1. **Egyptian funerary stela (LR 659)**

   Carved limestone stela bearing a scene of a king, Amenophis I, presenting offerings to the god Amon-Re.

   *Place:* Egypt  
   *Date:* B.C. 1525-1504; Dynasty XVIII  
   *Acquisition Source:* F. H. Müller, 1896  
   *Dimensions:* Height 28.2 cm; width 19.2 cm; depth 6.3 cm.  
   Height of upper face 22.5 cm; width 18 cm

2. **Egyptian tilapia fish amulet (LR 178)**

   Amulet of a tilapia fish made of glazed soapstone. This fish was a symbol of rebirth in ancient Egypt. The amulet is pierced with a hole indicating that it could be worn.

   *Place:* Egypt  
   *Date:* BC 1295-1186; Dynasty XIX  
   *Acquisition Source:* Gwendolen Crewdson, 1915-16  
   *Dimensions:* Height 1.3 cm; length 2 cm

3. **Greek aryballos flask with duck decoration (LR 821)**

   A small spherical pottery flask, used to contain perfume or oil. Such flasks are often seen in vase paintings, hanging by straps like shower gel containers, being used by athletes who are bathing.

   *Place:* Lake Copais, Boeotia, Greece  
   *Date:* c. B.C. 600-550  
   *Acquisition Source:* Ethelwyn Pearson, 1936; excavated at Lake Copais, c. 1895  
   *Dimensions:* Diameter at widest point 5.5 cm; height 5.5 cm
4. Terracotta tortoises (LR 781-2)

These tortoises are made of terracotta with hollow-moulded bodies and solid legs. Animal figurines in archaic Greece could be votive (found in temples) or funerary (found in tombs); tortoises were associated with a number of Greek deities, especially Athena, Artemis and Apollo, but such figurines may also have been used simply as children’s toys.

Place: Melos, Greece

Date: B.C. 500-450

Acquisition Source: Ethelwyn Pearson, 1936

Dimensions: Length 6.9 cm; height 3.8 cm

5. Anglo-Saxon copper alloy brooch (LR734)

A ‘cruciform’ brooch that would have been worn as a shoulder fastening on a woman’s formal funeral dress, found in the early Anglo-Saxon cemetery in the grounds of Girton College.

Place: Girton, Cambridge

Date: 5th or 6th century A.D.

Acquisition Source: excavated by Francis Jenkinson in 1881; kept at the Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of Cambridge, between 1924 and 1961.

Dimensions: Length 12.2 cm; width at widest point 5.2 cm.

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