LR.775 - Terracotta figurine of Leda with the swan (?)

https://lrc.girton.cam.ac.uk/object-record.php?get_object_record=777

‘Tanagra’ figures, dating from the third century BCE, are named after the town in Greece where they were first found in large quantities, most often in tombs. They are small terracotta human figures made in hollow moulds, brightly painted in watercolour after firing. Although they follow an older tradition of terracotta figures used as cult images or votive objects, they may have been used simply as ornaments. This one may depict the mythological character Leda, who was impregnated by Zeus in the form of a swan.

Place: Boeotia, Greece
Date: ca. BCE 400–350
Dimensions: Height 17.8 cm
This stag is one of a great variety of Hellenistic Greek animal figurines whose purpose may originally have been votive and funerary but which can seem purely playful. It is rather roughly made with a wall of clay attaching the body to the rectangular base.

Place: Boeotia, Greece
Date: ca BCE 400–210
Acquisition Source: Gwendolen Crewdson, 1918–19
Dimensions: Height 18.7 cm
LR.1005 - Carthaginian ‘cocked hat’ lamp

https://lrc.girton.cam.ac.uk/object-record.php?get_object_record=1007

A clay oil lamp from Carthage (now in Tunisia). The rim is pinched together to provide rests for two wicks. The central bowl would have acted as a reservoir for the oil.

**Place:** Carthage  
**Date:** first millennium BCE  
**Acquisition Source:** Ethelwyn Pearson, 1936  
**Dimensions:** Length 8.8 cm; height 3.3 cm
Only half of this small, near-spherical bowl remains. Tell al Rimah was the site of a Mesopotamian town occupied principally from the third millennium BCE to the Late Assyrian period (ending approximately 600 BCE). Porphyry was later to become the most prized stone of Roman Emperors. This bowl may have been a piece of luxury tableware.

Place: Tell al Rimah, Iraq
Date: Second millennium BCE?
Acquisition Source: Dr Joan Oates, 2010 (excavated by Dr David Oates, British School of Archaeology in Iraq, 1964–1971)
Dimensions: Height 5.5 cm; diameter 6.9 cm
LR.727 - Early Anglo-Saxon wrist clasps

https://lrc.girton.cam.ac.uk/object-record.php?get_object_record=729

These copper-alloy fasteners were used like cuff buttons to fasten the sleeves of women’s dresses in early medieval East Anglia. This is one of several pairs discovered in the fifth- to sixth-century CE cemetery on the Girton College site.

Place: Girton, Cambridge
Date: CE 400–600
Acquisition Source: Excavation at Girton College, 1881
Dimensions: Length 3.8 cm; height 1.4 cm
Some ideas suggested by the objects:

- The preservation of damaged, everyday or un-beautiful objects from the past
- Classical attitudes to sexuality
- The history of archaeology and museums
- Lighting
- Early trade in precious minerals