



C J Martin Coins and Ancient Art are London's leading purveyors of antiquities and coins. Established in 1972 we have been actively dealing in ancient artefacts and coins for over 40 years. Having built up an enviable reputation both in the wholesale and retail markets.

Ancient Art strives to sell high quality antiquities at affordable prices with all items unconditionally guaranteed authentic with each item being sold with a photographic certificate of authenticity.

C J Martin Coins Ltd has been sourcing some of the most interesting and high quality coins and these are now in some of the finest collections in the world.

As a leading purveyor and holding the largest stock of ancient artefacts and coins within the UK, we are often asked questions about where these items originate from, whether they should be in museums, and so forth. To which we respond that the vast majority of our items are not rarities and we try to ensure that they will be affordable to everybody.

We believe that everyone should have the opportunity to own a small piece of antiquity, provided that the artefacts are sufficiently common and are neither of any national value nor should legitimately be within a museum environment.

We adhere to the codes of practise and are members of the Antiquities Dealers Association, British Numismatic Trade Association & LAPADA, ensuring rigorous and robust due diligence in all our transactions.

We purchase regularly from old collections, some famous, such as those accumulated by Lord MacAlpine of West Green, the Hon. Robert Erskine, Desmond Morris, Gustave Mustaki, as well as huge declared hoards such as the Normanby Hoard, the Prestwich Hoard, the Killingshome

Treasure, and the Brussels hoard. We have selected from many large collections which were often started during the "Grand Tours" and have now been passed down the generations.

Antiquities, Ancient Art and coins are not only about priceless Greek Vases, marble friezes and record breaking priced coins. They include items that were used as part of everyday life by those civilisations. These "everyday item" often lack the lustre desired by the super rich, surplus to the already overstretched museums, who simply cannot house every item discovered.

Within this catalogue we offer you but a fraction of our stock; please get in touch with us with your interests and we will endeavour to satisfy your requirements.

Provenance information for each object will be supplied on purchase with each certificate of authenticity.



HOLY LAND & THE NEAR EAST



Syrian Bone Bull Plaque - £600

c. 1st millennium BC

A carved D-section plaque of a bull with tail raised, head lowered, legs extended. A very rare piece with beautiful detailing still visible, including hooves, incisions to the tail and the forward-gazing eye of the bull.

6.4 cm height x 9.8 cm width.



Luristan spike-butted axe head - £750 c.1200 - 1000 BC

This spike-butted bronze axe has a short cylindrical shaft-hole with furrowed ribs leading to conically-tipped short spikes at the back. The blade begins with a narrow shaft and then broadens into a slightly convex edge. The upper and lower edges are strengthened by thickening. Spike-butted axes are hallmarks of Luristan's bronze industry in Iron Age I (c.1200-1000 BC) and this axe displays typical form and decoration from this period. *22.1 cm length*.



Luristan spike-butted axe head - £425

V

c.1200 - 1000 BC

Bronze axe head with short shaft hole sharply cut away at the base, decorated at both ends with a ridged collar; relatively long, slightly flared blade one side, the other with three butt spikes.

8.5 cm height x 15.6 cm width.



Luristan Mace Heads and Cudgel

Two cast bronze tubular mace heads with flared rim to socket mouths and bulbous flanged section to the upper end decorated with quilted pattern in relief. Large: £395, small: £295

A cast tubular mace head with flared end, ribbed collars and herringbone panels. £395 24 cm, 11.9 cm, 11.2 cm heights.



Bronze Figurines

<

A: A rare and exceptionally large bronze Phoenician pendant, believed to bestow protection on the wearer. The figure is possibly that of Kadmos, a Phoenician prince who was said to be very brave. 5th - 4th century BC. 7 cm height. £1100

B: A South Arabian cast bronze seated female, her left arm raised, a branch or quill in her hand; the right arm lowered, holding a dish-shaped object, the figure wears a long garment with pleat detailing. The underside indented for attachment to a base; the lower body pierced for attachment.

c. 2nd century AD. 8.9 cm height. £495

C: A Nabatean statuette of a standing male with shoulder-length hair, loose robe draped over the left shoulder and secured at the waist, left hand extended to the chest and right hand raised

c. 2nd century BC. 10.5 cm height. £950



Luristan Bronze Axe Head - £295

c. 900 - 700 BC

Cast bronze axe head with sharp, crescentic blade joined centrally to the open shaft.

11.6cm height x 9.5cm width.



Holy Land Middle Bronze Age bowl - £325 c. 1800 BC

A Near Eastern creamware bowl with flared foot, ovoid in plan; A South Arabian carved limestone rectangular seal matrix with

outer faces. 10.5cm height.



△ South Arabian Inscribed Stamp Seal - £375

c. 2nd century BC - 2nd century AD

circumferential brown strip decoration to both the inner and circumferential hatched ribbing, bulb finial, zigzag detailing; the underside with ten-character inscription in two lines.

10.9 cm length.



Ceramic Net Painted Jar - £300 c. 4th - 3rd millennium BC

An early Bronze Age phase 1 creamware squat jar with broad neck, everted rim and integral loops to the shoulder; the body with two panels of cross-hatching in red paint. 10 cm height.



Luristan Bronze Finial £595

c. 8th Century BC

Cast bronze finial, with two rampant horse heads conflated at the neck and cast integral with cylindrical tube which in turns given way to hollow, bell-shaped support. Each finial, cast by the lost-wax process is unique. A piece such as this could of decorated the end of a ceremonial spear.

10 cm height



Bronze Age Red-Burnished Bowl - £225

c. 2700 - 1900 BC

A Cypriot thick-walled semi-spherical clay bowl with red-burnished slip over whole; small pierced lug handle to one side.

13.5 cm diameter x 8.5 cm height.

∨ Luristan bronze spouted strainer vessel - £500

c. 8th century BC

A Luristan vessel of sheet bronze with splayed mouth and rim, with short neck leading to a bulbous body. The inside with pierced holes for straining which lead into a small chamber with long pouring spout at the top. Ten hemispherically headed rivets secure the spout to the body, which also fulfil a decorative function; a fold in the upper end of the spout nearest the neck of the vessel is also secured with a rivet. The outside of the body decorated with a series of grooved parallel lines, and the outside of the chamber below the spout with grooved decorative swirl pattern.

21.2cm length x 9.7cm height.



THE CELTS



Fine Bronze Age Bowl - £2750

European Bronze Age: 2nd millennium BC.

A finely conserved squat sheet-bronze bowl with a dimple base, sharply flared rim with notched band to the inner edge, lozenge-section strap handle with flattened lobe ends riveted to the shoulder.

17.2 cm diameter x 5.9 cm height.



Bronze Age Decorated Axe - £265 c. 900-600 BC

A bronze socketed axe head, decorated on two sides with a series of cast raised ribs, and around the socket with a corded design; casting seam above and below where the two halves, cast in manufacture, have been joined.

11.5cm length.



Bronze Age Engraved Bracelets - £175 (each)

c. 1600-1200 BC

A selection of Middle Bronze Age bronze bracelets. Decorated on the outside section with fine incisions, alternating straight and non engraved parts. Dark green patination over whole. Fully wearable. Middle Bronze Age.

6 - 6.5 cm diameter.

Large Bronze-Age Spiral Decoration - £850

c. 9th - 6th century BC

A large bronze decoration consisting of two round-section spirals joined together with a figure-eight loop; the centre with conical protrusions. A superb piece with beautiful patination. Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age.

15.4 cm length x 7 cm height.





Bronze Age Spectacle Fastener - £395 c. 800-500 AD

Superb European Bronze Age spectacle fastener, likely from a brooch. Intact, with lovely patination to the surface. Bronze wire forming two spirals, rounded cross-section.

6.8 cm width x 3.7cm length.

Iron Age Enamelled Brooch - £650 c. 3rd - 5th century AD

A flat-section bronze Kiev culture plate brooch, with trapezoidal body and T-shaped foot, geometric openwork panels with red-enamelled triangles and lateral bosses, panel of zigzags at the top and notching to the edge; pin-lugs and catchplate to the reverse. A superb item in excellent condition.

11.4 cm height.





An Important European Bronze Age Sword - £25,000 12th - 10 th century BC

The bronze blade is designed with a medial ridge and finely engraved parallel lines. The hilt has an arched guard, riveted to the blade and a concave disc pommel enclosing a knob terminal. The whole hilt has elaborate incised patterns.

Minor chipping and some light restoration to the blade edge but of outstanding quality and one of the finest known of its type.

67 cm length.

THE EGYPTIAN WORLD



Magnificent 26th Dynasty Shabti - £2400 Late period, c. 26 th Dynasty

A beautiful and large Late period shabti. Mummiformed with a striated tripartite wig and plaited divine beard. Arms crossed right over left on the chest with the hands protruding from a close-fiting shroud to hold in the left hand a pick and in the right a hoe and the cord of a basket which is suspended behind the left shoulder. Dorsol pillar reverse. 12 horizantal bands of hieroglyphs featuring the 6th chapter of the Book of the Dead. The inscription begins 'Shd Wslr hm-ntr prt-hrw....', 'The illuminated one, the Osiris, the god, an offering...'.

Late Period Inscibed Shabti - £1250 Late Period, 664 - 332 BC

A pale turquoise glazed composition shabti wearing tripartite wig, false beard, mummiform shape; arms crossed over chest and holding hoe and pick, seed bag over left shoulder. Nine bands of hieroglyphic text running horizontally from chest to feet detailing the name of the owner, with exerpts from 6th chapter of the Book of the Dead; supporting pillar to the back.

20 cm height.

Egyptian Cartonnage With Goddess Ma'at -£1,250

c. 4th -1st century BC

A well-preserved section of Egyptian cartonnage with bright colours; original blue, red, yellow and white pigments remaining. The lower panel depicts goddess Ma'at with extended arms and wings, crowned with her ostrich feather, wearing the aten, the solar disc of god Ra; holding flails and feathers in both hands; a horizontal mummiform figure underneath each wing. The upper panel depicts winged scarab beetle, wearing the aten; a snake underneath each wing. Vertical hieroglyphic cartouches structure the composition.

Ma'at is the goddess of the Truth, Balance and Justice. She had an invaluable role in the "Weight of the Hearts" ceremony, as the hearts of the dead were said to be weighed against her single "Feather of Ma'at".

32.5 cm length x 21 cm width.





Middle Kingdom Wooden Servants - £480 each Middle Kingdom Period, circa 2000-1800 BC

Carved wooden figurines of seated servants. Decorated with dark red pigments, with additional white to depict the kilt and black to



New Kingdom Alabaster Kohl Jars New Kingdom Period, circa 1500-1070 BC

Egyptian kohl jars in fine alabaster, the tapering piriform body with a short neck, pronounced shoulder, flat rim and off-set disk pase. Left: 6.9 cm height - £875. Right: 4.4 cm height - £495



Middle Kingdom Wooden Worker - £495 Middle Kingdom Period, circa 2000-1800 BC

Carved wooden figurine of a seated worker. Decorated with dark red pigments, with additional white to depict the kilt and black to pick out the wig.

٨

8.6 cm height.



Necklace Of New Kingdom Beads - £75 New Kingdom Period, circa 1500-1070 BC

Restrung necklace of various coloured faience beads from the New Kingdom Period. 75 cm length (Illustration is of multi strands)



Large Djed Pillar Amulet - £725 Ptolemaic period, Circa 600-300 BC

A large pale blue amulet of the djed pillar. The djed symbolizes the backbone of the god Osiris, and this type of amulet was placed with the deceased to help ensure rebirth.

12.5 cm height.



Osirian Triad Faience Amulets

Late Dynastic Period, 715-332 BC

Amulets depicting the three deities of the Osirian Triad: Horus as a child, holding hand of crowned Nephthys and Isis. The Osirian Triad is the forerunner of the Holy Trinity. From left to right:

- A Pale turquoise. Top suspension loop at the back. 3 cm height £675
- B Pale blue. Top suspension loop. 3.6 cm height £450
- C Pale turquoise. Top suspension loop. 3 cm height £650



Faience Amulets

Late Dynastic Period, 664-332 BC

From left to right:

- A Turquoise glazed amulet of the hippopotamus goddess Tawaret; head-dress with sun disc. Suspension loop to neck. 4 cm height £500
- B Green amulet of the dwarf god Pataikos. Suspension loop to the neck. 4.2 cm height £250
- C Deep blue glazed amulet of the lion-headed goddess Sekhmet. Suspension loop behind ears. 4.3 cm height £850
- D Pale blue amulet of the dwarf god Bes. 3.4cm height £325



Beaded Mummy Masks - £295 each

Late Dynastic Period, 715-332 BC

Mummy masks made of original faience beads, constructed to depict a human face. It is uncertain whether they represent the deceased or the god Osiris since many of them are rendered in the same way. It is certain, however, that they depict a dead individual. The blue-greenish colour is normally reserved for depictions of the dead god Osiris on the walls of the tombs. The red and yellow variety may then represent the deceased instead.

These funerary masks were often added to the wraps of the facial area of the deceased in the embalming process, mostly for decorative or protective purposes.

10-12 cm length x 12-17 cm width.

11



Stone & Faience Djed Pillar Amulets

Third Intermediate - Late Dynastic Period, circa 1000-332 BC

Amulets in djed pillar form, the symbolic backbone of god Osiris, which represents stability. Each with suspension loop. From left to right:

- A Pale orange carnelian. 2.7 cm £300
- B Dark orange carnelian. 2.7 cm £300
- C Blue glazed faience. 3 cm £80



Stone & Faience Wedjat Eye Amulets

Amulets of wedjat, the Eye of Horus, symbol of protection. Each with suspension loop. From top, left to right:

- A Late Dynastic Period, 715-332 BC, Red hardstone. 1.7 cm £135
- B Late Dynastic Period, 715-332 BC, Green hardstone. *1.9 cm* £125
- C Third Intermediate Late Dynastic Period, circa 1000-332 BC, Orange carnelian. *1.9 cm* **£200**
- D Ptolemaic Period, 332-30 BC, Turquoise glazed faience. Detail incised. *1.2 cm* **£65**
- E Ptolemaic Period, 332-30 BC, Diorite. 1.8 cm. £120





Stone & Faience Fly Amulets

New Kingdom, c. 16th-11th century BC

The fly amulet is thought to be a symbol of fecundity or swiftness. Each with suspension loop. From top, left to right:

- A Dark orange carnelian. 1.1 cm £250
- B Turquoise glazed faience. 1.7 cm £150
- C Dark brown carnelian. 1.6 cm £275
- D Dark red jasper. 1.2 cm £150
- E Light green jasper. 1.8 cm £275



Hyksos Scarabs - £50 each

Hyksos Period, XV Dynasty, 17th-16th century B.C.

Steatite scarabs from the Hyksos Kingdom. The Hyksos were foreign rulers who ruled Egypt during the Second Intermediate Period, in the limited area of Nile Delta and Middle Egypt. Each scarab is incised with hieroglyphics or patterns and were used as amulets of protection.

٨

Longitudinal hole for suspension.

1.5-2 cm length

Various Amarna Amulets - £100 each

New Kingdom, circa 1500-1000 B.C.

From top, left to right:

- A Yellow glazed daisy amulet, with two red suspension loops. 1.8 cm
- B Pale green frog amulet, base with hieroglyphics signs. 0.9 cm
- C Dark blue glazed grape amulet with two pale blue suspension loops. *1.5 cm*
- D Yellow fruit amulet, with two blue suspension loops. 1.1 cm
- E Red jasper amulet of the hippopotamus goddess Tawaret. Suspension loop on the back. *1.3 cm*
- F Red jasper poppy seed head amulet. Suspension loop. *1.5 cm*
- G Green glazed heart amulet. Suspension loop. 1.4 cm
- H Light yellow faience a mulet in form of a ram's head. Suspension loop. $1\ cm$
- I Dark blue glazed flower amulet with top suspension loop. 0.9 cm
- J Green glazed fruit amulet with two suspension loops. 1.3cm





A large ceramic bell krater with pedestal base, bell-shaped body, square handles and broad everted rim; the rim with red ring to the interior and a band of vine-leaves to the underside of the exterior; the body depicting two figural scenes separated by painted palmettes beneath the handles

Side A: three nude males on a textured base with wreaths to the brows, one standing with mantle to the shoulders and left arm and staff in right hand, one seated-a Satyr holding *thyr-sus-* one standing facing.

Side B: a standing nude male presenting a wreath to another facing him. 35.5cm height, 3.6 kg.





Paestan Skyphos of Python - £7,500

350-340 BC

A substantial skyphos attributed to the vase painter Python, from the city of Paestum in Campania .The main-image shows a nude sitting flute-player, perhaps Dionysos. In front of him a mincing Silen with thyrsus (actor in a costume). Above on the right side a young woman is listening to the music from a window. On the reverse two youths facing.

25.1 cm height x 24.9 diameter.



Black Glossware Miniature Vessel

Magna Graecia, 4th century BC

A selection of Gnathian ware black glossware vessels each in excellent condition.

From left to right:

A - Juglet. 7 cm height x 7 cm width - £150

B - Bowl "salt cellar". 3 cm height x 8 cm diameter - £100

C - Skyphos. 8.8 cm height x 12.5 cm width - £200

D - Kylix. 4 cm height x 16 cm width - **£150**



Apulian Kylix - £350 Magna Graecia, 4th century BC

Apulian blackware kylix, with two square handles. Palmette in centre, surrounded by a band of laurel leaves. Outside decorated with laurel leaves. 14.5 cm diameter x 5 cm height.



Apulian Gnathian-Ware Bowl - £440Magnia Graecia, 4th Century BC

Blackware Gnathian bowl decorated with white and yellow geometrical and floral patterns. Two painted handles and both sides, imitating metal-ware bowls. *16.1 cm diameter x 8 cm height*.

14

Λ



Gnathian Oinochoai

Magna Graecia, c. 4th-3rd century BC

Gnathian oinochoai with black glossed piriform body and handle from the neck to the belly. Added floral detail in the Gnathian palette of red, white and yellow-ochre.

From left to right:

A - Trefoil mouth, neck and body separated by incised bands. Yellow ivy scrolls pattern around neck. Natural iridescent due to the aging of the black gloss.

13.5 cm - £425

- B Flat everted mouth. Body incised with vertical ribs, neck decorated yellow ivy scrolls pattern. Stylized knotted handle. 11.5 cm - £425
- C Trefoil mouth. Dark black gloss well preserved over whole. Decorated with yellow ochre ivy scrolls, lines, dots, and flowers pattern, forming panels on body.

19 cm - £675

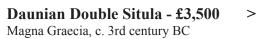
D - Trefoil mouth. Decorated with white, yellow and red geometric and floral patterns, including a band of yellow-ochre ivy and grape pattern. 19.5 cm - £675



Large Gnathian Skyphos - £2,200 Magna Graecia, c. 4th-3rd century BC

A skyphos of substantial size, decorated with typical Gnathian ornamentation in A black figure ceramic skyphos, depicting horseman on one the white, yellow-ochre and red palette. This skyphos is decorated in patterns also side, draped woman on the other, both with palmettes on used often on Gnathian ware, including the Greek-key geometric design and the each side. A rare and delicate piece. ivy and hanging grape band.

23 cm height x 40.5 cm width.



Daunian pottery situla formed from two ovoid jars, joined together with a high-arching handle. Painted with decorative bands, including geometric patterns, waves and scrolls, filled with various colours. A rare piece.

Daunian ware is more rustic compared to black-glazed, red-figure ware and Gnathian ware, and is characterized by rounded forms with geometric and linear patterns in earthen tones.



Attic Black-Figure Ware Skyphos - £995

c. 4th century BC

7.8 cm height x 12.9 cm width.





Greek Bronze Aphrodite - £5,950 Hellenistic Period, c. 3rd Century BC



Scythian Gold Bust Pendant - £1,350 c. 6th-5th century BC

A Scythian gold crescentic plaque with pierced bulb above, repoussé facing mask with ridged hair, brow-band, lentoid eyes and rectangular mouth. Four scaphoid dangles to the lower edge. Such items were originally attached to a *gorytos*, ancient bow case.

٨

4 cm height x 2.5 cm width. 2.32 gr weight.

Substantial bronze statuette of the goddess Aphrodite, wearing chiton and standing in vague contrapposto, whereby the majority of weight is rested on straight left leg, the right is crooked slightly at knee and the right hand rests on the hip. This pose gives a characteristic S-shape to the form. Her left hand is outstretched from the elbow, holding within her grasp an apple. The inclusion of an apple reminds the viewer of the Judgement of Paris, in which Aphrodite was the victor amongst the three most beautiful goddesses. Paris' judgement laid the foundations of the Trojan War. Facial features well defined and framed by head of long hair fastened in a bun on top of her head. A superb glossy blackish-green patina over whole. 7.5 cm height - 11cm height x 3.8cm width including stand.

Λ



Scythian Gold Birds Appliques - £ 595 each

c. 6th century BC

From left to right: A - 3.2 cm height x 2 cm width B - 2.3 cm height x 1.7 cm width C - 2.8 cm height x 2.5 cm width

Repousse gold foil appliques depicting birds. Well defined and stylised features. Such items were originally attached to a *gorytos*, ancient bow case. Every warrior would have owned and carried a *gorytos*. Most would have been designed in leather and wood, hence not many have survived. A person would have been buried with his *gorytos* and a wealthy elite could have been buried with as many as 16, all ornamented. The bird motif is very popular in Scythian and Central Asian art. It represents an idea of movement, transformation and continuity. The Eagle, or bird, also made up the triad of animals immensely popular in Scythian art, along with the stag and feline. Each applique comes with a stand

16



c. 600 BC

A votive terracotta statue of the goddess Tanit, standing on a pedestal. She is depicted loosely clothed with a shawl covering her head and draping lightly across her shoulders to fall at her waist. Her feminine form is clearly visible, with a rounded belly as if pregnant. Her right hand is raised in blessing or as a symbol of protection. Tanit was the Carthaginian Mother goddess, invoked for fertility. Such a statue could likely have been placed at a sanctuary or religious site dedicated to the goddess and offered as a gift with the hope the goddess would aid the offerant in childbirth.

From the wreck of a Phoenician cargo vessel off the coast of Malta.

THE ROMAN EMPIRE

A fantastic North African *terra sigillata* lagynos with plastical decor. The vessel is biconic, with a decorated strap handle, its neck is in the form of a bearded man with oversized facial features. The shoulder is featuring a Silen among grape vines. He is holding a sickle and picking grapes which encircle the shoulder. The bottom of this vessel is shaped like a large rosette.

This category of terra sigillata comes from the Roman Province of Africa Proconsularis, and is known as "African red slip ware".

15.3 cm height

Terra Sigillata Lagynos - £2,250

Roman Province of Africa Proconsularis, early 4th centu

Roman Terracotta Oil Lamps

c. 1st century AD

A collection of Roman terracotta oil lamps featuring various decorative scenes within the central discus. All of excellent quality.

From left to right:

A - Erotic scene featuring grotesque participants with oversized heads and genitals. 10.2 cm - £475

B - Face of Medusa. A superb quality piece.

10 cm - £1,100

C - Chariot-race with biga, a chariot led by two horses. 11.5cm - £375





Slipper Terracotta Oil Lamps - £75 each

Late Roman-Early Byzantine, c. 4th-7th century AD

Terracotta oil lamps know as "slipper lamps" because of their shape. Decorated with geometrical patterns, such as opus spicatum, and volutes. Handle in zoomorphic form. Slipper lamps were a popular shape used and later found within the Levant. The zoomorphic handle lent itself well to the typical high-handled form.

Approximately 10 - 15 cm length.

Roman Levantine Terracotta Oil Lamps - £195

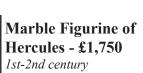
The Levant, circa 1st-2nd century AD

Oil lamps in terracotta buff clay, with delicate slip in orange to light brown. Each piece is decorated with floral motifs around their central discus, including a wreath shaped design with curling tendrils. Wreath around circular discus.

Floral patterns such as these were common on pieces found amongst Jewish settlements. They show an agricultural influence

Approximately 6-9 cm length.





A fine marble figurine of Hercules, wearing his famous lion skin cloak and holding his club.

A lovely, delicate piece with well-defined features. The sculptor has taken influence from Greek classical figures, as the remnants of contrapossto are still visible. Contrapossto is an Italian term that means counterpose. It is used in the visual arts to describe a human figure standing with most of its weight on one foot so that its shoulders and arms twist off-axis from the hips and legs, Hercules club, used in his 12 la-1st-2nd century AD bours, is used here as a plinth, to originals.

15.5 cm height.



offer support to limbs that were A finely carved marble figurine fragment comprising of a graceful attached separately in bronze pair of lower legs and feet alongside a tall ribbed urn with draped cloth covering. Possibly a copy of an earlier Greek original.

18 cm height





Marbled Glass Unguentaria

1st-early 2nd century AD

Pear shaped body with slight constriction to the base of the cylindrical neck. Metal oxides were added to the glass to vary its colour. Small varieties such as these would have been used for carrying expensive liquids, such as perfume.

From left to right:

A - Dark blue. 9.3 cm - £425

B - Pale blue. 9 cm - £690

C - Yellow-green. 9.3 cm - £675

D - Light green-white. 8.1 cm - £650

Roman Glasses

>

A selection of Roman glass in various shapes and colours, each with areas of high iridescence.

From left to right:

A - Roman Eastern Empire, circa 3rd century. Aubergine flask. *10.3 cm* - **£600**

B - Eastern Mediterranean, 4th-5th century. Pale green jar with three trailed handles. 10 cm - £695

C - Roman Empire, circa 2nd century. Pale yellow-green juglet with trefoil mouth. 11.5 cm - £725

D- Roman Eastern Empire, circa 3rd century. Yellow-green collared jar with four-sided body. 9.5 cm - £595



Roman Glasses

<

A selection of Roman glass in various shapes and colours, each with areas of high iridescence.

From left to right:

A - Late Roman-Early Byzantine, circa 6th century. Dark green chalice. 8.9cm - £1,400

B - Roman Empire, circa1st-3rd century. Pale green tall unguentarium of bell-shaped body. *18.2 cm* - £250

C - Roman Empire, circa 4th-5th century. Green double unguentarium. 11.6 cm - £395

D - Roman Empire, circa 2nd-3rd century. Pale blue bowl. *14 cm diameter x 6.5 cm height* - **£450**



Large Roman Military Phalera With Medusa - £3,800 >

c. 1st-2nd century

A discoid bronze plaque with flared rim, separate panel with high-relief image of Medusa's face with radiating locks of hair, wings above the brow, knot beneath the chin, scrolled tendrils and pellets in the field; attached with three bronze rivets.

9.3cm diameter.

Terra Sigillata Jug - £1,975

Roman Province of Africa Proconsularis, c. 3rd century



A superb intact *terra sigillata* jug with applied decoration depicting gladiators fighting exotic animals. The jug has two strap handles decorated with vegetable motives and a ring base. The bulbous body features appliques of gladiators fighting panthers, the scenes are divided with four palm fronds. This category of *terra sigillata* comes from the Roman Province of *Africa Proconsularis*, and is known as "African red slip ware".

16.6 cm height x 11 cm width.



Roman Handle with Odyssey foot-washing scene - £1,200

1st century BC - 2nd century AD

A Roman bronze flagon handle with acanthus leaves to the upper panel and recurved thumb-pad, rectangular panel with profile female bust, foliage swag and leaf with berries; lower acanthus leaf panel over D-shaped finial with high-relief scene of a seated Odysseus in belted tunic and wreath to the brow raising his right foot into a bowl offered by a robed fig- Gold Ring With Apollo - £2,750 ure bending down.

The scene is taken from books 19 and 20 of the Od- A round-section hoop supporting a discoid bezyssey in which Odysseus has returned home to the island of Ithaca in the guise of a beggar to find many suitors at the palace who are there to take the hand of his queen, Penelope. She offers the beggar a bed to sleep in, but he is used to the floor and declines. Only reluctantly does he allow Eurycleia to wash his feet. As she is putting them in a basin of water, she notices a scar on one of his feet. She immediately recognizes it as the scar that Odysseus received when he went boar hunting with his grandfather. She throws her arms around Odysseus, but he silences her, and the faithful Eurycleia recovers herself and promises to keep his secret. The day after, Odysseus, still in the guise of a beggar, wins an archery competition that has been set up for the suitors to win the hand of Penelope. He reveals his true character and slays all of the suitors and takes his place as the rightful king of Ithaca. 18.5 cm height.



c. 2nd century AD

el with flared rim, inset carnelian intaglio profile male bust of Apollo left.

1.4 cm in. diameter; UK size: H, US size: 3 3/4



Gold Ring With Animals - £1,000

c. 4th century AD

A yellow jasper intaglio depicting a stag attacked by a lion, in a fine later gold setting.

1.8 cm in. diameter; UK size: I, US size: 4 1/2

Gold And Garnet Earrings - £795

Set of Roman hollow boat-shaped gold earrings;

each decorated at the front with a garnet set with-

in a bezel decorated with striated gold rope-work



Roman Bronze Patera - £1,100 c. 5th-6th century AD

A fine large cast bronze patera; the centre decorated with a shallow palm design in relief around the raised centre and a flat rectangular handle with two 'eyes' at the end. The whole stands on a shallow raided foot.

38 cm length.



Gold Fortuna Appliqué - £400

c. 1st-2nd century AD

A Roman sheet gold appliqué with rolled rim, repoussé design of the goddess Fortuna standing with a cornucopia.

2.2 cm diameter.



£800 c. 1st - 2nd century AD

around the base. 2.1 cm height

c. 1st - 3rd century AD

A fine solid gold drop-pendant with suspension loop; three gold granules at the base; filigree border throughout; applied decorative spirals; cell with original glass bead.

Gold Drop Pendant -

3 cm height



Gold, Garnet And Coral Earrings - £1,650 Roman Eastern Empire, c. 2nd-3rd century AD

Hinged elliptical hoop, attached to a cylindrical body with a drop-shaped red garnet on top, set within a gold border, below is the amphora-shaped part with volute handles on three sides, decorated with granulation. Below, four bulbous shapes with granulation decorate all four sides and continue into a ribbed cylindrical part from which a red coral bead

is suspended. 2.1 cm height

CHINA & THE ORIENT



Chinese Tang Dynasty 'Fat Lady' - £4950 Tang Dynasty, AD 618-906

A vibrant Tang 'Fat Lady' dressed in typical green and red robes, with long sleeves. Her hair is placed in a high sided and skewed chignon and she wears a full face of bright makeup, including rosy cheeks and red lips. She holds in her right hand a fruit, most likely a pomegranite, as though offering it to the viewer. The 'Fat Lady' is typical of Tang artestry and legend has it that her rounded and voluptious figure was influenced by Yang Guifei, the famous concubine of Emperor Xuanzong, who was a fuller figured woman.



Tang Ceramic Wild Boar - £3000 Tang Dynasty, AD 618-906

A Tang Dynasty ceramic boar with four ears and tusks smaller in comparison. His ly depicted. body is coloured in brown and white pig- 42 cm height. ment, with detailing to the ears and snout in red. The tusks are also painted white. A rare piece in excellent condition

26 cm length x 6.5 cm height.



Tang Ceramic Dormouse - £2800 Tang Dynasty, AD 618-906

A Tang Dynasty ceramic figure of a dormouse, perched upon its hind paws, it's tail curled around the right side of his body. Within his clasped front paws he holds an object, most likely a nut or grain. His facial features are delicate with almond shaped eyes, a small snout and added detailing to the mouth in red. 20.3 cm height.

Tang Sancai Lokapala - £3950 Tang Dynasty, AD 618-906

A tall Tang sancai glazed figure of a Lokapala, 'Guardian of the World', standing with defiant expression, his right hand clenched in a fist. Much of the original glaze remaining.

The body of sancai ceramics was made of white clay, coated with a layer of glaze, and fired at a temperature of 800 °C. The polychrome effect was obtained by using coloring agents - copper for green and iron, which turns brownish yellow. 46.5 cm height.

Tang Offerants - £4500 (Pair) Tang Dynasty, AD 618-906

A good sized pair of Tang pottery figures; each similarly dressed and bearing an offering. The figure on the left bears a small casket; the figure on the right with a small animal, possibly a dog. Such figures would have been placed in a tomb and it was believed the ceramic figures would follow the deceased into the afterlife. The two figures thus carry goods for the enhooves planted and his neck bent, his nose joyment of the owner in the afterlife. Much of pressed to the ground as though foraging. the original pigments in orange, green, black, His back bristles are long and on edge, his brown and red remain and the features are fine-









Set of Tang Ceramic Rabbits - £8500 (set)

Tang Dynasty, AD 618-906

An animated set of 5 Tang Dynasty ceramic rabbits each modelled in a varying pose. They appear lively with their ears pricked upwards. Their bodies are painted in applied yellow slip, after firing, with added detailing to the snout, eyes and mouth in black and red. A rare collection in excellent condition and still retaining much of the original slip.

Tallest: 31.8 cm height.



Set of Tang Dynasty Musicians & Dancers - £12,500 (set)

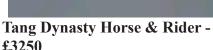
Tang Dynasty, AD 618-906

A set of 7 Tang figures, including 5 seated musicians and 2 elegant dancers. Each figures is coloured in vivid hues of yellow and red, with detailing in black, green and blue. Paint would have been applied after firing and offered the maker a larger spectrum of colours to use. Each seperate musician plays a different instrument, including the pipa (similar to a lute) whose silk strings were plucked. The highest-rated musicians at the Tang court performed seated.

18.5 cm height.





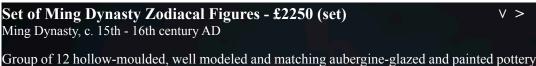


Tang Dynasty, AD 618-906

Λ

A finely sculpted hollow figurine of a horse standing with all four feet planted on a base with a female rider seated within a saddle. The horse appears energetic, with it's mouth open and ears pricked forward. He is painted in a rich red paint with detailing upon his mane and legs in white. The rider, a demure female, is dressed in a long green robe with long flowing sleeves concealing her hands, her head is turned to the left and her right hand is raised slightly. Her hair is styled in a topknot; A beautiful example of Tang art, incorporating two favourite topics: the much-loved 'Fat Lady' and the prized horse.

46 cm height.



Group of 12 hollow-moulded, well modeled and matching aubergine-glazed and painted pottery figures, each one individually modelled, holding an animal of the zodiac, standing on a slightly







A beautiful Tang Dynasty horse modelled in an active pose with arched neck, mouth agape and ears pricked. The musculature well defined to the neck, as the horse turns its head, chest and legs; the tail shown docked and bound. The horse is depicted prancing, with one leg is raised to further suggest his active nature. The majority of white slip remains, with additional pigments, such as red and black, used to pick out details and features, such as the alert pupils, the flaring nostrils and the hooves.

Horses were an important asset during the Tang 'golden age' and were both the reward of successful military expeditions and the foundation of Imperial stability. Horses were also a sign of wealth: with strict laws in place limiting the use of horses to people of a certain rank and even those serving in the military had to provide their own mount. 51 cm height.

All of the following pieces come from the 'Blue Chrysanthemum Wreck'; lost in the South China sea in the late 17th century AD and recovered in 2014.



Chinese Blue And White Export Ware Teapot Set - £795

Kangxi Period, Late 17th century AD

A group of blue and white glazed ceramic tableware comprising: a teapot with lid, loop handle and short spout, leaf motifs; two small lotus bowls with scrolled tendril motifs, two lotus saucers with similar decoration. *Teapot: 18.5 cm height*.

Fine condition, spout chipped, some dulling of glazed surfaces due to seawater exposure.

Chinese Blue And White Export Ware Dish Set > Kangxi Period, Late 17th century AD

A blue and white glazed ceramic lotus charger, plate and bowl with dense chrysanthemum and tendril pattern, radiating panels with blossom on the charger and dish.

Charger: £1750 Plate: £500 Bowl: £195

39 cm, 27.5 cm, 15 cm height.

Fine condition, light abrasions and chipping, some dulling of glazed surfaces due to seawater exposure.





Blue and white glazed ceramic beaker vases, two (including the larger) with panels of flowers, vegetation and birds flying. The other with two panels of flowers and vegetation, chrysanthemums to the borders. 20 cm height.

Fine condition, light abrasions and some chipping, some dulling of glazed surfaces due to seawater exposure.

Chinese Blue And White Export Ware Meiping Vases - £695 each Kangxi Period, Late 17th century AD >

Blue and white glazed ceramic meiping vases, the central three with bell-shaped lid and knop handle, panels of floral

ornament and chrysanthemum borders. The outer two vases feature panels of floral ornament with birds.

Taller set: 30.5 cm height. Smaller set: 19 - 20 cm height.

Fine condition, light abrasions and some chipping, some dulling of glazed surfaces due to seawater exposure.







c. 2nd - 3rd century AD

A beautifully carved Gandharan schist head of a Bodhisattva. The figure is styled wearing an elaborate topknot and headress, as befits his princely status. Downcast eyes, deeply sunk, sit beneath finely shaped brows. A delicate nose and small archaic smile complete the facial features. Framing his face are elongated earlobes and curling locks. The figure of a Bodhisattva denotes a being that has not yet reach enlightenment and are usually styled as that of a prince to allude to Buddha's previous princely state.

Gandharan Relief Of Buddha - £2250 c. 1st - 3rd century AD

A Gandharan grey schist relief, carved to show a central figure of Buddha, his left hand raised in abhaya mudra, the fear-allaying gesture, as he sits beneath the shading leaves of a tree. The figure of Buddha is flanked on either side by adoring accolytes. Columns border the scene to create a floral frame. The reverse remains uncarved. Mounted on a purpose-made stand. 37 cm height x 40 cm width.



Gandharan Bodhisattva Head - £1950 ∨ c. 2nd - 3rd century AD

A fragmentary grey schist head of a Bodhisattva; finely modeled, the bow-shaped mouth with elegant moustache; almond-shaped eyes conveying the contemplative serenity one associates with Buddhist imagery, urna on the forehead above; the hair elaborately coiffured and secured in a topknot, whilst heavy rings hang from the elongated earlobes. 30 cm height.



Gandharan Bodhisattva Figure - £1595 c. 2nd - 3rd century AD >

A grey schist figure of a Bodhisattva; finely modeled, wearing ornate headdress and earrings, as befits his princely status. The nimbus behind the head signifies the Buddha's holiness and sanctity; he sits seated in meditation with legs crossed and hands clasped in his lap.

37.5 cm height.

Gandharan Stone Prince Siddhartha - £1250 c. 1st - 3rd century AD <

A Gandharan grey schist sculpture depicting Prince Siddhartha, wearing ornate headdress and earrings, urna on the forehead, elongated ear-lobes; nimbus behind the head signifying divinity and sanctity; seated in meditation with legs crossed and hands clasped in his lap; a devotee to his right. Mounted on custom base. 34 cm height.



Gandharan Head Of Buddha - £1350 c. 1st - 2nd century AD ∧

A fragmentary grey schist head of Buddha. The beautiful face modelled with a meditative expression, gently smiling lips, hair finely combed, terminating in an usnisa; raised urna positioned between the delicately arched eyebrows; mounted on a purpose-made stand.

30.2 cm height.





17.5 cm height x 12.5 cm width.

er passed to Paris.

was the level of craftsmanship from the French city that all enamelled metalwork of the time became associated with it and was termed "Limoges work". The industry was effectively disrupted by the English siege of Limoges in 1370 during the Hundred Years War and subsequent sacking of the city. Pre-eminence in champlevé enamel-work lat-



Mary & Child Vesica Bronze Seal - £1,500

14th century AD

A large seal with strap and loop to the reverse; intaglio design of Madonna and Child (Mary and Jesus) within a trefoil arch with cross above, a smaller arch below between towers with supplicant figure of a praying tonsured monk; to the border the Lombardic script legend 'S' CONVENTVS F R M PREDICATORUM VRG' M'. Very fine condition.

4.6 cm length.



Byzantine Carnelian Cross Pendant on Gold Chain - £ 2,250
5th - 6th century AD

A gold link chain featuring a carnelian pendant with an inscribed cross within its centre and roundels at each corner. The delicate and finely crafted chain ends with a hook and eye clasp fastening.

19.5cm length.



Byzantine Gold Ring With Cross - £650 <

7th - 9th century AD

A Byzantine gold finger ring with round section hoop and discoid bezel with a central cross pattern.

1.8 cm in. diameter. UK ring size Q US ring size 8 1/4.



Byzantine Double-Sided Reliquary Cross - £595

10th - 12th century AD

Λ

An intact Byzantine bronze cross, formed of two halves with suspension loop at the top and hinge at the bottom. Both sides likely feature an incised depiction of a saint and Christ in orans position, draped in long robes with a cloak over.

In Christian and other traditions a relic can be something that has come into contact with the body of the saint or Christ himself, such as a piece of the cross, linen, hair or bones. It was believed to transmit the person's essence.

9.7 cm length x 4.2 cm width.

Henry III (1216-72) - £65 each

Long cross pennies of the London Mint. Ex. Brussels hoard. 1.7-1.8 cm diameter - 1.31-1.51 gr





Vellum Illuminated Psalter Leaves - £1975 each 13th century AD

Vellum leaves from a Psalter from the reign of King Philip Augustus (1179-1223), Northern France. Twenty-one lines of the finest Gothic angular script on the recto and verso, decorated with initials adorned in gold leaf and pen work ornamentation in red and blue tempera. Margins filled with floral scrolls, characters and stylized heads or grotesque. This was a way for the scribes of this period to add a little personal touch to their work.

A part of the Psalm 77 and Psalm 78 starting from the illuminated word "Deus" (70:77 - 78:4).(cf. close up)

Probably produced in North-Eastern France, perhaps in the region around Noyons, Soissons and Lyon, or at least strongly influenced by court productions of this area and manuscripts produced in Ile-de-France, especially those of Abbey St. Victor. Although the original patron cannot be identified, the lavish use of gold leaf and high quality lead us to suspect that the work was produced for a member of the court.

23.5 cm height x 17 cm width





Canute (1016-35) - £650

Quatrefoil type penny of Cambridge.

LEOFSIGE.

1.01 gr



Harold I (1035-40) - £1,900 Fleur-de-lis penny of Lincoln. Choice *1.02 gr*



Edward the Confessor (1042-66) - £1,100 Pacx type penny of Thetford. Choice 1.08 gr



King John (1199-1216) - £225 Short cross penny of Ipswich. Class V.c. Very fine 1.38 gr



Elizabeth I (1557-1603) - £595 Shilling, im: cross-crosslet. Good very fine. 6.24~gr



Charles I (1625-49) - £400Shilling, Tower mint. Type 3a, im:tun. Good very fine. 5.94 gr



Roman Gold Solidii of Valentinian II & Theodosius I AD 375 - 395

Beautiful Roman gold solidii of the Emperors Valentinian II (AD 375 - 392) and Theodosius I (AD 375 - 395) in almost mint state.

£1395 each or £2700 pair

4.5 g

ANCIENT COINS



CJ MARTIN COINS LTD

Ancient Gold Coins









Carthage electrum stater (310-270 BC) Hd. of Tanit I., wearing wreath of grain ears, triple-pendant earring, and necklace with ten pendants; pellet before neck, rev. horse standing right (SNG Copenhagen 975). 7.6 g £1,500

Carthage began issuing gold/electrum staters in the middle of the 4th century BC. This important coinage remained in abuntant production to the time of the First Punic War in 264 BC.









Alexander the Great Au. stater (336-323 BC) Posthumous issue under Seleucus I Nicator, Babylon, 311-300 BC. Helmeted hd. of Athena r., rev. BAΣIΛΕΩΣ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, Nike standing r., monogram below left wing (Price 3715 var.) 8.6 g £3,000









Nero Au. aureus (AD 54-68) NERO CAESAR AVGVSTVS, laur. hd. of Nero right, rev., IVPPITER CVSTOS, Jupiter seated left on throne, holding thunderbolt and scepter (RIC 52) 7.1 g £1,500

Trajan Au. aureus (AD 101-102) IMP CAES NERVA TRAIAN AVG GERM, laur. hd. of Trajan r., rev., PM TRP COS III PP, Hercules standing facing on small base, holding club in r. hand and lion skin draped over l. arm (RIC 37) 7 g £1,350









Arcadius Au. solidus (AD 383-408) DN ARCADIVS PF AVG, diad. dr. cuir. bust facing, rev., CONCORDIA AVGGG, Constantinopolis enthroned facing her head to r., her right foot on a prow, in ex. CONOB (RIC 37) 4.5 g £750

Valentinian III Au. solidus (425-455) DN PLA VALENTINIANVS PF AVG, diad. dr. and cuir. bust r., rev., VICTORIA AVGGG, Valentinian stg. facing, r. foot on serpent, holding l. cross and Victory, in field RV, in ex. COMOB (Sear, 4310) 4.4 g £1,150



Greek coins













Messana Ar. tetradrachm (480-461 BC) Biga of mules driven right by bearded charioteer, olive-leaf in exergue; rev., MESSAION, hare leaping r. (Sear, 842) 17. 2 g £1,750

Metapontum Ar. stater (330-300 BC) Hd. of Demeter r., hair wreathed in grain ears, wearing triple pendant earring and a simple necklace, veil at the back of the head, rev., META to r., ear of grain, tripod to l. (Sear, 418). 7.87 g £995

Syracuse Ar. tetradrachm (485-478 BC) Quadriga driven r. by a charioteer, above Nike flying r., rev., ΣVRAKOΣΙΟΝ, large hd. of Artemis-Arethusa r., hair turned up behind under diadem of beads, four dolphins around (Sear, 913). 17.2 g £1,950













Corinth, Ambrakia Ar. stater (426-404 BC) Pegasos with a pointed wing flying r., A beneath, rev., hd. of Athena wearing Corinthian helmet over leather cap r. (approx. Sear, 1957) 8.3 g

Larissa Ar. drachm (350-325 BC) Head of nymph Larissa, three-quarter face to 1., wearing necklace, hair confined by fillet and floating loosely, with ampyx in front, rev., $\Lambda API\Sigma AI\Omega N$, horse grazing r., 1. forefoot raised (Sear, 2120). 6.2 g £1,750

Gela Ar. didrachm (420-415 BC) Mounted helmeted warrior, on a horse galloping r., holding spear in r. hand, rev., ΓΕΑΑ, forepart of man headed bull r. (Sear, 802). 8.3 g £1,695













Alexander the Great Ar. tetradrachm (336-323 BC) Head of beardless Herakles right, wearing lion's skin, rev., Zeus Aëtophoros seated left on the throne holding eagle and sceptre, to r. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ. Monogram and Corinthian helmet in field. Mesembria. (Price 992a) 17 g

Athens Ar. tetradrachm (455-449 BC) Head of Athena in wreathed crested helmet, rev., AΘE, owl to r., olive-spray and crescent in upper left field, all within an incuse square (Sear, 2521). 17.1 g £450

Lysimachus Ar. tetradrachm (before 255 BC) Diad. hd. of Alexander with horn of Ammon r., rev., BA Σ I Λ E Ω E Ω E Λ Y Σ IMAXOY, Athena seated l. on the throne, holding Nike, resting l. arm on the shield (Sear, 6814) 16.9 g













Ptolemy VI Philomentor Ar. tetradrachm (180-145 BC) Diad. head of Ptolemy I r., rev., ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ, eagle stg. l. on thunderbolt, in field to l. regnal date LZ and to r. Π A (Sear, 7891). Paphos. 14.2 g

Philip Philadelphos Ar. tetradrachm (93-83 BC) His diad. hd., fillet border, rev., Zeus enthroned l., holding Nike and sceptre, on r. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ, on l. ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΚΑΛΛΙΝΙΚΟΥ (Sear, 7196). 15.9 g £195

Seleukos II Kallinikos Ar. tetradrachm (246-226)Diad. hd. r., rev., BAΣΙΛΕΩΣ SELEUKOY, naked Apollo stg. l. holding an arrow and resting on tripod, monogram in field to l. (Sear, 6896) 16.3 g £2,000

Roman coins













L. Scipio Asiagenus Ar. denarius (106 BC) Laur. hd. of Jupiter I.; letter, behind hd., rev., Jupiter in quadriga r., L SCIP ASIAG in ex. (Seaby, Cornelia 24c). 3.9 g

Q. Sicinius and C. Coponius Ar. denarius (49 BC) Diad. hd. of Apollo r., star below, Q.SICINIVS to r., III.VIR to 1., rev. C COPONIVS PR SC, club of Hercules surmounted by lion's skin, bow on r., arrow on l. (Seaby, Sicinia 1) 3.7 g £245

C. Naevius Balbus Ar. denarius (79 BC) Diad. hd. of Venus r., SC behind, rev., Victory in triga r., roman numeral above, C NAE BALB in ex. (Seaby, Naevia 6) 3.9 g













Q. Lutatius Cerco Ar. denarius (109-108 BC) Head of Roma or young Mars r., ROMA above, CERCO before, rev. Q LVTATI, Q above the galley, all in oak-wreath (Seaby, Lutatia 2). 3.9 g £150

L. Roscius Fabatus Ar. denarius (64 BC) Hd. of Juno Sospita r. wearing goat's skin, L. ROSCI below (fragmented), dagger behind, rev., female stg. r. feeding serpent erect before her, cornucopia behind, FABATI in ex. (Seaby, Roscia 3). 3.9 g £295

C. Vibius Varus Ar. denarius (42 BC) Hd. of Bacchus r. wearing wreath of ivy and grapes, rev., panther springing towards garlanded altar on which thyrsus and mask, C VIBIVS in ex. VARVS on r. (Seaby, Vibia 24). 3.8 g £195













Julius Caesar Ar. denarius (48-47 BC) Head of Pietas or Venus wreathed with oak, IIT behind, rev., CAESAR below trophy of Gallic arms, axe surmounted by animal's head on r. (Seaby, Julius Caesar 18). 3.9 g £750

Julius Caesar Ar. denarius (49-48 BC) Elephant r., trampling over a serpent, CAESAR in ex., rev., simpulum, sprinkler, axe and priest's hat (Seaby, Julius Caesar 49). 3.9 g £695

Julius Caesar Ar. denarius (46 BC) COS TERT DICT ITER, hd. of Ceres r., rev., AVGVR above simpulum, sprinkler, capis and lituus, PONT MAX below, D (Donativum) in field (Seaby, Julius Caesar, 4a) 4 g £450













Pompey the Great Ar. denarius (49 BC) VARRO PRO Q, behind terminal bust of Jupiter diad. r., rev., dolphin, sceptre and eagle, MAGN PRO COS in ex. (Seaby, 3) 3.2 g £525

Augustus Ar. denarius (19-18 BC) CAESAR AVGVSTVS, his head r., rev., SIGNIS RECEPTIS, SPQR in field, shield inscribed CLV, Roman eagle on l. and standard on r. (Seaby, 265). 3.8 g £350

Tiberius Ar. denarius (AD 14-37) TI CAESAR DIVI AVG F AVGVSTVS, laur. head r., rev., PONTIF MAXIM, Livia as Pax seated r. holding olive branch and long sceptre, legs of chair ornate (Seaby, 16a). 3.8 g £850

Roman coins













Agrippina and Nero Ar. denarius (AD 54-68) AGRIPP AVG DIVI CLAVD NERONIS CAES MATER, facing busts of Agrippina and Nero, rev. NERONI CLAVD DIVI F CAES AVG GERM IMP TRP, oak wreath, EXSC within (Seaby, 7) 3.5 g £2,400

Galba Ar. denarius (AD 68-69) IMP SER GALBA CAESAR AVG, his laur. hd. r., rev., DIVA AVGVSTA, Livia stg. l., holding patera and sceptre (Seaby, 55) 3.5 g £1,200

Vespasian Ar. denarius (AD 69-79) IMP CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG, laur. hd. r., rev., CAESAR AVG F COS CAESAR AVG F PR, Titus and Domitian facing each other (Seaby, 5) 3.3 g £350













Julia Titi Ar. denarius (AD 79-81) IVLIA AVGVSTA TITI AVGVSTI f, diad. dr. bust r., rev., VENVS AVG, Venus viewed half from behind stg r., leaning on columnand holding helmet and spear (Seaby, 13) 3.4 g £1,100

Nerva Ar. denarius (AD 97) IMP NERVA CAES AVG PM TRP II COS III PP, laur. hd. r., rev., FORTVNA AVGVST, Fortuna stg. l. , holding rudder and cornucopiae (Seaby, 59) 3.3 g £135

Trajan Ar. denarius (AD 98-117) IMP TRAIANVS AVG GER DAC PM TRP COS VI PP, laur. hd. r., rev., DIVVS PATER TRAIAN, Trajan's father seated l. on the curule chair, holding patera and sceptre (Seaby, 140) 3.4 g £175













Hadrian Ar. denarius (AD 117-138) HADRIANVS AVGVSTS, laur. hd. r., rev., COS III, Minerva stg. r., holding spear and parazonium, foot on helmet (RIC 160) 3.2 g £150

Sabina Ar. denarius (128-136 AD) SABINA AVGVSTA HADRIANI AVG P P, diad. dr. bust r. PVDICITIA legend with Pudicitia, veiled, standing left, drawing out folds of drapery (Sear 3922) 3.2 g £185

Lucius Verus Ar. denarius (AD 161-169) IMP L AVREL VERVS AVG, bare hd. r., rev., PROV DEOR TRP COS II, Providentia stg. 1., holding globe and cornucopiae (Seaby, 144) 3.2 g £150













Pertinax Ar. denarius (AD 193) IMP CAES P HELV PERTIN AVG, laur. head r., rev., PROVID DEOR COS II, Providentia stg. 1., raising r. hand towards a smaller star (Seaby, 43) 3.5 g £850

Didius Julianus Ar. denarius (AD 193) IMP CAES M DID IVLIAN AVG, laur. hd. r., rev., CONCORD MILIT, Concordia stg. l. holding legionary eagle and vexillum (Seaby, 2) 2.7 g £1,650

Septimius Severus Ar. denarius (AD 196-197) L SEPT SEV PERT AVG IMP VIII, laur. hd. bearded r., rev., PROVIDENTIA AVG, Providentia stg. half-l., holding wand over globe and sceptre (Seaby, 592) 3.1 g £195

Roman coins











Paulina Ar. denarius (AD 235-238) DIVA PAVLINA, veiled bust r., rev., CONSECRATIO, Paulina with sceptre and a raised hand, seated on a peacock, flying r. to heaven (Seaby, 2) 3.2 g £795

Balbinus Ar. antoninianus (AD 238) IMP CAES D CAEL BALBINVS AVG, rad. dr. and cuir bust r., rev., FIDES MVTVA AVGG, two clasped hands (Seaby, 6) 4.4 g

Pupierus Ar. denarius (AD 238) IMP CM CLOD PVPIENVS AVG, dr. laur. bust r., rev., PAX PVBLICA, Pax seated l. on throne, holding branch and short transverse sceptre (Seaby, 22) 3.5 g £500













Laelianus Ae. antoninianus (AD 268) IMP C LAELIANVS PF AVG, rad. hd. r., rev., VICTORIA AVG, Victory advancing r. (Sear, 3151). Moguntiacum mint. 2.7 g £1,100

Probus Ae. antoninianus (AD 276-282) IMP. C. M. AVR. PROBVS AVG., rad. bust l. in imperial mantle, holding sceptre surmounted by eagle, rev., FIDES MILIT, Fides stg. l., with two ensigns in ex. VIXX. Ticinum mint. (RIC 370) 4.4 G £65

Magnia Urbica Ae. antoninianus (AD 283-285) MAGNIA VRBICA AVG. diad. and dr. bust r. resting on crescent, rev., VENVS GENETRIX, Venus stg. 1., holding an apple and sceptre (Sear, 3489) 3.5 g £295













Nigrinian Ae. antoninianus (AD 283-285) DIVO NIGRINIANO, rad. bust r., rev., CONSECRATIO, eagle stg. facing, face l. (Sear, 3494). Probably a son of Carinus, known only from coinage struck after his death. 3.5 g £1,195

Constantius I Ar. argenteus (AD 293-305) CONSTANTIVS NOB C, laureate head r., rev., VIRTVS MILITVM, in ex. SMSDΔ, three turreted camp gate, arch open, no doors (Sear, 3681). Serdica mint. 3.4 g £1,080

Vetranio Ae. centenionalis (AD 350) DN VETRANIO PF AVG, laur. bust r., rev., HOC SIGNO VICTOR ERIS, emperor stg. l., holding labarum and sceptre (Sear, 4042) Siscia mint. 4.7 g £425





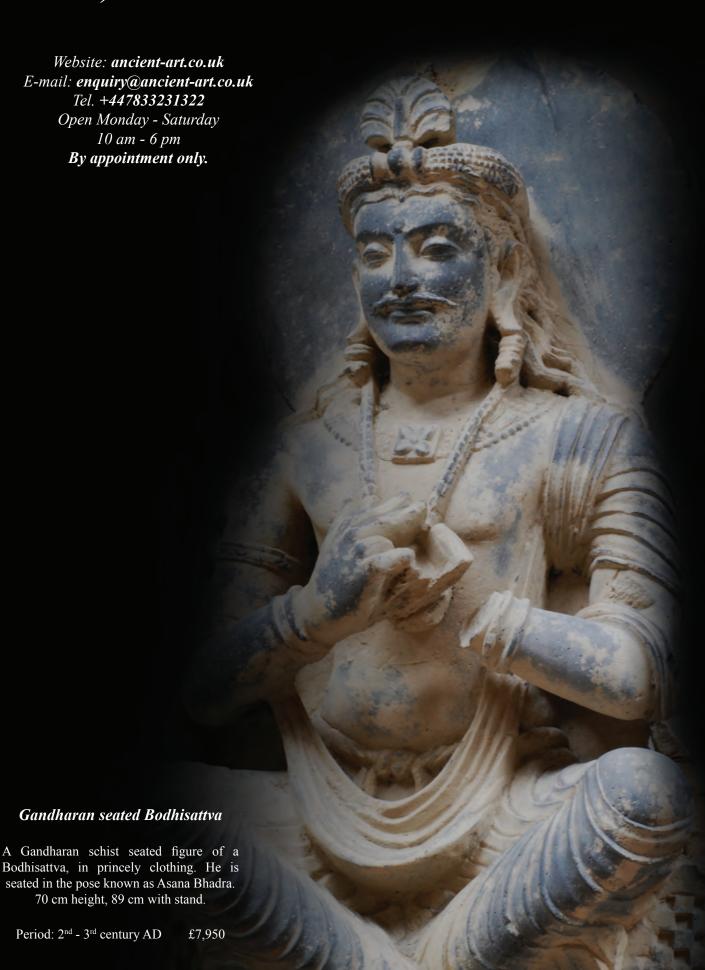




Trajan Ae. sestertius (AD 111-117) IMP CAES NERVAE TRAIANO AVG GER DAC PM TRP COS VI PP, laureate head r., rev., FORTVNAE REDUCI, in ex. SC, Fortune seated l. holding cornucopiae and a rudder (RIC 627) 26 g £1,540

Orbiana Ae. sestertius (AD 225) SALL BARBIA ORBIANA AVG, dr. bust r., rev., CONCORDIA AVGVSTORVM, Concordia seated, holding patera and double cornucopiae, SC in ex. (Sear, 2301) 23.2 g £1,095

ST. JAMES'S ANCIENT ART



10 Charles II Street ~ Ground Floor ~ St. James's ~ London ~ SW1Y 4AA



The Celts



Large Bronze Age torc

A Bronze Age torc featuring incised loop pattern to the majority of the middle section and two smaller sections further towards the ends. Substantial piece with spiral terminals. 17 cm. diameter

Period: 8th - 6th century BC £2,500

Writhen Bronze Age arm band

A Bronze Age writhen armband with squared terminals. Writhen jewellery marked the transition from Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age. 12 cm. diameter

Period: 8th – 6th century BC £750



Large Bronze Age cloak pin

A huge central European Bronze Age cloak pin. The head has a large disc terminal and three projecting collars; the upper shaft has four incised bands of line ornament. 37 cm. length

Period: $16^{th} - 10^{th}$ century BC £295

Bronze Age spectacle ring

A beautiful central European Bronze Age spectacle ring. The item features a central coiled ring with horizontal flattened spiral terminals at each end. The bronze has an overall fine green patination. 7 cm.

Period: 13th – 9th century BC £375

Bronze Age spectacle fastener

Superb European Bronze Age spectacle fastener. Intact, with lovely patination to the surface. Bronze wire forming two spirals, rounded cross-section. 8 cm width...

Period: $8^{th} - 6^{th}$ century BC £395

Ancient Egypt















Amulets

Amulet of Horus falcon A blue-green faience protome depicting a Horus hawk wearing the solar disc; pierced for attachment. 4 cm Late Dynastic. £750

Faience bead A bright blue faience spacer bead, decorated on both sides with a row of four deities. 2.5 cm Third Intermediate Period £850

Amulet of Bes amulet of the dwarf god Bes in pale turquoise faience. Protector of women in labour and dreams. 4 cm. Late Ptolemaic. £650

Eye of Horus Faience amulet of the protective and healing eye of Horus, enhanced with black glaze. 4 cm. Third Intermediate Period. £300

Shabtis

Very finely sculpted shabtis in pale blue faience with or without a singular column of inscription giving the name of the owner or the prayers from the Book of the Dead. The shabtis wear a long tripartite wig and a beard. In their hands they bear a pick and a hoe. These ones are of fairly standard size, which is 10-20 cm in height. The changes in their iconography can be mirrored to those of coffins.

sizes 11 cm -14 cm. 11 cm. Period: 664 - 343 BC

Prices (from left to right): £900 \sim £950 \sim £350

Egyptian wooden figures

Egyptian carved and painted funerary wooden figures of a worker and a scribe. Both are wearing a white painted kilt.



The details of their wigs and areas around the eyes are emphasized with white and black pigments, with most of the original gesso remaining to the body and arms. The arms of the standing figure are longer than the rest of his body suggesting that they were, perhaps outstretched, carrying something. The other figure is seated in a position often used to depict scribes.

Period: Middle Kingdom, 2100-1800 BC Sizes 17cm 11 cm. Prices (from left to right):

£795 ~ £1,250



Egyptian carnelian ring of Ramses I

An Egyptian ring made from carnelian featuring inscribed hieroglyphs and decorated with white pigment. The ring features a shenu symbol more famously known as a cartouche. Within the cartouche, the ring bears the name of Ramses I. On the walls of the tombs and temples in Egypt, names of pharaohs are always surrounded by shenu and thus easily noticeable. The largest visible hieroglyph on this ring is a bilateral sign ms.

Period: 19th Dynasty, cca. 1290 BC

£1,500

Roman Empire



Roman bronze Venus

A superbly preserved bronze statue of goddess Venus. Original bronze stand. The goddess is standing in the contrapposto position with her left leg slightly bent, giving her the characteristic s-shape. In her left hand she holds an apple and in her right a mirror. Her head is slightly tilted towards the mirror. Her long hair, falls over her shoulders in curls. This statue is an exquisite example, of high quality and modelled on Greek examples of 4th century BC Aphrodite. There are visible influences of the Classical period. Facial features are idealized; she does not embody a mortal woman but a goddess. Venus is the figurehead of beauty, love and self-adoration. Her vanity was well documented and thus it is fitting for her to be depicted with the mirror in her hand. The apple in her right hand is reminiscent of the mythological story of the Judgement of Paris, the Trojan prince. Young Paris was asked to give the golden apple to the most beautiful goddess, choosing between Athena, Hera and Aphrodite. The former offered him wisdom and wealth but Aphrodite offered him the love of the most beautiful woman in the world; Helen of Sparta. Young Paris offered the apple to Aphrodite, signalling the start of the Trojan War. 25.5 cm height.

Period: 2nd century AD

£65.000

Roman marble panther



A Roman marble panther protome, most likely a part of sculptural group. In the Roman Empire, panthers were faithful companions of wine god Dionysus. Almost sacred the god, he is often depicted riding them on sculpture, mosaics and wall painting. Dionysiac thiasos (procession) was one of the favourite subjects in Roman art. It featured the god and his wife Ariadne in the middle surrounded and followed by various animals such as panthers, lions, tigers and creatures such as satyrs and nymphs. Exotic and wild animals associate to the wild nature of this god, intoxicated behaviour as well as his foreign origin. Beautiful quality marble with a fine patina. 13.6 cm height.

Period: 1st century AD £4,000

Roman gold ring with a couple

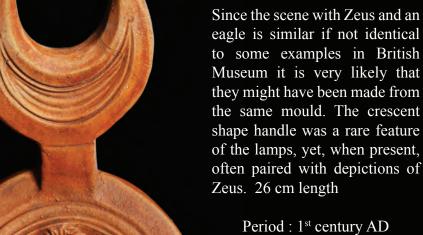
Fabulous Roman ring with a bright carnelian stone. The carnelian bears an intaglio of a couple – a male and a female facing each other. It is difficult to say whether the scene was intended to be mythological or commemorated a real life event such as marital union or betrothal, but it is quite special and rare in this context. Four gold granules in each corner surround the oval bezel and the sides of the ring are decorated in filigree with S-shaped ornaments of beaded wire.





Large ancient Roman oil lamp with Zeus

An early Roman deep-red clay oil lamp featuring a volute nozzle and a ring handle to the rear. The discus is decorated with the bust of Zeus to the front, wearing a chiton and himation over his left shoulder. He appears bearded with curled hair. In front of him is his eagle, also to the front. looking to the left with wings outstretched and clasping in his claws the thunderbolt of Zeus.



£1,250







Roman Levantine lamps

A selection of pottery oil lamps in splendid condition still with much original slip all with decoration approx 9.5 cm length and intact. Artificial light was common throughout the Roman Empire, and pottery oil lamps offered an alternative to candle light. Candles, made from beeswax tallow, were cheaper to buy but do not survive as well.

Pottery lamps functioned by adding oil through the central hole, and burning a wick placed into the nozzle area. Wicks were commonly made from pieces of linen, but could also be made from flax or papyrus.

> Provenance: From an important 1970's collection of lamps found at Tyre in southern Lebanon.

> > Period: 1st century AD

£240 each

Ancient jewellery



Exquisite Greek gold pendant

A wonderful Greek boat-shaped gold earring. The piece is decorated with granules of gold, shaped into four rosettes decorating the sides of the boat-shaped body and beaded wire. Three chain pendants feature semi-precious stones, carnelian and glass, attached under gold plates. The goldwire attachment that turns the earring into a pendant is a modern addition that is corresponding to the style of the period and makes this item suitable for modern wear.

Period: 4th century BC

£650







Roman gold boat-shaped earrings with pearls

A matching pair of Roman boatshaped gold earrings with a closed end fastening. On the front side, a red drop shaped garnet framed with gold and surrounded with three protruding pearl beads. To the 'belly' of the boat three pendants are attached, in shape of little cylinders each adorned with fine gold granules and terminating in a pearl bead.

Period: 3rd century AD

£2,000

Roman round gold earrings with red glass

A matching pair of Roman gold earrings: oval hoop, closed-end fastened; decorated with a central shield-shaped plate with beaded wire around, with a red glass paste bead in the centre. Each with a gold drop with two volutes and a red glass bead.

Period: 2nd – 3rd century AD

£600

Roman gold shield earrings

A matching pair of Roman gold earrings: oval hoop, closed end fastening decorated with a central shield-shaped plate framed with beaded wire, a small gold bead in the centre framed by beaded wire as well, making it look like a rosette. Each has a gold cylindrical pendant ending in a grape-shaped ornament.

Period: 3rd century AD

£800



Extraordinary Byzantine gold bracelet

This wonderful bracelet consists of a penannular hoop formed as a rectangular frame with median band of two-strand guilloche flanked by bands of filigree volute scrolls with granule detailing; hinged closures with discoid clasp formed with similar filigree motifs and central cell with ropework border and inset cabochon emerald. Opus interrasile is a pierced openwork metalworking technique found from the 3rd century AD, and remaining popular in Byzantine jewellery. It was developed and popularised in Rome, where metalworkers used it to make arabesques and other similar designs. The technique involves punching holes in metal to simulate lattice patterns, which were often drawn on the metal, and then various tools used to remove the desired pieces.

Period: 5th – 6th century AD





Roman gold ring
__with Apollo

A beautiful Roman ring with a bright red intaglio with a bust of Apollo with a lyre. The ring has an oval-section hoop with a carnelian bezel inlaid in gold and surrounded by four gold granules. Apollo is depicted as a youth, crowned with laurel wreath, with long locks of hair falling down the nape of his neck.

Period: $1^{st} - 3^{rd}$ century AD

£2,500



Roman gold ring with Neptune

A substantial ring with a D-section hoop and an inset agate with intaglio motif of Neptune standing nude with trident. Neptune was the Roman god of the sea, as Poseidon was for the Greeks. The trident his attribute. This ring weighs impressively 20 grams.

Period: $1^{st} - 2^{nd}$ century AD

£2,400







Roman gold ring with Harpy

A high quality Roman gold ring with a round-section hoop and a carnelian intaglio with a depiction of a Harpy-a rare motif on jewellery. Harpies are mythical creatures depicted as half-women, half-birds. Their hands are talons. The legs are usually feathery with bird legs and talons, as on this exquisite piece.

Period: 1st - 3rd century AD

£3,200

How To Order

To place an order you can contact us in a number of ways.

By Telephone

C. J. Martin Coins Ltd & Ancient Art: +44(0)20 8364 4565 We are open Monday - Friday, 10am - 5:30pm.

> St James's Ancient Art: +447833231322 We are open Monday - Friday, 10am - 5:30pm.

By Email

C. J. Martin Coins Ltd & Ancient Art: ancient.art@btinternet.com

St James's Ancient Art: enquiry@ancient-art.co.uk

<u>Visit Us</u> By Appointment Only

C. J. Martin Coins Ltd & Ancient Art
The Gallery
Trent Park Equestrian Centre
Eastpole Farm House
Bramley Road
Oakwood, N14 4UW
United Kingdom

St James's Ancient Art Ground Floor 10 Charles II Street St. James's London, SW1Y 4AA United Kingdom

We open by appointment only. Please call first to arrange an appointment at either branch.

We also offer a wide range of books on numismatics and ancient art.



The Gallery
Trent Park Equestrian Centre
Eastpole Farm House
Bramley Road
Oakwood, N14 4UW
United Kingdom
+4420 8364 4565

ancient.art@btinternet.com www.antiquities.co.uk

St James's Ancient Art

Ground Floor 10 Charles II Street St. James's London, SW1Y 4AA United Kingdom +447833231322

enquiry@ancient-art.co.uk www.ancient-art.co.uk

CJ MARTIN (COINS) LTD

The Gallery
Trent Park Equestrian Centre
Eastpole Farm House
Bramley Road
Oakwood, N14 4UW
United Kingdom
+4420 8364 4565