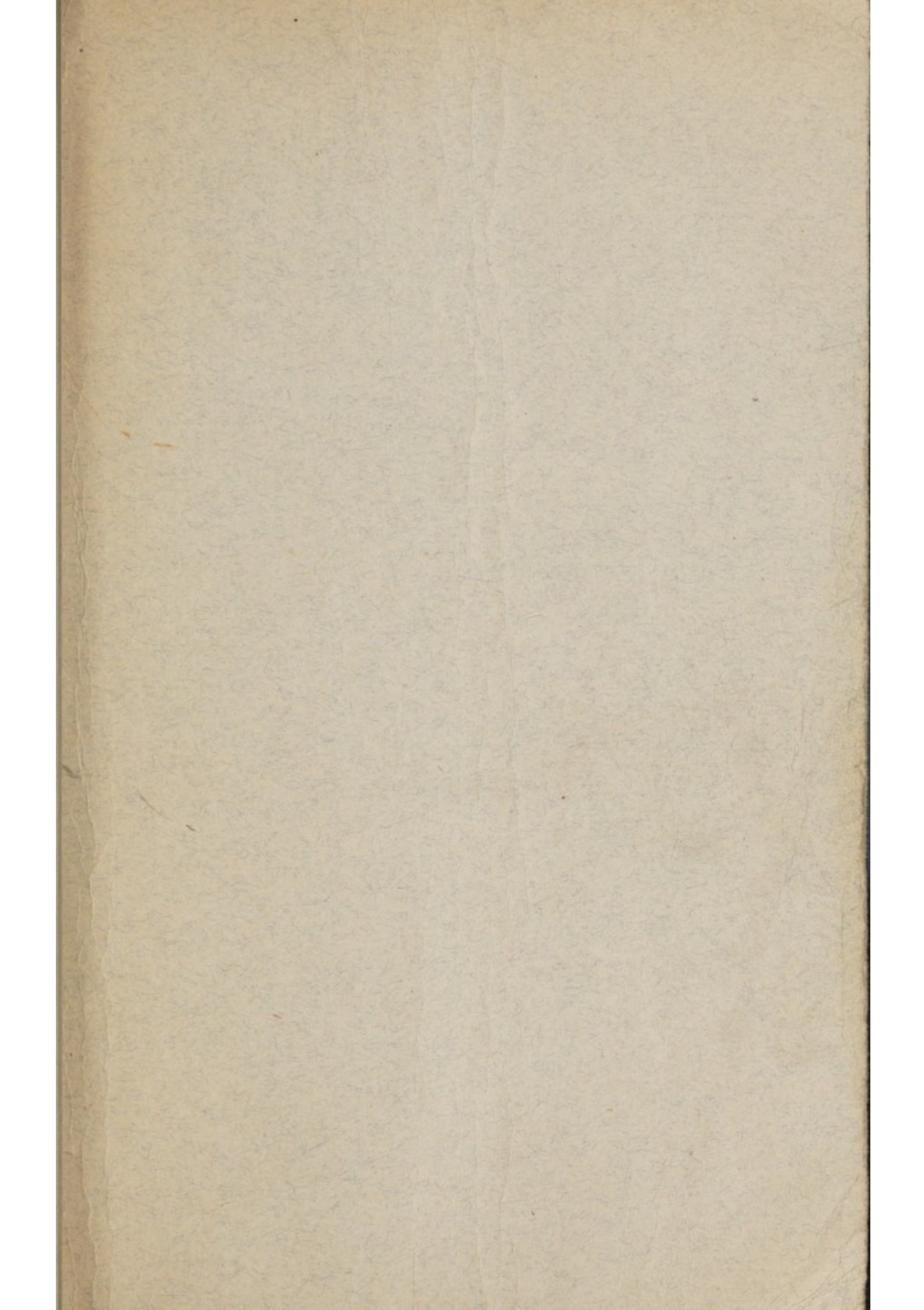
- 687 Two West African earthenware pipes for tobacco; a fishing spear-point, of bone, once the property of Kivillattic, chief of the Kloonskoo tribe; an Eskimo fish-hook, tipped with bone; a bundle of bone-tipped Eskimo arrows; and an Eskimo arrow-head, also in bone. An interesting lot 6

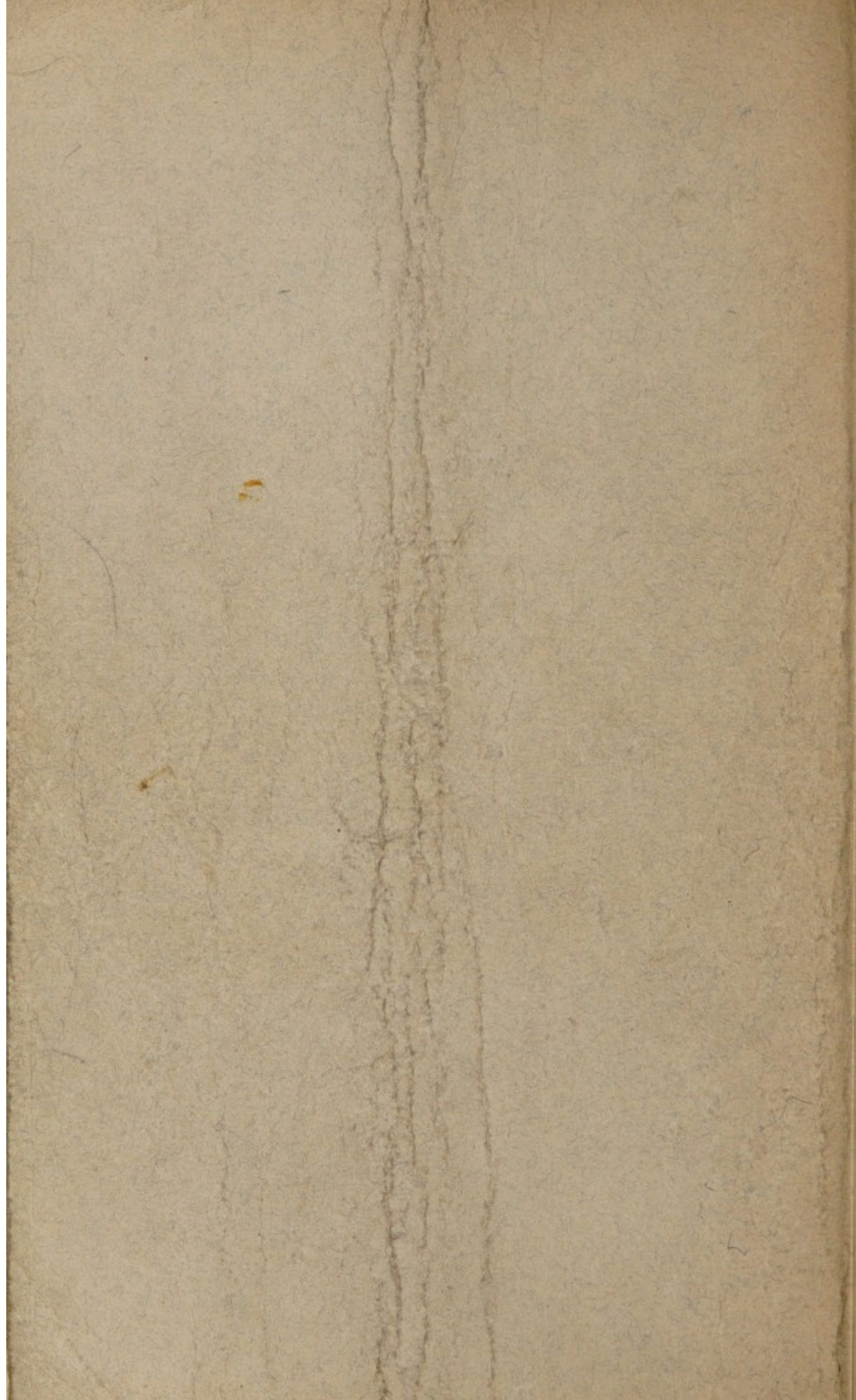
NORTH AMERICA.

- 688 Three examples of bone tools, from mound in St. Clair, Co. Illinois; six grinding and polishing stones, one perforated; a gorget, of stone, and two stone awls; also twenty-seven specimens of shell, coral and stone pendants. All from British North America 39
- 689 Specimens of pottery of ancient cliff-dwellers, from the Canons of Colorado—in glazed box; and four implements, of shell 5
- 690 Six pounders, in stone, the two in dark stone from Vancouver Island, the others probably from the same part; also eight grooved implements, of stone, mostly from Susquehanna, U.S.A. 14
- 691 Sixty-nine carefully selected arrow-heads, in stone, from North America, showing almost every form 69
- 692 Fifty-six examples of stone javelin and arrow-heads, from North America. A representative lot 56
- 693 Three stone axes, two being of the grooved variety, which probably subserved the purpose of hammers when their edges became blunted; also four pounders and hammers, of stone. All from North America 7
- 694 Six examples of grooved axes, of stone, from North America 6
- 695 Six other specimens, larger. Same provenance 6
- 696 Seven flaked stone scrapers, and two spear-heads, from North America 9
- 697 A stone axe-hammer and axe; two grooved pebbles; two grooved axes, of iron ore; and two ditto, of stone. All from North America 8
- 698 A series of fourteen selected flaked stone scrapers, from North America— $1\frac{7}{8}$ in. to 5 in. long 14
- 699 Ten others, of wider type, including many of larger size. North American 10

- W 10. 29. 700 Twenty-seven flaked javelin and arrow-heads. A very beautiful selection from the smallest size to $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. North American 27
- A 5. 85. 701 Thirty-two flaked stone arrow-heads; and a bundle of arrows, with the arrow-points fixed. North American 33-31
- W 10. 38. 702 Sixty-one miscellaneous flaked stone arrow-heads, comprising examples of practically all the known North American forms. A remarkable lot 61
- A 5. 85. 703 A series of seven stone axes, ground all over the surface. North American— $3\frac{5}{8}$ in. to $6\frac{5}{8}$ in. long 7
- A 5. 32. 704 Seven chipped stone axes and scrapers; and one flint axe, ground at the cutting edge only. North American 8
- A 8. 40. 705 Eight axes, of stone, one with expanded cutting-edge; and two stone chisels— $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. to $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. , North American 10
65. 26. 706 Six stone axes, from North America, ground all over the surface; various sizes 6
- W 12. 5. 707 A series of five chipped stone implements, of spade-like form— $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $11\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. North American 5
- W 8. 5. 708 A selection of thirty-seven chipped stone implements, comprising scrapers, javelin-heads and arrow-points. North American. A clean nice lot, including most of the typical forms 37
- W 10. 6. 709 Seventy-four carefully chosen examples of North American chipped stone arrow-heads. A first-rate lot 74

FINIS




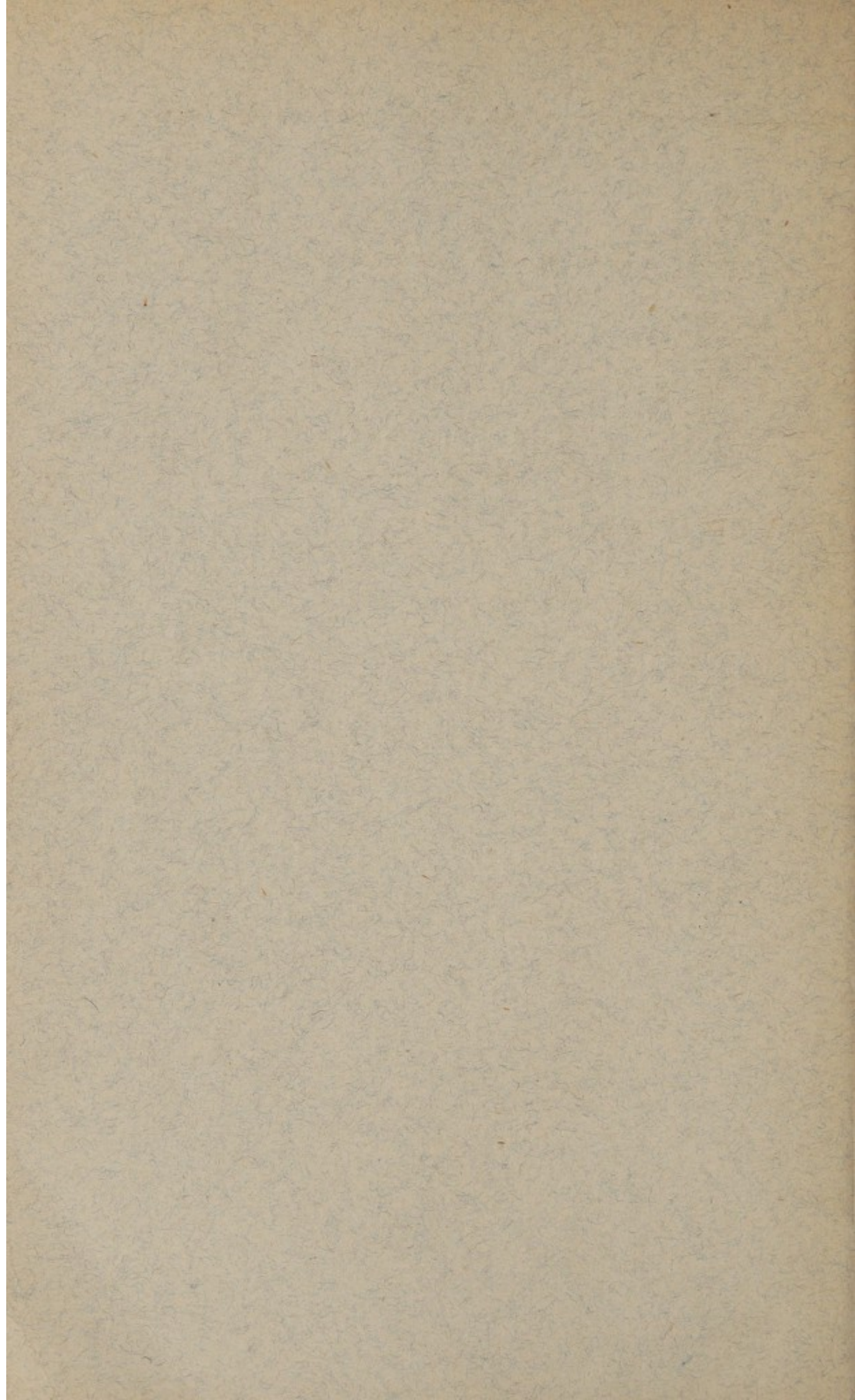


THE CELEBRATED
ROSEHILL COLLECTION
OF
**PREHISTORIC & ETHNOLOGICAL
OBJECTS**

THE PROPERTY OF THE LATE
EARL OF NORTHESK

**On MONDAY, JULY 14, 1924
AND THREE FOLLOWING DAYS**


ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE



CATALOGUE
OF
THE CELEBRATED
ROSEHILL COLLECTION
OF
**PREHISTORIC & ETHNOLOGICAL
OBJECTS**

THE PROPERTY OF THE
RT. HON. DAVID JOHN CARNEGIE
10TH EARL OF NORTHESK
DECEASED

And removed from
THE TUDOR HOUSE MUSEUM, SOUTHAMPTON,
where it has been exhibited for many years

WHICH (*by Order of the Trustees*)
Will be Sold by Auction by
MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS

(L. HANNEN, C.B.E., W. B. ANDERSON, CAPT. V. C. W. AGNEW, AND L. G. HANNEN)

AT THEIR GREAT ROOMS
8 KING STREET, ST. JAMES'S SQUARE
LONDON

On **MONDAY, JULY 14, 1924**
AND THREE FOLLOWING DAYS
AT ONE O'CLOCK PRECISELY

May be viewed Thursday and Friday preceding, and Catalogues
had, at Messrs. CHRISTIE, MANSON AND WOODS' Offices, 8 *King
Street, St. James's Square, London, S.W.1*

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

- I. THE highest Bidder to be the Buyer; and if any dispute arise between two or more Bidders, the Lot so in dispute shall be immediately put up again and re-sold.
- II. No person to advance less than 1s.; above Five Pounds, 5s.; and so on in proportion.
- III. In the case of Lots upon which there is a reserve, the Auctioneer shall have the right to bid on behalf of the Seller.
- IV. The Purchasers to give in their Names and Places of Abode, and to pay down 5s. in the Pound, or more, in part of payment, or the whole of the Purchase-Money *if required*; in default of which, the Lot or Lots so purchased to be immediately put up again and re-sold.
- V. The Lots to be taken away and paid for, whether genuine and authentic or not, with all faults and errors of description, at the Buyer's expense and risk, within Two Days from the Sale; Messrs. CHRISTIE, MANSON AND WOODS not being responsible for the correct description, genuineness, or authenticity of, or any fault or defect in, any Lot, and making no warranty whatever.
- VI. To prevent inaccuracy in delivery, and inconvenience in the settlement of the Purchases, no Lot can on any account be removed during the time of Sale; and the remainder of the Purchase-Money must absolutely be paid on the delivery.
- VII. Upon failure of complying with the above Conditions, the Money deposited in part of payment shall be forfeited; all Lots un-cleared within the time aforesaid shall be re-sold by public or private Sale, and the deficiency (if any) attending such re-sale shall be made good by the defaulter at this Sale.

FOREWORD.

THE Rosehill Collection of Prehistoric and allied objects, though long familiar to ethnographical experts and collectors, was never very widely known, having been hidden away at Longwood during the period of its formation. Indeed, not till its removal to Winchester forty to fifty years ago was it placed on public view, and even while there it was more or less buried ; so that only after its removal to Southampton (in 1914) was it displayed in a manner at all adequate to its importance and value. Here, in the timbered rooms of the beautiful Tudor House Museum, thanks to the indefatigable labours of the Honorary Curator, Mr. R. G. Nicholas, F.L.S., F.G.S., cosmos was brought out of chaos, and the multitude of objects were arranged according to class and period, and seen for the first time as an ordered whole.

The noble founder of the Collection, Baron Rosehill, ninth Earl of Northesk, was an ardent enthusiast in this branch of archæology, and expended large sums in his efforts to make the Collection representative and complete. He undertook long journeys to all parts of Europe in order to secure important specimens, and cared not how many examples of a single type he possessed, so long as all were good. Of the forms represented by single examples many are of the utmost rarity, while not a few are unique. To illustrate from one series only—the New Zealand : the fact that types which are represented merely by drawings in the Auckland Museum have two, and even three, specimens to their name in the Rosehill Collection, surely speaks for itself.

The Palæoliths are fairly numerous and include some remarkable examples. They were found among the stranded gravels and brick-earth deposits of ancient rivers in many parts of Europe, those ancient valleys and waterways whose existence is due to the erosive effects of torrential rivers of the Glacial Epoch. But the strength and beauty of the Prehistoric portion of the Collection are best seen in the widely-representative and wonderful assortment of Neolithic

objects, which probably make up as fine a series as has ever been—or is ever likely again to be—brought together by private enterprise. It is obviously impossible to do justice to them under the limitations of a Sale Catalogue; happily the objects will be on view to speak for themselves.

We desire to express our deep obligations to Mr. Nicholas, who, though he has had to witness the break-up of a Collection which meant to him so many hours of devoted and gratuitous labour, yet has given ungrudgingly of his valuable information and advice during the progress of the catalogue; and, secondly, to members of the Museum staff for serviceable help in many ways.

CATALOGUE.

First Day's Sale.

On MONDAY, JULY 14, 1924,

AT ONE O'CLOCK PRECISELY.

PREHISTORIC SECTION.

PALÆOLITHIC AGE—FRANCE AND SWITZERLAND.

- 1 A series of thirteen examples of flaked flint implements from France, of the Palæolithic Age 13
- 2 Fifteen examples of chipped flint implements from France, all of the Palæolithic Age 15
- 3 Nine specimens of bone Breccia, containing teeth, &c., from the floor of Les Eyzies Cave, Dordogne, France 15

-
- 4 Thirteen facsimile models from originals found at La Madeleine, Dordogne, illustrating cave-men art and industry of the Reindeer Period in Southern France. The specimens include a sculptured model of an elephant, engravings of a horse, reindeer, &c., and specimens of barbed fish-hooks 13

-
- 5 Another selection, comprising eight models of horns and bone, sculptured and engraved with figures of animals. The surprising artistic proficiency of Palæolithic man is well illustrated in these careful models. The originals were found in caves in the valley of the Vezere (Dordogne), and at Bruniquel (Tarn and Garonne), Masat (Ariege), &c. 8
-

- 6 A Palæolithic implement from Italy—7 *in. long*; three flint flakes, two flint awls, nine flint scrapers, and six examples of Mammalian remains, all from the Italian bone caves known as Grottes de Menton 21
- 7 Eleven flint flakes, thirteen bone tools, and twenty-eight examples of Mammalian remains, all from the bone caves in France 52
- 8 A series of bone tools, and a quantity of human and animal remains, from the Reindeer Caves at Thayingen, Canton Schaffhausen, Switzerland about 75 specimens
- 9 Twelve fine Palæoliths, from France 12
- 10 Twelve others, all good examples 12
- 11 A series of fifteen Palæolithic implements, from France, including scrapers, flakes and hammer stones 15
- 12 A collection of Mammalian remains, from French bone caves of the Palæolithic Age a lot
- 13 A series of twenty-two chipped stone implements, of the Palæolithic Age; all well-formed examples; from France 22
- 14 Fourteen others, larger; carefully selected examples; Palæolithic Age; from France 14
- 15 Fifteen chipped stone implements; all well-formed examples of the Palæolithic Age; from France 15
- 16 Fifteen others, equally well-shaped Palæoliths 15
- 17 Fifteen others, including a large brown Palæolith from Amiens, irregular channelling on both sides indicating its after-use as a sharpening stone. Four of the examples in this lot are of unusual type. All from France 15
- 18 Fourteen others, comprising many well-shaped Palæoliths of large size, chiefly from St. Achent and St. Roche 14
- 19 Twenty-nine miscellaneous Palæoliths, including some of large size, two with perforations; from France. A good lot 29

PALÆOLITHIC AGE—ENGLAND.

20	A series of fifteen Norfolk Palæoliths, from Shrub Hill, Feltwell	15
21	Twenty others, same provenance as the foregoing	20
22	Fifteen others, same provenance as lot 20	15
23	Seventeen Suffolk Palæoliths, from Warren Hill, Mildenhall	17
24	Sixteen others, same provenance as the foregoing	16
25	Seventeen others, same provenance as lot 23	17
26	A series of twelve Suffolk Palæoliths, from Santon Downham, Thetford	12
27	Eleven others, same provenance as the foregoing	11
28	Seven examples of Mammalian remains, found in England, some named	7
29	Seven others, also found in England	7
30	Twelve Norfolk Palæoliths, from Shrub Hill, Feltwell	12
31	Twelve others, same provenance as the foregoing	12
32	Nine Norfolk Palæoliths, from Broomhill, Weeting	9
33	Twelve others, same provenance as the foregoing	12
34	Eleven Suffolk Palæoliths, from Brandon	11
35	Eleven others, same provenance as the foregoing	11
36	Fourteen Suffolk Palæoliths, from Brandon	14
37	Sixteen others, same provenance as the foregoing	16
38	Fourteen others, same provenance as lot 36	14
39	Eight Suffolk Palæoliths, from Lakenheath	8
40	Thirteen Palæoliths, from the London district, comprising examples from the Clapham, Wandsworth, Tooting, Stamford, and other drifts	13
41	Ten Palæoliths, from the London district, Stamford Hill, Wandsworth, &c.	10

42	Twelve others, same provenance as the foregoing. This lot includes a beautifully fashioned flint fabricator	12
43	Thirteen Devon Palæoliths, all from Broom	13
44	Seventeen Devon Palæoliths, all from Broom	17
45	Thirteen others, same provenance as the foregoing	13
46	Fourteen others, same provenance as lot 44	14
47	Eleven Bedfordshire Palæoliths	11
48	Two Kentish (Chatham and Swanscombe), and fourteen Hampshire Palæoliths	16
49	Nineteen Hampshire Palæoliths, Southampton, Hurst Castle, Milford Hill, &c.	19
50	Seventeen others, mostly from Southampton	17

OBJECTS FROM THE SWISS LAKE DWELLINGS.

While most of the submerged villages of pile-dwellings which anciently fringed the Swiss lakes yield both stone and bronze antiquities, some settlements are found to have belonged almost exclusively to the Bronze Age. Of stone objects which continued to be used during the Bronze Age may be mentioned the following: hearth-stones, sharpening-stones, meal-grinding stones, arrow-heads, beautifully-wrought axe-hammers, moulds for making implements, pierced sinkers and discoidal stones, while flakes, scrapers, and even flint knives and axes gradually passed out of use.

Stag's-horn and bone were in less demand for tools than during the Stone Age; but were still employed for various purposes, such as for fishing and barbed harpoon-heads. All kinds of things were made of wood, from dug-out canoes, oars, house-doors, boxes and yew-bows to dishes, ladles and combs.

The Lake-dwellers were still hunters and fishermen, and their flocks and herds and fields of corn provided them with food without much personal exertion or danger. They rode horses and drove waggons or chariots, had a sufficient knowledge of the metal-worker's craft to produce their own implements of bronze, were skilful weavers and capable potters, though it is doubtful whether they knew of the potter's wheel; and they had developed a love of personal adornment.

That the Rosehill Collection is rich in objects of this period is well-known, and the unusual importance of many of the specimens here brought together may be gathered from the following descriptive list, and still more by an examination of the objects themselves.

BRONZES FROM THE LAKE PILE-DWELLINGS.

- 51 Fifteen bronze arrow-heads of the Lake Dwellers, one tanged, the others socketed 15
- 52 Thirteen others, all socketed, one with the socket pierced to take a rivet. Also three bronze hair or cloak-pins 16
- 53 A BRONZE KNIFE, of elegant form, the blade curved and hafted by means of a tang—9 *in. long*—very rare form. Also a portion of a bronze dagger, showing rivet-holes; the handle was probably of horn or bronze 2
- 54 Two bronze socketed spear-heads—7 $\frac{3}{4}$ *in.* and 5 $\frac{3}{8}$ *in. long*—with rivet-holes for fastening to shaft; also an iron spear-head—7 $\frac{3}{4}$ *in. long*—much corroded; the other two in nice condition 3
- 55 Two bronze socketed spear-heads—5 $\frac{1}{2}$ *in.* and 4 *in. long*—the first with double loop for securing the head to its shaft by cord or wire; the other with rivet-holes. Also a bronze object of unknown use—6 *in. long*—consisting of a chisel-like blade, notched at the edge, and connected at the base with what may have been a parallel blade, of which only the lower part remains 3
- 56 Three bronze sickles, flat on the under side, but ridged above for purposes of strength. Measurements at the greatest curve—7 $\frac{1}{4}$ *in.*, 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ *in.* and 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ *in.* 3
- 57 A bronze looped object of uncertain use, socketed and with rivet-holes, possibly a processional emblem; similar specimens have been found in these lake dwellings. Also a bronze bracelet, of penannular form, hollowed on the inner side, the two ends flattened out disc-fashion; and three bronze cattle-bells—3 *in.*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ *in.* and 2 *in. high* 5
-
- 58 *Rebalanced* A BRONZE SWORD—23 *in. long*—with riveted handle and leaf-like blade, the rivet heads surrounded by circles of pellets—a magnificent specimen 1
-
- 59 ANOTHER, of fine form, with high clean-cut ridge running parallel with both edges; no handle, but the rivets still inserted in the shaft of the blade—26 *in. long* 1
- 60 ANOTHER, plainer—25 $\frac{1}{2}$ *in. long*; another—20 *in.*; and one, with long tang for inserting in hilt without rivets—all broken but complete 3

- Retained*
- 61 SIX BRONZE CELTS OR HATCHETS, displaying a series of evolutionary advances, culminating in the winged and looped celt, with flanges and loop for fixing the implement more securely to its handle. The lengths range from $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. to $7\frac{3}{4}$ in. 6

- 62 Seven smaller specimens, all of the socketed form, two broken 7

- One retained*
- 63 Two others, larger, one with grooved ornamentation. Also a very rare socketed gouge of beautiful workmanship— $2\frac{1}{8}$ in. long 3

- 64 Two bronze axes, of the type known as the Palstave Celts, both with grooved ornamentation— $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. and 6 in. long 2

- One retained*
- 65 A bronze spoon— $6\frac{1}{4}$ in. long; three fish-hooks, and five miscellaneous bronzes connected with fishing and other occupations 9
(Cf. the fishing floats and fragments of fishing nets in same collection, Lots 126, and 145-148)

STONE IMPLEMENTS FROM THE LAKE PILE-DWELLINGS.

- 66 AN AXE-HAMMER, in dark stone— $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, beautifully shaped; found at Wangen in 1874; a magnificent specimen; also the axe-end of another, found on the same site 2

- 67 An axe-hammer, of simple form, in light stone— $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. long; also two fragments, and axe-end and a hammer-head, perhaps the same implement, in dark stone; and an unpolished axe-end, in light grey stone. The first three from Robenhausen 4

- 68 Five fragments of axe-hammers, in various stones, comprising two hammer-heads and three axe-ends; also a polished core drilled out of an axe-hammer when making the hole for the shaft. Rare 6

- Retained*
- 69 Four unfinished axe-hammers, illustrating various stages of the work, one showing a projecting core in the partly bored hole. Also a spherical hammer-stone, with depressions to take the finger and thumb. Found at Wangen in 1874 5

- 70 Three other unfinished axe-hammers, in stone, two from Robenhausen. Also a fragment of a spherical mace-head, in light grey stone; and three polished stone chisels 7
- 71 Six other polished stone chisels, and two green-stone celts, in stag's-horn fixings. The V-shaped slit in these fixings fitted into a crooked handle, so that the implement could be used as an adze, with cutting edge transverse to the axis of the handle 8
- 72 TWO GREEN-STONE CELTS, in V-shaped stag's-horn settings (*vide* lot 71). Also three fine specimens of flint implements, of lance-head and dagger form—6 in., $4\frac{3}{8}$ in. and $4\frac{1}{8}$ in. long 5
- 73 Two green-stone celts, in V-shaped stag's-horn settings (*vide* lot 71); also four serrated flint implements, of which two may be harpoon-heads. The two specimens with triangular section follow Danish or Egyptian types, though they are stated to have been found in the Swiss Lake Dwellings. Also four flint fabricators 10
- 74 A HIGHLY-POLISHED CELT—5 in. long—with curious V-shaped notch on the cutting edge and a deep artificial hollow in the flat surface of the stone; also two stone celts, with oval section in process of formation; a block of pipeclay, of uncertain significance; and a chalk celt— $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. long—found at Robenhausen. The latter may have been in the nature of a child's toy, as it can have had no possible practical use as a chisel 5
- Retained*
75 Four examples of saw-marked stones, the largest from Robenhausen; also seven selected arrow-heads, in various stones, representations of the different types found in the Lake Dwellings. The crystal specimen is from St. Aubin, Neuchatel. *One Retained* 11
- 76 Four stone celts, with stag's-horn handles—from $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. to 8 in. long 4
- 77 Four others—from $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. to $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. The longer specimen found at Robenhausen 4
- 78 Five stone celts, in stag's-horn sockets, all large and beautiful specimens 5
- 79 Five others, equal to the foregoing in importance 5

- 80 Five others, large specimens, all fine; one from Moosseedorfsee in Berne 5
- 81 Six others, all good examples, from Robenhausen, Schaffis and other sites 6
- 82 Seven others, equal in condition to any of the foregoing, found at Schaffis, Robenhausen and other places 7
-
- 83 A STONE CELT, in its original wooden handle, and two stone saws, also in their ancient wood settings; the celt from Robenhausen, the larger of the saws from Latringen. The wooden handles of these almost unique tools have been wonderfully preserved by the peat in which they were embedded 3
-
- 84 Five large stone celts, unmounted—from $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. All from Wangen 5
- 85 Seven others—from $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. to 5 in. long. All good specimens 7
- 86 Twelve others—from $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. long; mostly fine. Found at Wangen, Concire, and other places 12
- 87 Ten others—from $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. to $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. All good specimens, some of exceptional quality and finish, and of the square-sided type. Chiefly from Wangen 10
- 88 Thirteen others—from $1\frac{3}{8}$ in. to $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. long. A nice lot, mostly of the square-sided type from Wangen and Robenhausen 13
- 89 Four stone celts, of oval section, with roughened butts, unmounted; the roughening to make the union with their stag's-horn handles closer and more secure; one from Lüscherz— $4\frac{3}{4}$ in. to $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Fine 4
- 90 Five others, of similar type to the foregoing— $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $4\frac{3}{4}$ in. long 5
- 91 Five others, similar to lot 76; all fine specimens— $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. long 5
- 92 Thirteen small stone celts, with oval section, from Schaffis, Robenhausen and other sites 13
-
- 93 A series of fourteen knife flakes in flint, and five flint saws, the latter for sawing wood and stone; from Wangen and other sites 19

Retained

Retained

- 94 A series of twenty-two knife and scraper flakes, chiefly of domestic utility; and seven roughly-flaked flint chisels 29
- 95 Nine small stone celts, with squared edges—all good specimens 9
- 96 A large square-edged stone celt, of particularly fine workmanship—5 *in. long*. Also a small disc-shaped object in soft stone, pierced with five holes; two elongated stone ornaments, pierced for suspension, one of square section—3 *in.* and 2 $\frac{3}{8}$ *in. long*; a flat stone polisher—2 $\frac{1}{4}$ *in. long*; and a fragment of a large stone bracelet or anklet 6
- 97 Ten stone beads, varying from the flattened spheroid type to the spindlewhorl. Possibly one or two of the specimens are true spindlewhorls 10
- 98 Sixteen stone spindlewhorls, showing progressive development from the mere pierced stone. These and several specimens of well-made cloth of flax found in the lowest relic-beds, evidence to what proficiency the art of weaving had been brought even in the Neolithic Age 16
- 99 Fourteen others, similar in character to the foregoing 14
- 100 Eleven flint arrow-heads, of the primitive type, without barbs; also four flint javelin-heads, and three flint fabricators. An interesting lot 18
- 101 A grooved discoidal stone—4 $\frac{1}{2}$ *in. diam.* by 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ *in. thick*. Also a grooved shuttle-shaped object in aragonite or alabaster—3 $\frac{3}{4}$ *in. long*—used in obtaining fire, very rare; a perforated whetstone—2 $\frac{5}{8}$ *in. long*; and a pear-shaped stone, pierced at the narrow end like a plummet, for which purpose, indeed, it may have been used—3 $\frac{1}{2}$ *in. long* An unusual lot 4
- 102 Six rough stone celts, of oval section, from Wangen, Himerich, Schaffis and Robenhausen 6
- 103 FOUR LARGE MEALING-STONES, for corn-grinding; and one flat bed-stone—12 *in. long* by 7 *in. wide*. From Wangen, Robenhausen and other sites 5
- 104 FIVE MEALING-STONES, of various sizes, from Wangen and elsewhere; also eight irregularly-shaped grinding-stones, some of which have been used for sharpening implements of stone, others as bed-stones in the process of corn-crushing. An important lot 13

- 105 Six unfinished stone celts, of large size; also two large stone implements of the Palæolithic or Old Stone Age, though found in a Swiss Dwellings' Relic-bed; and a quantity of scorïæ, evidence of bronze having been cast on the site where found *Retained* 15
- 106 Fifty flint flakes, used for scraping skins, cutting and other purposes 50
- 107 Fifty-five others, of similar character 55
- 108 Fifty-seven others, similar to lot 106 57

HORN, BONE AND WOOD IMPLEMENTS FROM THE LAKE DWELLINGS.

- 109 Twenty horn handles and sockets for stone tools, chiefly of the hatchet or chisel type, from Robenhausen, Schaffis, Wangen and other places. Valuable for comparative purposes 20
- 110 Eighteen horn handles and sockets, similar in character to the foregoing 18
- 111 A REMARKABLE FIXER OF HORN, perforated for a wooden shaft or handle, and shaped at one end to fit a socketed bronze celt. This supposed improvement on then existing methods must have failed in practice, and probably very few were made; the present specimen is doubtless now unique. Also a celt-handle of horn, with slot arrangement for taking the axe 2
- 112 FIVE AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, in the form of horn pricks, one perforated for suspension with a cord, a second bored for the insertion of a shaft, and a third has a shaft-hole partly drilled 5
-
- 113 THREE HAMMERS, of stag's-horn, two perforated, from Robenhausen, the other showing the perforation commenced; also two axe-hammers, of horn, holed for handles, probably used for agricultural purposes, for which they would have been well adapted *Retained* 5
-
- 114 Seven polishers, of horn—from 13 in. to 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long; also ten bone hecklers for heckling flax—6 in. to 8 in. long. Several of these were probably bound to a single piece of wood, to make a kind of long-toothed comb 17

- 115 TWENTY-TWO HECKLERS, in bone, similar in character to the foregoing 22
- 116 Nine horn daggers or awls, pierced for suspension—3 in. to 7½ in. long; also three bone daggers—5½ in. to 8 in. long. From Robenhausen and elsewhere 12
- 117 Two double-edged horn tools, probably used as awls—11¼ in. and 7½ in. long; and five primitive horn bodkins—8½ in. to 4 in. long 7
- 118 Twenty-seven bone daggers and awls, ranging from 2½ in. to 8½ in. long. A fairly representative series embracing almost every type 27
- 119 A series of eight chisels, made from the tines of horns—from 5 in. to 9 in. long. A very choice selection 8
- 120 A series of thirteen horn and bone chisels, with squared cutting edges, from Wangen, Robenhausen and other places; also thirteen others, with rounded cutting edges 26
- 121 Six narrow-edged chisels, in horn and bone—fine; also three horn polishers, perforated for suspension; and six horn and bone (?) awls, each pointed at both ends 15
- 122 Two horn needles, one square-holed like a bodkin, the other with large round hole like a "packer's needle"; also five piercers, in horn and bone; and five ditto, pointed at both ends 12
- 123 Two cylindrical horn beads, pierced with large holes for stringing; a series of sixteen tooth pendants, some pierced for suspension. The teeth represented are chiefly those of the bear and wild boar. Also nine examples of other pendants, in horn and bone, all but one pierced to take a cord, and two or three with incised work *Retained* 27
- 124 Eight fragments of horn, and a quantity of Mammalian teeth and bones a lot
- 125 Ten Lake-Dwellings objects in wood, comprising six portions of handles of implements, a lance-head, a spoon, a knife, and a fragment still showing clearly the cuts made upon it by the ancient lake-dweller *Retained* 10

- 126 Fifteen fishing-floats, in wood, all pierced to take the line, chiefly from Himerich. An important series 15
- 127 A quantity of fragments, in wood, comprising portions of Lake-Dwelling piles, charred remains of an ancient conflagration 20
-
- Retained* 128 A large wooden bowl, of primitive construction, probably unique; also a box containing some charred remains 2
-
- 129 Some specimens of fungi, wood, (?) lichens, &c., from Wangen and Robenhausen 11

POTTERY OBJECTS FROM THE LAKE DWELLINGS.

- 130 Eighteen spindlewhorls, in earthenware, probably dating from the Bronze Age; certain specimens in this series may have been used as beads 18
- 131 Fifteen others, similar in character; also three spherical beads in earthenware, and two in glass 20
- 132 Six loom-weights, in earthenware; a very remarkable lot, all pierced 6
- 133 A deep bowl, of blackish pottery, with globular body widening out towards the rim— $8\frac{1}{4}$ in. diam. by 5 in. deep; a fine perfect specimen 1
- 134 Two EARTHENWARE POTS, with stand-rings, one of the pots with raised concentric lines of decoration. Bronze Age. Very rare 4
- 135 AN EARTHENWARE VASE, with beautifully impressed bands of reticulated decoration—5 in. high. Early Bronze Age. A fine complete specimen 1
- 136 Another, smaller, the decoration somewhat different, slightly broken at the lip. Also a one-handled jug, undecorated, broken at the lip; and a complete bowl, undecorated 3
- 137 A quantity of pottery fragments, illustrating the various styles of ornamentation—finger and string marks, irregular scratchings with pointed tools, &c.; over thirty specimens a lot

NATURAL HISTORY OBJECTS FROM THE LAKE DWELLINGS.

138 A quantity of charred corn (wheat and barley); several specimens of charred bread, probably made from wheat and millet; and a number of hazel-nuts and dried apples
a lot

139 A quantity of charred wheat; some dried moss; a block of peat strewn with raspberry-seeds; two pieces of charred thatch; specimens of bark, &c., of the silver fir; a fruit of the water chestnut, used as food, and a quantity of bast fibre, used for weaving *Retained* a lot

3 retained
140 Twenty-five glass tubes, containing botanical specimens, chiefly seeds, identified and labelled, from Robenhausen and other sites 25

141 Twenty-five others, of similar character, chiefly from Robenhausen; for the most part identified and labelled 25

142 Thirty others, similar in character to lot 140; named and labelled; chiefly from Robenhausen 30

143 Twenty-three specimens of seeds, foliage and mosses, mounted between glass; mostly identified and named. From Robenhausen, Moosseedorfsee and other sites 23

144 A quantity of specimens of cereals, seeds, nuts and other botanical objects, contained in a mahogany partitioned case 1

WOVEN FABRICS, Etc., FROM THE LAKE DWELLINGS.

Retained
145 Eighteen specimens of woven fabric, string, flax, &c., mounted between glass. Chiefly from Robenhausen 18

146 Twelve others, similar in character to lot 145, but larger specimens 12

147 Eighteen others, similar in character to lot 145 18

148 Twelve others, similar in character to lot 145 12

149 A CAREFULLY MADE MODEL OF A SWISS LAKE DWELLING, illustrating the method of raising the thatched dwelling-house on piles. The model has been constructed from scientific measurements and existing remains—17 in. by 14½ in. at base; height, 20 in. 1

Retained

(JY. 14)

B

PREHISTORIC FLINT OBJECTS, VARIOUS (PALÆOLITHIC AND NEOLITHIC).

The first eight lots in this series hail from one district, Grand-Pressigny (Indre-et-Loire), which must have been the seat of a great flint implement industry. They consist for the most part of heavy cores or nuclei of honey-coloured cherty flint, from which long flakes have been struck off. The specimens belong both to the Palæolithic and Neolithic periods.

- | | | |
|-----|--|---|
| 150 | A HIGHLY POLISHED CELT, of oval section, in rich brown flint— $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Neolithic period. Fine | 1 |
| 151 | Another, equally fine, in dark brown flint— $5\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. Neolithic period | 1 |
| 152 | A large flint celt of the Neolithic period—8 in. long—from Perigueux (Sordogne); and two flint scrapers, or knives—4 in. and $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. long—also Neolithic | 3 |
| 153 | Two flint celts— $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. and 5 in. long; also a flint dagger, with roughly fashioned handle— $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. long—the point missing. All of the Neolithic period | 3 |
| 154 | Three large flint cores— $12\frac{1}{2}$ in. to 14 in. long; and three others, smaller. Probably Neolithic | 6 |
| 155 | Four large flint cores—9 in. to 12 in. long; and five others, smaller. May be placed indifferently to the Early or Late Stone Age | 7 |
| 156 | Eight flint cores, of various sizes, mostly Palæolithic | 8 |
| 157 | Eight other specimens, similar in character to lot 156, mostly Palæolithic | 8 |
| 158 | Seven other examples, mostly Palæolithic | 7 |
| 159 | SIX STONE CELTS, with pointed butt, flat side and concave face— $6\frac{3}{8}$ in. to $9\frac{3}{4}$ in. long. From Paris, Guivry and Lanzey | 6 |
| 160 | SIX OTHERS, the same type as the foregoing, but smaller— $5\frac{1}{4}$ in. to $6\frac{3}{4}$ in. long. From Rouen, Amiens, Monbouchet, Abbeville and Renoncourt | 6 |
| 161 | SEVEN OTHERS, the same type as lot 159, but smaller—3 in. to 5 in. long. From Pontoise, Alby, Paris, Vaugnes, Manche, &c. | 7 |

- 162 Three celts, of flint, with wide butt, flat sides and convex face— $6\frac{3}{4}$ in. to 8 in. long. From Lembourg, Provins and Paris 3
- 163 Nine celts, of flint, with pointed butt and oval section— $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. to 6 in. long. From Dranil, Paris, Amiens, Montière and other sites 9
- 164 Ten celts, of flint, with wide butts, and of pointed oval section— $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $5\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. From Lyon, Abbeville and other sites 10
- 165 Sixteen celts, of stone, all but three in flint, similar in type to the foregoing— $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. to $5\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. Found at Maignville, Plouret, Vienne, Amiens and other sites 16
- 166 Nine celts, of flint, roughly ground all over— $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. to $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. From Buleux, near Abbeville, Amiens and elsewhere 9
- 167 Twenty-two miscellaneous chipped celts, of flint, of the less finished types, the cutting edge as well as the two sides being left unground. A nice representative lot— $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $5\frac{3}{4}$ in. long 22
- 168 Fourteen celts and adzes, of flint and other stones, all of roughly ground types— $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. to 7 in. long 14
- 169 A REMARKABLY FINE CELT, of flint— $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. long—unusually thick in proportion to its size; also seven examples of small stone celts, with wide butt and flattened sides 8
- 170 THREE SELECTED SPECIMENS OF POLISHED FLINT CELTS, with pointed oval section—7 in. to 9 in. long. Exceptionally fine 3
- 171 FIVE SMALL CELTS, of unusual type, in flint and other stones; two others, also small, very beautifully fashioned; three, somewhat larger, only roughly fashioned; and five naturally perforated flints, which were probably strung as beads 15
-
- 172 Forty-four miscellaneous flint implements, comprising examples of lance and arrow points, flint scrapers, knife-flakes, &c., illustrating many types 44
- Rebamed*
- 173 Thirty-two miscellaneous flint implements, comprising knife-flakes, saws of flint, fabricators, boring tools, &c. 32
- 174 A series of thirty-two roughly-chipped Neolithic flint implements, from France 32

- 175 A series of nineteen roughly-chipped Neolithic flint implements, from France, somewhat larger specimens than the foregoing 19
- 176 Twenty-six miscellaneous stone celts from France, including a number of interesting examples which have failed in the working 24
- 177 About three dozen flint flakes, of human fashioning. All found on famous Neolithic sites in France 36
- 178 Four stone celts, of nice quality and finish— $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. to $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. From Biarritz and other sites 4
- 179 FIVE STONE CELTS—4 in. to $7\frac{1}{4}$ in. long—flat at the sides, with convex surface. Unusually beautiful and massive examples 5
- 180 THREE OTHERS— $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. to 5 in. long—equally as fine as the foregoing 3

End of First Day's Sale

Second Day's Sale.

On TUESDAY, JULY 15, 1924,

AT ONE O'CLOCK PRECISELY.

NEOLITHIC IMPLEMENTS AND DOMESTIC OBJECTS FROM FRANCE.

- 181 A SERIES OF NINE STONE CELTS, three of which are in flint— $3\frac{3}{8}$ in. to $10\frac{1}{2}$ in. long—with pointed butt, flat sides and convex surface. Many fine. Found in France 9
- 182 A group of eight stone celts, three of which are in flint—4 in. to $8\frac{3}{4}$ in. long—with wide butt, oval section and convex face. Found in France 8
- 183 TWENTY SMALL STONE CELTS, mostly polished, with pointed butt, oval section and convex face— $1\frac{3}{8}$ in. to $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. All found in France 20
- 184 FOURTEEN OTHERS, mostly polished, similar in character to the foregoing— $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Found in France 14
- 185 TWELVE OTHERS, mostly polished, same type as lot 183 12
- 186 SEVEN LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL CELTS— $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $11\frac{3}{4}$ in. long—all but one highly polished; each specimen is with pointed butt, oval section and convex face. Found in France 7
- 187 TWO OTHERS, yet larger, of the same type as the foregoing— $11\frac{3}{4}$ in. to 13 in. long. Extraordinarily fine examples, both found in France 2
- 188 Thirteen miscellaneous Neolithic implements and weapons, comprising a perforated stone— $5\frac{3}{4}$ in. by $4\frac{3}{4}$ in.—probably a hoe; a small perforated celt; four specimens of grinding and sharpening stones; and seven examples of flint lance and arrow heads 13

- 189 Fifteen miscellaneous Neolithic implements, &c., comprising three perforated axe-hammers, one imperfect; a quartzite pebble hammer, of oval form; four stone beads, and one earthenware ditto; and a series of six implements, illustrating development from the chipped to the polished chisel 15
-
- 190 A CARVED QUARTZITE STONE, representing a human face—4 in. by $3\frac{1}{8}$ in. This unique object is almost circular in form, and the features are deeply channelled in the hard quartz, a work demanding an enormous expenditure of time and labour. The character of the grinding shows that the work is quite ancient. Found in France at a place known as "Camp de César," in 1868 1
-
- 191 Twenty-two miscellaneous Neolithic objects, comprising a polished stone bracelet or anklet— $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. diam.; nine fragments of pottery; and twelve bone carvings, including a fish-hook 22
-
- 192 A REMARKABLE AND PERHAPS UNIQUE EXAMPLE OF A STONE CELT, with transverse cutting edges— $5\frac{5}{8}$ in. long; also four specimens of stone celts, of unusual type—2 in. to $6\frac{5}{8}$ in. long. An extremely interesting lot 5
- 193 FOUR OTHER SPECIMENS OF STONE CELTS, of unusual type; also a partly ground gouge, of flint— $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. to $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. long 4
- 194 A series of seven stone celts, of oval section, with widely expanded cutting edge. All found in France 7
- 195 Seven others, all interesting forms, including a roughly grooved example, of unusual shape. A nice lot 7
- 196 A stone celt, of unusual shape— $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. long; also five selected specimens of small chisels, in flint and other stones, all with flat sides and convex surfaces 6
- 197 AN ORNAMENTAL STONE CELT—5 in. long. Found in the region of La Vendée in 1852. An extremely beautiful and rare example 1
- 198 THREE STONE CELTS, all of which show noteworthy departures from the conventional types— $2\frac{3}{4}$ in., $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. and $7\frac{3}{4}$ in. long. Found at Amiens, Provins and Rennes 3
- 199 A large nodule, of bone breccia, containing teeth. From the floor of Les Ezyies Cave, Dordogne, France. In glazed case 1

Retained

Retained



200

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201

NEOLITHIC AGE—DENMARK.

- 200 A SUPERB SPECIMEN OF A RIPPLE-FLAKED LEAF-BLADE DAGGER— $15\frac{1}{2}$ in. long; believed to be the finest in the world. It belongs to the best flint period, and is in perfect condition 1
(The following lots illustrate this method of ripple-flaking, as well as the development of the dagger handle, in a remarkable manner)
See Illustration
- 201 TWO FINE EXAMPLES OF LANCEOLATE RIPPLE-FLAKED DAGGERS, in grey flint—11 in. and $10\frac{3}{4}$ in. long; another— $11\frac{3}{4}$ in. long—showing the beginning of the dagger handle, at present quite rudimentary 3
See Illustration
- 202 ANOTHER, in a beautiful brown flint, the handle much more developed—10 in. long; also a second example, in dark grey flint— $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Both specimens of extraordinary quality 2
See Illustration
- 203 A lanceolate dagger, in bluish-grey flint— $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. long—the handle, which is in diamond section, offers a very firm grip; another— $6\frac{1}{4}$ in. long—showing the gradual widening at the hilt. Both fine 2
- 204 A GREY FLINT RIPPLE-FLAKED HUNTER'S KNIFE, OR DAGGER— $9\frac{1}{4}$ in. long—showing the fully developed handle, with elegant widening at the base; another, in black flint—7 in. long—the handle in the same stage of development as the former. Both perfect specimens 2
See Illustration
- 205 A BROWN FLINT RIPPLE-FLAKED HUNTER'S KNIFE, OR DAGGER—about 8 in. long. In this remarkable specimen should be noticed the "seam" down the middle of the handle, imitating probably the stitches in an original leather casing. Very fine 1
See Illustration
- 206 FOUR FLINT CHISELS, illustrating the development of the Danish chisel from the narrow celt, through the simple form with ground cutting edge, to the type which is tooled all over— $5\frac{3}{4}$ in. to $6\frac{1}{4}$ in. long 4
- 207 FOUR OTHERS, carrying development through the unground and ground forms with square section, and the ground and polished ditto, to the very fine polished chisel with shaped handle, which is probably an antique type. The sizes range from $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. 4

- 208 Eight flint knives, illustrating development from the crude shapeless flake to the beautifully worked sickle blades of the best Danish flint period—3 in. to 5½ in. long 8
- 209 Four stone mace-heads, drilled with large holes to take the staff—2 in. to 4 in. diam. All perfect specimens 4
- 210 A series of six pointed flint celts, with oval section, illustrating development from the roughly shaped unground forms by slow steps to the carefully ground and polished form—4½ in. to 5¾ in. long 6
- 211 Three specimens of square-sided flint celts or axes, with convex faces and thin butts—7 in. to 7¾ in. long. From dolmens of the oldest type without passage of approach. The specimens illustrate three types—unground, ground at cutting edge only, and well ground and polished 3
- 212 Three specimens of square-sided flint celts or axes, with broad butts of almost oblong section—6 in. to 6½ in. long. These examples illustrate a higher development of the Danish celt than the foregoing. They are the type found in passage graves and stone cists, and illustrate the evolution from the unground to the completely ground and polished forms 3
- 213 Five specimens of flint gouges, showing the evolution from the form with simple cutting edge, through the roughly tooled and carefully tooled forms, to the perfectly ground and polished type. The polished example in light flint shows an adaptation for holding the celt in the hand—5 in. to 8½ in. long 5
- 214 Three specimens of perforated double-edged battle-axes, showing progressive development. The sharper ends have in most cases been carefully blunted to reduce risk of accidental injury to the warrior-user without impairing the efficiency of the axe for purposes of war. Fine—5½ in. to 7½ in. long 3
- 215 Two hammer-stones, or hand-pounders, of flint, used for triturating grain, roots, &c., and for splitting bones to extract the marrow, the larger one worn smooth by long use; a pebble hand-hammer, of hard quartzite, much worn at one end; a symmetrically formed hand-hammer, in light stone, with depression to take the finger and thumb; also one of exceptional size, in black quartzite. This and succeeding lots (216, 217 and 218) illustrate the slow evolution from the rough pounding-stone to the carefully wrought axe-hammer 5

- 216 An axe-hammer, in unground stone, grooved to take a withe, which was twisted round it to secure the axe-head to the haft— $6\frac{1}{4}$ in. long; also two carefully wrought-stone axe-hammers, of simple form— $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. and 7 in. long 3
- 217 Three other Danish axe-hammers, of stone, showing the implement in further stages of development— $6\frac{3}{4}$ in., $8\frac{1}{4}$ in. and 9 in. long. All beautifully preserved specimens of high importance 3

- 218 A DARK STONE DANISH AXE-HAMMER, of the most perfect type, fluted, ridged and polished— $9\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. The hammer-end of this unique specimen is convex, and the axe-end runs almost to a point. Exceptional labour must have been expended on this marvellous weapon, which can only have been owned by a chieftain of exalted rank 1

See Illustration facing p. 54

- 219 AN EARTHENWARE BURIAL URN, with cover, found at Viborg in Jutland— $7\frac{3}{4}$ in. high. The urn, which is supported on a ring, still contains the ashes of the deceased 3
- 220 Five shuttle-shaped grooved pebbles, probably used for striking fire— $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $4\frac{7}{8}$ in. long. The grooves admitted of their being suspended from the girdle with a cord. The fire would have been produced by striking the stones with a piece of pointed iron. All perfect specimens 5
- 221 Nine miscellaneous objects in bone, comprising a spindle-whorl, decorated with ring-and-dot pattern on both sides; four combs, one of the long-toothed variety for heckling flax; and four incised star-shaped ornaments, perhaps used as buttons 9
- 222 Seventeen spindlewhorls, in stone, representing almost every type found in the Danish burials, two of these lack the final perforation; also two large stone beads, of spindle-whorl form; and two pierced whetstones, used for sharpening the cutting edges of implements 21
- 223 Nine specimens of ripple-flake daggers—6 in. to $8\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. This and succeeding lots (224 to 227) illustrate the evolution of these Danish weapons from the simplest forms to those with well-developed handles. In the present lot are two specimens which show the "seam" to imitate stitching (cf. lot 205) 9
- 224 Seven others, in three of which the evolution of the ornamental handle is clearly seen— $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. to $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. Includes some very fine specimens 7

- 225 Five others, some with exceptionally fine flaking— $6\frac{1}{4}$ in. to 11 in. long 5
- 226 Seven others, all perfect specimens— $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. 7
- 227 Nine others, similar in character to the foregoing— $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. 9
- 228 TWO RIPPLE-FLAKE DAGGERS, in grey and drab flint— $8\frac{1}{4}$ in. and 7 in. long—the handles "seamed" down the middle in imitation of stitches 2
See Illustration
- 229 Seven tanged flint daggers— $3\frac{7}{8}$ in. to 7 in. long—made for insertion in handles; also four flint-knives— $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. to 5 in. long 11
- 230 FOUR DANISH STONE AXES, of high finish, all of the well-known "canoe" shape— $5\frac{3}{4}$ in. to $8\frac{1}{4}$ in. long 4
- 231 Five others, all good specimens— $4\frac{5}{8}$ in. to 6 in. long 5
- 232 THREE DANISH BATTLE-AXES, in stone, of the characteristic double-edged type, including one very fine specimen in black stone—5 in. to $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. long 3
- 233 THREE SPECIMENS OF AXE-HAMMERS, in stone, illustrating the development of projections opposite the shaft holes $5\frac{3}{4}$ in. to $7\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. Fine 3
- 234 Seven stone axes and axe-hammers, including some specimens of first-class importance—3 in. to $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. long 7
- 235 Six others, similar in character—4 in. to 6 in. long 6
- 236 Four stone axe-heads, of which two are of quite unusual form; the other two specimens show how the rare forms were gradually evolved from them— $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. to 5 in. long 4
- 237 Three stone axe-heads, showing how the round-headed, single-edged axe merged into a more or less axe-hammerlike implement—6 in. to 7 in. long 3
- 238 Two axe-hammers, of stone, with very blunt cutting edges— $7\frac{3}{4}$ in. and $8\frac{1}{4}$ in. long 2
- 239 Two axe-hammers, of stone, of beautiful and rare type, with narrow cutting edge, and the body sloping up around the shaft hole to form a collar—6 in. and $8\frac{3}{4}$ in. long 2
See Illustration facing p. 23

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248



- 240 Three mace-heads, in stone, comprising a whorl-shaped specimen— $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. diam.—from Vammen; one, in (?) diorite— $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. diam.; and the third of flattened spheroid shape—3 in. diam. 3
- 241 Nine remarkable specimens of polished flint gouges, with squared sides— $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. to 6 in. long 9
- 242 Eight others, of similar type, equally fine—3 in. to 5 in. long; also one of oval section— $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. long 9
- 243 Three polished chisels, of square section— $8\frac{1}{4}$ in. to $11\frac{3}{4}$ in. long. Very fine 3
- 244 Five polished chisels, of square section, in various stones—ranging from $5\frac{1}{4}$ in. to 7 in. long. Fine 5
- 245 Ten flint chisels, seven of which are of square section and more or less polished; the remaining three of the pointed oval shape—probably an earlier type— $2\frac{3}{8}$ in. to $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. long 10
- 246 Six specimens of flint knives or saws, each with one side strongly curved, and all exhibiting the marvellous skill of craftsmen of the Neolithic Age in working flint— $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. to 6 in. long 6
- 247 Five others, equally fine, and larger specimens 5
-
- 248 Four others, ranging from $6\frac{3}{4}$ in. to $9\frac{3}{8}$ in. long. Superb specimens 4
Retained See Illustration facing p. 26
-
- 249 Five sickle-knives, the type peculiar to Denmark and Egypt— $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. to $6\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. One broken 5
Retained
-
- 250 Three large flint axes, with squared sides and broad butt— $7\frac{3}{4}$ in. to $8\frac{3}{4}$ in. long 3
- 251 Six others, similar in character— $5\frac{7}{8}$ in. to $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. long 6
- 252 Eight others, similar in type to lot 250— $3\frac{1}{8}$ in. to $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. long 8
- 253 Six others, with squared sides and broad butts, almost square in section 6
- 254 Seven flint scrapers, each with one end rounded— $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. to $4\frac{7}{8}$ in. long. Probably used for flaying purposes and cleaning skins. A nice lot 7

255 TEN FLINT IMPLEMENTS, with serrated edges, probably harpoons; a wonderful selection, both on account of variety and condition. The specimens range from 3 in. to 8 in. long. (The similarity between certain forms of Danish and Egyptian flint instruments, to wit, the serrated blades of the present lot, the crescent "sickles" and the handled daggers of lots 204, 205, 224, 228, 249, &c., has suggested some line of communication between the two countries; though the fact may be merely a coincidence, resulting solely from like needs producing like effects) 10

256 A series of fifteen serrated implements, of flint of triangular section, the notching on all three sides. They are obviously unsuitable to use as saws, and were probably arrow-heads—2½ in. to 4½ in. long 15

257 A collection of forty-two flint arrow-heads, comprising three of the tanged form, fifteen of the barbed, and a number of the "transverse" shapes, the latter characteristically Danish. A highly interesting and representative lot 42

2 Retained

258 Thirteen flint javelin-heads, barbed and plain, including a large and beautifully ripple-marked example—9½ in. long; the others range from 3½ to 7¾ in. long 13

259 Six flint axes, with squared sides and broad butts, almost square in section—3¼ in. to 7¾ in. long; also three pointed implements, in flint—1¾ in. to 5¾ in. long 9

260 Four specimens of unground gouges, with squared sides—4½ in. to 6½ in. long 4

261 Six polished flint axes, with squared sides and oblong section—5½ in. to 6½ in. long 6

262 Ten others, of similar type—3½ in. to 5½ in. long 10

263 A series of objects for personal adornment, comprising twelve stag's-horn rings; a string of amber beads from passage graves and stone cists, excavated at Viborg in Jutland; fourteen loose amber beads, some of large size; two bone and one stag's-horn ditto 30

Retained

264 Four harpoon-heads, of bone and stag's-horn, two of which have been set with "pygmy" flint blades, explaining, perhaps, the liberal use of these pygmy flints in prehistoric times 4

Retained

- 265 Six miscellaneous stone objects, of considerable interest, comprising two grinding-stones—6 in. and $2\frac{1}{8}$ in. long; two celts, of characteristic early metal forms, of which they may be ancient copies; and two pierced stone celts— $5\frac{1}{8}$ in. and $4\frac{5}{8}$ in. long—which were possibly used as hoes 6
- 266 Seven miscellaneous stone and stag's-horn objects, comprising three partially fabricated stone axes; two roughly chipped "blanks" of flint, ready for grinding into polished implements; and two axe-hammers of horn, similar to those found in the Swiss Lake Dwellings 7
- 267 TWELVE ROUGHLY POLISHED FLINT AXES, with squared sides and oblong section— $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. A very typical lot 12
- 268 TWELVE TYPICAL EXAMPLES OF UNGROUND FLINT AXES, with squared sides and oblong section— $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. to 10 in. long 12
- 269 FOUR VERY LARGE FLINT AXES, with squared sides, convex faces and thin butts—ranging from $11\frac{1}{2}$ in. to 15 in. long. All fine specimens 4
- 270 Four others, equally fine— $10\frac{1}{4}$ in. to 11 in. long 4
- 271 Four others— $8\frac{1}{4}$ in. to $10\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. Fine 4
- 272 Six others— $7\frac{1}{4}$ in. to 9 in. long. Fine 6
-
- One retained* 273 Nine others—5 in. to $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. All interesting 9
-
- 274 TWO LANCEOLATE DAGGERS IN FLINT— $13\frac{1}{4}$ in. to 13 in. long. (These examples exhibit, as do most of the pieces in the following lots (275 to 282), prehistoric flint-work at its very best. The ripple-flaking in many of the specimens is unrivalled, and admiration of the work is not lessened when we consider the simple tools with which such extraordinary results were obtained) 2
See Illustration facing p. 23
- 275 TWO OTHERS, equally fine—13 in. and $12\frac{1}{4}$ in. 2
- 276 TWO OTHERS— $11\frac{3}{4}$ in. and $11\frac{1}{2}$ in. Very fine 2
- 277 TWO OTHERS— $10\frac{5}{8}$ in. and 11 in. Very fine 2
-
- One retained* 278 Three others— $8\frac{3}{4}$ in. to $10\frac{1}{4}$ in.; the shorter one broken at the points; the others very fine 3
-
- 279 THREE OTHERS— $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. to 9 in. All excellent specimens 3

- 280 FIVE OTHERS—averaging about 8 *in. long*. Very fine 5
- 281 FIVE OTHERS—7 *in.* to 8½ *in. long*. Very fine 5
- 282 SIX OTHERS—5½ *in.* to 7 *in. long*. Very fine 6
- 283 A series of eleven flint knives—3¾ *in.* to 5 *in. long*—most of lanceolate form 11
- 284 Nine typical examples of polished flint axes, with squared sides, convex faces and thin butts—3¾ *in.* to 5¼ *in. long* 9
- 285 Eight typical examples of roughly ground flint axes, with squared sides, convex faces and thin butts—3½ *in.* to 11½ *in. long* 8
- 286 Eleven unground flint axes, with squared sides, convex faces and thin butts—4¼ *in.* to 12¼ *in. long* 11
- 287 Ten others, similar in character—7 *in.* to 10½ *in. long* 10
- 288 Three unground flint axes, with squared sides, convex faces and thin butts—all about 6 *in. long*; also six typical examples of non-flint stone celts—4⅝ *in.* to 8⅝ *in. long* 9
- 289 Seven typical flint celts, of pointed oval section, illustrating development from rough-chipped to polished celts 7
- 290 A series of ten flint instruments, of various types, from the Danish kitchen middens, belonging to very early period in the history of Neolithic man in Denmark 10
-
- 291 Sixteen typical midden celts, with cutting edge at the broader end produced by the removal of transverse flakes; the type known by the French name "tranchet." [These kitchen middens are great heaps of shell—principally oyster-shell—accumulated on the Danish coast on the sites of the early settlements. Considerable quantities of rude flint implements, bones, and fragments of pottery are found embedded in them] 16
-
- 292 Ten miscellaneous specimens of flint flakes, or knives—3⅝ *in.* to 6 *in. long* 10
- 293 A mealing-stone, or wheat-crusher, of the Danish Kitchen Midden period; two hammer-stones, of the same period; and three flint cores, from which flakes have been struck off. [If, as some think, the Midden colonists were ignorant of agriculture, the so-called wheat-crushers would probably have been used for triturating some other kind of food] 6

Retained

- 294 Fourteen selected examples of flint scrapers of the Danish Kitchen Midden period, used for fashioning bone implements, cleaning skins, &c. 14
- 295 AN IRON HELMET, of the Viking type, with straight tubular horns proceeding from the bell-shaped cap and scroll-like-crest; ornamental boss in front in form of a bent wire rosette, the centre of which probably contained at one time a large cornelian or other stone 1

NEOLITHIC AGE--SPAIN.

- 296 A grooved hammer, in porous-looking stone— $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. long—from Cordova; another, in similar stone— $8\frac{3}{4}$ in. long. Also a hammer-stone, with finger and thumb depressions on opposite sides— $2\frac{3}{8}$ in. diam. All of the New Stone Age 3
- 297 A hammer-stone, with finger and thumb depressions on opposite sides— $4\frac{3}{4}$ in. long by $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. wide. Also a mealing-stone, or grain-crusher—3 in. diam.; and a polishing-stone, used to give the finished surface on highly polished celts 3
- 298 Seven selected specimens of stone celts, which, having lost their edges, have obviously been used as hammer-stones— $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. to 5 in. long 7
- 299 Two hammer-stones, of somewhat coarse type; and two roughly picked celts in stone 4
- 300 Six pointed stone celts, of oval section— $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $8\frac{3}{4}$ in. long—from Malaga, Valladolid, Segovia, &c. All fine specimens 6
- 301 Ten pointed stone celts, of oval section— $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. to $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. From Malaga, Cordova, Cuenca, Valladolid, &c. All fine 10
- 302 Five examples of square-sided celts, each with a convex surface— $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. From Toledo and other sites 5
- 303 Twelve others, smaller, from Navalmaillo, Mayenne, Toledo, Burgos, &c. 12
- 304 Six examples of stone celts, with oval section and wide butt— $3\frac{3}{8}$ in. to $4\frac{3}{4}$ in. long. From Malaga, Granada, Castilleja, &c. 5

- 305 Ten specimens of stone celts, with flattened sides and faces— $2\frac{5}{8}$ in. to $4\frac{7}{8}$ in. long. From Cuenca, Malaga, Villatoro, Granada, &c. 10
- 306 Two celts, of polished flint— $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. and $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. long—of English type, but found in Madrid 2
- 307 Seven polished stone celts, with thin butt— $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. to $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. From Saliote, Las Caldas, Granada, &c. 7
- 308 A LARGE STONE CELT, of unusual type, with rounded head and oval section— $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Found at Malaga 1
- 309 Nine stone celts, of rounded section— $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. to 4 in. long—one pierced. From Malaga, Salamanca, Avila, &c. 9
- 310 Five small stone celts, or chisels— $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. long. From Burgos, Salamanca, &c. 5
- 311 Two unfinished stone celts; three fragments of ditto; and four rudely chipped flint celts 9

NEOLITHIC AGE—GREECE.

- 312 SEVEN BEAUTIFUL EXAMPLES OF NEW STONE AGE CELTS— $2\frac{3}{8}$ in. to $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. From Corinth and other Greek sites. A very choice lot 7
- 313 NINE SELECTED EXAMPLES OF STONE CELTS— $1\frac{1}{8}$ in. to $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. All found in Greece 9
- 314 SEVEN CORES AND FLAKES, of obsidian, from Greek sites. [There was a considerable industry in obsidian in Greece during the later Stone Age, the material being obtained from the Island of Melos] 7
- 315 Seven others (see note to preceding lot) 7
- 316 Five others (see note under lot 314); also an arrow-head, in obsidian. Very rare 6
- 317 FOUR POLISHED STONE CELTS, from Crete—2 in. to $3\frac{5}{8}$ in. long. Three of these are perfect specimens; the fourth is somewhat chipped 4
- 318 THREE POLISHED STONE CELTS FROM CRETE—1 in. to $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. All perfect specimens 3
- 319 Three others; also a black stone polisher, of perfect oval section, itself highly polished; and a small polished stone chisel. All from Crete 5

NEOLITHIC AGE—ITALY.

- 320 Fourteen fragments of Neolithic pottery, with impressed decoration done with wedge-shaped and other primitive tools 14
- 321 A chisel, of black stone— $4\frac{1}{8}$ in. long—very beautifully polished; and three stone polishers. All excellent specimens 4
- 322 TWO PERFORATED AXE-HAMMERS, one of exceptionally elegant form. From the valley of the Tiber— $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. and $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. long 2
- 323 EIGHT REMARKABLE SPECIMENS OF POLISHED STONE CELTS— $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. to 6 in. long; the largest bears the label "ARGOS," but it is distinctly of the Italian type 8
- 324 Sixteen flint arrow-heads, many of them beautifully finished 16
- 325 Seventeen others, a superior lot to the foregoing; some barbed 17
- 326 Five examples of stone celts, with flat sides and convex surfaces— $2\frac{5}{8}$ in. to $5\frac{3}{4}$ in. long. All well-polished specimens 5
- 327 A POLISHED GREEN-STONE CELT, of unusual type, broken at one end. Found in the valley of the Tiber. The form closely resembles that of the New Zealand Meri— $7\frac{3}{4}$ in. long 1
- 328 Three examples of polished stone celts, with oval section and wide butt—3 in. to $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. long 3
- 329 Five small and perfect specimens of stone celts, with oval section; also three chipped implements of flint 8

NEOLITHIC AGE—GERMANY.

- 330 Six implements, of the New Stone Age, from Germany, comprising three celts, one axe-hammer, one axe, and a fragment of second axe 6
-

- 331 A box, containing about fifty modern imitations of Prehistoric implements and weapons in flint and horn, some from France and Switzerland, and others of British origin, the latter the work of the notorious "Flint Jack" a lot

NEOLITHIC AGE: WEAPONS FROM VARIOUS SOURCES, MOUNTED IN GLAZED CASES.

- 332 Thirty-five mounted specimens of flint arrow-heads, showing the evolution from the most primitive forms to the elaborately finished barbed types with serrated edges. In glazed case 35
- 333 Forty-two mounted specimens of flint arrow-heads, illustrating all types and stages of evolution. In glazed case 42
- 334 Forty-eight mounted specimens of flint arrow-heads, all barbed. A very beautiful selection. In glazed case 48
- 335 Forty specimens of flint arrow-heads from various countries, tanged, barbed and plain, many of British origin. A selection for comparative study. In glazed case 40
- 336 Forty-four specimens of flint arrow-heads, largely British. From the simplest forms to the barbed and tanged types with serrated edges. In glazed case 44
- 337 Thirty-nine untanged specimens of flint arrow-heads, chiefly Irish. Mounted in glazed case 39
- 338 Twenty-eight mounted specimens of flint arrow-heads, mostly tanged and barbed. In glazed case 28

- 339 Thirty-three mounted specimens of flint arrow-heads, from various sources; all tanged and barbed. A well-selected lot, in glazed case 33
- 340 Thirty-six mounted specimens of flint arrow-heads, from various countries; chiefly tanged and barbed. In glazed case 36
- 341 Sixty-two mounted specimens of small flint arrow-heads. In glazed case 62
- 342 Twenty-three flint arrow-heads, of various types; chiefly found in France. Mounted in glazed case 23
- 343 Sixty-four carefully selected flint arrow-heads, from various sources; chiefly tanged or barbed. An excellent assortment. Mounted in glazed case 64
- 344 Twenty-five flint arrow-heads, chiefly from North America, comprising some very unusual forms. Mounted in glazed case 25
- 345 Twenty-eight flint arrow-heads, from Robenhausen, Wangen, Moosseedorfsee, Himerich and other Lake Dwelling sites. Mounted in glazed case 28
- 346 Thirty-five North American flint arrow-heads, chiefly from Indiana. Mounted in glazed case 35
- 347 Forty-two pigmy flint arrow-heads, including three or four in obsidian. A very pretty collection, all mounted in glazed case 42
- 348 Thirty-six North American arrow-heads, in flint, including most of the usual types. Mounted in glazed case 36
- 349 Thirty-five carefully selected specimens of pigmy arrow-heads, in flint 35
- 350 Twenty-eight specimens of javelin and arrow-heads, in flint, comprising many of beautiful finish 28
- 351 Twenty-seven selected flint arrow-heads, lanceolate and barbed. From Ganton, Portglenore and other sites 27
-
- 352 Thirty-four flint arrow-heads, comprising examples of the pygmy, barbed, tanged and untanged types. A nice lot *Retained* 34
-
- 353 Thirty-seven specimens of flint javelin and arrow-heads, from various countries, including many interesting types 37

NEOLITHIC AGE—ENGLAND.

MAMMALIAN REMAINS.

- | | | |
|-----|--|----|
| 354 | Eight implements, of stag's horn, from the Cissbury Neolithic factory | 8 |
| 355 | Six others, showing intentional cuts; also eight awls, or punches, made from antlers of the red deer; four bovine teeth; two oyster shells; and part of a pig's jaw. Cissbury Neolithic factory | 21 |
| 356 | PORTION OF THE SKULL OF URUS (<i>Bos primigenius</i>) | 1 |
| 357 | PORTION OF ANOTHER SKULL OF URUS (<i>Bos primigenius</i>) | 1 |
| 358 | Six miner's picks, of stag's horn; a stone celt; and a fragment of pottery. All from Cissbury Neolithic factory | 8 |
| 359 | Five complete loom-weights, in chalk; and five fragments of similar weights. From Cissbury Neolithic factory; many of the specimens showing clearly the abrasion caused by suspension with a cord | 10 |
| 360 | Four miner's picks, of stag's horn; and seven awls, or punches, made from antlers of the red deer. From Grime's Graves Neolithic factory | 11 |
| 361 | Thirteen objects, consisting of teeth, horn and Mammalian bones. From Grime's Graves Neolithic factory | 13 |
| 362 | Eleven examples of Mammalian remains, belonging to the Neolithic period, and found in England | 11 |
| 363 | Eight important specimens of Mammalian remains, found in England. Some of mammoth animals, Neolithic period | 8 |
| 364 | Nine examples of Prehistoric Mammalian remains, found in England. Some of mammoth animals | 9 |
| 365 | Twenty specimens of Prehistoric Mammalian remains, found in England. Many of high importance | 20 |
| 366 | Two examples of Prehistoric Mammalian remains, consisting of a pair of bison or buffalo horns, and the antlers of a species of spike-horn deer or antelope; also a fine example of stag's antlers. From Grime's Graves Neolithic factory | 3 |

- 367 A quantity of Mammalian remains, from Whisky Cave, Wyat's Yat, and various British bone caves, showing specimens of bones split to obtain the marrow a lot
- 368 Another lot, similar to the above; comprising also a bone needle, flint chips and fragments of pottery. From Whisky Cave, Wyat's Yat a lot
- 369 Four antlers of the red deer; and a small quantity of fragments in horn and bone, all of Prehistoric times. Found in England a lot

End of Second Day's Sale

Third Day's Sale.

On WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 1924,

AT ONE O'CLOCK PRECISELY.

NEOLITHIC AGE—ENGLAND.

FLINT, STONE AND BONE IMPLEMENTS.

- 370 A series of fourteen rude hammer-stones, of flint, approximately spherical; also fifteen others, chiefly quartzite. Neolithic period, found in England. (A few of these examples may be Palæoliths) 29

[The following six lots consist of flint implements discovered during the exploration of the Neolithic flint mines at Cissbury Camp, near Worthing, Sussex. The roughness of the tools and the primitive type of many forms warrant the belief that they belong to the earlier part of the Neolithic period. Ground or polished specimens from this source are extremely rare, though there are two in the present collection (*vide* lot 376). The shafts sunk by the early flint miners vary from 10 to 40 feet, and were connected by galleries, some of which are 30 feet long]

- 371 Seventeen implements, from Cissbury Neolithic factory, near Worthing, unground 17
- 372 Nineteen similar instruments, mostly larger and finer specimens than the foregoing. Cissbury Neolithic factory 19
- 373 Twenty-five others, comprising five distinct types of implement. Same provenance as lot 371 25
- 374 Twenty-two others, including some particularly fine examples of unground celts. Same provenance as lot 371 22

- 375 Twenty-four others. Five distinct types, same provenance as lot 371 24
- 376 A PARTIALLY GROUND CELT, AND A POLISHED AND GROUND DITTO. From the Cissbury Neolithic factory; both rare. Also a Neolithic fabricator; and fourteen flint implements. All from the same source 17
- 377 Four large flint implements, from Grime's Graves Neolithic factory; also seventeen Hampshire Neoliths, from the Winchester district 21
- 378 Nine bone Neolithic implements, from the bed of the Thames; five flint ditto, from Grime's Graves; and six flint ditto, from Weeting, near Brandon 20
- 379 Nine flint implements, of the Neolithic period, from Weeting, near Brandon; another example (marked B), from a barrow at Brandon; and five flint-flakes, from Grime's Graves 15
- 380 Thirty miscellaneous Neoliths, comprising celts, fabricators, knife-flakes, &c. Many from Grime's Graves 30
- 381 A primitive lamp, in chalk, used by the Neolithic flint-miners at Grime's Graves, near Weeting; very rare. Also four long flint-flakes, from the same source; and thirty-six representative examples of knife-flakes, from other Neolithic sites 41
- 382 Three flint-flakes, and a large scraper, from Grime's Graves; also thirty-one Neolithic knife-flakes; and twelve horse-shoe shaped flint scrapers. All found in England 47
- 383 Four large stone mauls, used for crushing metal ore, and usually found in the neighbourhood of ancient copper mines; also two net-sinkers, of stone, from Windermere 6
- 384 Five perforated axe-hammers, of stone, from Whitby, Redworth, and other British sites. An important series 5
- 385 Six other perforated axe-hammers, in stone. All found in England 6
- 386 A series of fifty-eight duck's-bill-shaped scrapers, of flint, mostly from the Yorkshire Wolds; also thirteen miscellaneous Neolithic scrapers 71
- 387 A series of thirty-five horseshoe-shaped scrapers, of flint. Mostly from the Yorkshire Wolds 35

- | | | |
|-----|--|----|
| 388 | Twenty-nine others. Same type and provenance | 29 |
| 389 | Fifty horseshoe-shaped scrapers, in flint; eight flat scrapers; and seven spoon-shaped ditto. Mostly from the Yorkshire Wolds | 65 |
| 390 | Fifteen celts, of flint, unground. A well-varied selection; Neolithic period, England | 15 |
| 391 | Fifteen others. All found in England | 15 |
| 392 | A series of eight hammer-stones, with finger-hole depressions on both faces; also four perforated mace-heads, of stone. Neolithic period; found in England | 12 |
| 393 | A series of forty-three side-scrapers, of flint. From Mildenhall, Weaverthorp, Sherburn Wold, Weeting and other British sites; Neolithic period | 43 |
| 394 | Twenty-nine Neolithic side-scrapers; and eleven kite-shaped ditto. All found in Britain | 40 |
| 395 | A series of twenty-six Neolithic scrapers, discoidal and kite-shaped; some of the former may have been used as sling stones | 26 |
| 396 | Twenty examples of Neolithic chipped celts. All found in England | 20 |
| 397 | A series of seventeen Neolithic chipped celts, all ground at their cutting edges. Found in England | 17 |
| 398 | A stone pounder or muller, probably used for crushing corn; also three large stone celts— $9\frac{1}{4}$ in. to $11\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Neolithic period | 4 |
| 399 | A series of sixty-three Neolithic scrapers, discoidal and double-ended. All found in England | 63 |
| 400 | Fifty-four miscellaneous Neoliths, comprising fourteen thick discoidal scrapers, and forty borers or awls, of flint. All found in Britain | 54 |
| 401 | Thirty-nine miscellaneous side-scrapers and fabricators of the Neolithic period. All found in Britain | 39 |
| 402 | Seven large stone celts— $5\frac{1}{8}$ in. to $8\frac{1}{4}$ in. long—with ground surface and pointed oval section. All British Neoliths | 7 |
| 403 | Two others, smaller, mostly good shapely specimens | 10 |

- 404 A series of eight Neolithic ground celts, of which five are flint— $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. to $7\frac{3}{4}$ in. long—with slightly flattened sides 8
- 405 Four others, of flat form, of which one is made of flint; also four of oval section— $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. All found in Britain 8
- 406 Eleven other Neolithic celts, of oval section; and one in partly finished state; also five examples of quartzite pebbles, which have been used as sharpening stones or for kindling fire. The grooves have been made by a pointed iron instrument, and the employment of the pebbles for either or both of the purposes mentioned indicates a period when the use of metal for cutting purposes was fully established. All found in Britain or Ireland 17
- 407 A series of forty-seven examples of Neolithic knife-flakes, scrapers and saws. All found in Britain 47
- 408 Fifty miscellaneous Neoliths, of British origin, chiefly knife-flakes, including many remarkable examples; also eleven flint cores or nuclei, from which chips or flakes have been struck 61

NEOLITHIC AGE—SCOTLAND.

- 409 Six large Neolithic celts, from Scotland— $5\frac{1}{4}$ in. to $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. long 6
- 410 Eight Neolithic celts, from Scotland, somewhat smaller than the above 8
- 411 Eleven Neolithic celts, from Scotland, selected to show the evolution of the celt from the roughly-chipped form to the ground and polished form with depressions for better hafting. The larger specimen— $9\frac{1}{4}$ in. long—shows the depressions very clearly 11
- 412 Seventeen examples of pottery of the Neolithic period in Scotland. The flat-bottomed saucer-shaped vessel (in two pieces) was found in a grave $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet below the surface, and 1 ft. 4 in. above drift gravel 17
- 413 Fifty-six well-selected examples of Neolithic arrow-heads, in flint, from Scotland; chiefly the barbed and tanged forms 56

- 414 Fifty-two others, equally as fine. All from Scotland 52
- 415 Another selection, fifty-two specimens, all of Scottish origin ; chiefly the unbarbed forms. (This lot contains a few imitations by "Flint Jack," but most of the examples are genuine) 52
- 416 Fifty well-chosen examples of Neolithic arrow-heads, from Scotland, comprising the leaf-shaped, lozenge-shaped and triangular forms 50
- 417 Another selection, similar to the above 50
- 418 Forty-eight miscellaneous Neolithic arrow-heads, from Scotland ; also a few odd arrow-heads, buttons, beads, &c., found in various parts of England—Speeton, Driffild, Brigg, Thetford and Scarborough (see envelopes). A very interesting lot 60
- 419 Eight Neolithic stone celts, of pointed oval section, from Scotland 8
- 420 Six others, four of large size, also Scottish 6
- 421 Five fine Neolithic celts, of oval section, from Scotland 5
- 422 Seven others, all from Scotland 7
- 423 AN IMPLEMENT, of stone, consisting of a thick rectangular block with flat surface—7 *in.* by 5 *in.* ; from the under side project two solid and slightly tapering handles like short legs of a stool. Probably the object was an unusual form of grain crusher, worked with both hands. Unique. Found in Scotland 1
See Illustration facing p. 58
- 424 A LARGE AXE-HAMMER, of stone, of the Neolithic Age. Found in Scotland 1
- 425 Another, the perforation unfinished ; also a perforated stone adze ; and six very interesting examples of grinding-stones, showing various stages of evolution. All from Scotland 8
- 426 Seven examples of hammer-stones, comprising three of simple form which show the contusion caused by use, and four with more or less deep depressions for getting a firmer grip. All from Scotland 7
- 427 Three examples of perforated hammer-stones ; and three perforated mace-heads, of stone. All Scottish 6

- 428 Three examples of "Strike-a-lights," being a series of three pebbles, the abrasions of which show that some sharp instrument has been "frictioned" upon it to obtain fire; also twenty-eight miscellaneous flint implements and nuclei, comprising scrapers, knife-flakes, fabricators, &c. All from Scotland 31
- 429 Eight stone spindle-whorls, of different pattern; three whetstones (one from Guthrie, N.B.); a bone comb, excavated near Thrumster; and five examples of vitreous inlaid beads, probably of Roman or Phœnician origin. All found in Scotland 17

NEOLITHIC AGE—IRELAND.

- 430 Thirteen Neolithic celts, in stone, chiefly from Antrim, with ground surface and pointed oval section 13
- 431 Six others, larger, the longest ($8\frac{1}{2}$ in.) from Glenarm; also two examples of the flat stone celt, one in flint, from Ireland 8
- 432 Twelve celts, of the New Stone Age, with pointed oval section— $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Found in Ireland 12
- 433 Nine others, of similar type, but larger. Also Irish 9
- 434 Five examples of pebbles used in producing fire (*cf.* lot 428); also a series of six examples of flat stone celts. All from Ireland 11
- 435 Twelve flat stone celts, of the Neolithic Age. All from Ireland 12
- 436 Twelve Irish Neoliths, comprising two discoidal hammerstones, three ditto with oblong section, and a series of seven whetstones with perforations for suspension 12
- 437 Twenty-eight Irish Neoliths, comprising two perforated sinkers in stone, used in fishing, four stone spindle-whorls, six well-formed lance-heads in flint, and sixteen beautiful arrow-heads in flint. A choice lot 28
- 438 Twenty-eight flint knives, most of them beautifully fashioned. Irish 28
- 439 Ten others, perhaps used as lance-heads; also two flint cores or nuclei. Neolithic Irish 12

- 440 TWO LARGE STONE CELTS— $12\frac{1}{4}$ in. and 13 in. long—very fine. The larger specimen from Portglenone, the other from Carrickfergus 2
- 441 Three stone celts—7 in. to $11\frac{1}{4}$ in. long—as fine as the foregoing, though smaller 3
- 442 Two spherical hammer-stones, and five examples with depressions on both sides for getting a grip. Neolithic Age; from Ireland 7
- 443 An axe-hammer, in stone— $9\frac{3}{4}$ in. long—found at Dunluce, Co. Antrim; six perforated stone mace-heads, from Swatteragh, Derry, and other sites; and three sharpened pegs of wood, from a peat-bog in Co. Kerry 10
- 444 An axe-hammer, in stone— $8\frac{3}{4}$ in. long—with channelled ornamentation, from Ballynascree; five perforated stone mace-heads, from Glenarm, &c.; and four sharpened pegs of wood, from a peat-bog in Co. Kerry 10
- 445 Three flint celts, of the Neolithic period, with ground edges—8 in., 5 in. and $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. long; and five chipped celts—3 in. to 6 in. long. Irish
- 446 Thirteen miscellaneous chipped celts, Neolithic, from Ireland— $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. to 9 in. long. The largest specimen from Carnlough 13
- 447 Eight examples of ground stone celts, of pointed oval section, Neolithic, from Ireland—4 in. to $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. long 8
- 448 Sixteen others, of similar type, but smaller. All from Ireland 16
- 449 Eight others, of narrow shape, ground and polished— $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. to 5 in. long; also two ground celts, in stone, with slightly flattened sides. Irish 10
- 450 A series of fourteen examples of ground celts, of oval section; an extremely good lot—3 in. to $6\frac{1}{8}$ in. long. All from Ireland 14
- 451 Twenty-five Neolithic scrapers, in flint, comprising side-scrapers, discoidal ditto and kite-shaped scrapers. All from Ireland 25
- 452 Thirty-eight Neolithic scrapers, in flint, showing the evolution of the horseshoe type. All Irish 38
- 453 Fifty-two miscellaneous Neolithic implements, in flint, comprising knives, lance-heads, scrapers, &c. All from Ireland 52

NEOLITHS OF FOREIGN ORIGIN FOUND IN BRITAIN.

- 454 Five stone celts, all well-fashioned examples of Spanish origin; two spindle-whorls, in stone, probably of Swiss Lake-Dwelling origin; a hammer-stone; and two exceptionally fine ground celts, of French origin. All ten objects found in Britain 10
- 455 Four flint daggers of the Neolithic Age, probably of Danish origin; a perforated axe-hammer, also Danish; and a leaf-shaped flint dagger, of French type, but almost certainly a modern forgery. The rest quite genuine and found in Britain 6

BRONZE AND EARLY IRON AGE.

- 456 Five bronze mace-heads, with spiked processes, generally referred to the Bronze Age, but thought by some to be Mediæval. All different 5
- 457 Five others, of similar type, but with slight variations 5
- 458 Two socketed spear-heads, in bronze, of the Early Iron Age, with rivet-holes for securing the heads to their shafts—
6½ in. long 2
- 459 An early form of the palstave celt or hatchet, of the Bronze Age—*6¾ in. long*; also a socketed bronze celt, of the Early Iron Age, with loop for attachment by cord—
4¾ in. long 2
- 460 A pear-shaped bronze bell or rattle, of the type found in Ireland; a bronze mask-shaped ornament of a (?) bucket, in the form of a bearded human face, perhaps Etruscan; a bronze lion's claw; and a pair of double-looped key-like objects of uncertain use. All of the Early Iron Age 5
- 461 A BRONZE HOE, of the early Iron Age—*4¾ in. wide* by *4¾ in. long*. Fine 1
- 462 A large bronze ring—*6 in. diam.*—with hatched double ridges on the outer edge; possibly one of the ornaments or strengthening pieces of a chariot pole. Early Iron Age. Also six bronze rings, probably from horse trappings 7

- 463 An exceptionally large bronze ring— $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. diam.—the plain hoop divided at intervals by six projecting whorl-shaped bands. Probably part of the trappings of a chariot. Early Iron Age 1
- 464 Three bronze one-handed vases—3 in., $3\frac{5}{8}$ in. and 5 in. high respectively. Early Iron Age, Italian. One of the handles missing; the handle of smallest vase terminating in a human mask 3
- 465 A bronze one-handed jug— $9\frac{1}{8}$ in. high—somewhat Etruscan in form, but said to have been found in Denmark. Early Iron Age. A very similar jug found in Hampshire is now in the Tudor House Museum at Southampton. The handle of the present specimen terminates in a winged harpy 1
- 466 Two animal and three human figures, in bronze. Italian, dating from about the 8th Century B.C. Excellent specimens 5
- 467 Five others, of similar type and origin 5
- 468 Six others, of similar type and origin to Lot 466 6
- 469 A bronze bucket-handle, consisting of a grotesque mask with double ring attachment, into which the sickle-shaped handles loop. Fine. Early Iron Age 1
- 470 A HIGHLY ORNAMENTAL BRONZE HANDLE OF A LARGE VASE, the upper part of the handle bifurcating as bulls' heads, the lower part terminating as a winged harpy—10 in. high. Very fine. Early Iron Age, of Greece, circa 600 B.C. (cf. the handle of vase in Lot 465) 1
- 471 A BRONZE DOUBLE-EDGED SWORD, of the Early Iron Age— $25\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. From Viborg, Jutland. Complete, but broken 1
- 472 A bronze bow fibula, thickening towards the centre of bow, which is ornamented with transverse grooves—5 in. long. A good complete example. Another, smaller; a portion of the pin missing. Early Iron Age. Italian 2
- 473 Four bronze fibulae, comprising two of the familiar leech type, and two showing the intermediary stages between the leech and boat types. Early Iron Age. Italian 4

- 474 Four bronze fibulae, comprising one of the bow type, decorated with transverse ridges— $4\frac{3}{4}$ in. wide; and three of the modified leech or dolphin type, with hollowed bows. Early Iron Age. Italian 4
- 475 AN EXCEPTIONALLY LARGE BRONZE FIBULA— $9\frac{3}{4}$ in. wide—the pin working on a swivel (a rare feature), and the coil which takes the pin expanding to a flat disc for geometrical engraving. Early Iron Age. Italian 1
- 476 Four bronze fibulae, comprising one of spectacle form, with revolving pin, the bow of the fibula expanding as two close spirals to form the "spectacles"; the other specimens of the Italian horned type, the "horns" consisting of highly raised knobs. Early Iron Age 4
- 477 Eight bronze fibulae, comprising a large specimen of the crossbow type, richly decorated—4 in. long; the others of serpentine and bow types, chiefly Italian. Also a hollow bronze ring, of heavy make, with transverse perforations, probably to take a pin; the type is mostly found in Ireland, and is almost certainly a form of brooch. All of the Early Iron Age 9
- 478 AN EXCEPTIONALLY LARGE BRONZE ARMILLA, in serpentine form of thirty coils— $12\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Early Iron Age 1
- 479 Another, in serpentine form of eleven coils; and a heavy single coil ditto, terminating as spherical knobs. Early Iron Age 2
- 480 Six bronze armillae, of various patterns, serpentine, annular, and penannular; also fragments of four other armillae. All of the Early Iron Age a lot
- 481 Nine miscellaneous bronze objects of domestic use, comprising three pins, two ear-rings, one with animal device and archaic inscription, three finger-rings, one of serpentine form with seven coils, and a pair of tweezers, beautifully decorated. Early Iron Age 9
-
- 482 Eleven miscellaneous bronze pendants, some of Phallic form, symbolising the productive power of nature; another, in form of a tortoise. Mostly Italian of the Early Iron Age 11

Retained

BRONZE OBJECTS FOUND IN BRITAIN.

- 483 A bronze strigil, complete but broken—10 in. long; a bronze steelyard, with hooks to take the weights—11 in. long; a bronze disc-shaped mirror; a bronze vase-shaped steelyard weight; and a bronze object, of uncertain purpose, probably part of the furnishing of a lamp from whence the snuffers and tweezers were suspended. All of Roman origin and found at Winchester 5

Retained

- 484 A bronze bell and clapper; and three bronze lamps, with one, two and four nozzles respectively. All nice specimens. Roman 5

- 485 Two bronze sling-pellets, one inscribed; a bronze bearded head of a man; a bronze handle, of straight form, terminating in spherical knobs; a fragment of a bronze frieze; eight Roman coins, &c.; and two fragments. All found at Winchester 15

- 486 Three bronze statuettes of Penates, or household gods; a heart-shaped locket, with head of an emperor in relief; and five other bronze objects. All found at Winchester 9

Retained

- 487 A BRONZE BATTLE-AXE—6½ in. long; believed to be Roman, though the form suggests Mediæval. Fine. Found at Winchester 1

- 488 Ten bronze keys, Roman and Mediæval, of various devices. All found at Winchester 10

- 489 Nine Roman bronze key-rings, originally worn on the finger to minimise the risk of loss. Mostly good examples. All from Winchester 9

- 490 Eleven miscellaneous Roman finger-rings, one set with woman's head in cornelian, another in blue paste, and a third with crescent-shaped inscribed bezel. All complete specimens. From Winchester 11

- 491 A bronze Mediæval key, with pierced trefoil handle; two iron ditto; also two plain bronze spurs, one for a child's use. 15th or 16th Century 5

GOLD OBJECTS FOUND IN BRITAIN.

- 492 A SOLID GOLD TORQUE, consisting of double wire twisted spirally and narrowing towards the two ends, which terminate in simple loops. British. Broken. In case 1
- 493 A SOLID GOLD SERPENTINE ARMILLA, of double wire twisted spirally, typical straight processes at the two ends. British. In case 1

POTTERY, ETC.

- 494 A Roman cinerary-urn, with cover; and six bronze reproductions of Roman lamps, rhyton, &c. The urn is antique 7
- 495 Twenty-five Greek and Roman terra-cotta lamps, comprising many rare types 25
- 496 Eighteen Greek and Roman lamps, in terra-cotta. An exceptionally good lot 18

- 497 Forty-two decorated pottery vases, &c., chiefly Greek, comprising œnochoe, lekythi, aryballi, kylixes, &c. 42

Retained

- 498 AN ETRUSCAN SEPULCHRAL CHEST, in terra-cotta, with lid—about 15 in. long by 15 in. high. On the lid is an effigy of the deceased, whose calcined remains are still preserved in the chest. On the front is shown in relief a combat between two warriors, two winged figures looking on; above the panel an Etruscan inscription 2

Retained

- 499 Five Roman and Romano-British urns; and eleven fragments of other specimens 16
- 500 Four quern-stones, found in Winchester 4
- 501 Four others, also found in Winchester 4
- 502 Eight pottery urns, &c. All found in England 8
- 503 Thirteen pottery urns, jugs, &c., including a large amphora on tripod; all of late date 13
- 504 A box containing a quantity of miscellaneous antiques, chiefly Egyptian, comprising three strings of beads, a collection of amulets, seven ushabtis, a bronze bull, vases, &c. a lot
- 505 A painted wood ushabti-box; a small mummy, probably of a child; and an aragonite alabastron 3
- 506 A box containing a quantity of Prehistoric flints, stones, horn objects, and early pottery fragments a lot
- 507 Another box containing a quantity of Prehistoric and other stone objects, pottery fragments, &c. a lot

ETHNOLOGICAL SECTION.

NEW ZEALAND OBJECTS IN JADE.

Like the other Polynesians, the Maori were absolutely ignorant of any metal, their tools being made of jade, stone, obsidian, shell, bone and teeth; and with these apparently inadequate implements they produced wonderful results. For instance, canoes 80 feet long and 6 feet wide were built of enormous planks cut from the solid tree and lashed together, the figure-heads and stern-posts being beautifully and elaborately carved. Their axes and chisels were used for much the same purposes for which stone celts must have been employed in Britain, chiefly for cutting down timber, scooping canoes out of tree-trunks, killing animals for food, dressing posts for hut building; also as weapons of war and the chase, &c. War was the chief occupation and pastime of Maori men, and cannibalism was, in later times, one of the chief incentives to war, enemies killed in battle and prisoners being alike eaten. Some of the greenstone implements were mainly used for ceremonial purposes and carried as a sign of rank. The Rosehill Collection of greenstone or jade tools described below is probably without a rival.

-
- Retained* 508 Seven examples of New Zealand ear and neck ornaments, in jade and serpentine, the latter of a precious and highly translucent quality— $1\frac{3}{8}$ in. to $5\frac{3}{8}$ in. long 7
-

- Retained* 509 A PENDANT, of translucent green serpentine, in the form of a shark's tooth, probably unique; also four ear-rings, in jade— $1\frac{5}{8}$ in. to $3\frac{3}{8}$ in. long 5
-

- 510 A small celt, of flattened form, with wide cutting edge— $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. long; and six ear-rings, or neck ornaments, all in jade— $3\frac{1}{8}$ in. to $4\frac{5}{8}$ in. long 7
-

- Retained* 511 Three long jade ornaments, of rather heavy type— $4\frac{5}{8}$ in., 6 in., and $6\frac{1}{4}$ in. long—all pierced for suspension; also one unpierced— $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. long; and another 5
-

- Retained* 512 THREE JADE EAR-RINGS, of elongated form, in New Zealand greenstone— $8\frac{1}{2}$ in., 8 in. and $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. long 3
-

- 513 A SERIES OF FORTY-THREE EXTREMELY RARE AND EARLY GREENSTONE BEADS, of roughly spherical form; also four small rings, of Oriental jade, probably of Chinese origin 47

514 Two New Zealand greenstone axes—4 in. and 6½ in. long.
The larger specimen has a deeply-channelled saw-mark running the whole length, as though for the purpose of separating a piece to make an ear-ring. A saw-mark on the second specimen indicates the method by which the axe was roughed out. Also two jade polishers—4½ in. and 4 in. long; and a small greenstone chisel—2¼ in. long 5

515 Two large rubbing-stones, of jade—19½ in. and 12½ in. long; also two greenstone adzes, highly polished—3¾ in. and 3½ in. long. They are stated to be from New Zealand, but are more probably from New Caledonia 4

Retained 516 TWO SMALL GREENSTONE TIKIS—2¾ in. and 3 in. long—the smaller so much worn that the features have disappeared. (The charms known as Tikis were worn around the neck to avert disease, and were accounted valued heirlooms in the family) 2

Retained 517 TWO OTHERS, somewhat larger—3¼ in. and 3¾ in. high. Both fine early specimens 2

Retained 518 TWO OTHERS, still larger—3¾ in. and 4¼ in. high—both specimens indicating long wear 2

519 A JADE TIKI, of exceptional type, with long protruding tongue—4½ in. high—furnished with the original suspension cord and bone fastener 1
See Illustration facing p. 52

Retained 520 A LARGE JADE TIKI, in greyish-green stone, the eyes inlaid with mother-o'-pearl—5½ in. high 1

521 ANOTHER, of heavier make—5¾ in. high. A remarkably fine example 1

Retained *See Illustration facing p. 52*

522 A GREENSTONE TIKI, of deep rich colour—5¾ in. high—the eyes inlaid with red wax. Fine 1
Retained *See Illustration facing p. 52*

Retained 523 AN EXCEPTIONALLY LARGE JADE TIKI, of very solid proportions—6½ in. high—one eye inlaid with red wax 1
See Illustration facing p. 52

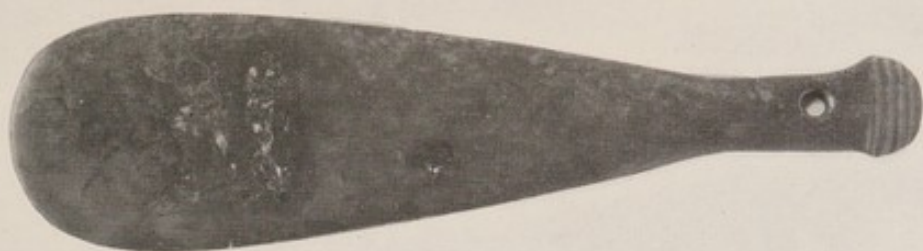
524 TWO NEW ZEALAND AXES, in greenstone—5 in. and 7½ in. long. All nice examples 2

525 ANOTHER, of somewhat narrow form and beautifully mottled green—8¼ in. long 1

526 TWO OTHERS—8¾ in. and 10½ in. long. Fine 2

- 527 A NEW ZEALAND JADE AXE, of extraordinary size, the edges crenellated in an unique manner for ornament. This wonderful example of Maori workmanship is about $17\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, and $3\frac{5}{8}$ in. wide at the cutting edge 1
See Illustration
- 528 A SPATULATE CLUB, OR MERE, in greenstone— $8\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. Fine. (Meres were used by Maoris of high rank, chiefly for killing prisoners) 1
- 529 A JADE MERE, of rich mottled greenstone— $10\frac{3}{4}$ in. long. Fine 1
- 530 ANOTHER, of very beautiful colour— $11\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. A channel down the whole length of the weapon seems to indicate that it subserved the purpose of a sharpening stone. Fine 1
- 531 ANOTHER, in grey jade, with ribbed handle to strengthen the grip— $12\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. Very fine 1
- 532 ANOTHER, in green jade— $12\frac{1}{2}$ in. long—the handle cased in a basketwork pocket made of some form of string resembling catgut. A brilliant example 1
See Illustration facing p. 53
- 533 ANOTHER, in exquisite apple-green jade, with ribbed handle—13 in. long. A superb example 1
See Illustration facing p. 53
- 534 ANOTHER, in darker greenstone, with ribbed handle—14 in. long. Very fine 1
- 535 ANOTHER, the sides following a somewhat different line of curve—14 in. long—with ribbed handle. Very fine 1
See Illustration
- 536 A BROWNISH JADE MERE, of unusual size—18 in. long—with ribbed handle. A splendid specimen 1
See Illustration
- 537 A GREENSTONE MERE, of large size— $16\frac{1}{2}$ in. long—probably of very late date. The holing has not been done by the ancient sand-drilling process (the method employed in all other meres in this collection), but by a metal drill. Probably the piece was made by Maori craftsmen for the European market 1
- 538 A series of four New Zealand jade implements, illustrating the development of the chisel among the Maoris— $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $14\frac{1}{4}$ in. long 4
- 539 A series of nine adzes, in jade, of various types— $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $5\frac{5}{8}$ in. long 9

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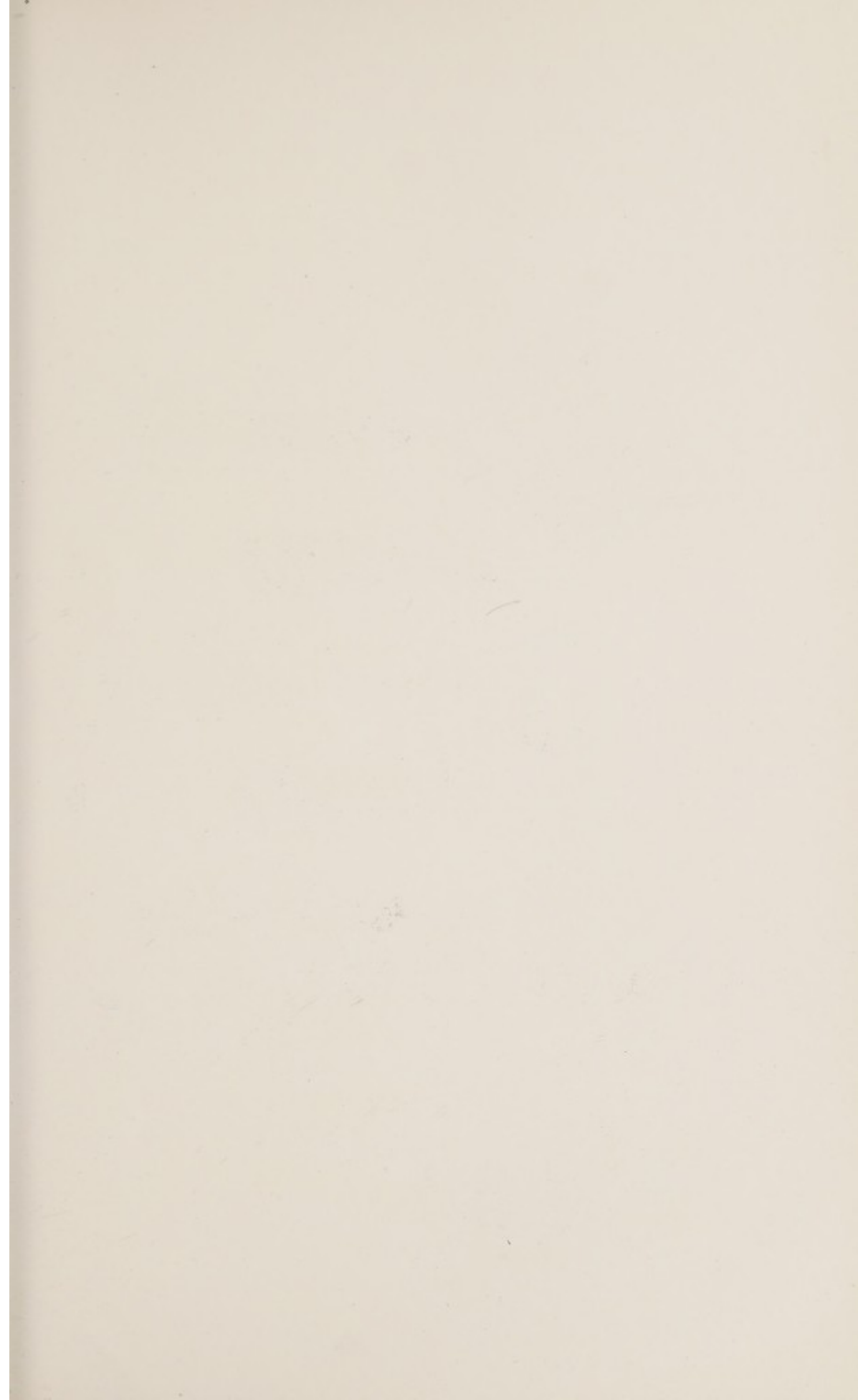
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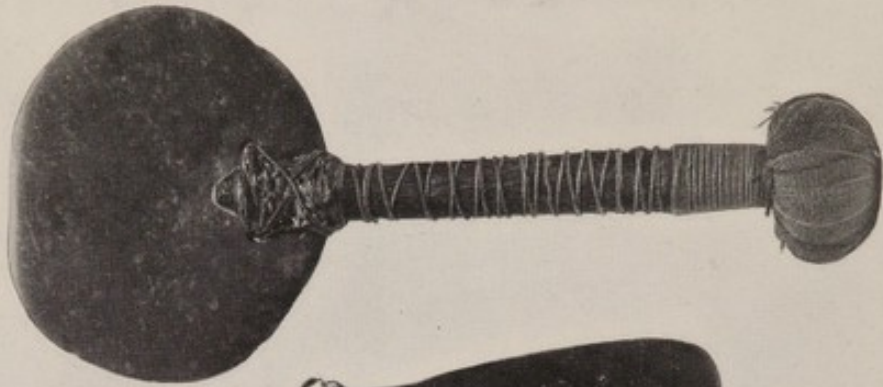
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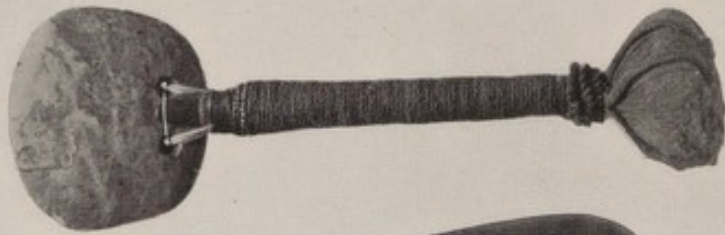




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JADE WEAPONS AND OTHER IMPLEMENTS FROM NEW CALEDONIA.

- 540 Two AXES, of dark green jade—5 *in.* and 6 *in.* long; also one, in brownish jade—4 $\frac{3}{4}$ *in.* long. From New Caledonia 3

- 541 THREE OTHERS—6 *in.* to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ *in.* long. From New Caledonia 3

- 542 Two OTHERS, in fine apple-green jade—4 $\frac{3}{4}$ *in.* to 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ *in.* long; and one, in dark green jade—4 $\frac{1}{4}$ *in.* long. New Caledonia 3

- 543 Two OTHERS, one in beautiful apple-green jade—6 *in.* long; the other in greyish-green jade—6 $\frac{3}{4}$ *in.* long. New Caledonia 2

- 544 A CEREMONIAL AXE, from New Caledonia, the axe-end a disc of dark jade—11 *in.* diam.; the handle elaborately decorated with leather bound round with plaited vegetable fibre, and terminating in a sort of padded ball—total length 26 *in.* 1

See Illustration

- 545 ANOTHER, smaller, and with plainer handle—17 $\frac{3}{4}$ *in.* long 1

- 546 ANOTHER, the axe-head a magnificent disc of apple-green jade—10 *in.* diam.—the handle bound round with bands of crimson string on a cream-coloured fabric to make a pattern, and more elaborately worked where the axe joins the handle—total length 27 *in.* 1

See Illustration

- 547 A MAGNIFICENT CEREMONIAL AXE, in apple-green jade, the handle of which is bound with braid made from the fur of the flying fox. This beautiful example of New Caledonian work derives added interest from the fact that it is a relic of the famous voyage of the "Challenger" 1

See Illustration

NEW ZEALAND OBJECTS IN BASALT, FLINT, WOOD, BONE, ETC.

- 548 NEW ZEALAND MERE, in grey basalt— $16\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. A perfect specimen 1
- 549 ANOTHER, somewhat narrower, in a darker basalt— $16\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Very fine 1
- 550 ANOTHER, same form as lot 548, in dark basalt—15 in. long. Fine 1
- 551 A NEW ZEALAND MERE, in green basalt, with plaited cord for suspension— $14\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. A very beautiful and perfect example 1
- 552 ANOTHER, in black basalt— $14\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. Very fine 1
- 553 ANOTHER, in greenish-black basalt—13 in. long. Fine 1
- 554 A DARK BASALT MERE, with straight adze-like cutting edge instead of the usual rounded form— $9\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. Also one of squat form, unperforated, in dark basalt— $7\frac{3}{4}$ in. long 2
- 555 A GREY STONE MERE, unpolished and unperforated, the handle end splayed like a fish's tail— $13\frac{3}{4}$ in. long. A rare form from Chatham Islands 1
- 556 A NEW ZEALAND MERE, in whalebone— $18\frac{3}{4}$ in. long—of very primitive form. Extremely rare 1
See Illustration
- 557 A NEW ZEALAND BONE MERE, of unusual size— $17\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. An extraordinarily fine specimen 1
- 558 A NEW ZEALAND BONE MERE, with kidney-shaped blade, carved at handle—12 in. long 1
See Illustration
- 559 A NEW ZEALAND MERE, in carved wood— $11\frac{3}{4}$ in. long—plain form; another, inlaid with mother-o'-pearl— $17\frac{1}{2}$ in. long—late 2
- 560 A NEW ZEALAND MERE, in carved wood; above the handle a grotesque figure similar to the tiki— $15\frac{1}{2}$ in. long 1
See Illustration

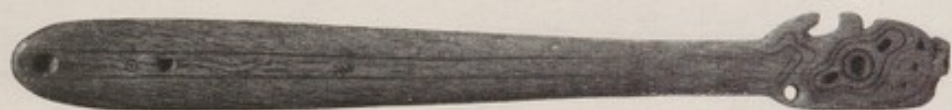
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- 561 AN EXCEPTIONALLY FINE AND EARLY BONE MERE, from
Vancouver Island— $21\frac{1}{2}$ in. long 1
See Illustration facing p. 54
- 562 SIX EXAMPLES OF OBSIDIAN-HEADED SPEARS, from the
Admiralty Isles, with carved wood shafts; also a flint
saw or knife, with long wood handle, from Australia 7
- 563 ⁵ Six examples of obsidian-headed spears, from the Admiralty
Isles, with decorated shafts ~~6~~ 5
- 564 Fourteen stone axes, from New Zealand, of various types—
 $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. to $5\frac{1}{4}$ in. long 14
- 565 Five others, larger— $5\frac{1}{4}$ in. to $9\frac{1}{4}$ in. long; also a beautiful
specimen of a stone gouge— $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. long 6
- 566 A NEW ZEALAND COMPASS, by which the Maori craftsmen
turned the volute in their carvings. It consists of a
semi-circular piece of wood, at each end of which a
shark's tooth is inserted. Very rare 1
See Illustration facing p. 54
- 567 Five examples of perforated bone tools, said to be from New
Zealand, but probably from Swiss Lake Dwellings; also
a perforated stone, and a second imperforated, perhaps
weights 7

End of Third Day's Sale

Fourth Day's Sale.

On THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1924,

AT ONE O'CLOCK PRECISELY.

ETHNOLOGICAL OBJECTS FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

- 568 Ten stone objects, from Africa, comprising a remarkable limestone nodule, and two stone implements from Egypt, and seven flint arrow-heads from Algiers and Teneriffe 10
- 569 A miscellaneous lot of weapons and ornaments, from various countries, comprising two stone bracelets from West Coast of Africa; nine Prehistoric flint and bone implements from Ceylon; a large stone celt from Bundelcund, India; a smaller ditto from Aleppo; and six nuclei of stone from Asiatic Russia 19
- 570 Twelve Prehistoric stone and earthenware implements, from Japan, comprising pestles, celts, chisels and other objects 12
- 571 Eleven others, similar in type to the foregoing 11
- 572 Eighty-four flint arrow-heads, from Japan, chiefly of the pygmy type; and twelve specimens of arrows for the blow-pipe, from New Britain: in glazed case 2
- 573 Twelve examples of personal ornament, from India, in horn, wood, stone, &c., comprising necklet, bracelet, pendants, comb, &c. 12
- Retained* 1 *Beckoning ornament*
- 574 Two EXAMPLES OF STONE AXES, with hafts, from New Caledonia—size of the axe-heads, $8\frac{1}{4}$ in. and $11\frac{1}{4}$ in. long 2
- 575 Two others, also from New Caledonia—size of the axe-heads, $8\frac{1}{8}$ in. and $11\frac{1}{4}$ in. long 2
- 576 Two others, New Caledonian, complete with hafts; one with basketwork ornament 2

577 Two others, same provenance, complete with hafts ; one with
basketwork ornament 2

578 A series of six stone-headed clubs, from New Guinea 6

579 Six others, similar in character to the foregoing 6

One Returned
580 Five ornamental objects, constructed out of fruits and shells;
Returned also a carved wood totem, wearing a string of faceted
cornelian beads. All from Oceania 6

581 Six objects, from New Guinea and New Zealand, including
two large fish-hooks (? Maori) ; a long bottle, made from
the fruit of the lime, with burnt design ; a carved wood
ladle ; a rounded stone implement, pointed at each end ;
and a cane instrument, looped at the end, and wound
round with a striped fabric 6

582 A carved wood dancing-shield, from New Guinea—about
2 ft. long ; and a tripod wooden food-dish—16½ in. long
—from the Solomon Islands 2

583 Five wooden spatulae for lime, with decorated handles, used
in chewing betel-nut, from New Guinea Archipelago ; and
thirteen miscellaneous bone and wood weapons and
ornaments, from Oceania 18

584 Three workmen's stone adzes, from the Hervey Islands, in
their original wood hafts 3

585 TWO RICHLY CARVED CEREMONIAL ADZES, from Hervey
Islands 2

586 TWO OTHERS, also richly carved and same provenance 2

587 TWO OTHERS, finer than either of the foregoing, same
provenance 2

588 Two carved wood ceremonial spears, from S.E. New Guinea 2

589 A bundle of spears, chiefly from New Guinea and Solomon
Islands

590 Another lot, similar to the foregoing

591 Another lot, similar to lot 589

592 Another lot, similar to lot 589

593 Three sheafs of arrows, in their original quivers, from
Oceania 3

- 594 A wooden shield, painted red, with cane bindings, from Borneo; another, painted with grotesque face and decorated with tufts of hair; also an Australian spear-thrower 3
- 595 A VERY EARLY MAORI PADDLE, with the handle terminating in grotesque carving. In fine preservation. Though this type is unrepresented except by a sketch in the Auckland Museum, there are no less than three examples in the Rosehill Collection 1
See Illustration
- 596 A VERY EARLY MAORI PADDLE, the handle terminating in grotesque carving. In fine preservation. (See note to foregoing) 1
See Illustration
- 597 ANOTHER, equal to either of the foregoing 1
- 598 A CARVED WOOD MAORI PADDLE, in superb condition. The carving represents the bird's head called *Manaia* 1
- 599 THREE NEW ZEALAND WOOD PADDLES, all of early Maori work and in excellent preservation 3
-
- 600 A CARVED WOOD FIGURE, from a Maori chief's house, the face elaborately carved in imitation of the tatu known as Moko. A very early specimen 1
See Illustration
-
- 601 A POU-WHENNA, OR LIGHT MAORI CLUB, carved; also a hani or taiaha, a sort of ceremonial club; very rare; the eyes of the grotesque figure inlaid with mother-o'-pearl. Both from New Zealand 2
- 602 A NEW ZEALAND CEREMONIAL CLUB, OR HANI, the eyes of the carved wood grotesques at the handle end inlaid with mother-o'-pearl. Very rare 1
- 603 ANOTHER, more richly carved than the foregoing, and with fur embellishment. A very complete example of these much-prized hanis 1
- 604 ANOTHER, also with fur embellishment below the elaborately carved head, the eyes coloured red and white 1
- 605 ANOTHER, the eyes inlaid with mother-o'-pearl, shorter than any of the foregoing, and an exceptionally well-preserved specimen 1
- 606 A VERY FINE EXAMPLE OF A MARQUESAS ISLAND CLUB, the head beautifully and elaborately carved in low relief 1
See Illustration

Retained



595

612

423

606

596



- 607 A CEREMONIAL PADDLE, from Rarotonga, beautifully carved along its whole length; the faces at the top represent the goddess Vahiné. Very fine 1
- 608 A CEREMONIAL PADDLE, from High Island, carved along its whole length; another, from south-west Polynesia, probably Tahiti 1
- 609 A Fijian paddle-club, of plain form, toothed on the upper part of blade; also two light clubs, from Solomon Islands, one bound round with bark-string worked into an elegant pattern 3
- 610 AN ESQUIMAUX HARPOON, with walrus spear-head of exceptional length 1
- 611 A MAORI LIGHT CLUB, OR TEWHA-TEWHA, with characteristic axe-shaped head and ring of carving; chiefly used for directing evolutions in battle 1
- 612 ANOTHER, slightly carved near the handle end 1
See Illustration facing p. 58
- 613 Two OTHERS, similar to lots 611 and 612 2
- 614 A Melanesian ceremonial paddle; and two light Samoan clubs 3
- 615 A selection of sixteen African spears, illustrating many types 16
- 616 A Polynesian drum; a model canoe, Esquimaux; a wood enspatulate club; and three spears 6
- 617 Seven clubs, various, from Melanesia. A good conditioned lot 7
-
- 618 A GROTESQUE CARVED WOOD FACE, probably for scaring evil spirits. New Guinea. Also a wooden figure of a deity. Perhaps Polynesian 2
-
- 619 A North-American Indian tomahawk 1
- 620 A tomahawk, with narrow axe-head inserted in a carved wood socket. Probably from Polynesia 1
- 621 Two Australian boomerangs, one with carved handle 2
- 622 Two Australian boomerangs, similar in character to the foregoing 2

Relained

- 623 A ceremonial paddle, from High Island, carved along its whole length; the faces at the top represent the goddess Vahinè 1
- 624 Three wooden clubs, the two with bludgeon ends from Fiji, the other from New Guinea. All well carved 3
- 625 Two plain long-handled tomahawks (Maori); and an axe, from Southern Asia 3
- 626 A LONG-HANDLED MAORI TOMAHAWK, with bands of carving near the head and about 18 in. from the pointed end. Rare 1
- 627 Four wood clubs, two Fijian and two from New Caledonia 4
- 628 Two wood clubs from Fiji, curved forms with wide flat heads elaborately carved 2
- 629 Two long drums, with carved barrels, from New Guinea 2
- 630 SIX AFRICAN WALKING-STICKS AND CEREMONIAL STAVES, comprising two of crutch form carved with grotesques, three round-headed sticks, and one with star-and-crescent ornament 6
- 631 SIX OTHERS, comprising one with crutch handle carved with a grotesque, another with man's head and arms, a remarkable triple stick with knob handle, &c. 6
- 632 Five spears, comprising examples from Fiji, Solomon Islands, New Guinea, &c. 5
- 633 Five others, all from the Pacific Islands 5
- 634 A CARVED WOOD FIGURE OF A NUDE MAN, with large dropping ears and inlaid eyes—about 21 in. high. From Easter Island. The emaciated, almost skeleton form is characteristic. Rare 1
-
- 635 A STANDING WOOD FIGURE OF A NUDE WOMAN, with inlaid eyes—about 22 in. high. A more flatly carved specimen than the foregoing. From Easter Island 1
-
- 636 A carved wood figure of a nude woman, seated on a one-legged stool—about 16½ in. high. African 1

Retained

- 637 Three spatulate clubs : the one with flat top from Solomon Islands, the others from New Guinea ; also two bent-wood clubs, slightly carved 5
- 638 A large ceremonial axe, in stone, of elegant form— $12\frac{1}{2}$ in. long—from St. Vincent ; also two adzes, in stone—7 in. and 14 in. long—from the Sandwich Islands 3
- 639 FIVE IMPLEMENTS, of cassowary bone, from New Guinea— $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $14\frac{1}{2}$ in. long—the smallest example marked with short incised lines as though for calculating purposes 5
- 640 Ten miscellaneous axe-hammers, axes and adzes in stone. From New Guinea (Humbolt Bay) and other places 10
- 641 Four large axe-hammers, in stone ; said to be from New Guinea, but probably of the New Stone Age of Europe— $7\frac{1}{4}$ in. to 8 in. long 4
- 642 Five axe-hammers, in stone, and a fragment of another— $4\frac{3}{4}$ in. to 6 in. long. These, like the foregoing, are said to have come from New Guinea, but have the marked characteristics of the New Stone Age of Europe 6
- 643 TWO STONE CHISELS AND A STONE AXE, all with their original hafts ; also two hammers, of stone ; and two other stone implements. The seven objects from New Guinea 7
- 644 A selection of personal ornaments in shell, stone, horn, grass, bamboo, &c. From the Solomon Islands 19
- 645 A quantity of personal ornaments, chiefly bracelets and anklets in shell. From the Solomon Islands 20
- 646 A grass dress, from Oceania ; two sjamboks, and a leather pouch, from W. Africa. Contained in a glazed table case, which is sold with the lot 1
- 647 Other examples of grass dresses, from Oceania, in glazed table-case which is sold with the lot ; also a trophy of two bows and four arrows 2
- 648 A DOUBLE STONE ADZE, A STONE AXE, AND SIX STONE MACE-HEADS, of various forms. All from New Guinea 8

- 649 A large stone adze— $13\frac{3}{8}$ in. long—from Entrecasteaux Island, Torres Strait; an obsidian dagger, from Admiralty Isles; and four stone adzes— $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. to $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. long—from Okewa, Chatham Islands 6
- 650 Seven fine examples of stone adzes, chisels and gouges— $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. to $6\frac{5}{8}$ in. long. From Solomon Islands 7
- 651 Twenty-seven examples of implements, nuclei and flakes of obsidian, &c. From Admiralty Isles 27
- 652 TWO LARGE ADZES, of (?) fossilised shell, from Solomon Islands— $10\frac{1}{2}$ in. and 13 in. long; three stone axes, from New Hebrides, Tonga Island and Samoa; and a shell adze, from New Guinea, in its original haft 6
- 653 A series of nineteen stone implements, from Australia, consisting of eighteen rudely chipped and one ground all over 19
- 654 TWO LARGE STONE AXES, from New Guinea—13 in. and $12\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Fine 2
- 655 SIX OTHERS— $7\frac{1}{4}$ in. to $10\frac{1}{2}$ in. long 6
- 656 Nine stone axes and adzes— $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. to 7 in. long. From New Guinea, New Caledonia and West Indies 9
- 657 FIVE STONE AXES AND ADZES, from New Caledonia, in their original hafts. An excellent selection, in fine state 5
- 658 Ten axes, of stone, from St. Vincent, ground all over the surface; a typical series— $2\frac{5}{8}$ in. to 5 in. long 10
- 659 EIGHT AXES, of stone, from St. Vincent—5 in. to 10 in. long 8
- 660 Twelve examples of stone axes, from Jamaica— $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. to 10 in. long. Mostly fine 12
- 661 Nine axes and chisels, in stone; and one, in (?) fossil shell, from British West Indies— $3\frac{1}{8}$ in. to 9 in. long 10
- 662 Eleven implements, of shell, from the Barbadoes— $3\frac{7}{8}$ in. to 6 in. long 11

- 663 Eight examples of shell implements, from the Barbadoes—
 $3\frac{1}{8}$ in. to 6 in. long 8
- 664 Five greenstone axes, from British West Indies—2 in. to
 $4\frac{3}{4}$ in. long 5
- 665 A series of sixteen tortoiseshell rings and bracelets, from
 British West Indies; and six examples of bone, pearl,
 shell and tortoiseshell fish-hooks, from Nootka Sound,
 West Indies 22
- 666 Six large spear-heads, in flint—7 in. to 13 in. long. From
 Honduras. A remarkably fine lot 6
- 667 Eight fine specimens of flint spear-heads, from Honduras—
 $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $7\frac{1}{8}$ in. long 8
- 668 Ten examples of flint spear-heads, from Honduras—3 in. to
 $6\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. Mostly fine 10
- 669 A CEREMONIAL STONE AXE, from Honduras, with sculp-
 tured volutes on either side; also a working axe and two
 chipped flint axes, from the same part 4
- 670 A SPATULATE IMPLEMENT, in dark obsidian-like flint; and a
 series of sixteen flakes and nuclei, of true obsidian. All
 from Honduras 17
- 671 Ten obsidian implements, chiefly arrow-heads, from New-
 foundland; and twenty-seven arrow-heads, of quartz,
 from Brazil 37
- 672 Two UNUSUAL OBJECTS, in flint, from Honduras, one of
 penannular form with spiny projections on the outside,
 the other serpentine and with similar projections—in
 leather cases; also a black stone implement of uncertain
 purpose 3
See Illustration facing p. 26
- 673 A FIGURE OF A MAN, roughly carved in flint; and a
 remarkably well-shaped spear-head, in flint. Both from
 Honduras. In leather cases 2
See Illustration facing p. 26

Retained

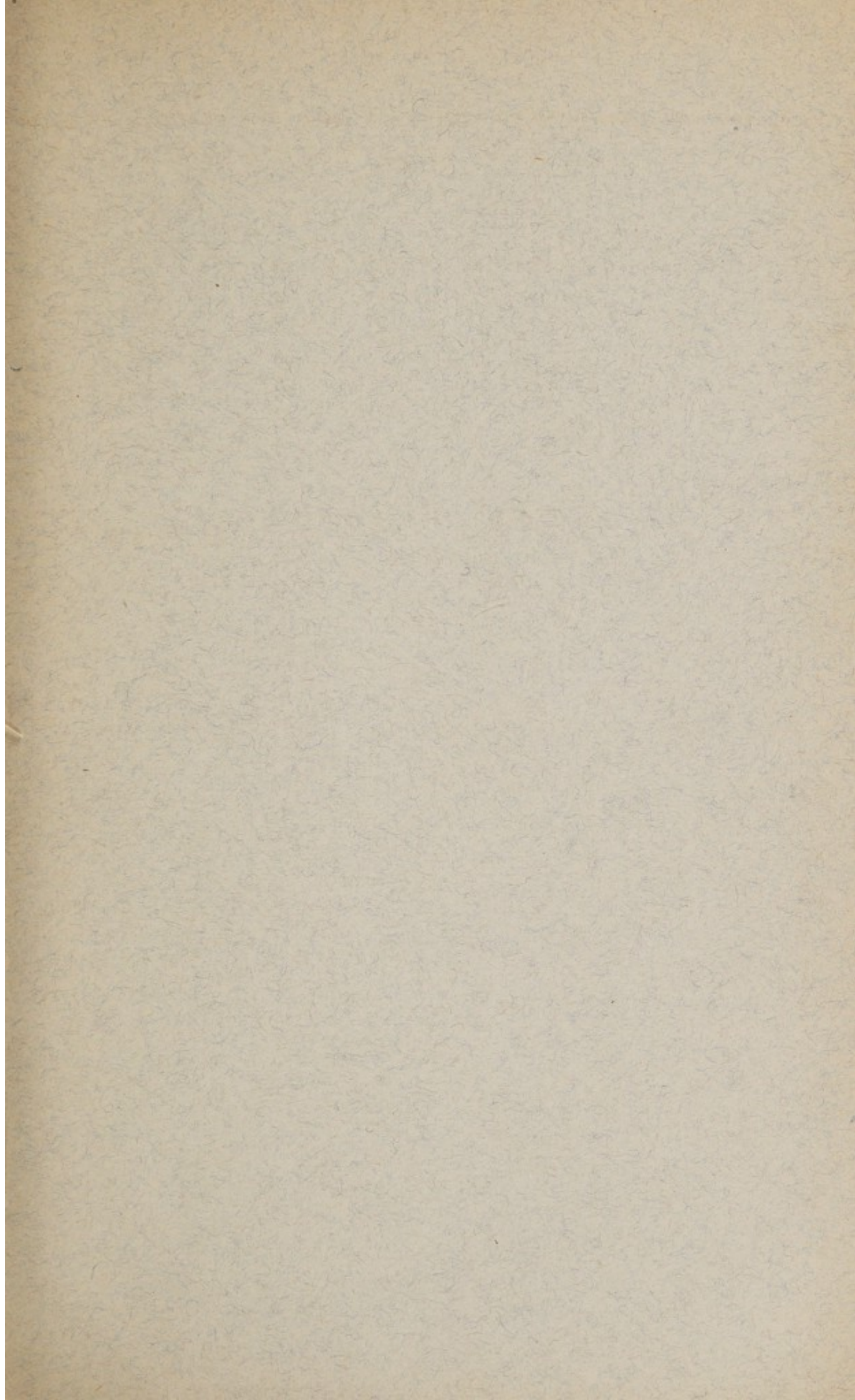
- 674 A BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED BLACK STONE AXE, from Honduras—10 *in.* long. The low relief decoration represents a human face; unique. Also a plain stone axe, beautifully polished, same provenance 2
See Illustration facing p. 54
- 675 A HEART-SHAPED CEREMONIAL AXE, in jade, complete with the original handle, from New Caledonia. The axe-head measures 10½ *in.* across 1
- 676 ANOTHER, with smaller axe-head, the furnishing of the handle out of condition 1
- 677 A WORKING ADZE, of jade, with the original wood handle. A very rare form 1
- 678 A hafted stone axe; and a hafted pebble. Both from New Guinea 2
- 679 Two stone axes, in their original handles; and one handle without its axe. All from New Guinea 3
- 680 Six examples of polished stone axes, from Peru, illustrating the typical pre-Inca types 6
- 681 Six others, comprising four perforated examples, and two with raised "shoulders." From Peru 6
- 682 Five others, all perforated. From Peru 5
- 683 Two polished stone harpoon-heads, perforated—8½ *in.* wide—both fine. South American 2
- 684 Thirteen polished stone objects, from Peru, comprising seven fine axes, and an adze and various small pieces 13
- 685 Sixteen various stone objects, from Peru, comprising two perforated axe-heads; five grooved implements, two of which seem to have been axe-hammers; and nine mace-heads, ringed and stellate 16
- 686 Two adzes, in jade, from New Guinea; and another, from British Guiana, all with their original handles; also a wooden club, with square section, from the last-named country 4
- 687 Two West African earthenware pipes for tobacco; a fishing spear-point, of bone, once the property of Kivillattic, chief of the Kloonkoo tribe; an Eskimo fish-hook, tipped with bone; a bundle of bone-tipped Eskimo arrows; and an Eskimo arrow-head, also in bone. An interesting lot 6

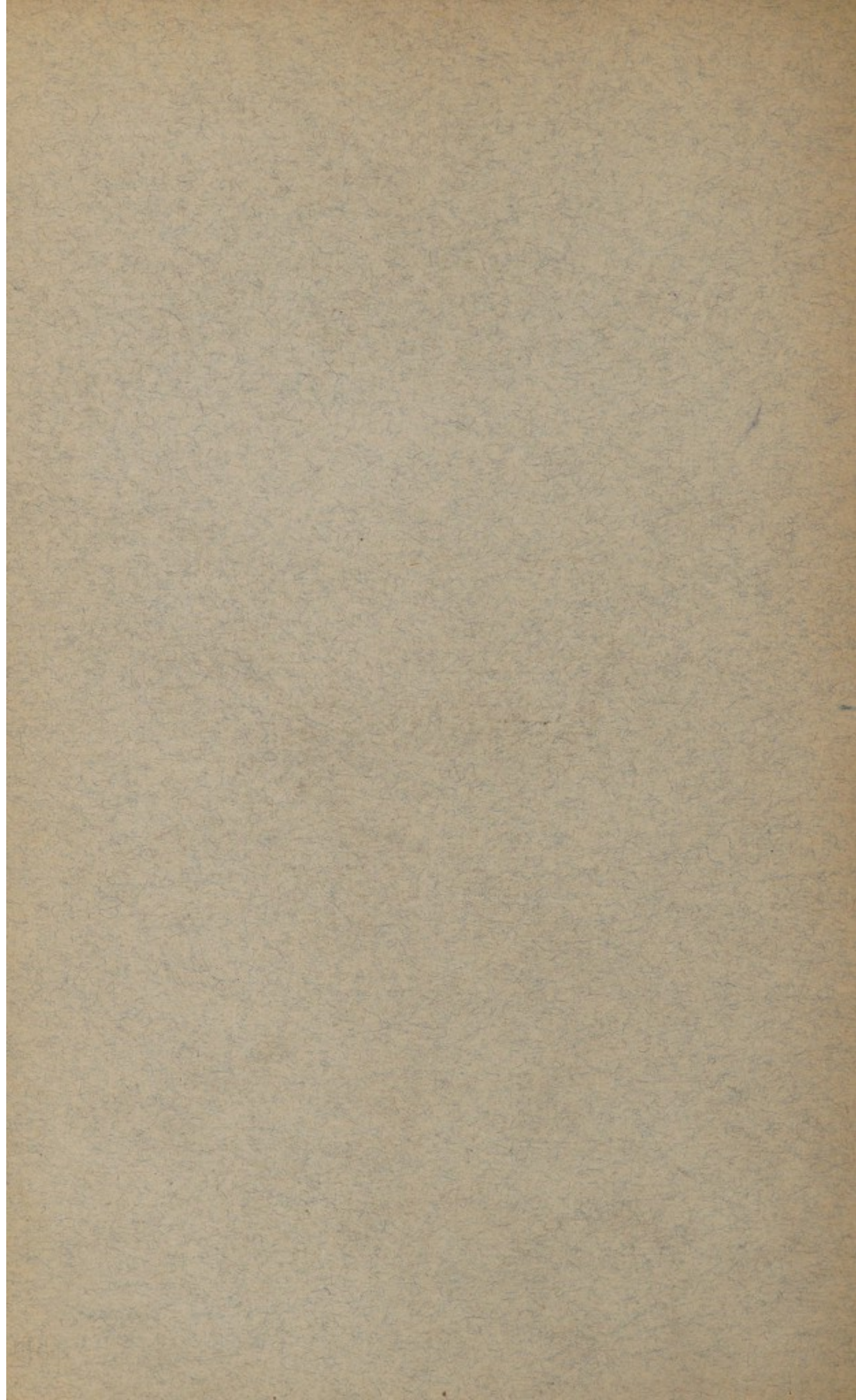
NORTH AMERICA.

- 688 Three examples of bone tools, from mound in St. Clair, Co. Illinois; six grinding and polishing stones, one perforated; a gorget, of stone, and two stone awls; also twenty-seven specimens of shell, coral and stone pendants. All from British North America 39
- 689 Specimens of pottery of ancient cliff-dwellers, from the Canons of Colorado—in glazed box; and four implements, of shell 5
- 690 Six pounders, in stone, the two in dark stone from Vancouver Island, the others probably from the same part; also eight grooved implements, of stone, mostly from Susquehanna, U.S.A. 14
- 691 Sixty-nine carefully selected arrow-heads, in stone, from North America, showing almost every form 69
- 692 Fifty-six examples of stone javelin and arrow-heads, from North America. A representative lot 56
- 693 Three stone axes, two being of the grooved variety, which probably subserved the purpose of hammers when their edges became blunted; also four pounders and hammers, of stone. All from North America 7
- 694 Six examples of grooved axes, of stone, from North America 6
- 695 Six other specimens, larger. Same provenance 6
- 696 Seven flaked stone scrapers, and two spear-heads, from North America 9
- 697 A stone axe-hammer and axe; two grooved pebbles; two grooved axes, of iron ore; and two ditto, of stone. All from North America 8
- 698 A series of fourteen selected flaked stone scrapers, from North America— $1\frac{7}{8}$ in. to 5 in. long 14
- 699 Ten others, of wider type, including many of larger size. North American 10

- 700 Twenty-seven flaked javelin and arrow-heads. A very beautiful selection from the smallest size to $5\frac{1}{8}$ in. long. North American 27
- 701 Thirty-two flaked stone arrow-heads; and a bundle of arrows, with the arrow-points fixed. North American 33
-
- Retained 702 Sixty-one miscellaneous flaked stone arrow-heads, comprising examples of practically all the known North American forms. A remarkable lot 61
-
- 703 A series of seven stone axes, ground all over the surface. North American— $3\frac{5}{8}$ in. to $6\frac{5}{8}$ in. long 7
- 704 Seven chipped stone axes and scrapers; and one flint axe, ground at the cutting edge only. North American 8
- 705 Eight axes, of stone, one with expanded cutting-edge; and two stone chisels— $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. to $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. North American 10
- 706 Six stone axes, from North America, ground all over the surface; various sizes 6
- 707 A series of five chipped stone implements, of spade-like form— $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $11\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. North American 5
- 708 A selection of thirty-seven chipped stone implements, comprising scrapers, javelin-heads and arrow-points. North American. A clean nice lot, including most of the typical forms 37
- 709 Seventy-four carefully chosen examples of North American chipped stone arrow-heads. A first-rate lot 74

FINIS





WA/Hmm/CM/82/4/160

940

890

THE CELEBRATED
ROSEHILL COLLECTION
OF
**PREHISTORIC & ETHNOLOGICAL
OBJECTS**

THE PROPERTY OF THE LATE
EARL OF NORTHESK

**On MONDAY, JULY 14, 1924
AND THREE FOLLOWING DAYS**

~~revers~~
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

Abbreviations.

("L" signifies Stone.)

L FL	Flakes.
L SC.	Scrapers.
L HH.	Implements.
L NN.	Weapons.
L AW.	Arrows.
L Q.	Axes.
L O.	Spears
L P.	Knives.
L Mor	Mortars.
BOT	Botanical
XX HH	Shell implements
QQ WH	Pottery whorls.
QQ	Pottery
H HH.	Bone implements
F	Bronze
L Q HAM	Axe hammers
L PO.	Pounders.
L WH.	Stone whorls.
H MAM.	Bones (Mammalian)
L MACE	Maces
AM	Amulets
HAN	Handles
L HH Stag	Stone implements staghorn handles
H BREC.	Bones in breccia.
Z	Fabric
CCC.	Plaster casts.

BUYER

B. H. W.

Date

14th July 24

AUCTIONEERS

Christie's

Lot	Amount			Lot	Amount		
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
4	3	5-		67	13/4	32	11
5	2	5-		69		1	16
6		18		70			12
7		16		71		1	5-
8		5-		72		1	2
10		12		73		2	
11		13		76		1	8
16		12		78		1	12
17		15-		79		1	4
21	1	12		83		1	
23	1	8		84		2	
26		16		85		1	1
29		5-		91		1	
31		12		92			11
35	1	4		93		1	8
37	1	4		95			13
38		11		100		1	12
41		15-		101		1	1
42		5-		103			5-
43	1	10		105		2	15-
47		11		110			7
52	2	2		111		1	15-
56	3	5-		113		1	4
61	3	15-		114		1	12
63	2	15-		116			16
							18
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BUYER

Follow

Date

14th July 24

AUCTIONEERS

Barstons

Lot

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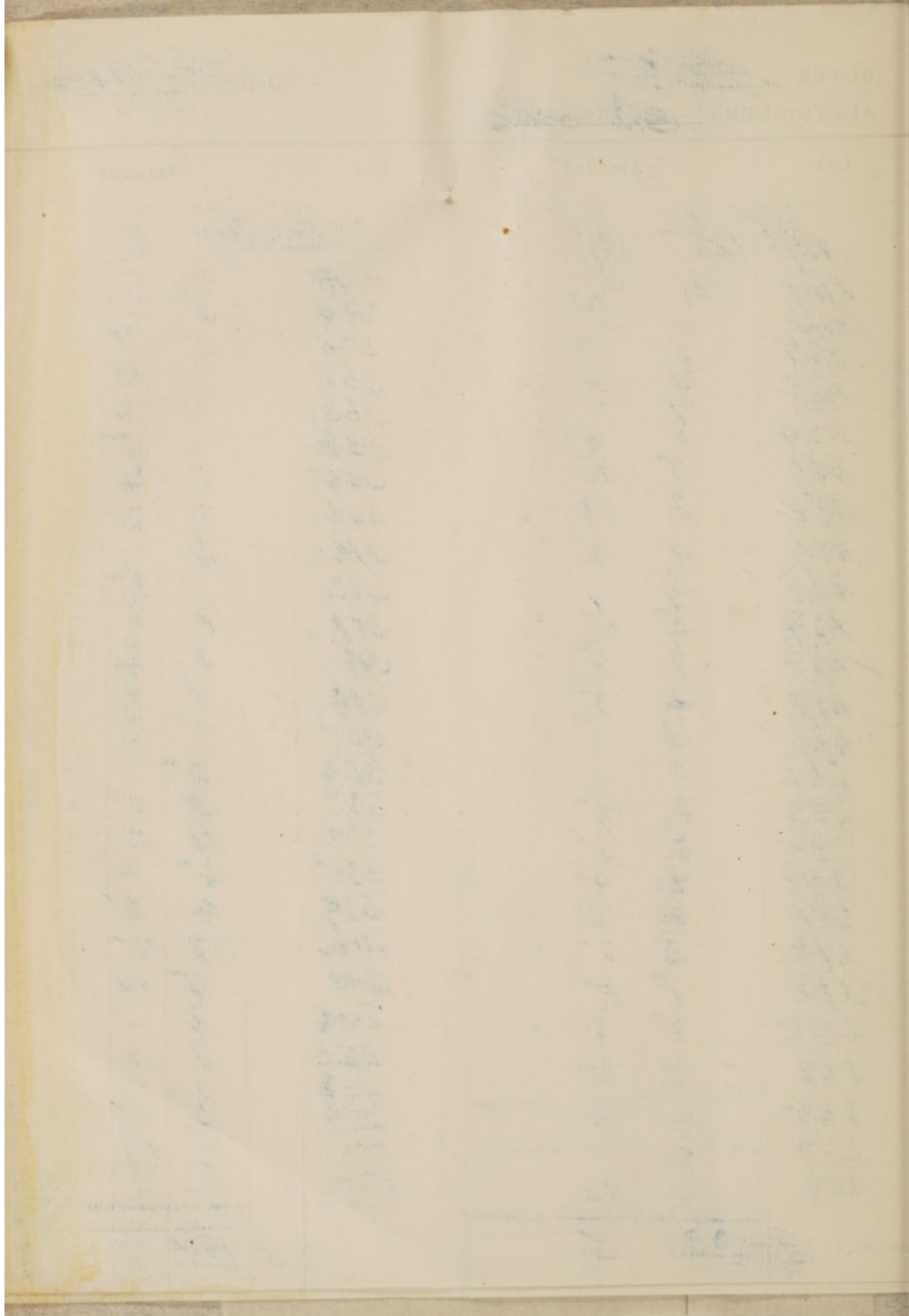
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6th 125 16



John

Date 14-17 July 24

Christie's

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BUYER

Date

AUCTIONEERS

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1347 175	1			613	1347 32	4	
572	15	10		614	1	1	
574	3			617	5		
540	9	5		621		9	
541	5	10		622	1	1	
562	1	3		620	2	2	
563/4	1	3		631	1	10	
565	1	3		632		12	
	211	15		633		15	
<u>4 day</u>				636	3	5	
568		19		639		5	
569	1	5		640	1	2	
570	2	2		641	3		
571	3	10		646	6		
572	3	5		647	6	10	
573	1	14		650	1	4	
581	3			651	1	1	
582	2	8		653	3	5	
584	7	5		657	4	5	
589		11		658	2	2	
590		5		660	8		
591		11		661	1	1	
592		17		663		12	
593		5		664	1	10	
594		17		667	7	5	
608/9	1	12		671	1	12	
611		17		675	5	5	
612	1	1		676	2	15	
				688		10	
	6/4 32	4			6/4 105	10	

BUYER

Date

AUCTIONEERS

Lot	Amount			Lot	Amount		
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1342	106	10	.	1 st day	95	11	.
689		15	.	2 nd "	294	3	.
691		5	.	3 rd "	211	15	.
692		11	.	4 th "	138	2d	.
693		10	.				
694	4	.	.	Total	£739	12	.
695	2	5	.				
696		17	.				
697	3	.	.				
698	1	10	.				
699	1	12	.				
701	4	5	.				
703		15	.				
704	1	12	.				
705	2	.	.				
706	1	6	.				
707	6	10	.				
	138	13	.				

COVER

SECTION 12

DATE

AMOUNT

DATE

AMOUNT

DATE

AV. 12

LOT	58	(2 only)
LOT	61	(4 only).
"	111	(1 only).
"	112	(3 only).
"	114	(10 only).
"	221	(5 only).
"	278	(1 only).
	320	(11 only).

above gone for sale.

13363

Sectional. CC

FURTHER ROSEHILL LOTS TO ALFORD HOUSE. (20/V/1939)

<u>Lot</u>	<u>Lot</u>	<u>Part Lots.</u>	
516	612		(Remainder already
517	613	559	sent to Alford
518	614	646	House).
520	615 (15 only)	647	
521	617	686	
558	621	701	
562	622		
563	624		
578	626		
579	627		
582	628		
589	630		
590	631		
591	632		
592	633		
593	636		
594	637		
608			
609			
611			

Further lots of Sir John Evans

To Alford House 20/V/1939

19/V/1939.

THE HISTORY OF THE

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(1700-1705)

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THE HISTORY OF THE

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637

628

Part lots,
others at
Alford House

615 (1 not found - 27144).

INVOICE—W.O. COPY

R.A. No. 4023

Description	Type	Discount	Price	Gross			Nett	

E. & O.E.

CATALOGUE
OF
THE CELEBRATED
ROSEHILL COLLECTION
OF
**PREHISTORIC & ETHNOLOGICAL
OBJECTS**

THE PROPERTY OF THE
RT. HON. DAVID JOHN CARNEGIE
10TH EARL OF NORTHESK
DECEASED

And removed from
THE TUDOR HOUSE MUSEUM, SOUTHAMPTON,
where it has been exhibited for many years

WHICH (*by Order of the Trustees*)
Will be Sold by Auction by
MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS
(L. HANNEN, C.B.E., W. B. ANDERSON, CAPT. V. C. W. AGNEW, AND L. G. HANNEN)
AT THEIR GREAT ROOMS
8 KING STREET, ST. JAMES'S SQUARE
LONDON

On **MONDAY, JULY 14, 1924**
AND THREE FOLLOWING DAYS
AT ONE O'CLOCK PRECISELY

— notice —
May be viewed Thursday and Friday preceding, and Catalogues
had, at Messrs. CHRISTIE, MANSON AND WOODS' Offices, 8 *King*
Street, St. James's Square, London, S.W.1

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

- I. THE highest Bidder to be the Buyer; and if any dispute arise between two or more Bidders, the Lot so in dispute shall be immediately put up again and re-sold.
- II. No person to advance less than 1s.; above Five Pounds, 5s.; and so on in proportion.
- III. In the case of Lots upon which there is a reserve, the Auctioneer shall have the right to bid on behalf of the Seller.
- IV. The Purchasers to give in their Names and Places of Abode, and to pay down 5s. in the Pound, or more, in part of payment, or the whole of the Purchase-Money *if required*; in default of which, the Lot or Lots so purchased to be immediately put up again and re-sold.
- V. The Lots to be taken away and paid for, whether genuine and authentic or not, with all faults and errors of description, at the Buyer's expense and risk, within Two Days from the Sale; Messrs. CHRISTIE, MANSON AND WOODS not being responsible for the correct description, genuineness, or authenticity of, or any fault or defect in, any Lot, and making no warranty whatever.
- VI. To prevent inaccuracy in delivery, and inconvenience in the settlement of the Purchases, no Lot can on any account be removed during the time of Sale; and the remainder of the Purchase-Money must absolutely be paid on the delivery.
- VII. Upon failure of complying with the above Conditions, the Money deposited in part of payment shall be forfeited; all Lots uncared within the time aforesaid shall be re-sold by public or private Sale, and the deficiency (if any) attending such re-sale shall be made good by the defaulter at this Sale.

FOREWORD.

THE Rosehill Collection of Prehistoric and allied objects, though long familiar to ethnographical experts and collectors, was never very widely known, having been hidden away at Longwood during the period of its formation. Indeed, not till its removal to Winchester forty to fifty years ago was it placed on public view, and even while there it was more or less buried ; so that only after its removal to Southampton (in 1914) was it displayed in a manner at all adequate to its importance and value. Here, in the timbered rooms of the beautiful Tudor House Museum, thanks to the indefatigable labours of the Honorary Curator, Mr. R. G. Nicholas, F.L.S., F.G.S., cosmos was brought out of chaos, and the multitude of objects were arranged according to class and period, and seen for the first time as an ordered whole.

The noble founder of the Collection, Baron Rosehill, ninth Earl of Northesk, was an ardent enthusiast in this branch of archaeology, and expended large sums in his efforts to make the Collection representative and complete. He undertook long journeys to all parts of Europe in order to secure important specimens, and cared not how many examples of a single type he possessed, so long as all were good. Of the forms represented by single examples many are of the utmost rarity, while not a few are unique. To illustrate from one series only—the New Zealand: the fact that types which are represented merely by drawings in the Auckland Museum have two, and even three, specimens to their name in the Rosehill Collection, surely speaks for itself.

The Palæoliths are fairly numerous and include some remarkable examples. They were found among the stranded gravels and brick-earth deposits of ancient rivers in many parts of Europe, those ancient valleys and waterways whose existence is due to the erosive effects of torrential rivers of the Glacial Epoch. But the strength and beauty of the Prehistoric portion of the Collection are best seen in the widely-representative and wonderful assortment of Neolithic

objects, which probably make up as fine a series as has ever been—or is ever likely again to be—brought together by private enterprise. It is obviously impossible to do justice to them under the limitations of a Sale Catalogue ; happily the objects will be on view to speak for themselves.

We desire to express our deep obligations to Mr. Nicholas, who, though he has had to witness the break-up of a Collection which meant to him so many hours of devoted and gratuitous labour, yet has given ungrudgingly of his valuable information and advice during the progress of the catalogue ; and, secondly, to members of the Museum staff for serviceable help in many ways.

CATALOGUE.

First Day's Sale.

On MONDAY, JULY 14, 1924,

AT ONE O'CLOCK PRECISELY.

PREHISTORIC SECTION.

PALÆOLITHIC AGE—FRANCE AND SWITZERLAND.

- 1 A series of thirteen examples of flaked flint implements from France, of the Palæolithic Age 13
- 2 Fifteen examples of chipped flint implements from France, all of the Palæolithic Age 15
- 3 Nine specimens of bone Breccia, containing teeth, &c., from the floor of Les Eyzies Cave, Dordogne, France 15
- (3/57) 7. 4 Thirteen facsimile models from originals found at La Madeleine, Dordogne, illustrating cave-men art and industry of the Reindeer Period in Southern France. The specimens include a sculptured model of an elephant, engravings of a horse, reindeer, &c., and specimens of barbed fish-hooks 13
- (457) 8. 5 Another selection, comprising eight models of horns and bone, sculptured and engraved with figures of animals. The surprising artistic proficiency of Palæolithic man is well illustrated in these careful models. The originals were found in caves in the valley of the Vezere (Dordogne), and at Bruniquel (Tarn and Garonne), Masat (Ariege), &c. 8

- (18/-) 20/- 6 A Palæolithic implement from Italy—7 in. long; three flint flakes, two flint awls, nine flint scrapers, and six examples of Mammalian remains, all from the Italian bone caves known as Grottes de Menton 21
- (16/-) 15/- 7 Eleven flint flakes, thirteen bone tools, and twenty-eight examples of Mammalian remains, all from the bone caves in France 52 51
- (57/-) 30/- 8 A series of bone tools, and a quantity of human and animal remains, from the Reindeer Caves at Thayingen, Canton Schaffhausen, Switzerland about 75 specimens
- 9 Twelve fine Palæoliths, from France 12
- (12/-) 15/- 10 Twelve others, all good examples 12
- (13/-) 15/- 11 A series of fifteen Palæolithic implements, from France, including scrapers, flakes and hammer stones 15
- 12 A collection of Mammalian remains, from French bone caves of the Palæolithic Age a lot
- 13 A series of twenty-two chipped stone implements, of the Palæolithic Age; all well-formed examples; from France 22
- 14 Fourteen others, larger; carefully selected examples; Palæolithic Age; from France 14
- 15 Fifteen chipped stone implements; all well-formed examples of the Palæolithic Age; from France 15
- (12/-) 50/- 16 Fifteen others, equally well-shaped Palæoliths 15
- (157/-) 50/- 17 Fifteen others, including a large brown Palæolith from Amiens, irregular channelling on both sides indicating its after-use as a sharpening stone. Four of the examples in this lot are of unusual type. All from France 15
- 18 Fourteen others, comprising many well-shaped Palæoliths of large size, chiefly from St. Achent and St. Roche 14
- 19 Twenty-nine miscellaneous Palæoliths, including some of large size, two with perforations; from France. A good lot 29

PALÆOLITHIC AGE—ENGLAND.

	20	A series of fifteen Norfolk Palæoliths, from Shrub Hill, Feltwell	15
(32)-50-	21	Twenty others, same provenance as the foregoing	20
	22	Fifteen others, same provenance as lot 20	15
(28)-50-	23	Seventeen Suffolk Palæoliths, from Warren Hill, Mildenhall	17
	24	Sixteen others, same provenance as the foregoing	16
	25	Seventeen others, same provenance as lot 23	17
(16)-30-	26	A series of twelve Suffolk Palæoliths, from Santon Downham, Thetford	12
	27	Eleven others, same provenance as the foregoing	11
	28	Seven examples of Mammalian remains, found in England, some named	7
(5)-30-	29	Seven others, also found in England	7
	30	Twelve Norfolk Palæoliths, from Shrub Hill, Feltwell	12
(12)-40-	31	Twelve others, same provenance as the foregoing	12
	32	Nine Norfolk Palæoliths, from Broomhill, Weeting	9
	33	Twelve others, same provenance as the foregoing	12
	34	Eleven Suffolk Palæoliths, from Brandon	11
(24)-25-	35	Eleven others, same provenance as the foregoing	11
	36	Fourteen Suffolk Palæoliths, from Brandon	14
(24)-25-	37	Sixteen others, same provenance as the foregoing	16
(11)-20-	38	Fourteen others, same provenance as lot 36	14 13.
	39	Eight Suffolk Palæoliths, from Lakenheath	8
	40	Thirteen Palæoliths, from the London district, comprising examples from the Clapham, Wandsworth, Tooting, Stamford, and other drifts	13
(15)-15-	41	Ten Palæoliths, from the London district, Stamford Hill, Wandsworth, &c.	10

(257-)	12-	42	Twelve others, same provenance as the foregoing. This lot includes a beautifully fashioned flint fabricator	12
(301-)	301-	43	Thirteen Devon Palæoliths, all from Broom	13
		44	Seventeen Devon Palæoliths, all from Broom	17
		45	Thirteen others, same provenance as the foregoing	13
		46	Fourteen others, same provenance as lot 44	14
(111-)	157-	47	Eleven Bedfordshire Palæoliths	11
		48	Two Kentish (Chatham and Swanscombe), and fourteen Hampshire Palæoliths	16
		49	Nineteen Hampshire Palæoliths, Southampton, Hurst Castle, Milford Hill, &c.	19
		50	Seventeen others, mostly from Southampton	17

OBJECTS FROM THE SWISS LAKE DWELLINGS.

While most of the submerged villages of pile-dwellings which anciently fringed the Swiss lakes yield both stone and bronze antiquities, some settlements are found to have belonged almost exclusively to the Bronze Age. Of stone objects which continued to be used during the Bronze Age may be mentioned the following: hearth-stones, sharpening-stones, meal-grinding stones, arrow-heads, beautifully-wrought axe-hammers, moulds for making implements, pierced sinkers and discoidal stones, while flakes, scrapers, and even flint knives and axes gradually passed out of use.

Stag's-horn and bone were in less demand for tools than during the Stone Age; but were still employed for various purposes, such as for fishing and barbed harpoon-heads. All kinds of things were made of wood, from dug-out canoes, oars, house-doors, boxes and yew-bows to dishes, ladles and combs.

The Lake-dwellers were skillful hunters and fishermen, and their flocks and herds and fields of corn provided them with food without much personal exertion or danger. They rode horses and drove waggons or chariots, had a sufficient knowledge of the metal-worker's craft to produce their own implements of bronze, were skilful weavers and capable potters, though it is doubtful whether they knew of the potter's wheel; and they had developed a love of personal adornment.

That the Rosehill Collection is rich in objects of this period is well-known, and the unusual importance of many of the specimens here brought together may be gathered from the following descriptive list, and still more by an examination of the objects themselves.

BRONZES FROM THE LAKE PILE-DWELLINGS.

52/ 51 Fifteen bronze arrow-heads of the Lake Dwellers, one tanged, the others socketed 15 3/1- W

28 70- 52 Thirteen others, all socketed, one with the socket pierced to take a rivet. Also three bronze hair or cloak-pins 16

53 A BRONZE KNIFE, of elegant form, the blade curved and hafted by means of a tang—9 *in. long*—very rare form. Also a portion of a bronze dagger, showing rivet-holes; the handle was probably of horn or bronze 2

54 Two bronze socketed spear-heads—7 $\frac{3}{4}$ *in.* and 5 $\frac{3}{8}$ *in. long*—with rivet-holes for fastening to shaft; also an iron spear-head—7 $\frac{3}{4}$ *in. long*—much corroded; the other two in nice condition 3

55 Two bronze socketed spear-heads—5 $\frac{1}{8}$ *in.* and 4 *in. long*—the first with double loop for securing the head to its shaft by cord or wire; the other with rivet-holes. Also a bronze object of unknown use—6 *in. long*—consisting of a chisel-like blade, notched at the edge, and connected at the base with what may have been a parallel blade, of which only the lower part remains 3

3/57- 56 Three bronze sickles, flat on the under side, but ridged above for purposes of strength. Measurements at the greatest curve—7 $\frac{1}{4}$ *in.*, 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ *in.* and 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ *in.* 3

57 A bronze looped object of uncertain use, socketed and with rivet-holes, possibly a processional emblem; similar specimens have been found in these lake dwellings. Also a bronze bracelet, of penannular form, hollowed on the inner side, the two ends flattened out disc-fashion; and three bronze cattle-bells—3 *in.*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ *in.* and 2 *in. high* 5

58 A BRONZE SWORD—23 *in. long*—with riveted handle and leaf-like blade, the rivet heads surrounded by circles of pellets—a magnificent specimen 1

59 ANOTHER, of fine form, with high clean-cut ridge running parallel with both edges; no handle, but the rivets still inserted in the shaft of the blade—26 *in. long* 1

60 ANOTHER, plainer—25 $\frac{1}{2}$ *in. long*; another—20 *in.*; and one, with long tang for inserting in hilt without rivets—all broken but complete 3

3/157- 10. 61 SIX BRONZE CELTS OR HATCHETS, displaying a series of evolutionary advances, culminating in the winged and looped celt, with flanges and loop for fixing the implement more securely to its handle. The lengths range from $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. to $7\frac{3}{4}$ in. 6

62 Seven smaller specimens, all of the socketed form, two broken 7

2/157- 6. 63 Two others, larger, one with grooved ornamentation. Also a very rare socketed gouge of beautiful workmanship— $2\frac{1}{8}$ in. long 3

64 Two bronze axes, of the type known as the Palstave Celts, both with grooved ornamentation— $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. and 6 in. long 2

65 A bronze spoon— $6\frac{1}{4}$ in. long; three fish-hooks, and five miscellaneous bronzes connected with fishing and other occupations 9

(Cf. the fishing floats and fragments of fishing nets in same collection, Lots 126, and 145-148)

STONE IMPLEMENTS FROM THE LAKE PILE-DWELLINGS.

40/- 66 AN AXE-HAMMER, in dark stone— $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, beautifully shaped; found at Wangen in 1874; a magnificent specimen; also the axe-end of another, found on the same site 4/- 2

16/- 157- 67 An axe-hammer, of simple form, in light stone— $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. long; also two fragments, and axe-end and a hammer-head, perhaps the same implement, in dark stone; and an unpolished axe-end, in light grey stone. The first three from Robenhausen 4

68 Five fragments of axe-hammers, in various stones, comprising two hammer-heads and three axe-ends; also a polished core drilled out of an axe-hammer when making the hole for the shaft. Rare 6

32/- 6. 69 Four unfinished axe-hammers, illustrating various stages of the work, one showing a projecting core in the partly bored hole. Also a spherical hammer-stone, with depressions to take the finger and thumb. Found at Wangen in 1874 5

(57-40/-) 70 Three other unfinished axe-hammers, in stone, two from Robenhausen. Also a fragment of a spherical mace-head, in light grey stone; and three polished stone chisels 7

(22/-15-) 71 Six other polished stone chisels, and two green-stone celts, in stag's-horn fixings. The V-shaped slit in these fixings fitted into a crooked handle, so that the implement could be used as an adze, with cutting edge transverse to the axis of the handle 8

(40/-6-) 72 Two GREEN-STONE CELTS, in V-shaped stag's-horn settings (*vide* lot 71). Also three fine specimens of flint implements, of lance-head and dagger form—6 in., 4 $\frac{3}{8}$ in. and 4 $\frac{1}{8}$ in. long 5

(28/-5-) 73 Two green-stone celts, in V-shaped stag's-horn settings (*vide* lot 71); also four serrated flint implements, of which two may be harpoon-heads. The two specimens with triangular section follow Danish or Egyptian types, though they are stated to have been found in the Swiss Lake Dwellings. Also four flint fabricators 10

74 A HIGHLY-POLISHED CELT—5 in. long—with curious V-shaped notch on the cutting edge and a deep artificial hollow in the flat surface of the stone; also two stone celts, with oval section in process of formation; a block of pipeclay, of uncertain significance; and a chalk celt—3 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. long—found at Robenhausen. The latter may have been in the nature of a child's toy, as it can have had no possible practical use as a chisel 5

75 Four examples of saw-marked stones, the largest from Robenhausen; also seven selected arrow-heads, in various stones, representations of the different types found in the Lake Dwellings. The crystal specimen is from St. Aubin, Neuchatel 11

(32/-15-) 76 Four stone celts, with stag's-horn handles—from 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. to 8 in. long 4

77 Four others—from 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. The longer specimen found at Robenhausen 4

(24/-20-) 78 Five stone celts, in stag's-horn sockets, all large and beautiful specimens 5

(20/-20-) 79 Five others, equal to the foregoing in importance 5

80 Five others, large specimens, all fine; one from Moossee-
dorfsee in Berne 5

81 Six others, all good examples, from Robenhausen, Schaffis
and other sites 6

82 Seven others, equal in condition to any of the foregoing,
found at Schaffis, Robenhausen and other places 7

(40/-) 20. ~~83~~ A STONE CELT, in its original wooden handle, and two stone
saws, also in their ancient wood settings; the celt from
Robenhausen, the larger of the saws from Latringen.
The wooden handles of these almost unique tools have
been wonderfully preserved by the peat in which they
were embedded 3

(1/50) 18- ~~84~~ Five large stone celts, unmounted—from $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. long.
All from Wangen 5

(20/-) 18- ~~85~~ Seven others—from $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. to 5 in. long. All good specimens 7

86 Twelve others—from $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. long; mostly fine. Found
at Wangen, Concire, and other places 12

87 Ten others—from $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. to $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. All good specimens,
some of exceptional quality and finish, and of the square-
sided type. Chiefly from Wangen 10

88 Thirteen others—from $1\frac{3}{8}$ in. to $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. long. A nice lot,
mostly of the square-sided type from Wangen and Roben-
hausen 13

89 Four stone celts, of oval section, with roughened butts, un-
mounted; the roughening to make the union with their
stag's-horn handles closer and more secure; one from
Lüscherz— $4\frac{3}{4}$ in. to $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Fine 4

90 Five others, of similar type to the foregoing— $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $4\frac{3}{4}$ in.
long 5

(11/-) 257- ~~91~~ Five others, similar to lot 76; all fine specimens— $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. to
 $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. long 5

(28/-) 5. ~~92~~ Thirteen small stone celts, with oval section, from Schaffis,
Robenhausen and other sites 13

(13/-) 257- ~~93~~ A series of fourteen knife flakes in flint, and five flint saws,
the latter for sawing wood and stone; from Wangen and
other sites To HR 14/vii/39 19

- 94 A series of twenty-two knife and scraper flakes, chiefly of domestic utility; and seven roughly-flaked flint chisels 29

(32)- 8. 95 Nine small stone celts, with squared edges—all good specimens 9

257- 96 A large square-edged stone celt, of particularly fine workmanship—5 in. long. Also a small disc-shaped object in soft stone, pierced with five holes; two elongated stone ornaments, pierced for suspension, one of square section—3 in. and $2\frac{3}{8}$ in. long; a flat stone polisher— $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. long; and a fragment of a large stone bracelet or anklet 6

- 97 Ten stone beads, varying from the flattened spheroid type to the spindlewhorl. Possibly one or two of the specimens are true spindlewhorls 10

- 98 Sixteen stone spindlewhorls, showing progressive development from the mere pierced stone. These and several specimens of well-made cloth of flax found in the lowest relic-beds, evidence to what proficiency the art of weaving had been brought even in the Neolithic Age 16

- 99 Fourteen others, similar in character to the foregoing 14

(180) 50- 100 Eleven flint arrow-heads, of the primitive type, without barbs; also four flint javelin-heads, and three flint fabricators. An interesting lot 18

(57)- 40- 101 A grooved discoidal stone— $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. diam. by $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. thick. Also a grooved shuttle-shaped object in aragonite or alabaster— $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. long—used in obtaining fire, very rare; a perforated whetstone— $2\frac{5}{8}$ in. long; and a pear-shaped stone, pierced at the narrow end like a plummet, for which purpose, indeed, it may have been used— $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. An unusual lot 4

- 102 Six rough stone celts, of oval section, from Wangen, Himerich, Schaffis and Robenhausen 6

(2/157) 10. 103 FOUR LARGE MEALING-STONES, for corn-grinding; and one flat bed-stone—12 in. long by 7 in. wide. From Wangen, Robenhausen and other sites 5

- 104 FIVE MEALING-STONES, of various sizes, from Wangen and elsewhere; also eight irregularly-shaped grinding-stones, some of which have been used for sharpening implements of stone, others as bed-stones in the process of corn-crushing. An important lot 13

- 7/- 30/- 105 Six unfinished stone celts, of large size; also two large stone implements of the Palæolithic or Old Stone Age, though found in a Swiss Dwellings' Relic-bed; and a quantity of scorix, evidence of bronze having been cast on the site where found 15
 13 pcs to W/R9 14/VII/39
 106 Fifty flint flakes, used for scraping skins, cutting and other purposes 50
 107 Fifty-five others, of similar character 55
 108 Fifty-seven others, similar to lot 106 57

HORN, BONE AND WOOD IMPLEMENTS FROM THE LAKE DWELLINGS.

- 109 Twenty horn handles and sockets for stone tools, chiefly of the hatchet or chisel type, from Robenhausen, Schaffis, Wangen and other places. Valuable for comparative purposes 20
 35/- 18/- 110 Eighteen horn handles and sockets, similar in character to the foregoing 18
 24/- 8/- 111 A REMARKABLE FIXER OF HORN, perforated for a wooden shaft or handle, and shaped at one end to fit a socketed bronze celt. This supposed improvement on then existing methods must have failed in practice, and probably very few were made; the present specimen is doubtless now unique. Also a celt-handle of horn, with slot arrangement for taking the axe 2
 112 FIVE AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, in the form of horn pricks, one perforated for suspension with a cord, a second bored for the insertion of a shaft, and a third has a shaft-hole partly drilled 5
 32/- 12/- 113 THREE HAMMERS, of stag's-horn, two perforated, from Robenhausen, the other showing the perforation commenced; also two axe-hammers, of horn, holed for handles, probably used for agricultural purposes, for which they would have been well adapted 5
 16/- 40/- 114 Seven polishers, of horn—from 13 in. to 2½ in. long; also ten bone hecklers for heckling flax—6 in. to 8 in. long. Several of these were probably bound to a single piece of wood, to make a kind of long-toothed comb 17

- 115 TWENTY-TWO HECKLERS, in bone, similar in character to the foregoing 22

(18)-757-116 Nine horn daggers or awls, pierced for suspension—3 in. to 7½ in. long; also three bone daggers—5½ in. to 8 in. long. From Robenhausen and elsewhere 12

(11)-401-117 Two double-edged horn tools, probably used as awls—11¼ in. and 7½ in. long; and five primitive horn bodkins—8½ in. to 4 in. long 7

118 Twenty-seven bone daggers and awls, ranging from 2½ in. to 8½ in. long. A fairly representative series embracing almost every type 27

(10)-5-119 A series of eight chisels, made from the tines of horns—from 5 in. to 9 in. long. A very choice selection 8

120 A series of thirteen horn and bone chisels, with squared cutting edges, from Wangen, Robenhausen and other places; also thirteen others, with rounded cutting edges 26

(19)-757-121 Six narrow-edged chisels, in horn and bone—fine; also three horn polishers, perforated for suspension; and six horn and bone (?) awls, each pointed at both ends 15

(24)-401-122 Two horn needles, one square-holed like a bodkin, the other with large round hole like a "packer's needle"; also five piercers, in horn and bone; and five ditto, pointed at both ends 12

123 Two cylindrical horn beads, pierced with large holes for stringing; a series of sixteen tooth pendants, some pierced for suspension. The teeth represented are chiefly those of the bear and wild boar. Also nine examples of other pendants, in horn and bone, all but one pierced to take a cord, and two or three with incised work 27

124 Eight fragments of horn, and a quantity of Mammalian teeth and bones a lot

(20)-6-125 Ten Lake-Dwellings objects in wood, comprising six portions of handles of implements, a lance-head, a spoon, a knife, and a fragment still showing clearly the cuts made upon it by the ancient lake-dweller 10

TO WRS 14/VII/39

- 126 Fifteen fishing-floats, in wood, all pierced to take the line, chiefly from Himerich. An important series 15
- 127 A quantity of fragments, in wood, comprising portions of Lake-Dwelling piles, charred remains of an ancient conflagration 20
- 128 A large wooden bowl, of primitive construction, probably unique; also a box containing some charred remains 2
- (57) 30- (129) Some specimens of fungi, wood, (?) lichens, &c., from Wangen and Robenhausen *Destroyed 1/3/67* 11

POTTERY OBJECTS FROM THE LAKE DWELLINGS.

- 30- 130 Eighteen spindlewhorls, in earthenware, probably dating from the Bronze Age; certain specimens in this series may have been used as beads 18 *280*
- 25- 131 Fifteen others, similar in character; also three spherical beads in earthenware, and two in glass 20 *487*
- 132 Six loom-weights, in earthenware; a very remarkable lot, all pierced 6
- 133 A deep bowl, of blackish pottery, with globular body widening out towards the rim— $8\frac{1}{4}$ in. diam. by 5 in. deep; a fine perfect specimen 1
- 73- 134 TWO EARTHENWARE POTS, with stand-rings, one of the pots with raised concentric lines of decoration. Bronze Age. Very rare 4 *571-*
- 135 AN EARTHENWARE VASE, with beautifully impressed bands of reticulated decoration—5 in. high. Early Bronze Age. A fine complete specimen 1
- 136 Another, smaller, the decoration somewhat different, slightly broken at the lip. Also a one-handled jug, undecorated, broken at the lip; and a complete bowl, undecorated 3
- (301) 6- (137) A quantity of pottery fragments, illustrating the various styles of ornamentation—finger and string marks, irregular scratchings with pointed tools, &c.; over thirty specimens a lot.

NATURAL HISTORY OBJECTS FROM THE LAKE DWELLINGS.

(181- 8. 138) A quantity of charred corn (wheat and barley); several specimens of charred bread, probably made from wheat and millet; and a number of hazel-nuts and dried apples
a lot

(221- 6. 139) A quantity of charred wheat; some dried moss; a block of peat strewn with raspberry-seeds; two pieces of charred thatch; specimens of bark, &c., of the silver fir; a fruit of the water chestnut, used as food; and a quantity of bast fibre, used for weaving
a lot

(180 6. 140) Twenty-five glass tubes, containing botanical specimens, chiefly seeds, identified and labelled, from Robenhausen and other sites
25

141 Twenty-five others, of similar character, chiefly from Robenhausen; for the most part identified and labelled
25

142 Thirty others, similar in character to lot 140; named and labelled; chiefly from Robenhausen
30

143 Twenty-three specimens of seeds, foliage and mosses, mounted between glass; mostly identified and named. From Robenhausen, Moosseedorfsee and other sites
23

(321- 5. 144) A quantity of specimens of cereals, seeds, nuts and other botanical objects, contained in a mahogany partitioned case
1

WOVEN FABRICS, Etc., FROM THE LAKE DWELLINGS.

(321- 8. 145) Eighteen specimens of woven fabric, string, flax, &c., mounted between glass. Chiefly from Robenhausen
18

(321- 15. 146) Twelve others, similar in character to lot 145, but larger specimens
12

147 Eighteen others, similar in character to lot 145
18

148 Twelve others, similar in character to lot 145
12

(601- 15. 149) A CAREFULLY MADE MODEL OF A SWISS LAKE DWELLING, illustrating the method of raising the thatched dwelling-house on piles. The model has been constructed from scientific measurements and existing remains—17 in. by 14½ in. at base; height, 20 in.
1

To WR9
14/vii/39

PREHISTORIC FLINT OBJECTS, VARIOUS (PALÆOLITHIC AND NEOLITHIC).

The first eight lots in this series hail from one district, Grand-Pressigny (Indre-et-Loire), which must have been the seat of a great flint implement industry. They consist for the most part of heavy cores or nuclei of honey-coloured cherty flint, from which long flakes have been struck off. The specimens belong both to the Palæolithic and Neolithic periods.

150 A HIGHLY POLISHED CELT, of oval section, in rich brown flint— $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Neolithic period. Fine 1

151 Another, equally fine, in dark brown flint— $5\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. Neolithic period 1

152 A large flint celt of the Neolithic period—8 in. long—from Perigueux (Sordogne); and two flint scrapers, or knives—4 in. and $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. long—also Neolithic 3

153 Two flint celts— $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. and 5 in. long; also a flint dagger, with roughly fashioned handle— $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. long—the point missing. All of the Neolithic period 3

154 Three large flint cores— $12\frac{1}{2}$ in. to 14 in. long; and three others, smaller. Probably Neolithic 6

637-155 Four large flint cores—9 in. to 12 in. long; and five others, smaller. May be placed indifferently to the Early or Late Stone Age 7 4/10/-

156 Eight flint cores, of various sizes, mostly Palæolithic 8

124-157 Eight other specimens, similar in character to lot 156, mostly Palæolithic 8 18/-

9/- 10/- 158 Seven other examples, mostly Palæolithic 7

6. 159 SIX STONE CELTS, with pointed butt, flat side and concave face— $6\frac{1}{8}$ in. to $9\frac{3}{4}$ in. long. From Paris, Guivry and Lanzey 6 7/10/-

160 SIX OTHERS, the same type as the foregoing, but smaller— $5\frac{1}{4}$ in. to $6\frac{3}{4}$ in. long. From Rouen, Amiens, Monbouchet, Abbeville and Renoncourt 6

161 SEVEN OTHERS, the same type as lot 159, but smaller—3 in. to 5 in. long. From Pontoise, Alby, Paris, Vaugnes, Manche, &c. 7

50/- 162 Three celts, of flint, with wide butt, flat sides and convex face— $6\frac{3}{4}$ in. to 8 in. long. From Lembourg, Provins and Paris 3

60/- 70/- 163 Nine celts, of flint, with pointed butt and oval section— $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. to 6 in. long. From Dranil, Paris, Amiens, Montière and other sites 9

164 Ten celts, of flint, with wide butts, and of pointed oval section— $8\frac{1}{8}$ in. to $5\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. From Lyon, Abbeville and other sites 10

3/57- 6. 165 Sixteen celts, of stone, all but three in flint, similar in type to the foregoing— $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. to $5\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. Found at Maignville, Plouret, Vienne, Amiens and other sites 16

166 Nine celts, of flint, roughly ground all over— $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. to $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. From Buleux, near Abbeville, Amiens and elsewhere 9

167 Twenty-two miscellaneous chipped celts, of flint, of the less finished types, the cutting edge as well as the two sides being left unground. A nice representative lot— $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $5\frac{3}{4}$ in. long 22

3/10/- 168 Fourteen celts and adzes, of flint and other stones, all of roughly ground types— $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. to 7 in. long 14

757- 169 A REMARKABLY FINE CELT, of flint— $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. long—unusually thick in proportion to its size; also seven examples of small stone celts, with wide butt and flattened sides 8

80/- 170 THREE SELECTED SPECIMENS OF POLISHED FLINT CELTS, with pointed oval section—7 in. to 9 in. long. Exceptionally fine 3

40/- 6. 171 FIVE SMALL CELTS, of unusual type, in flint and other stones; two others, also small, very beautifully fashioned; three, somewhat larger, only roughly fashioned; and five naturally perforated flints, which were probably strung as beads 15

172 Forty-four miscellaneous flint implements, comprising examples of lance and arrow points, flint scrapers, knife-flakes, &c., illustrating many types 44

173 Thirty-two miscellaneous flint implements, comprising knife-flakes, saws of flint, fabricators, boring tools, &c. 32

174 A series of thirty-two roughly-chipped Neolithic flint implements, from France 32

- (20/-) 6. ~~175~~ A series of nineteen roughly-chipped Neolithic flint implements, from France, somewhat larger specimens than the foregoing 19
- 176 Twenty-six miscellaneous stone celts from France, including a number of interesting examples which have failed in the working 24
- (8/-) 35/- ~~177~~ About three dozen flint flakes, of human fashioning. All found on famous Neolithic sites in France 36
- 178 Four stone celts, of nice quality and finish— $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. to $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. From Biarritz and other sites 4
- (2/5/-) 6. ~~179~~ FIVE STONE CELTS—4 in. to $7\frac{1}{4}$ in. long—flat at the sides, with convex surface. Unusually beautiful and massive examples 5
- 180 THREE OTHERS— $3\frac{5}{8}$ in. to 5 in. long—equally as fine as the foregoing 3

End of First Day's Sale

Second Day's Sale.

On TUESDAY, JULY 15, 1924,

AT ONE O'CLOCK PRECISELY.

NEOLITHIC IMPLEMENTS AND DOMESTIC OBJECTS FROM FRANCE.

181 A SERIES OF NINE STONE CELTS, three of which are in flint— $3\frac{3}{8}$ in. to $10\frac{1}{2}$ in. long—with pointed butt, flat sides and convex surface. Many fine. Found in France 9

(40/-) 70/- 182 A group of eight stone celts, three of which are in flint—4 in. to $8\frac{3}{4}$ in. long—with wide butt, oval section and convex face. Found in France 8

(44/-) 75/- 183 TWENTY SMALL STONE CELTS, mostly polished, with pointed butt, oval section and convex face— $1\frac{3}{8}$ in. to $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. All found in France 20

(34/-) 60/- 184 FOURTEEN OTHERS, mostly polished, similar in character to the foregoing— $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Found in France 14

185 TWELVE OTHERS, mostly polished, same type as lot 183 12

186 SEVEN LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL CELTS— $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $11\frac{3}{4}$ in. long—all but one highly polished; each specimen is with pointed butt, oval section and convex face. Found in France 7

(58/-) 20/- 187 TWO OTHERS, yet larger, of the same type as the foregoing— $11\frac{3}{4}$ in. to 13 in. long. Extraordinarily fine examples, both found in France 2

188 Thirteen miscellaneous Neolithic implements and weapons, comprising a perforated stone— $5\frac{3}{4}$ in. by $4\frac{3}{4}$ in.—probably a hoe; a small perforated celt; four specimens of grinding and sharpening stones; and seven examples of flint lance and arrow heads 13

- 189 FIFTEEN MISCELLANEOUS NEOLITHIC IMPLEMENTS, &c., comprising three perforated axe-hammers, one imperfect; a quartzite pebble hammer, of oval form; four stone beads, and one earthenware ditto; and a series of six implements, illustrating development from the chipped to the polished chisel 15

(457) 15. 190 A CARVED QUARTZITE STONE, representing a human face—4 in. by $3\frac{1}{8}$ in. This unique object is almost circular in form, and the features are deeply channelled in the hard quartz, a work demanding an enormous expenditure of time and labour. The character of the grinding shows that the work is quite ancient. Found in France at a place known as "Camp de César," in 1868 1

(247) 8. 191 Twenty-two miscellaneous Neolithic objects, comprising a polished stone bracelet or anklet— $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. diam.; nine fragments of pottery; and twelve bone carvings, including a fish-hook 22 20.

(580) 12. 192 A REMARKABLE AND PERHAPS UNIQUE EXAMPLE OF A STONE CELT, with transverse cutting edges— $5\frac{5}{8}$ in. long; also four specimens of stone celts, of unusual type—2 in. to $6\frac{5}{8}$ in. long. An extremely interesting lot 5

193 FOUR OTHER SPECIMENS OF STONE CELTS, of unusual type; also a partly ground gouge, of flint— $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. to $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. long 4

57. 194 A series of seven stone celts, of oval section, with widely expanded cutting edge. All found in France 7 22/W

195 Seven others, all interesting forms, including a roughly grooved example, of unusual shape. A nice lot 7

(257) 701-196 A stone celt, of unusual shape— $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. long; also five selected specimens of small chisels, in flint and other stones, all with flat sides and convex surfaces 6

197 AN ORNAMENTAL STONE CELT—5 in. long. Found in the region of La Vendée in 1852. An extremely beautiful and rare example 1

198 THREE STONE CELTS, all of which show noteworthy departures from the conventional types— $2\frac{3}{4}$ in., $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. and $7\frac{3}{4}$ in. long. Found at Amiens, Provins and Rennes 3

(357) 6. 199 A large nodule, of bone breccia, containing teeth. From the floor of Les Ezyies Cave, Dordogne, France. In glazed case 1



200

204

205

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NEOLITHIC AGE—DENMARK.

5. 200 A SUPERB SPECIMEN OF A RIPPLE-FLAKED LEAF-BLADE DAGGER— $15\frac{1}{2}$ in. long; believed to be the finest in the world. It belongs to the best flint period, and is in perfect condition 1

(The following lots illustrate this method of ripple-flaking, as well as the development of the dagger handle, in a remarkable manner)

See Illustration

- 7/57-6. 201 TWO FINE EXAMPLES OF LANCEOLATE RIPPLE-FLAKED DAGGERS, in grey flint—11 in. and $10\frac{3}{4}$ in. long; another— $11\frac{3}{4}$ in. long—showing the beginning of the dagger handle, at present quite rudimentary 3

See Illustration

3. 202 ANOTHER, in a beautiful brown flint, the handle much more developed—10 in. long; also a second example, in dark grey flint— $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Both specimens of extraordinary quality 2

See Illustration

- 203 A lanceolate dagger, in bluish-grey flint— $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. long—the handle, which is in diamond section, offers a very firm grip; another— $6\frac{1}{4}$ in. long—showing the gradual widening at the hilt. Both fine 2

- 204 A GREY FLINT RIPPLE-FLAKED HUNTER'S KNIFE, OR DAGGER— $9\frac{1}{4}$ in. long—showing the fully developed handle, with elegant widening at the base; another, in black flint—7 in. long—the handle in the same stage of development as the former. Both perfect specimens 2

See Illustration

- 205 A BROWN FLINT RIPPLE-FLAKED HUNTER'S KNIFE, OR DAGGER—about 8 in. long. In this remarkable specimen should be noticed the "seam" down the middle of the handle, imitating probably the stitches in an original leather casing. Very fine 1

See Illustration

- 206 FOUR FLINT CHISELS, illustrating the development of the Danish chisel from the narrow celt, through the simple form with ground cutting edge, to the type which is tooled all over— $5\frac{3}{4}$ in. to $6\frac{1}{4}$ in. long 4

- 4/10/7 15. 207 FOUR OTHERS, carrying development through the unground and ground forms with square section, and the ground and polished ditto, to the very fine polished chisel with shaped handle, which is probably an antique type. The sizes range from $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. 4

- 208 Eight flint knives, illustrating development from the crude shapeless flake to the beautifully worked sickle blades of the best Danish flint period—3 in. to 5½ in. long 8

4/57- 6. 209 Four stone mace-heads, drilled with large holes to take the staff—2 in. to 4 in. diam. All perfect specimens 4

380 5. 210 A series of six pointed flint celts, with oval section, illustrating development from the roughly shaped unground forms by slow steps to the carefully ground and polished form—4½ in. to 5¾ in. long 6

- 211 Three specimens of square-sided flint celts or axes, with convex faces and thin butts—7 in. to 7¾ in. long. From dolmens of the oldest type without passage of approach. The specimens illustrate three types—unground, ground at cutting edge only, and well ground and polished 3

- 212 Three specimens of square-sided flint celts or axes, with broad butts of almost oblong section—6 in. to 6½ in. long. These examples illustrate a higher development of the Danish celt than the foregoing. They are the type found in passage graves and stone cists, and illustrate the evolution from the unground to the completely ground and polished forms 3

44-1- 7. 213 Five specimens of flint gouges, showing the evolution from the form with simple cutting edge, through the roughly tooled and carefully tooled forms, to the perfectly ground and polished type. The polished example in light flint shows an adaptation for holding the celt in the hand—5 in. to 8½ in. long 5

9/1- 12. 214 Three specimens of perforated double-edged battle-axes, showing progressive development. The sharper ends have in most cases been carefully blunted to reduce risk of accidental injury to the warrior-user without impairing the efficiency of the axe for purposes of war. Fine—5½ in. to 7½ in. long 3

22- 5. 215 Two hammer-stones, or hand-pounders, of flint, used for triturating grain, roots, &c., and for splitting bones to extract the marrow, the larger one worn smooth by long use; a pebble hand-hammer, of hard quartzite, much worn at one end; a symmetrically formed hand-hammer, in light stone, with depression to take the finger and thumb; also one of exceptional size, in black quartzite. This and succeeding lots (216, 217 and 218) illustrate the slow evolution from the rough pounding-stone to the carefully wrought axe-hammer 5

4. ~~216~~ An axe-hammer, in unground stone, grooved to take a withe, which was twisted round it to secure the axe-head to the haft— $6\frac{1}{4}$ in. long; also two carefully wrought-stone axe-hammers, of simple form— $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. and 7 in. long 3

7. 217 Three other Danish axe-hammers, of stone, showing the implement in further stages of development— $6\frac{3}{4}$ in., $8\frac{1}{4}$ in. and 9 in. long. All beautifully preserved specimens of high importance 3

- 23-1-25. ~~218~~ A DARK STONE DANISH AXE-HAMMER, of the most perfect type, fluted, ridged and polished— $9\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. The hammer-end of this unique specimen is convex, and the axe-end runs almost to a point. Exceptional labour must have been expended on this marvellous weapon, which can only have been owned by a chieftain of exalted rank 1

See Illustration facing p. 54

- 7-10-15. ~~219~~ AN EARTHENWARE BURIAL URN, with cover, found at Viborg in Jutland— $7\frac{3}{4}$ in. high. The urn, which is supported on a ring, still contains the ashes of the deceased 3

- 57-1-7. ~~220~~ Five shuttle-shaped grooved pebbles, probably used for striking fire— $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $4\frac{7}{8}$ in. long. The grooves admitted of their being suspended from the girdle with a cord. The fire would have been produced by striking the stones with a piece of pointed iron. All perfect specimens 5

- 32-1-7. ~~221~~ Nine miscellaneous objects in bone, comprising a spindle-whorl, decorated with ring-and-dot pattern on both sides; four combs, one of the long-toothed variety for heckling flax; and four incised star-shaped ornaments, perhaps used as buttons 9

- 222 Seventeen spindlewhorls, in stone, representing almost every type found in the Danish burials, two of these lack the final perforation; also two large stone beads, of spindle-whorl form; and two pierced whetstones, used for sharpening the cutting edges of implements 21

- 223 Nine specimens of ripple-flake daggers—6 in. to $8\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. This and succeeding lots (224 to 227) illustrate the evolution of these Danish weapons from the simplest forms to those with well-developed handles. In the present lot are two specimens which show the "seam" to imitate stitching (cf. lot 205) 9

- 224 Seven others, in three of which the evolution of the ornamental handle is clearly seen— $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. to $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. Includes some very fine specimens 7

- 225 Five others, some with exceptionally fine flaking— $6\frac{1}{4}$ in. to 11 in. long 5
- 226 Seven others, all perfect specimens— $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. 7
- 227 Nine others, similar in character to the foregoing— $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. 9
- 228 TWO RIPPLE-FLAKE DAGGERS, in grey and drab flint— $8\frac{1}{4}$ in. and 7 in. long—the handles "seamed" down the middle in imitation of stitches 2
See Illustration
- 229 Seven tanged flint daggers— $3\frac{7}{8}$ in. to 7 in. long—made for insertion in handles; also four flint-knives— $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. to 5 in. long 11
- 6 230 FOUR DANISH STONE AXES, of high finish, all of the well-known "canoe" shape— $5\frac{3}{4}$ in. to $8\frac{1}{4}$ in. long 4 7/10/-
- 231 Five others, all good specimens— $4\frac{5}{8}$ in. to 6 in. long 5
- 8 232 THREE DANISH BATTLE-AXES, in stone, of the characteristic double-edged type, including one very fine specimen in black stone—5 in. to $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. long 3 9/10/-
- C. 233 THREE SPECIMENS OF AXE-HAMMERS, in stone, illustrating the development of projections opposite the shaft holes $5\frac{3}{4}$ in. to $7\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. Fine 3 7/10/-
- 234 Seven stone axes and axe-hammers, including some specimens of first-class importance—3 in. to $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. long 7
- 235 Six others, similar in character—4 in. to 6 in. long 6
- 5/15/- 70/- 236 Four stone axe-heads, of which two are of quite unusual form; the other two specimens show how the rare forms were gradually evolved from them— $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. to 5 in. long 4
- 237 Three stone axe-heads, showing how the round-headed, single-edged axe merged into a more or less axe-hammerlike implement—6 in. to 7 in. long 3
- 238 Two axe-hammers, of stone, with very blunt cutting edges— $7\frac{3}{4}$ in. and $8\frac{1}{4}$ in. long 2 5/80
- 239 Two axe-hammers, of stone, of beautiful and rare type, with narrow cutting edge, and the body sloping up around the shaft hole to form a collar—6 in. and $8\frac{3}{4}$ in. long 2
See Illustration facing p. 23

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- (5/10) 240 Three mace-heads, in stone, comprising a whorl-shaped specimen— $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. diam.—from Vammen; one, in (?) diorite— $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. diam.; and the third of flattened spheroid shape—3 in. diam. 3
- (58) 10. 241 Nine remarkable specimens of polished flint gouges, with squared sides— $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. to 6 in. long 9
- (6/1) 10. 242 Eight others, of similar type, equally fine—3 in. to 5 in. long; also one of oval section— $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. long 9
- 243 Three polished chisels, of square section— $8\frac{1}{4}$ in. to $11\frac{3}{4}$ in. long. Very fine 3
- (4/15) 75- 244 Five polished chisels, of square section, in various stones—ranging from $5\frac{1}{4}$ in. to 7 in. long. Fine 5
- (4/5) 80- 245 Ten flint chisels, seven of which are of square section and more or less polished; the remaining three of the pointed oval shape—probably an earlier type— $2\frac{3}{8}$ in. to $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. long 10
- 246 Six specimens of flint knives or saws, each with one side strongly curved, and all exhibiting the marvellous skill of craftsmen of the Neolithic Age in working flint— $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. to 6 in. long 6
- 247 Five others, equally fine, and larger specimens 5
- (60) 79- 248 Four others, ranging from $6\frac{3}{4}$ in. to $9\frac{3}{8}$ in. long. Superb specimens 4
See Illustration facing p. 26
- (28) 6. 249 Five sickle-knives, the type peculiar to Denmark and Egypt— $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. to $6\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. One broken 5
- (28) 60- 250 Three large flint axes, with squared sides and broad butt— $7\frac{3}{4}$ in. to $8\frac{3}{4}$ in. long 3
- (58) 95- 251 Six others, similar in character— $5\frac{7}{8}$ in. to $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. long 6
- (2/10) 70- 252 Eight others, similar in type to lot 250— $3\frac{1}{8}$ in. to $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. long 8
- (38) 80- 253 Six others, with squared sides and broad butts, almost square in section 6
- (60) 50- 254 Seven flint scrapers, each with one end rounded— $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. to $4\frac{7}{8}$ in. long. Probably used for flaying purposes and cleaning skins. A nice lot 7

- 7 255 TEN FLINT IMPLEMENTS, with serrated edges, probably harpoons; a wonderful selection, both on account of variety and condition. The specimens range from 3 in. to 8 in. long. (The similarity between certain forms of Danish and Egyptian flint instruments, to wit, the serrated blades of the present lot, the crescent "sickles" and the handled daggers of lots 204, 205, 224, 228, 249, &c., has suggested some line of communication between the two countries; though the fact may be merely a coincidence, resulting solely from like needs producing like effects) 10

9/100-

- (5/137-) 6. 256 A series of fifteen serrated implements, of flint of triangular section, the notching on all three sides. They are obviously unsuitable to use as saws, and were probably arrow-heads— $2\frac{1}{8}$ in. to $4\frac{3}{8}$ in. long 15

- 257 A collection of forty-two flint arrow-heads, comprising three of the tanged form, fifteen of the barbed, and a number of the "transverse" shapes, the latter characteristically Danish. A highly interesting and representative lot 42

- (7/37-) 6. 258 Thirteen flint javelin-heads, barbed and plain, including a large and beautifully ripple-marked example— $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. long; the others range from $3\frac{1}{8}$ to $7\frac{3}{4}$ in. long 13

- (457-) 5. 259 Six flint axes, with squared sides and broad butts, almost square in section— $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. to $7\frac{3}{8}$ in. long; also three pointed implements, in flint— $1\frac{7}{8}$ in. to $5\frac{3}{4}$ in. long 9

- (601-) 5. 260 Four specimens of unground gouges, with squared sides— $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. long 4

- 261 Six polished flint axes, with squared sides and oblong section— $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. long 6

- (571-) 857- 262 Ten others, of similar type— $3\frac{1}{8}$ in. to $5\frac{1}{4}$ in. long 10

- (2/137-) 6. 263 A series of objects for personal adornment, comprising twelve stag's-horn rings; a string of amber beads from passage graves and stone cists, excavated at Viborg in Jutland; fourteen loose amber beads, some of large size; two bone and one stag's-horn ditto 30

- 264 Four harpoon-heads, of bone and stag's-horn, two of which have been set with "pygmy" flint blades, explaining, perhaps, the liberal use of these pygmy flints in prehistoric times 4

457-6 265 Six miscellaneous stone objects, of considerable interest, comprising two grinding-stones—6 in. and $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. long; two celts, of characteristic early metal forms, of which they may be ancient copies; and two pierced stone celts— $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. and $4\frac{5}{8}$ in. long—which were possibly used as hoes 6

457 25 266 Seven miscellaneous stone and stag's-horn objects, comprising three partially fabricated stone axes; two roughly chipped "blanks" of flint, ready for grinding into polished implements; and two axe-hammers of horn, similar to those found in the Swiss Lake Dwellings 7

457 6 267 TWELVE ROUGHLY POLISHED FLINT AXES, with squared sides and oblong section— $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. A very typical lot 12

268 TWELVE TYPICAL EXAMPLES OF UNGROUND FLINT AXES, with squared sides and oblong section— $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. to 10 in. long 12

269 FOUR VERY LARGE FLINT AXES, with squared sides, convex faces and thin butts—ranging from $11\frac{1}{2}$ in. to 15 in. long. All fine specimens 4

270 Four others, equally fine— $10\frac{1}{4}$ in. to 11 in. long 4

271 Four others— $8\frac{1}{4}$ in. to $10\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. Fine 4

357 70 272 Six others— $7\frac{1}{4}$ in. to 9 in. long. Fine 6

58 80 273 Nine others—5 in. to $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. All interesting 9

274 TWO LANCEOLATE DAGGERS IN FLINT— $13\frac{1}{4}$ in. to 13 in. long. (These examples exhibit, as do most of the pieces in the following lots (275 to 282), prehistoric flint-work at its very best. The ripple-flaking in many of the specimens is unrivalled, and admiration of the work is not lessened when we consider the simple tools with which such extraordinary results were obtained) 2

See Illustration facing p. 23

58 5 275 Two OTHERS, equally fine—13 in. and $12\frac{1}{4}$ in. 2

5 276 Two OTHERS— $11\frac{3}{4}$ in. and $11\frac{1}{2}$ in. Very fine 2

5157 5 277 Two OTHERS— $10\frac{3}{8}$ in. and 11 in. Very fine 2

5 278 Three others— $8\frac{3}{4}$ in. to $10\frac{1}{4}$ in.; the shorter one broken at the points; the others very fine 3

50 279 THREE OTHERS— $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. to 9 in. All excellent specimens 3

- 280 FIVE OTHERS—averaging about 8 in. long. Very fine 5
- 281 FIVE OTHERS—7 in. to $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Very fine 5
- 282 SIX OTHERS— $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. to 7 in. long. Very fine 6
- 283 A series of eleven flint knives— $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. to 5 in. long—most of lanceolate form 11
- 284 Nine typical examples of polished flint axes, with squared sides, convex faces and thin butts— $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. to $5\frac{1}{4}$ in. long 9

(3/10/-) 757-285 Eight typical examples of roughly ground flint axes, with squared sides, convex faces and thin butts— $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $11\frac{1}{2}$ in. long 8

757-286 Eleven unground flint axes, with squared sides, convex faces and thin butts— $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. to $12\frac{1}{4}$ in. long 6/57 11

(4/4/-) 57-287 Ten others, similar in character—7 in. to $10\frac{1}{2}$ in. long 10

(32/-) 50/-288 Three unground flint axes, with squared sides, convex faces and thin butts—all about 6 in. long; also six typical examples of non-flint stone celts— $4\frac{5}{8}$ in. to $8\frac{5}{8}$ in. long 9

(4/57/-) 657-289 Seven typical flint celts, of pointed oval section, illustrating development from rough-chipped to polished celts 7

(3/137/-) 57-290 A series of ten flint instruments, of various types, from the Danish kitchen middens, belonging to very early period in the history of Neolithic man in Denmark 10

(3/5/-) 6-291 Sixteen typical midden celts, with cutting edge at the broader end produced by the removal of transverse flakes; the type known by the French name "tranchet." [These kitchen middens are great heaps of shell—principally oyster-shell—accumulated on the Danish coast on the sites of the early settlements. Considerable quantities of rude flint implements, bones, and fragments of pottery are found embedded in them] 16

292 Ten miscellaneous specimens of flint flakes, or knives— $3\frac{5}{8}$ in. to 6 in. long 10

293 A mealing-stone, or wheat-crusher, of the Danish Kitchen Midden period; two hammer-stones, of the same period; and three flint cores, from which flakes have been struck off. [If, as some think, the Midden colonists were ignorant of agriculture, the so-called wheat-crushers would probably have been used for triturating some other kind of food] 6

TO KR29
14/VII/39

- 294 Fourteen selected examples of flint scrapers of the Danish Kitchen Midden period, used for fashioning bone implements, cleaning skins, &c. 14
- 295 AN IRON HELMET, of the Viking type, with straight tubular horns proceeding from the bell-shaped cap and scroll-like-crest; ornamental boss in front in form of a bent wire rosette, the centre of which probably contained at one time a large cornelian or other stone 1

NEOLITHIC AGE--SPAIN.

- 296 A grooved hammer, in porous-looking stone— $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. long—from Cordova; another, in similar stone— $8\frac{3}{4}$ in. long. Also a hammer-stone, with finger and thumb depressions on opposite sides— $2\frac{3}{8}$ in. diam. All of the New Stone Age 3
- 297 A hammer-stone, with finger and thumb depressions on opposite sides— $4\frac{3}{4}$ in. long by $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. wide. Also a mealing-stone, or grain-crusher—3 in. diam.; and a polishing-stone, used to give the finished surface on highly polished celts 3
- 298 Seven selected specimens of stone celts, which, having lost their edges, have obviously been used as hammer-stones— $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. to 5 in. long 7
- 299 Two hammer-stones, of somewhat coarse type; and two roughly picked celts in stone 4
- 300 Six pointed stone celts, of oval section— $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $8\frac{3}{4}$ in. long—from Malaga, Valladolid, Segovia, &c. All fine specimens 6
- 301 Ten pointed stone celts, of oval section— $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. to $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. From Malaga, Cordova, Cuenca, Valladolid, &c. All fine 10
- (280) 737-302 Five examples of square-sided celts, each with a convex surface— $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. From Toledo and other sites 5
- (324) 857-303 Twelve others, smaller, from Navalmaillo, Mayenne, Toledo, Burgos, &c. 12
- (51) 657-304 Six examples of stone celts, with oval section and wide butt— $3\frac{3}{8}$ in. to $4\frac{3}{4}$ in. long. From Malaga, Granada, Castilleja, &c. 5

- (22/-) 757- (305) Ten specimens of stone celts, with flattened sides and faces— $2\frac{5}{8}$ in. to $4\frac{7}{8}$ in. long. From Cuenca, Malaga, Villatoro, Granada, &c. 10
- (27/-) 757- (306) Two celts, of polished flint— $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. and $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. long—of English type, but found in Madrid 2
- 307 Seven polished stone celts, with thin butt— $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. to $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. From Saliote, Las Caldas, Granada, &c. 7
- 308 A LARGE STONE CELT, of unusual type, with rounded head and oval section— $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Found at Malaga 1
- 309 Nine stone celts, of rounded section— $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. to 4 in. long—one pierced. From Malaga, Salamanca, Avila, &c. 9
- 310 Five small stone celts, or chisels— $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. long. From Burgos, Salamanca, &c. 5
- 311 Two unfinished stone celts; three fragments of ditto; and four rudely chipped flint celts 9

NEOLITHIC AGE—GREECE.

- (60/-) 57- (312) SEVEN BEAUTIFUL EXAMPLES OF NEW STONE AGE CELTS— $2\frac{3}{8}$ in. to $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. From Corinth and other Greek sites. A very choice lot 7
- (57/-) 57- (313) NINE SELECTED EXAMPLES OF STONE CELTS— $1\frac{1}{8}$ in. to $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. All found in Greece 9
- 57- 314 SEVEN CORES AND FLAKES, of obsidian, from Greek sites. [There was a considerable industry in obsidian in Greece during the later Stone Age, the material being obtained from the Island of Melos] 6/10/- 7
- 57- 315 Seven others (see note to preceding lot) 6/10/- 7
- 6 316 Five others (see note under lot 314); also an arrow-head, in obsidian. Very rare 7/10/- 6
- (21/-) 837- (317) FOUR POLISHED STONE CELTS, from Crete—2 in. to $3\frac{5}{8}$ in. long. Three of these are perfect specimens; the fourth is somewhat chipped 4
- (22/-) 837- (318) THREE POLISHED STONE CELTS FROM CRETE—1 in. to $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. All perfect specimens 3
- (21/-) 837- (319) Three others; also a black stone polisher, of perfect oval section, itself highly polished; and a small polished stone chisel. All from Crete 5

NEOLITHIC AGE—ITALY.

- 320 Fourteen fragments of Neolithic pottery, with impressed decoration done with wedge-shaped and other primitive tools 14
- 321 A chisel, of black stone— $4\frac{1}{8}$ in. long—very beautifully polished; and three stone polishers. All excellent specimens 4
- 322 TWO PERFORATED AXE-HAMMERS, one of exceptionally elegant form. From the valley of the Tiber— $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. and $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. long 2
- 323 EIGHT REMARKABLE SPECIMENS OF POLISHED STONE CELTS— $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. to 6 in. long; the largest bears the label "ARGOS," but it is distinctly of the Italian type 8
- 324 Sixteen flint arrow-heads, many of them beautifully finished 16
- 325 Seventeen others, a superior lot to the foregoing; some barbed 17
- 326 Five examples of stone celts, with flat sides and convex surfaces— $2\frac{5}{8}$ in. to $5\frac{3}{4}$ in. long. All well-polished specimens 5
- 327 A POLISHED GREEN-STONE CELT, of unusual type, broken at one end. Found in the valley of the Tiber. The form closely resembles that of the New Zealand Meri— $7\frac{3}{4}$ in. long 1
- 328 Three examples of polished stone celts, with oval section and wide butt—3 in. to $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. long 3
- 329 Five small and perfect specimens of stone celts, with oval section; also three chipped implements of flint 8

NEOLITHIC AGE—GERMANY.

- 330 Six implements, of the New Stone Age, from Germany, comprising three celts, one axe-hammer, one axe, and a fragment of second axe 6

- (13/-) 10. (331) A box, containing about fifty modern imitations of Prehistoric implements and weapons in flint and horn, some from France and Switzerland, and others of British origin, the latter the work of the notorious "Flint Jack" a lot

NEOLITHIC AGE: WEAPONS FROM VARIOUS SOURCES, MOUNTED IN GLAZED CASES.

- (5/-) 10. (332) Thirty-five mounted specimens of flint arrow-heads, showing the evolution from the most primitive forms to the elaborately finished barbed types with serrated edges. In glazed case 35

- (3/-) 15. (333) Forty-two mounted specimens of flint arrow-heads, illustrating all types and stages of evolution. In glazed case 42

- (4/-) 16. (334) Forty-eight mounted specimens of flint arrow-heads, all barbed. A very beautiful selection. In glazed case 48

- (5/-) 10. (335) Forty specimens of flint arrow-heads from various countries, tanged, barbed and plain, many of British origin. A selection for comparative study. In glazed case 40

- 336 Forty-four specimens of flint arrow-heads, largely British. From the simplest forms to the barbed and tanged types with serrated edges. In glazed case 44

- 337 Thirty-nine untanged specimens of flint arrow-heads, chiefly Irish. Mounted in glazed case 39

- 338 Twenty-eight mounted specimens of flint arrow-heads, mostly tanged and barbed. In glazed case 28

4/57- 7. 339 Thirty-three mounted specimens of flint arrow-heads, from various sources; all tanged and barbed. A well-selected lot, in glazed case 33

7/57- 7. 340 Thirty-six mounted specimens of flint arrow-heads, from various countries; chiefly tanged and barbed. In glazed case 36

5/10/- 12. 341 Sixty-two mounted specimens of small flint arrow-heads. In glazed case 62

342 Twenty-three flint arrow-heads, of various types; chiefly found in France. Mounted in glazed case 23

343 Sixty-four carefully selected flint arrow-heads, from various sources; chiefly tanged or barbed. An excellent assortment. Mounted in glazed case 64

344 Twenty-five flint arrow-heads, chiefly from North America, comprising some very unusual forms. Mounted in glazed case 25

345 Twenty-eight flint arrow-heads, from Robenhausen, Wangen, Moosseedorfsee, Himerich and other Lake Dwelling sites. Mounted in glazed case 28

346 Thirty-five North American flint arrow-heads, chiefly from Indiana. Mounted in glazed case 35

7. 347 Forty-two pigmy flint arrow-heads, including three or four in obsidian. A very pretty collection, all mounted in glazed case 42

7. 348 Thirty-six North American arrow-heads, in flint, including most of the usual types. Mounted in glazed case 36

4/57- 6. 349 Thirty-five⁴ carefully selected specimens of pigmy arrow-heads, in flint 35 34

3/57- 6. 350 Twenty-eight specimens of javelin and arrow-heads, in flint, comprising many of beautiful finish 28

351 Twenty-seven selected flint arrow-heads, lanceolate and barbed. From Ganton, Portglenore and other sites 27

352 Thirty-four flint arrow-heads, comprising examples of the pygmy, barbed, tanged and untanged types. A nice lot 34

353 Thirty-seven specimens of flint javelin and arrow-heads, from various countries, including many interesting types 37

NEOLITHIC AGE—ENGLAND.

MAMMALIAN REMAINS.

- 354 Eight implements, of stag's horn, from the Cissbury Neolithic factory 8
- 355 Six others, showing intentional cuts; also eight awls, or punches, made from antlers of the red deer; four bovine teeth; two oyster shells; and part of a pig's jaw. Cissbury Neolithic factory 21
- 356 PORTION OF THE SKULL OF URUS (*Bos primigenius*) 1
- 357 PORTION OF ANOTHER SKULL OF URUS (*Bos primigenius*) 1
- (20/-) 5. (358) Six miner's picks, of stag's horn; a stone celt; and a fragment of pottery. All from Cissbury Neolithic factory 8
- (5/-) 6. (359) Five complete loom-weights, in chalk; and five fragments of similar weights. From Cissbury Neolithic factory; many of the specimens showing clearly the abrasion caused by suspension with a cord 10
- (13/-) 7. (360) Four miner's picks, of stag's horn; and seven awls, or punches, made from antlers of the red deer. From Grime's Graves Neolithic factory 11
- (5/-) 30/- (361) Thirteen objects, consisting of teeth, horn and Mammalian bones. From Grime's Graves Neolithic factory 13
- 362 Eleven examples of Mammalian remains, belonging to the Neolithic period, and found in England 11
- 363 Eight important specimens of Mammalian remains, found in England. Some of mammoth animals, Neolithic period 8
- 364 Nine examples of Prehistoric Mammalian remains, found in England. Some of mammoth animals 9
- 365 Twenty specimens of Prehistoric Mammalian remains, found in England. Many of high importance 20
- 366 Two examples of Prehistoric Mammalian remains, consisting of a pair of bison or buffalo horns, and the antlers of a species of spike-horn deer or antelope; also a fine example of stag's antlers. From Grime's Graves Neolithic factory 3

- 367 A quantity of Mammalian remains, from Whisky Cave, Wyat's Yat, and various British bone caves, showing specimens of bones split to obtain the marrow a lot
- 368 Another lot, similar to the above; comprising also a bone needle, flint chips and fragments of pottery. From Whisky Cave, Wyat's Yat a lot
- 369 Four antlers of the red deer; and a small quantity of fragments in horn and bone, all of Prehistoric times. Found in England a lot

End of Second Day's Sale

Third Day's Sale.

On WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 1924.

AT ONE O'CLOCK PRECISELY.

NEOLITHIC AGE—ENGLAND.

FLINT, STONE AND BONE IMPLEMENTS.

- (57- 801- 370) A series of fourteen rude hammer-stones, of flint, approximately spherical; also fifteen others, chiefly quartzite. Neolithic period, found in England. (A few of these examples may be Palæoliths) 29

[The following six lots consist of flint implements discovered during the exploration of the Neolithic flint mines at Cissbury Camp, near Worthing, Sussex. The roughness of the tools and the primitive type of many forms warrant the belief that they belong to the earlier part of the Neolithic period. Ground or polished specimens from this source are extremely rare, though there are two in the present collection (*vide* lot 376). The shafts sunk by the early flint miners vary from 10 to 40 feet, and were connected by galleries, some of which are 30 feet long]

- (461- 401- 371) Seventeen implements, from Cissbury Neolithic factory, near Worthing, unground 17

- (212- 757- 372) Nineteen similar instruments, mostly larger and finer specimens than the foregoing. Cissbury Neolithic factory 19

- 757- 373 Twenty-five others, comprising five distinct types of implement. Same provenance as lot 371 25 50
Lawrence

- 201- 374 Twenty-two others, including some particularly fine examples of unground celts. Same provenance as lot 371 22 307
Lawrence

(28/-) 6. 375 Twenty-four others. Five distinct types, same provenance as lot 371 24

376 A PARTIALLY GROUND CELT, AND A POLISHED AND GROUND DITTO. From the Cissbury Neolithic factory; both rare. Also a Neolithic fabricator; and fourteen flint implements. All from the same source 17

377 Four large flint implements, from Grime's Graves Neolithic factory; also seventeen Hampshire Neoliths, from the Winchester district 21

378 Nine bone Neolithic implements, from the bed of the Thames; five flint ditto, from Grime's Graves; and six flint ditto, from Weeting, near Brandon 20

40/- 379 Nine flint implements, of the Neolithic period, from Weeting, near Brandon; another example (marked B), from a barrow at Brandon; and five flint-flakes, from Grime's Graves 15

40/- 380 Thirty miscellaneous Neoliths, comprising celts, fabricators, knife-flakes, &c. Many from Grime's Graves 30

381 A primitive lamp, in chalk, used by the Neolithic flint-miners at Grime's Graves, near Weeting; very rare. Also four long flint-flakes, from the same source; and thirty-six representative examples of knife-flakes, from other Neolithic sites 41

5/- 15/- 382 Three flint-flakes, and a large scraper, from Grime's Graves; also thirty-one Neolithic knife-flakes; and twelve horse-shoe shaped flint scrapers. All found in England 47

383 Four large stone mauls, used for crushing metal ore, and usually found in the neighbourhood of ancient copper mines; also two net-sinkers, of stone, from Windermere 6

384 Five perforated axe-hammers, of stone, from Whitby, Redworth, and other British sites. An important series 5

385 Six other perforated axe-hammers, in stone. All found in England 6

9/- 40/- 386 A series of fifty-eight duck's-bill-shaped scrapers, of flint, mostly from the Yorkshire Wolds; also thirteen miscellaneous Neolithic scrapers 71

5/- 40/- 387 A series of thirty-five horseshoe-shaped scrapers, of flint. Mostly from the Yorkshire Wolds 35

- (10/-) 18/- 388 Twenty-nine others. Same type and provenance 29
- (10/-) 60/- 389 Fifty horseshoe-shaped scrapers, in flint; eight flat scrapers; and seven spoon-shaped ditto. Mostly from the Yorkshire Wolds 65
- 50/- 390 Fifteen celts, of flint, unground. A well-varied selection; Neolithic period, England 15
- (3/10/-) 50/- 391 Fifteen others. All found in England 15
- 392 A series of eight hammer-stones, with finger-hole depressions on both faces; also four perforated mace-heads, of stone. Neolithic period; found in England 12
- (34/-) 40/- 393 A series of forty-three side-scrapers, of flint. From Mildenhall, Weaverthorp, Sherburn Wold, Weeting and other British sites; Neolithic period 43
- (57/-) 40/- 394 Twenty-nine Neolithic side-scrapers; and eleven kite-shaped ditto. All found in Britain 40
- (48/-) 45/- 395 A series of twenty-six Neolithic scrapers, discoidal and kite-shaped; some of the former may have been used as sling stones 26
- 40/- 396 Twenty examples of Neolithic chipped celts. All found in England 20
- 40/- 397 A series of seventeen Neolithic chipped celts, all ground at their cutting edges. Found in England 17
- 398 A stone pounder or muller, probably used for crushing corn; also three large stone celts— $9\frac{1}{4}$ in. to $11\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Neolithic period 4
- 399 A series of sixty-three Neolithic scrapers, discoidal and double-ended. All found in England 63
- (40/-) 50/- 400 Fifty-four miscellaneous Neoliths, comprising fourteen thick discoidal scrapers, and forty borers or awls, of flint. All found in Britain 54
- (22/-) 40/- 401 Thirty-nine miscellaneous side-scrapers and fabricators of the Neolithic period. All found in Britain 39
- 6 402 Seven large stone celts— $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $8\frac{1}{4}$ in. long—with ground surface and pointed oval section. All British Neoliths 7
- 403 Two others, smaller, mostly good shapely specimens 10

404 A series of eight Neolithic ground celts, of which five are flint— $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. to $7\frac{3}{4}$ in. long—with slightly flattened sides 8

405 Four others, of flat form, of which one is made of flint; also four of oval section— $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. All found in Britain 8

(58) 6. 406 Eleven other Neolithic celts, of oval section; and one in partly finished state; also five examples of quartzite pebbles, which have been used as sharpening stones or for kindling fire. The grooves have been made by a pointed iron instrument, and the employment of the pebbles for either or both of the purposes mentioned indicates a period when the use of metal for cutting purposes was fully established. All found in Britain or Ireland 17

(38) 6. 407 A series of forty-seven examples of Neolithic knife-flakes, scrapers and saws. All found in Britain 47

(48) 757 408 Fifty miscellaneous Neoliths, of British origin, chiefly knife-flakes, including many remarkable examples; also eleven flint cores or nuclei, from which chips or flakes have been struck 61-60,

NEOLITHIC AGE—SCOTLAND.

(58) 6. 409 Six large Neolithic celts, from Scotland— $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. long 6

(58) 6. 410 Eight Neolithic celts, from Scotland, somewhat smaller than the above 8

(41) 578. 411 Eleven Neolithic celts, from Scotland, selected to show the evolution of the celt from the roughly-chipped form to the ground and polished form with depressions for better hafting. The larger specimen— $9\frac{1}{4}$ in. long—shows the depressions very clearly 11

412 Seventeen examples of pottery of the Neolithic period in Scotland. The flat-bottomed saucer-shaped vessel (in two pieces) was found in a grave $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet below the surface, and 1 ft. 4 in. above drift gravel 17

413 Fifty-six well-selected examples of Neolithic arrow-heads, in flint, from Scotland; chiefly the barbed and tanged forms 56

- (5/10/-) 6. 414 ³ Fifty-two others, equally as fine. All from Scotland 52-53
- (32/-) 6. 415 Another selection, fifty-two specimens, all of Scottish origin; chiefly the unbarbed forms. (This lot contains a few imitations by "Flint Jack," but most of the examples are genuine) 52-55
- (4/5/-) 5. 416 Fifty well-chosen examples of Neolithic arrow-heads, from Scotland, comprising the leaf-shaped, lozenge-shaped and triangular forms 50
- (2/10/-) 6. 417 Another selection, similar to the above 45 only 50-47
- (3/10/-) 6. 418 Forty-eight miscellaneous Neolithic arrow-heads, from Scotland; also a few odd arrow-heads, buttons, beads, &c., found in various parts of England—Speeton, Driffild, Brigg, Thetford and Scarborough (see envelopes). A very interesting lot 60-59
- 419 Eight Neolithic stone celts, of pointed oval section, from Scotland 8
- 420 Six others, four of large size, also Scottish 6
- 421 Five fine Neolithic celts, of oval section, from Scotland 5
- 80/- 422 Seven others, all from Scotland 580 Spencer 7
- 35/- 423 AN IMPLEMENT, of stone, consisting of a thick rectangular block with flat surface—7 in. by 5 in.; from the under side project two solid and slightly tapering handles like short legs of a stool. Probably the object was an unusual form of grain crusher, worked with both hands. Unique. Found in Scotland 1
See Illustration facing p. 58 4/10/- W
- 424 A LARGE AXE-HAMMER, of stone, of the Neolithic Age. Found in Scotland 1 7
- 25/- 425 Another, the perforation unfinished; also a perforated stone adze; and six very interesting examples of grinding-stones, showing various stages of evolution. All from Scotland 40/- 8 W
- 426 Seven examples of hammer-stones, comprising three of simple form which show the contusion caused by use, and four with more or less deep depressions for getting a firmer grip. All from Scotland 7
- 427 Three examples of perforated hammer-stones; and three perforated mace-heads, of stone. All Scottish 6

- 428 Three examples of "Strike-a-lights," being a series of three pebbles, the abrasions of which show that some sharp instrument has been "frictioned" upon it to obtain fire; also twenty-eight miscellaneous flint implements and nuclei, comprising scrapers, knife-flakes, fabricators, &c. All from Scotland 31
- 429 Eight stone spindle-whorls, of different pattern; three whetstones (one from Guthrie, N.B.); a bone comb, excavated near Thrumster; and five examples of vitreous inlaid beads, probably of Roman or Phœnician origin. All found in Scotland 17

NEOLITHIC AGE—IRELAND.

- 58 7. 430 Thirteen Neolithic celts, in stone, chiefly from Antrim, with ground surface and pointed oval section 13

- 4157 7. 431 Six others, larger, the longest ($8\frac{1}{2}$ in.) from Glenarm; also two examples of the flat stone celt, one in flint, from Ireland 8

- 511 6. 432 Twelve celts, of the New Stone Age, with pointed oval section— $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Found in Ireland 12

- 4157 5. 433 Nine others, of similar type, but larger. Also Irish 9

- 3157 7. 434 Five examples of pebbles used in producing fire (cf. lot 428); also a series of six examples of flat stone celts. All from Ireland 11

- 435 Twelve flat stone celts, of the Neolithic Age. All from Ireland 12

- 436 Twelve Irish Neoliths, comprising two discoidal hammerstones, three ditto with oblong section, and a series of seven whetstones with perforations for suspension 12

- 611 6. 437 Twenty-eight Irish Neoliths, comprising two perforated sinkers in stone, used in fishing, four stone spindle-whorls, six well-formed lance-heads in flint, and sixteen beautiful arrow-heads in flint. A choice lot 28 27

- 401-438 438 Twenty-eight flint knives, most of them beautifully fashioned. Irish 28 2/18-Ball

- 381 801 439 Ten others, perhaps used as lance-heads; also two flint cores or nuclei. Neolithic Irish 12

- 440 TWO LARGE STONE CELTS— $12\frac{1}{4}$ in. and 13 in. long—very fine. The larger specimen from Portglenone, the other from Carrickfergus 2

(6/10/-) 10. 441 Three stone celts—7 in. to $11\frac{1}{4}$ in. long—as fine as the foregoing, though smaller 3

(3/10/-) 6. 442 Two spherical hammer-stones, and five examples with depressions on both sides for getting a grip. Neolithic Age; from Ireland 7

(3/-) 12. 443 An axe-hammer, in stone— $9\frac{3}{4}$ in. long—found at Dunluce, Co. Antrim; six perforated stone mace-heads, from Swatteragh, Derry, and other sites; and three sharpened pegs of wood, from a peat-bog in Co. Kerry 10

(4/15/-) 12. 444 An axe-hammer, in stone— $8\frac{3}{4}$ in. long—with channelled ornamentation, from Ballynascree; five perforated stone mace-heads, from Glenarm, &c.; and four sharpened pegs of wood, from a peat-bog in Co. Kerry 10

- 445 Three flint celts, of the Neolithic period, with ground edges—8 in., 5 in. and $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. long; and five chipped celts—3 in. to 6 in. long. Irish

- 446 Thirteen miscellaneous chipped celts, Neolithic, from Ireland— $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. to 9 in. long. The largest specimen from Carnlough 13

- 447 Eight examples of ground stone celts, of pointed oval section, Neolithic, from Ireland—4 in. to $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. long 8

(2/2/-) 90/- 448 Sixteen others, of similar type, but smaller. All from Ireland 16

(2/8/-) 90/- 449 Eight others, of narrow shape, ground and polished— $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. to 5 in. long; also two ground celts, in stone, with slightly flattened sides. Irish 10

(4/15/-) 7. 450 A series of fourteen examples of ground celts, of oval section; an extremely good lot—3 in. to $6\frac{1}{8}$ in. long. All from Ireland 14

- 451 Twenty-five Neolithic scrapers, in flint, comprising side-scrapers, discoidal ditto and kite-shaped scrapers. All from Ireland 25

- 452 Thirty-eight Neolithic scrapers, in flint, showing the evolution of the horseshoe type. All Irish 38

- 453 Fifty-two miscellaneous Neolithic implements, in flint, comprising knives, lance-heads, scrapers, &c. All from Ireland 52

NEOLITHS OF FOREIGN ORIGIN FOUND IN BRITAIN.

- 454 Five stone celts, all well-fashioned examples of Spanish origin; two spindle-whorls, in stone, probably of Swiss Lake-Dwelling origin; a hammer-stone; and two exceptionally fine ground celts, of French origin. All ten objects found in Britain 10
- 455 Four flint daggers of the Neolithic Age, probably of Danish origin; a perforated axe-hammer, also Danish; and a leaf-shaped flint dagger, of French type, but almost certainly a modern forgery. The rest quite genuine and found in Britain 6

BRONZE AND EARLY IRON AGE.

456 Five bronze mace-heads, with spiked processes, generally referred to the Bronze Age, but thought by some to be Mediaeval. All different 5

457 Five others, of similar type, but with slight variations 5

458 Two socketed spear-heads, in bronze, of the Early Iron Age, with rivet-holes for securing the heads to their shafts—
6½ in. long 2

459 An early form of the palstave celt or hatchet, of the Bronze Age—*6¾ in. long*; also a socketed bronze celt, of the Early Iron Age, with loop for attachment by cord—
4¾ in. long 2

460 A pear-shaped bronze bell or rattle, of the type found in Ireland; a bronze mask-shaped ornament of a (?) bucket, in the form of a bearded human face, perhaps Etruscan; a bronze lion's claw; and a pair of double-looped key-like objects of uncertain use. All of the Early Iron Age 5

461 A BRONZE HOE, of the early Iron Age—*4¾ in. wide by 4¾ in. long*. Fine 1

462 A large bronze ring—*6 in. diam.*—with hatched double ridges on the outer edge; possibly one of the ornaments or strengthening pieces of a chariot pole. Early Iron Age. Also six bronze rings, probably from horse trappings 7

- 6 463 An exceptionally large bronze ring— $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. diam.—the plain hoop divided at intervals by six projecting whorl-shaped bands. Probably part of the trappings of a chariot. Early Iron Age 7/107- 1
- 464 Three bronze one-handled vases—3 in., $3\frac{5}{8}$ in. and 5 in. high respectively. Early Iron Age, Italian. One of the handles missing; the handle of smallest vase terminating in a human mask 3
- 465 A bronze one-handled jug— $9\frac{1}{8}$ in. high—somewhat Etruscan in form, but said to have been found in Denmark. Early Iron Age. A very similar jug found in Hampshire is now in the Tudor House Museum at Southampton. The handle of the present specimen terminates in a winged harpy 1
- 466 Two animal and three human figures, in bronze. Italian, dating from about the 8th Century B.C. Excellent specimens 5
- 467 Five others, of similar type and origin 5
- 468 Six others, of similar type and origin to Lot 466 6
- 469 A bronze bucket-handle, consisting of a grotesque mask with double ring attachment, into which the sickle-shaped handles loop. Fine. Early Iron Age 1
- 470 A HIGHLY ORNAMENTAL BRONZE HANDLE OF A LARGE VASE, the upper part of the handle bifurcating as bulls' heads, the lower part terminating as a winged harpy—10 in. high. Very fine. Early Iron Age, of Greece, circa 600 B.C. (cf. the handle of vase in Lot 465) 1
- 471 A BRONZE DOUBLE-EDGED SWORD, of the Early Iron Age— $25\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. From Viborg, Jutland. Complete, but broken 1
- 472 A bronze bow fibula, thickening towards the centre of bow, which is ornamented with transverse grooves—5 in. long. A good complete example. Another, smaller; a portion of the pin missing. Early Iron Age. Italian 2
- 473 Four bronze fibulae, comprising two of the familiar leech type, and two showing the intermediary stages between the leech and boat types. Early Iron Age. Italian 4

- 474 Four bronze fibulæ, comprising one of the bow type, decorated with transverse ridges— $4\frac{3}{4}$ in. wide; and three of the modified leech or dolphin type, with hollowed bows. Early Iron Age. Italian 4
- 475 AN EXCEPTIONALLY LARGE BRONZE FIBULA— $9\frac{3}{4}$ in. wide—the pin working on a swivel (a rare feature), and the coil which takes the pin expanding to a flat disc for geometrical engraving. Early Iron Age. Italian 1
- 476 Four bronze fibulæ, comprising one of spectacle form, with revolving pin, the bow of the fibula expanding as two close spirals to form the "spectacles"; the other specimens of the Italian horned type, the "horns" consisting of highly raised knobs. Early Iron Age 4
- 477 Eight bronze fibulæ, comprising a large specimen of the crossbow type, richly decorated—4 in. long; the others of serpentine and bow types, chiefly Italian. Also a hollow bronze ring, of heavy make, with transverse perforations, probably to take a pin; the type is mostly found in Ireland, and is almost certainly a form of brooch. All of the Early Iron Age 9
- 478 AN EXCEPTIONALLY LARGE BRONZE ARMILLA, in serpentine form of thirty coils— $12\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Early Iron Age 1
- 479 Another, in serpentine form of eleven coils; and a heavy single coil ditto, terminating as spherical knobs. Early Iron Age 2
- 480 Six bronze armillæ, of various patterns, serpentine, annular, and penannular; also fragments of four other armillæ. All of the Early Iron Age a lot
- 90/481 Nine miscellaneous bronze objects of domestic use, comprising three pins, two ear-rings, one with animal device and archaic inscription, three finger-rings, one of serpentine form with seven coils, and a pair of tweezers, beautifully decorated. Early Iron Age 9
- 3/10/15 482 Eleven miscellaneous bronze pendants, some of Phallic form, symbolising the productive power of nature; another, in form of a tortoise. Mostly Italian of the Early Iron Age 11

3/10/1-

W

BRONZE OBJECTS FOUND IN BRITAIN.

- (457/-) 8. (483) A bronze strigil, complete but broken—10 *in. long*; a bronze steelyard, with hooks to take the weights—11 *in. long*; a bronze disc-shaped mirror; a bronze vase-shaped steelyard weight; and a bronze object, of uncertain purpose, probably part of the furnishing of a lamp from whence the snuffers and tweezers were suspended. All of Roman origin and found at Winchester 5
- 484 A bronze bell and clapper; and three bronze lamps, with one, two and four nozzles respectively. All nice specimens. Roman 5
- 485 Two bronze sling-pellets, one inscribed; a bronze bearded head of a man; a bronze handle, of straight form, terminating in spherical knobs; a fragment of a bronze frieze; eight Roman coins, &c.; and two fragments. All found at Winchester 15
- 486 Three bronze statuettes of Penates, or household gods; a heart-shaped locket, with head of an emperor in relief; and five other bronze objects. All found at Winchester 9
- 487 A BRONZE BATTLE-AXE—6 $\frac{3}{4}$ *in. long*; believed to be Roman, though the form suggests Mediæval. Fine. Found at Winchester 1
- 488 Ten bronze keys, Roman and Mediæval, of various devices. All found at Winchester 10
- (38/-) 7. (489) Nine Roman bronze key-rings, originally worn on the finger to minimise the risk of loss. Mostly good examples. All from Winchester 9
- (2/10/-) 80/- (490) Eleven miscellaneous Roman finger-rings, one set with woman's head in cornelian, another in blue paste, and a third with crescent-shaped inscribed bezel. All complete specimens. From Winchester 11
- 491 A bronze Mediæval key, with pierced trefoil handle; two iron ditto; also two plain bronze spurs, one for a child's use. 15th or 16th Century 5

GOLD OBJECTS FOUND IN BRITAIN.

- 492 A SOLID GOLD TORQUE, consisting of double wire twisted spirally and narrowing towards the two ends, which terminate in simple loops. British. Broken. In case 1
- 493 A SOLID GOLD SERPENTINE ARMILLA, of double wire twisted spirally, typical straight processes at the two ends. British. In case 1

POTTERY, ETC.

- 494 A Roman cinerary-urn, with cover; and six bronze reproductions of Roman lamps, rhyton, &c. The urn is antique 7
- 495 Twenty-five Greek and Roman terra-cotta lamps, comprising many rare types 25
- 496 Eighteen Greek and Roman lamps, in terra-cotta. An exceptionally good lot 18
- 497 Forty-two decorated pottery vases, &c., chiefly Greek, comprising œnochoe, lekythi, aryballi, kylixes, &c. 42
- 498 AN ETRUSCAN SEPULCHRAL CHEST, in terra-cotta, with lid—about 15 *in.* long by 15 *in.* high. On the lid is an effigy of the deceased, whose calcined remains are still preserved in the chest. On the front is shown in relief a combat between two warriors, two winged figures looking on; above the panel an Etruscan inscription 2
- 499 Five Roman and Romano-British urns; and eleven fragments of other specimens 16
- 500 Four quern-stones, found in Winchester 4
- 501 Four others, also found in Winchester 4
- 50/- 502 Eight pottery urns, &c. All found in England 8 57-1- L
- 503 Thirteen pottery urns, jugs, &c., including a large amphora on tripod; all of late date 13
- 40/- 504 A box containing a quantity of miscellaneous antiques, chiefly Egyptian, comprising three strings of beads, a collection of amulets, seven ushabtis, a bronze bull, vases, &c. a lot 7/13/-
- 15/- 5. 505 A painted wood ushabti-box; a small mummy, probably of a child; and an aragonite alabastron 3 ? Part item
- 3/10/- 7. 506 A box containing a quantity of Prehistoric flints, stones, horn objects, and early pottery fragments a lot
- 9/5/- 10. 507 Another box containing a quantity of Prehistoric and other stone objects, pottery fragments, &c. a lot

ETHNOLOGICAL SECTION.

NEW ZEALAND OBJECTS IN JADE.

Like the other Polynesians, the Maori were absolutely ignorant of any metal, their tools being made of jade, stone, obsidian, shell, bone and teeth; and with these apparently inadequate implements they produced wonderful results. For instance, canoes 80 feet long and 6 feet wide were built of enormous planks cut from the solid tree and lashed together, the figure-heads and stern-posts being beautifully and elaborately carved. Their axes and chisels were used for much the same purposes for which stone celts must have been employed in Britain, chiefly for cutting down timber, scooping canoes out of tree-trunks, killing animals for food, dressing posts for hut building; also as weapons of war and the chase, &c. War was the chief occupation and pastime of Maori men, and cannibalism was, in later times, one of the chief incentives to war, enemies killed in battle and prisoners being alike eaten. Some of the greenstone implements were mainly used for ceremonial purposes and carried as a sign of rank. The Rosehill Collection of greenstone or jade tools described below is probably without a rival.

- (8/57-) 7. 508 Seven examples of New Zealand ear and neck ornaments, in jade and serpentine, the latter of a precious and highly translucent quality— $1\frac{3}{8}$ in. to $5\frac{3}{8}$ in. long 7

- (1080) 12. 509 A PENDANT, of translucent green serpentine, in the form of a shark's tooth, probably unique; also four ear-rings, in jade— $1\frac{5}{8}$ in. to $3\frac{3}{8}$ in. long 5

7. 510 A small celt, of flattened form, with wide cutting edge— $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. long; and six ear-rings, or neck ornaments, all in jade— $3\frac{1}{8}$ in. to $4\frac{5}{8}$ in. long 7

- (4/57-) 6. 511 Three long jade ornaments, of rather heavy type— $4\frac{5}{8}$ in., 6 in., and $6\frac{1}{4}$ in. long—all pierced for suspension; also one unpierced— $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. long; and another 5

- (15/101-) 12. 512 THREE JADE EAR-RINGS, of elongated form, in New Zealand greenstone— $8\frac{1}{2}$ in., 8 in. and $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. long 3

- 513 A SERIES OF FORTY-THREE EXTREMELY RARE AND EARLY GREENSTONE BEADS, of roughly spherical form; also four small rings, of Oriental jade, probably of Chinese origin 47

- (69) 8. 514 Two New Zealand greenstone axes—4 in. and 6½ in. long.
The larger specimen has a deeply-channelled saw-mark running the whole length, as though for the purpose of separating a piece to make an ear-ring. A saw-mark on the second specimen indicates the method by which the axe was roughed out. Also two jade polishers—4½ in. and 4 in. long; and a small greenstone chisel—2¼ in. long 5
- 515 Two large rubbing-stones, of jade—19½ in. and 12½ in. long; also two greenstone adzes, highly polished—3¾ in. and 3½ in. long. They are stated to be from New Zealand, but are more probably from New Caledonia 4
- 516 Two SMALL GREENSTONE TIKIS—2¾ in. and 3 in. long—the smaller so much worn that the features have disappeared. (The charms known as Tikis were worn around the neck to avert disease, and were accounted valued heirlooms in the family) 2
- 517 Two OTHERS, somewhat larger—3¼ in. and 3¾ in. high. Both fine early specimens 2
- 518 Two OTHERS, still larger—3¾ in. and 4¼ in. high—both specimens indicating long wear 2
- 519 A JADE TIKI, of exceptional type, with long protruding tongue—4½ in. high—furnished with the original suspension cord and bone fastener 1
See Illustration facing p. 52
- 520 A LARGE JADE TIKI, in greyish-green stone, the eyes inlaid with mother-o'-pearl—5½ in. high 1
- 521 ANOTHER, of heavier make—5¾ in. high. A remarkably fine example 1
See Illustration facing p. 52
- 522 A GREENSTONE TIKI, of deep rich colour—5¾ in. high—the eyes inlaid with red wax. Fine 1
See Illustration facing p. 52
- 523 AN EXCEPTIONALLY LARGE JADE TIKI, of very solid proportions—6½ in. high—one eye inlaid with red wax 1
See Illustration facing p. 52
- 80 524 Two NEW ZEALAND AXES, in greenstone—5 in. and 7½ in. long. All nice examples 2 4/157-
Fenton
- 525 ANOTHER, of somewhat narrow form and beautifully mottled green—8¼ in. long 1
- 187 526 Two OTHERS—8¾ in. and 10½ in. long. Fine 2 19/-/-
Spunk

- 527 A NEW ZEALAND JADE AXE, of extraordinary size, the edges crenellated in an unique manner for ornament. This wonderful example of Maori workmanship is about $17\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, and $3\frac{5}{8}$ in. wide at the cutting edge 1

See Illustration

- 80- 528 A SPATULATE CLUB, OR MERE, in greenstone— $8\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. Fine. (Meres were used by Maoris of high rank, chiefly for killing prisoners) 1 *7/-*

7. 529 A JADE MERE, of rich mottled greenstone— $10\frac{3}{4}$ in. long. Fine 1 *18/-*

7. 530 ANOTHER, of very beautiful colour— $11\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. A channel down the whole length of the weapon seems to indicate that it subserved the purpose of a sharpening stone. Fine 1 *46/-*

- 531 ANOTHER, in grey jade, with ribbed handle to strengthen the grip— $12\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. Very fine 1 *Spunk*

7. 532 ANOTHER, in green jade— $12\frac{1}{2}$ in. long—the handle cased in a basketwork pocket made of some form of string resembling catgut. A brilliant example 1 *32/-*
See Illustration facing p. 53 *Beasley*

7. 533 ANOTHER, in exquisite apple-green jade, with ribbed handle—13 in. long. A superb example 1 *53/-*
See Illustration facing p. 53 *Spunk*

- 534 ANOTHER, in darker greenstone, with ribbed handle—14 in. long. Very fine 1

8. 535 ANOTHER, the sides following a somewhat different line of curve—14 in. long—with ribbed handle. Very fine 1 *44/-*
See Illustration *Beasley*

- 536 A BROWNISH JADE MERE, of unusual size—18 in. long—with ribbed handle. A splendid specimen 1
See Illustration

- 537 A GREENSTONE MERE, of large size— $16\frac{1}{2}$ in. long—probably of very late date. The holing has not been done by the ancient sand-drilling process (the method employed in all other meres in this collection), but by a metal drill. Probably the piece was made by Maori craftsmen for the European market 1

- 538 A series of four New Zealand jade implements, illustrating the development of the chisel among the Maoris— $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $14\frac{1}{4}$ in. long 4

- 539 A series of nine adzes, in jade, of various types— $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $5\frac{5}{8}$ in. long 9

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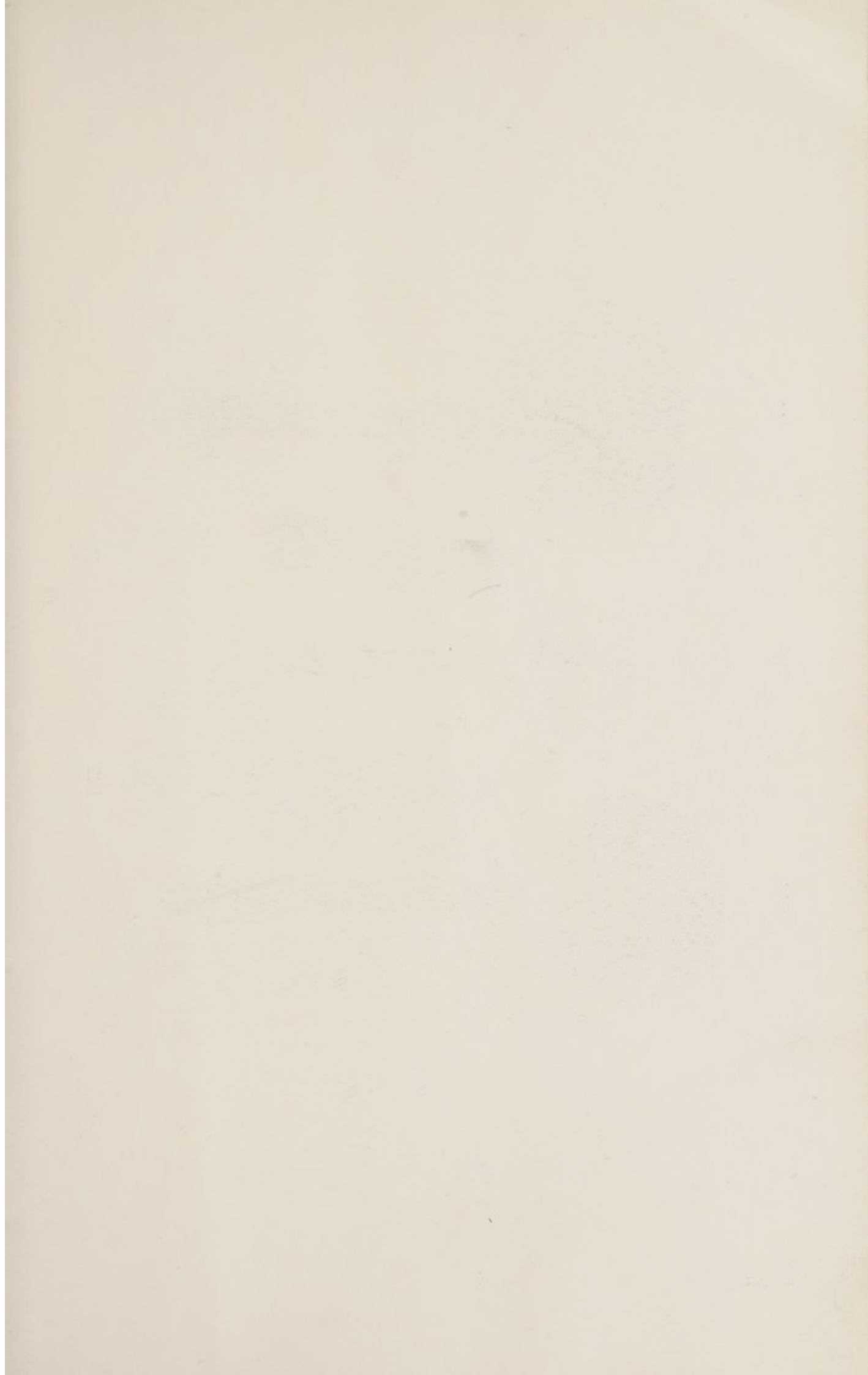


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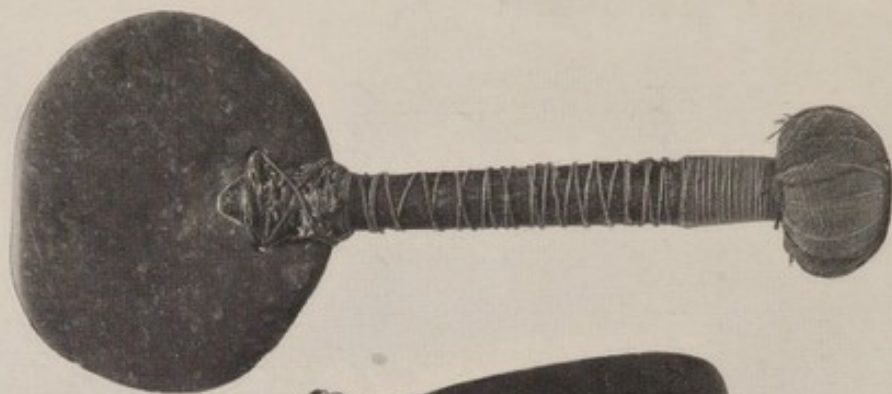


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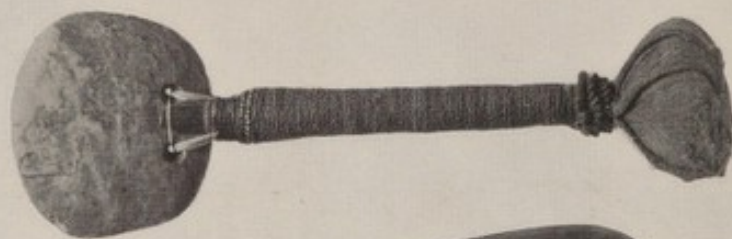




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JADE WEAPONS AND OTHER IMPLEMENTS FROM NEW CALEDONIA.

9/57- 8. 540 Two AXES, of dark green jade—5 in. and 6 in. long; also one, in brownish jade—4 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long. From New Caledonia 3

5/10/- 6 541 THREE OTHERS—6 in. to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. From New Caledonia 3

6 542 Two OTHERS, in fine apple-green jade—4 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. to 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. long; and one, in dark green jade—4 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. New Caledonia 3

543 Two OTHERS, one in beautiful apple-green jade—6 in. long; the other in greyish-green jade—6 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long. New Caledonia 2

544 A CEREMONIAL AXE, from New Caledonia, the axe-end a disc of dark jade—11 in. diam.; the handle elaborately decorated with leather bound round with plaited vegetable fibre, and terminating in a sort of padded ball—total length 26 in. 1

See Illustration

7. 545 ANOTHER, smaller, and with plainer handle—17 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long 1

546 ANOTHER, the axe-head a magnificent disc of apple-green jade—10 in. diam.—the handle bound round with bands of crimson string on a cream-coloured fabric to make a pattern, and more elaborately worked where the axe joins the handle—total length 27 in. 1

See Illustration

547 A MAGNIFICENT CEREMONIAL AXE, in apple-green jade, the handle of which is bound with braid made from the fur of the flying fox. This beautiful example of New Caledonian work derives added interest from the fact that it is a relic of the famous voyage of the "Challenger" 1

See Illustration

NEW ZEALAND OBJECTS IN BASALT,
FLINT, WOOD, BONE, ETC.

- 548 NEW ZEALAND MERE, in grey basalt— $16\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. A perfect specimen 1
- 549 ANOTHER, somewhat narrower, in a darker basalt— $16\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Very fine 1
- 550 ANOTHER, same form as lot 548, in dark basalt—15 in. long. Fine 1
- 551 A NEW ZEALAND MERE, in green basalt, with plaited cord for suspension— $14\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. A very beautiful and perfect example 1
- 552 ANOTHER, in black basalt— $14\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. Very fine 1
- 553 ANOTHER, in greenish-black basalt—13 in. long. Fine 1
- 554 A DARK BASALT MERE, with straight adze-like cutting edge instead of the usual rounded form— $9\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. Also one of squat form, unperforated, in dark basalt— $7\frac{3}{4}$ in. long 2
- 555 A GREY STONE MERE, unpolished and unperforated, the handle end splayed like a fish's tail— $13\frac{3}{4}$ in. long. A rare form from Chatham Islands 1
- 556 A NEW ZEALAND MERE, in whalebone— $18\frac{3}{4}$ in. long—of very primitive form. Extremely rare 1
See Illustration
- 557 A NEW ZEALAND BONE MERE, of unusual size— $17\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. An extraordinarily fine specimen 1
- 558 A NEW ZEALAND BONE MERE, with kidney-shaped blade, carved at handle—12 in. long 1
See Illustration
- 559 A NEW ZEALAND MERE, in carved wood— $11\frac{3}{4}$ in. long—plain form; another, inlaid with mother-o'-pearl— $17\frac{1}{2}$ in. long—late 2
- 560 A NEW ZEALAND MERE, in carved wood; above the handle a grotesque figure similar to the tiki— $15\frac{1}{2}$ in. long 1
See Illustration

558



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674



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566 674



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12. 561 AN EXCEPTIONALLY FINE AND EARLY BONE MERE, from
Vancouver Island— $21\frac{1}{2}$ in. long 1
See Illustration facing p. 54

- 23/- 562 SIX EXAMPLES OF OBSIDIAN-HEADED SPEARS, from the
Admiralty Isles, with carved wood shafts; also a flint
saw or knife, with long wood handle, from Australia 7-6

- 23/- 563 Six examples of obsidian-headed spears, from the Admiralty
Isles, with decorated shafts 6-5

- 65/- 564 Fourteen stone axes, from New Zealand, of various types—
 $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. to $5\frac{1}{4}$ in. long 14

- 23/- 6. 565 Five others, larger— $5\frac{1}{4}$ in. to $9\frac{1}{4}$ in. long; also a beautiful
specimen of a stone gouge— $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. long 6

5. 566 A NEW ZEALAND COMPASS, by which the Maori craftsmen
turned the volute in their carvings. It consists of a
semi-circular piece of wood, at each end of which a
shark's tooth is inserted. Very rare 1
See Illustration facing p. 54

- 567 Five examples of perforated bone tools, said to be from New
Zealand, but probably from Swiss Lake Dwellings; also
a perforated stone, and a second imperforated, perhaps
weights 7

End of Third Day's Sale

Fourth Day's Sale.

On THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1924,

AT ONE O'CLOCK PRECISELY.

ETHNOLOGICAL OBJECTS FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

- (19/-) 75/- 568 Ten stone objects, from Africa, comprising a remarkable limestone nodule, and two stone implements from Egypt, and seven flint arrow-heads from Algiers and Teneriffe 10
- (25/-) 6. 569 A miscellaneous lot of weapons and ornaments, from various countries, comprising two ^{bone} stone bracelets from West Coast of Africa; nine Prehistoric flint and bone implements from Ceylon; a large stone celt from Bundelcund, India; a smaller ditto from Aleppo; and six nuclei of stone from Asiatic Russia 19
- (42/-) 7 570 Twelve Prehistoric stone and earthenware implements, from Japan, comprising pestles, celts, chisels and other objects 12
- (3/10/-) 7 571 Eleven others, similar in type to the foregoing 11
- (3/5/-) 12. 572 Eighty-four ³ flint arrow-heads, from Japan, chiefly of the pygmy type; and twelve specimens of arrows for the blow-pipe, from New Britain: in glazed case 2
- (34/-) 75/- 573 Twelve examples of personal ornament, from India, in horn, wood, stone, &c., comprising necklet, bracelet, pendants, comb, &c. 12
- 574 Two EXAMPLES OF STONE AXES, with hafts, from New Caledonia—size of the axe-heads, $8\frac{1}{4}$ in. and $11\frac{1}{4}$ in. long 2
- 575 Two others, also from New Caledonia—size of the axe-heads, $8\frac{1}{8}$ in. and $11\frac{1}{4}$ in. long 2
- 576 Two others, New Caledonian, complete with hafts; one with basketwork ornament 2

- 577 Two others, same provenance, complete with hafts; one with basketwork ornament 2
- 578 A series of six stone-headed clubs, from New Guinea 6
- 579 Six others, similar in character to the foregoing 6
- 580 Five ornamental objects, constructed out of fruits and shells; also a carved wood totem, wearing a string of faceted cornelian beads. All from Oceania 6
- (60/-) 70/- 581 Six objects, from New Guinea and New Zealand, including two large fish-hooks (? Maori); a long bottle, made from the fruit of the lime, with burnt design; a carved wood ladle; a rounded stone implement, pointed at each end; and a cane instrument, looped at the end, and wound round with a striped fabric 6
- (48/-) 15/- 582 A carved wood dancing-shield, from New Guinea—about 2 ft. long; and a tripod wooden food-dish—16½ in. long—
—from the Solomon Islands 2
- 60/- 583 Five wooden spatulae for lime, with decorated handles, used in chewing betel-nut, from New Guinea Archipelago; and thirteen miscellaneous bone and wood weapons and ornaments, from Oceania 18
- 7/- 7/- 584 Three workmen's stone adzes, from the Hervey Islands, in their original wood hafts *1 Blade missing* 3
- 585 TWO RICHLY CARVED CEREMONIAL ADZES, from Hervey Islands 2
- 586 TWO OTHERS, also richly carved and same provenance 2
- 587 TWO OTHERS, finer than either of the foregoing, same provenance 2
- 7/- 588 Two carved wood ceremonial spears, from S.E. New Guinea 2
- (11/-) 30/- 589 A bundle of spears, chiefly from New Guinea and Solomon Islands
- (37/-) 50/- 590 Another lot, similar to the foregoing
- (11/-) 40/- 591 Another lot, similar to lot 589
- (17/-) 40/- 592 Another lot, similar to lot 589
- (57/-) 6/- 593 Three sheafs of arrows, in their original quivers, from Oceania 3

57107-
Holman

9/107-
Holman

17/- 5. 594 A wooden shield, painted red, with cane bindings, from Borneo; another, painted with grotesque face and decorated with tufts of hair; also an Australian spear-thrower 3

595 A VERY EARLY MAORI PADDLE, with the handle terminating in grotesque carving. In fine preservation. Though this type is unrepresented except by a sketch in the Auckland Museum, there are no less than three examples in the Rosehill Collection 1

See Illustration

596 A VERY EARLY MAORI PADDLE, the handle terminating in grotesque carving. In fine preservation. (See note to foregoing) 1

See Illustration

40/- 597 ANOTHER, equal to either of the foregoing *Dyson* 1 6/10/-

598 A CARVED WOOD MAORI PADDLE, in superb condition. The carving represents the bird's head called *Manaia* 1

40/- 599 THREE NEW ZEALAND WOOD PADDLES, all of early Maori work and in excellent preservation 3 2/15/-

35. 600 A CARVED WOOD FIGURE, from a Maori chief's house, the face elaborately carved in imitation of the tatu known as Moko. A very early specimen 1

See Illustration

50/- 601 A POU-WHENNA, OR LIGHT MAORI CLUB, carved; also a hani or taiaha, a sort of ceremonial club; very rare; the eyes of the grotesque figure inlaid with mother-o'-pearl. Both from New Zealand 2 5/80

5. 602 A NEW ZEALAND CEREMONIAL CLUB, OR HANI, the eyes of the carved wood grotesques at the handle end inlaid with mother-o'-pearl. Very rare 1 6/10/-

60/- 603 ANOTHER, more richly carved than the foregoing, and with fur embellishment. A very complete example of these much-prized hanis 1 5/10/-

604 ANOTHER, also with fur embellishment below the elaborately carved head, the eyes coloured red and white 1

40/- 605 ANOTHER, the eyes inlaid with mother-o'-pearl, shorter than any of the foregoing, and an exceptionally well-preserved specimen 1 2/18/-

606 A VERY FINE EXAMPLE OF A MARQUESAS ISLAND CLUB, the head beautifully and elaborately carved in low relief 1

See Illustration



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- 40/- 607 A CEREMONIAL PADDLE, from Rarotonga, beautifully carved along its whole length; the faces at the top represent the goddess Vahinè. Very fine 1 4/157-
- 25/- 608 A CEREMONIAL PADDLE, from High Island, carved along its whole length; another, from south-west Polynesia, probably Tahiti 1
- 32/- 609 A Fijian paddle-club, of plain form, toothed on the upper part of blade; also two light clubs, from Solomon Islands, one bound round with bark-string worked into an elegant pattern 3
- 50/- 610 AN ESQUIMAUX HARPOON, with walrus spear-head of exceptional length 1 3/57- *center*
- 17/- 57/- 611 A MAORI LIGHT CLUB, OR TEWHA-TEWHA, with characteristic axe-shaped head and ring of carving; chiefly used for directing evolutions in battle 1
- 21/- 40/- 612 ANOTHER, slightly carved near the handle end 1
See Illustration facing p. 58
- 27/- 57/- 613 Two OTHERS, similar to lots 611 and 612 2
- 21/- 4/- 614 A Melanesian ceremonial paddle; and two light Samoan clubs 3
- 615 A selection of sixteen African spears, illustrating many types 16
- 616 A Polynesian drum; a model canoe, Esquimaux; a wood enspatulate club; and three spears 6
- 57/- 617 Seven clubs, various, from Melanesia. A good conditioned lot 7
- 618 A GROTESQUE CARVED WOOD FACE, probably for scaring evil spirits. New Guinea. Also a wooden figure of a deity. Perhaps Polynesian 2
- 4/- 619 A North-American Indian tomahawk 1 57/157- W
- 53/- 620 A tomahawk, with narrow axe-head inserted in a carved wood socket. Probably from Polynesia 1 3/10/- W
- 9/- 35/- 621 Two Australian boomerangs, one with carved handle 2
- 21/- 30/- 622 Two Australian boomerangs, similar in character to the foregoing 2

60/- 623 A ceremonial paddle, from High Island, carved along its whole length; the faces at the top represent the goddess Vahiné 1 *4/57 Fuller*

624 Three wooden clubs, the two with bludgeon ends from Fiji, the other from New Guinea. All well carved 3

25/- 625 Two plain long-handled tomahawks (Maori); and an axe, from Southern Asia 3 *4/57*

626 A LONG-HANDLED MAORI TOMAHAWK, with bands of carving near the head and about 18 in. from the pointed end. Rare 1 *Beasley*

627 Four wood clubs, two Fijian and two from New Caledonia 4

628 Two wood clubs from Fiji, curved forms with wide flat heads elaborately carved 2

60/- 629 Two long drums, with carved barrels, from New Guinea 2 *4/57-*

28/- 50/- 630 SIX AFRICAN WALKING-STICKS AND CEREMONIAL STAVES, comprising two of crutch form carved with grotesques, three round-headed sticks, and one with star-and-crenate ornament 6

30/- 7. 631 SIX OTHERS, comprising one with crutch handle carved with a grotesque, another with man's head and arms, a remarkable triple stick with knob handle, &c. 6

12/- 40/- 632 Five spears, comprising examples from Fiji, Solomon Islands, New Guinea, &c. 5

15/- 60/- 633 Five others, all from the Pacific Islands 5

634 A CARVED WOOD FIGURE OF A NUDE MAN, with large dropping ears and inlaid eyes—about 21 in. high. From Easter Island. The emaciated, almost skeleton form is characteristic. Rare 1

15/- 635 A STANDING WOOD FIGURE OF A NUDE WOMAN, with inlaid eyes—about 22 in. high. A more flatly carved specimen than the foregoing. From Easter Island 1 *80/-1- W*

35/- 15/- 636 A carved wood figure of a nude woman, seated on a one-legged stool—about 16½ in. high. African 1

- 637 Three spatulate clubs: the one with flat top from Solomon Islands, the others from New Guinea; also two bent-wood clubs, slightly carved 5

18 638 A large ceremonial axe, in stone, of elegant form— $12\frac{1}{2}$ in. long—from St. Vincent; also two adzes, in stone—7 in. and 14 in. long—from the Sandwich Islands 3

16-1-1 W

57-40 639 FIVE IMPLEMENTS, of cassowary bone, from New Guinea— $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $14\frac{1}{2}$ in. long—the smallest example marked with short incised lines as though for calculating purposes 5

22-5 640 Ten miscellaneous axe-hammers, axes and adzes in stone. From New Guinea (Humbolt Bay) and other places 10

60-5 641 Four large axe-hammers, in stone; said to be from New Guinea, but probably of the New Stone Age of Europe— $7\frac{1}{4}$ in. to 8 in. long 4

642 Five axe-hammers, in stone, and a fragment of another— $4\frac{3}{4}$ in. to 6 in. long. These, like the foregoing, are said to have come from New Guinea, but have the marked characteristics of the New Stone Age of Europe 6

643 TWO STONE CHISELS AND A STONE AXE, all with their original hafts; also two hammers, of stone; and two other stone implements. The seven objects from New Guinea 7

644 A selection of personal ornaments in shell, stone, horn, grass, bamboo, &c. From the Solomon Islands 19

645 A quantity of personal ornaments, chiefly bracelets and anklets in shell. From the Solomon Islands 20

6-1-7 646 A grass dress, from Oceania; two sjamboks, and a leather pouch, from W. Africa. Contained in a glazed table case, which is sold with the lot 1

6-10-7 647 Other examples of grass dresses, from Oceania, in glazed table-case which is sold with the lot; also a trophy of two bows and four arrows 2

648 A DOUBLE STONE ADZE, A STONE AXE, AND SIX STONE MACE-HEADS, of various forms. All from New Guinea 8

- 649 A large stone adze— $13\frac{3}{8}$ in. long—from Entrecasteaux Island, Torres Strait; an obsidian dagger, from Admiralty Isles; and four stone adzes— $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. to $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. long—from Okewa, Chatham Islands 6

- (24/-) 6. 650 Seven fine examples of stone adzes, chisels and gouges— $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. to $6\frac{5}{8}$ in. long. From Solomon Islands 7

- (21/-) 40/- 651 Twenty-seven examples of implements, nuclei and flakes of obsidian, &c. From Admiralty Isles 27

- 652 TWO LARGE ADZES, of (?) fossilised shell, from Solomon Islands— $10\frac{1}{2}$ in. and 13 in. long; three stone axes, from New Hebrides, Tonga Island and Samoa; and a shell adze, from New Guinea, in its original haft 6

- (3/5/-) 6. 653 A series of nineteen stone implements, from Australia, consisting of eighteen rudely chipped and one ground all over 19

- 654 TWO LARGE STONE AXES, from New Guinea—13 in. and $12\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Fine 2

- 655 SIX OTHERS— $7\frac{1}{4}$ in. to $10\frac{1}{2}$ in. long 6

- 656 Nine stone axes and adzes— $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. to 7 in. long. From New Guinea, New Caledonia and West Indies 9

- (4/5/-) 20/- 657 FIVE STONE AXES AND ADZES, from New Caledonia, in their original hafts. An excellent selection, in fine state 5 3 blades only

- (28/-) 6. 658 Ten axes, of stone, from St. Vincent, ground all over the surface; a typical series— $2\frac{5}{8}$ in. to 5 in. long 10

- 659 EIGHT AXES, of stone, from St. Vincent—5 in. to 10 in. long 8

- (8/-) 12. 660 Twelve examples of stone axes, from Jamaica— $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. to 10 in. long. Mostly fine 12 //

- (21/-) 6. 661 Nine axes and chisels, in stone; and one, in (?) fossil shell, from British West Indies— $3\frac{1}{8}$ in. to 9 in. long 10

- 662 Eleven implements, of shell, from the Barbadoes— $3\frac{7}{8}$ in. to 6 in. long 11

- 12/- 8. 663 Eight examples of shell implements, from the Barbadoes—
 $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. to 6 in. long 8

- 30/- 6. 664 Five greenstone axes, from British West Indies—2 in. to
 $4\frac{3}{4}$ in. long 5

- 60/- 665 A series of sixteen tortoiseshell rings and bracelets, from
 British West Indies; and six examples of bone, pearl,
 shell and tortoiseshell fish-hooks, from Nootka Sound,
 West Indies 22

10. 666 Six large spear-heads, in flint—7 in. to 13 in. long. From
 Honduras. A remarkably fine lot 6

- 7/5/- 10. 667 Eight fine specimens of flint spear-heads, from Honduras—
 $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $7\frac{1}{8}$ in. long 8

- 668 Ten examples of flint spear-heads, from Honduras—3 in. to
 $6\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. Mostly fine 10

- 669 A CEREMONIAL STONE AXE, from Honduras, with sculp-
 tured volutes on either side; also a working axe and two
 chipped flint axes, from the same part 4

- 670 A SPATULATE IMPLEMENT, in dark obsidian-like flint; and a
 series of sixteen flakes and nuclei, of true obsidian. All
 from Honduras 17

- 32/- 6. 671 Ten obsidian implements, chiefly arrow-heads, from New-
 foundland; and twenty-seven arrow-heads, of quartz,
 from Brazil 37

- 672 Two UNUSUAL OBJECTS, in flint, from Honduras, one of
 penannular form with spiny projections on the outside,
 the other serpentine and with similar projections—in
 leather cases; also a black stone implement of uncertain
 purpose 3

See Illustration facing p. 26

40. 673 A FIGURE OF A MAN, roughly carved in flint; and a
 remarkably well-shaped spear-head, in flint. Both from
 Honduras. In leather cases 2

See Illustration facing p. 26

20 3/4 mm 15/8 | 28
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40. 674 A BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED BLACK STONE AXE, from Honduras—10 in. long. The low relief decoration represents a human face; unique. Also a plain stone axe, beautifully polished, same provenance 2

See Illustration facing p. 54

- (58) 7. 675 A HEART-SHAPED CEREMONIAL AXE, in jade, complete with the original handle, from New Caledonia. The axe-head measures 10½ in. across 1

- (2/137) 6. 676 ANOTHER, with smaller axe-head, the furnishing of the handle out of condition 1

- 677 A WORKING ADZE, of jade, with the original wood handle. A very rare form 1

- 678 A hafted stone axe; and a hafted pebble. Both from New Guinea 2

- 679 Two stone axes, in their original handles; and one handle without its axe. All from New Guinea 3

- 680 Six examples of polished stone axes, from Peru, illustrating the typical pre-Inca types 6

- 681 Six others, comprising four perforated examples, and two with raised "shoulders." From Peru 6

- 682 Five others, all perforated. From Peru 5

- 683 Two polished stone harpoon-heads, perforated—8½ in. wide—both fine. South American 2

- 684 Thirteen polished stone objects, from Peru, comprising seven fine axes, and an adze and various small pieces 13

9. 685 Sixteen various stone objects, from Peru, comprising two perforated axe-heads; five grooved implements, two of which seem to have been axe-hammers; and nine mace-heads, ringed and stellate 16

- 686 Two adzes, in jade, from New Guinea; and another, from British Guiana, all with their original handles; also a wooden club, with square section, from the last-named country 4

- 687 Two West African earthenware pipes for tobacco; a fishing spear-point, of bone, once the property of Kivillattic, chief of the Kloorkoo tribe; an Eskimo fish-hook, tipped with bone; a bundle of bone-tipped Eskimo arrows; and an Eskimo arrow-head, also in bone. An interesting lot 6

NORTH AMERICA.

- 107-9 688 Three examples of bone tools, from mound in St. Clair, Co. Illinois; six grinding and polishing stones, one perforated; a gorget, of stone, and two stone awls; also twenty-seven specimens of shell, coral and stone pendants. All from British North America 39
- 157-5 689 Specimens of pottery of ancient cliff-dwellers, from the Canons of Colorado—in glazed box; and four implements, of shell 5
- 690 Six pounders, in stone, the two in dark stone from Vancouver Island, the others probably from the same part; also eight grooved implements, of stone, mostly from Susquehanna, U.S.A. 14
- 57-6 691 Sixty-nine carefully selected arrow-heads, in stone, from North America, showing almost every form 69
- 117-7 692 Fifty-six examples of stone javelin and arrow-heads, from North America. A representative lot 56
- 101-8 693 Three stone axes, two being of the grooved variety, which probably subserved the purpose of hammers when their edges became blunted; also four pounders and hammers, of stone. All from North America 7
- 44-8 694 Six examples of grooved axes, of stone, from North America 6
- 457-7 695 Six other specimens, larger. Same provenance 6
- 171-6 696 Seven flaked stone scrapers, and two spear-heads, from North America 9
- 60-6 697 A stone axe-hammer and axe; two grooved pebbles; two grooved axes, of iron ore; and two ditto, of stone. All from North America 8
- 30-9 698 A series of fourteen selected flaked stone scrapers, from North America— $1\frac{7}{8}$ in. to 5 in. long 14
- 32-6 699 Ten others, of wider type, including many of larger size. North American 10

- 700 Twenty-seven flaked javelin and arrow-heads. A very beautiful selection from the smallest size to $5\frac{1}{8}$ in. long. North American 27

- (4/57-5) 701 Thirty-two flaked stone arrow-heads; and a bundle of arrows, with the arrow-points fixed. North American 33

- 702 Sixty-one miscellaneous flaked stone arrow-heads, comprising examples of practically all the known North American forms. A remarkable lot 61

- (157-837) 703 A series of seven stone axes, ground all over the surface. North American— $3\frac{5}{8}$ in. to $6\frac{5}{8}$ in. long 7

- (324-57) 704 Seven chipped stone axes and scrapers; and one flint axe, ground at the cutting edge only. North American 8

- (401-8) 705 Eight axes, of stone, one with expanded cutting-edge; and two stone chisels— $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. to $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. North American 10

- (261-657) 706 Six stone axes, from North America, ground all over the surface; various sizes 6

- (6/101-12) 707 A series of five chipped stone implements, of spade-like form— $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $11\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. North American 5

- 708 A selection of thirty-seven chipped stone implements, comprising scrapers, javelin-heads and arrow-points. North American. A clean nice lot, including most of the typical forms 37

- 709 Seventy-four carefully chosen examples of North American chipped stone arrow-heads. A first-rate lot 74

FINIS

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