





DECLARATION

I, Rasila Bera from FYS-Section :B , hereby declare that all digital and written work appearing in this book as part of my Imaging course 15th week submission under the academic guidance of my course faculty is my own and all sources of knowledge used have been duly acknowledged.

I will be solely responsible for any irregularity found with respect to non-adherence of academic integrity as per ISDI School of Design and Innovation's standards and requirements.

CONTENT



COLLAR



PROTECTIVE AMULETS



TIMELINE



REFERENCE



Figure no: 02



ANCIENT EGYPTIAN JEWELLERY

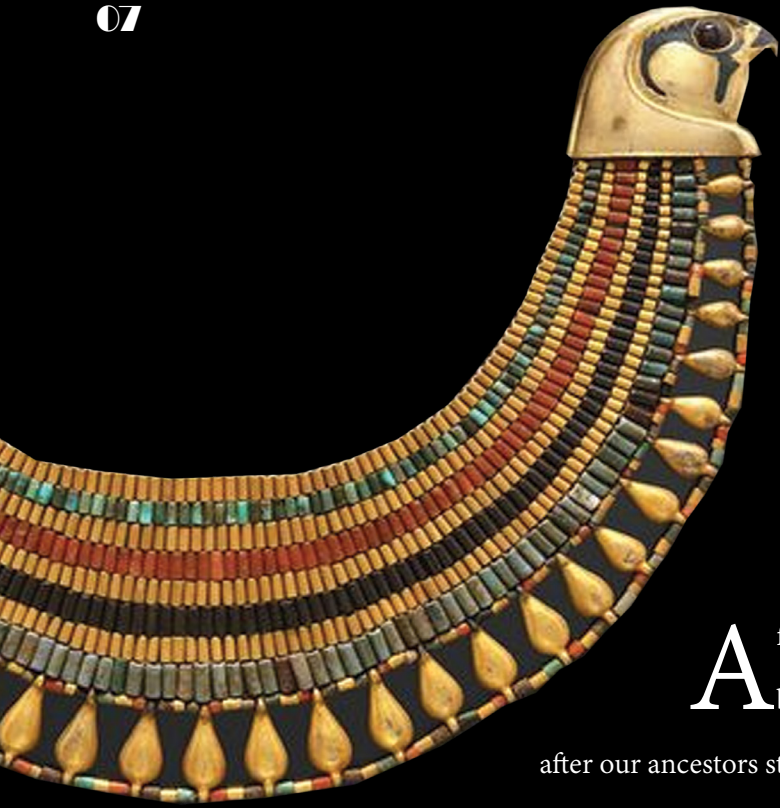


Figure no: 03

COLLARS

After more than 100 thousand years after the first simple jewelry pieces made out from bone, seashells and animal skin appeared deep in Africa, and over 40 thousand years after our ancestors stepped outside of African continent and started conquering the world, Egypt managed to become one of the most dominant civilization of our ancient history. Empowered by advanced technology, access to the precious metals and gems, and culture of nobles and royalty who appreciated luxury and rarity over mass produced jewelry items, they soon become the leading force of jewelry manufacture and creators of trends that will live forever. Moment that defined the start of Egypt rise in jewelry production was discovery of the gold and the ways to easily collect it from available riverbeds some 5 thousand years ago. This enabled Egyptians to collect vast quantities of gold which was viewed as perfect material for creation of elaborate jewelry designs soft and easy to work with. Starting with Predynastic Egypt, golden jewelry quickly became symbol of status, power and religion, Egyptian jewelry was one of the most wanted trade items in the ancient world. Egyptian nobility favored necklaces, bracelets, belts, amulets, pendants, hair beads and many other jewelry types that were decorated with the designs of scarab beetles, scrolls, winged birds, tigers, jackals and antelopes. One especially interesting jewelry material that was often used was colored glass Egyptian nobles did not carry their expensive jewelry during life, but they also wore it in death, left by their side in elaborate burial ceremonies. This tradition of securing jewelry in hard to reach places enabled modern archeologist to discover vast quantities of perfectly preserved Egyptian wealth and share it with the world thousands of years later.



Figure no: 04

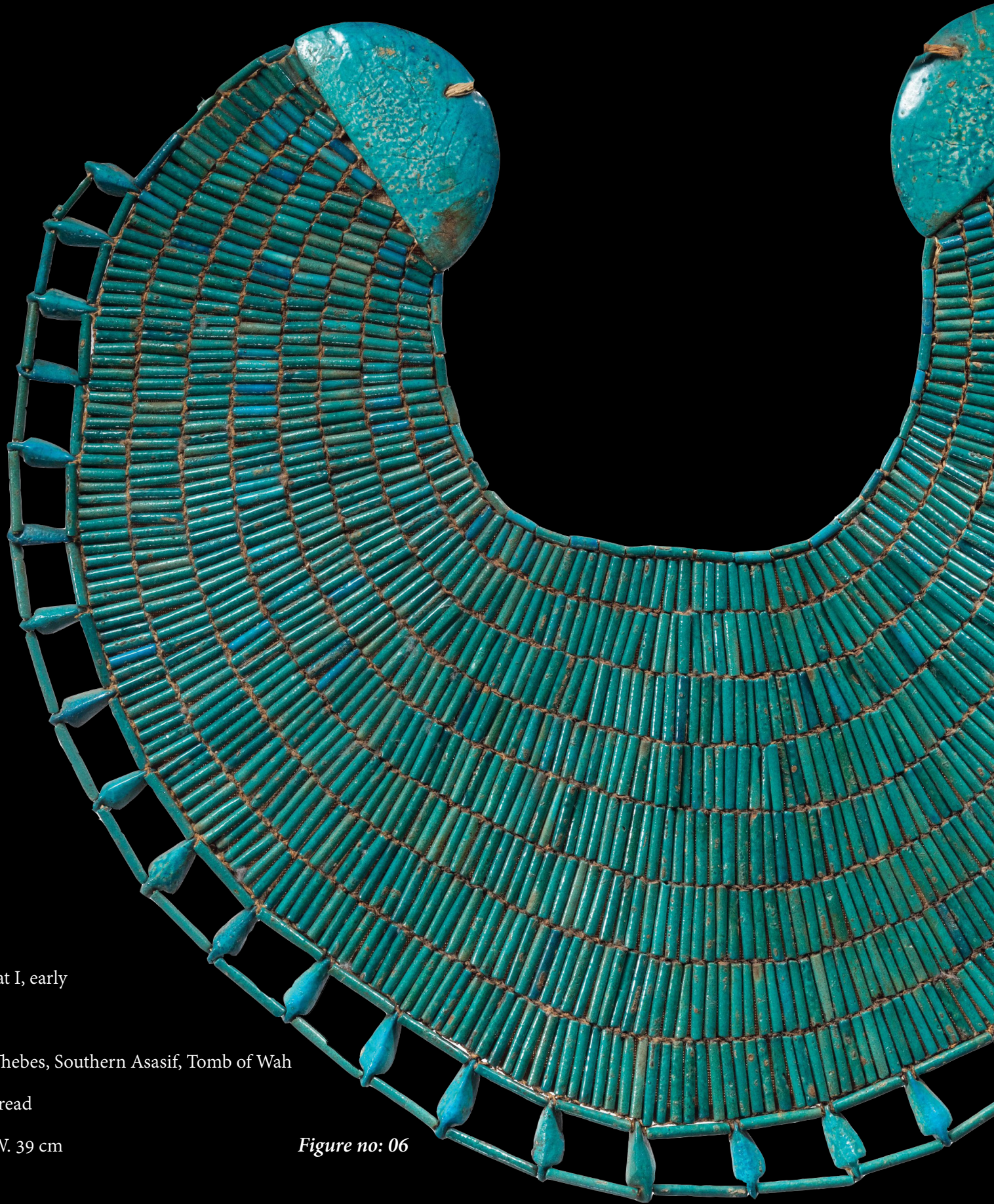


Figure no: 05

This floral collar made from papyrus:

The lotus (or the water lily) was a symbol of rebirth and regeneration. The mandrake had sensual undertones and may have been considered an aphrodisiac. Cornflowers and poppies are also represented in the faience beads at Glencairn.

This floral collar made from papyrus, olive leaves, persea leaves, and nightshade berries was found in Tutankhamun's embalming cache, and may have been worn by a mourner at his funerary banquet.



Broad Collar of Wah

Period: Middle Kingdom

Dynasty: Dynasty 12

Reign: reign of Amenemhat I, early

Date: ca. 1981–1975 B.C.

Geography: From Egypt, Thebes, Southern Asasif, Tomb of Wah

Medium: Faience, linen thread

Dimensions: H. 34.5 cm; W. 39 cm

Figure no: 06

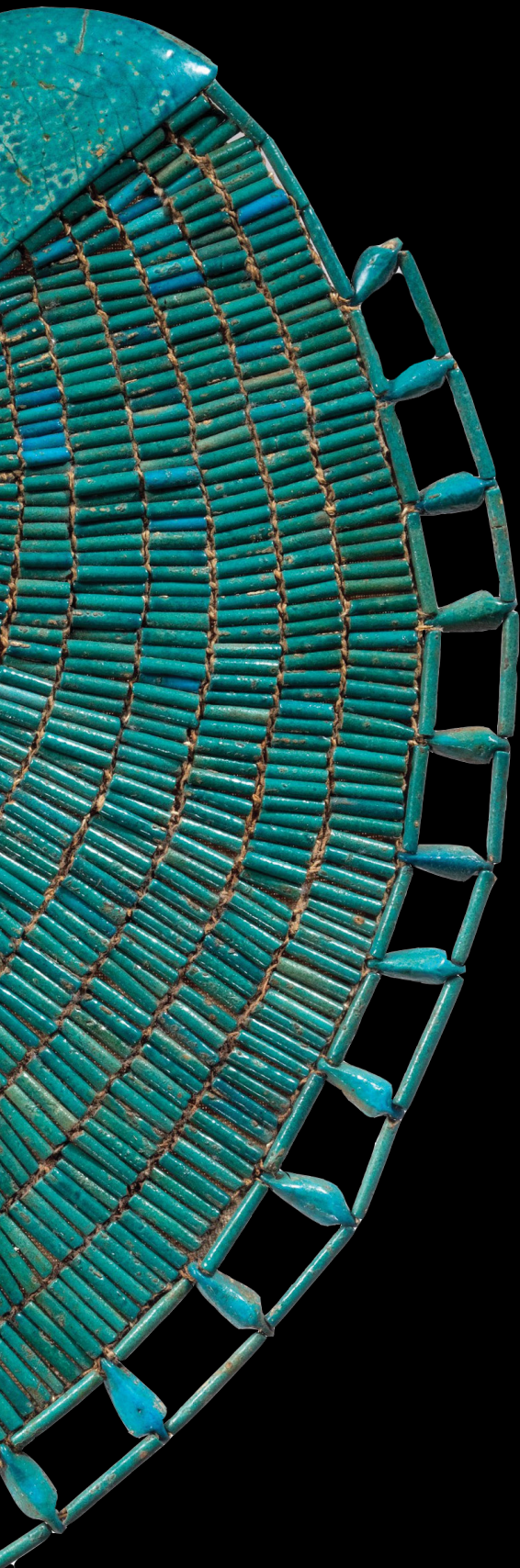


Figure no: 07

Collar

Period: Roman Period

Date: 1070-712 B.C.

Geography: from the treasure of the royal tombs

Medium: Gold

Now in Cairo Museum



Figure no: 08

Collar

Period: New Kingdom

Dynasty: Dynasty 18

Reign: reign of Tutankhamun

Date: ca. 1336–1327 B.C.

Geography: From Egypt, Upper Egypt, Thebes, Valley of the Kings.

Medium: Papyrus, olive leaves, persea leaves, cornflowers, blue lotus petals, Picris flowers, nightshade berries, faience, linen

Dimensions: H. 17 cm; W. 40 cm; Mount: W. 48.9; D. 41.9 cm); H. 7 cm





Figure no: 09

***Collar with medallions containing coins
of emperors***

Period: Roman Period

Date: ca. A.D. 225

*Geography: From Egypt; Possibly from Memphite
Region, Memphis (Mit Rahina)*

Medium: Gold

Dimensions: L. of chain: 91 cm (35 13/16 in.)

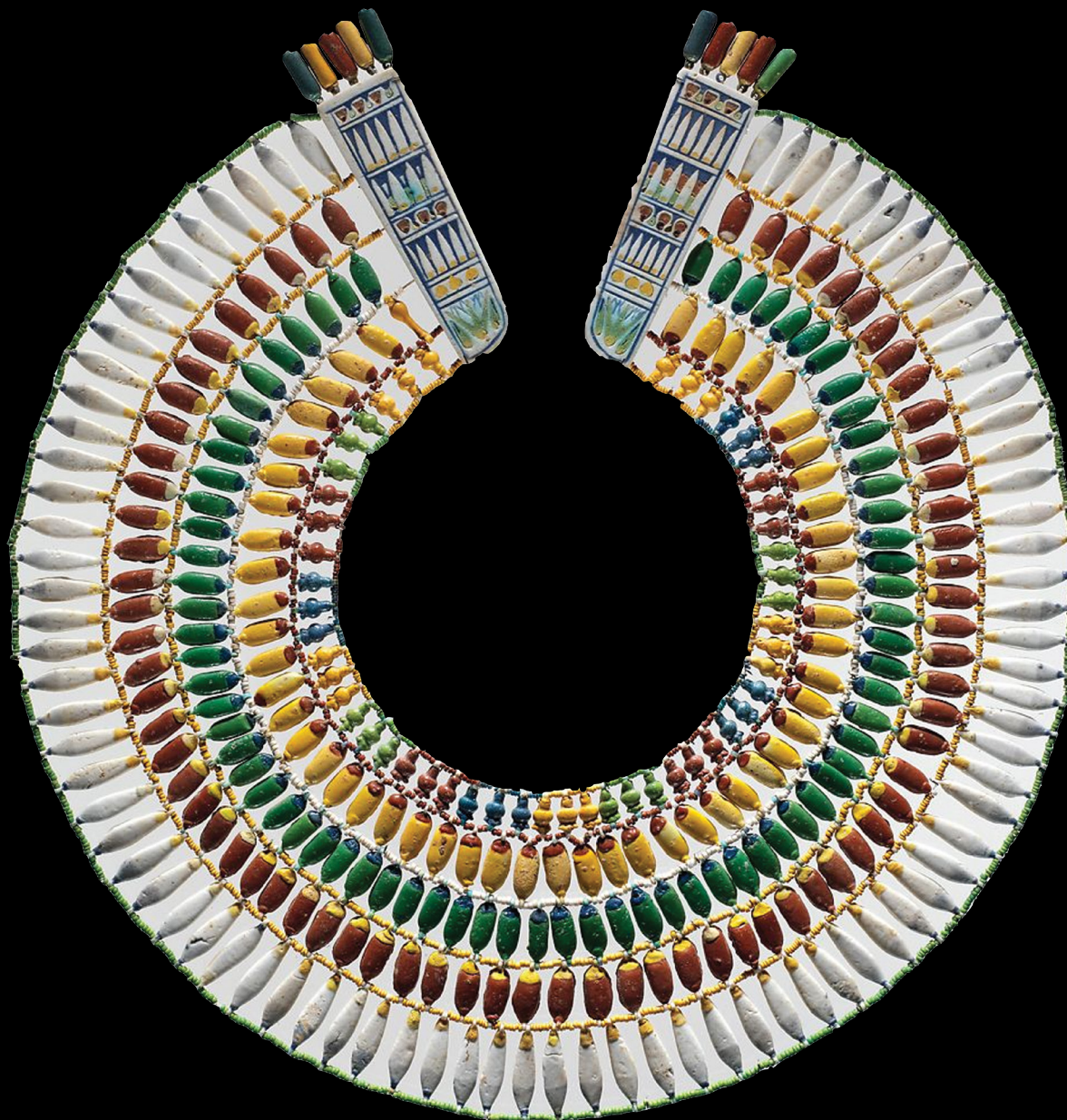


Figure no: 10

Egyptian Collar

Period: New Kingdom, Amarna Period

Dynasty: Dynasty 18

Reign: reign of Akhenaten

Date: ca. 1353–1336 B.C.

Geography: From Egypt

Medium: Faience

Dimensions: Diam. 31.5 cm ; Terminals: L. 8.7 cm; W. 2.5 cm ; Th. 0.6 cm.

PROTECTIVE AMULETS

Protective amulets could be worn as independent pieces, but they were often fused into Egyptian jewelry. These amulets were talismans or charms that were believed to either infuse the amulet with power, or to protect the wearer. The amulets were carved into various shapes and forms, including symbols, humans, animals, and gods. Additionally, the amulets were seen as equally significant protectors of the living and the dead. Amulets were made specifically for the afterlife, as memorial jewelry was customary for ancient Egypt.





Figure no: 11



Figure no: 12

Wedjat Eye Amulet

Period: Late Period

Date: 664–332 B.C.

Geography: From Egypt

Medium: Faience

Dimensions: L. 2 cm; W. 1.9 cm; Th. 0.4 cm

The wedjat eye represents the healed eye of the god Horus. It depicts a combination of a human and a falcon eye, since Horus was often associated with a falcon. Its ancient Egyptian name, wedjat, means "the one that is sound (again)." The wedjat eye embodies healing power and symbolizes rebirth. An amulet in this shape was thought to protect its wearer and to transfer the power of regeneration onto him or her. It was used by the living as well as for the dead.

Djed Pillar Amulet

Period: Third Intermediate Period–Ptolemaic Period

Date: 1086–30 B.C.

Geography: From Egypt

Medium: Faience

Dimensions: H. 4.5 cm; w. 1.7 cm; th. 0.9 cm

The djed-pillar represents of an early fetish that probably consisted of plant material. From the beginning of ancient Egyptian history, it was used as a symbol signifying permanence. Later it was associated with the god Osiris and identified as his backbone.



Figure no: 13



Figure no: 14

Heart scarab

Period: 18th Dynasty (late)

Geography: From Egypt

Medium: steatite, jasper, glazed composition , glass

Dimensions: Height: 4.4 centimetres

The weighing of the heart, being balanced by Goddess Maat, of Justice, Truth, & Order. As in many current religions, the individual had to show 'worthiness' to achieve the Afterlife. Another concept in Egyptian reliefs states the name of the individual being honored and saying: person xxx, the Justified, using two hieroglyphs.



Figure no: 15

This blue faience amulet

Geography: From Egypt

Medium: Faience

Now in Egyptian Museum

This blue faience amulet represents the hieroglyphic sign ankh, which means “life.” It was depicted on tomb and temple walls with gods holding it in their hands or close to the noses of kings and other deceased people to give them the smell of life. The form of ankh has been interpreted as a sandal strap or a penis sheath.

Papyrus Column. Amulets of papyrus (or wadj) columns were very popular in ancient Egypt. Papyrus was a riverine plant that thrived in ancient times (and was the material out of which the writing material of the same name was made). This type of amulet is usually made of material with a greenish color (whether faience or stone), and to the Egyptians the color green was emblematic of life and the potential for rebirth. There are specific magical spells associated with amulets of this shape. now in Glencairn Museum



Figure no: 16



Figure no: 17

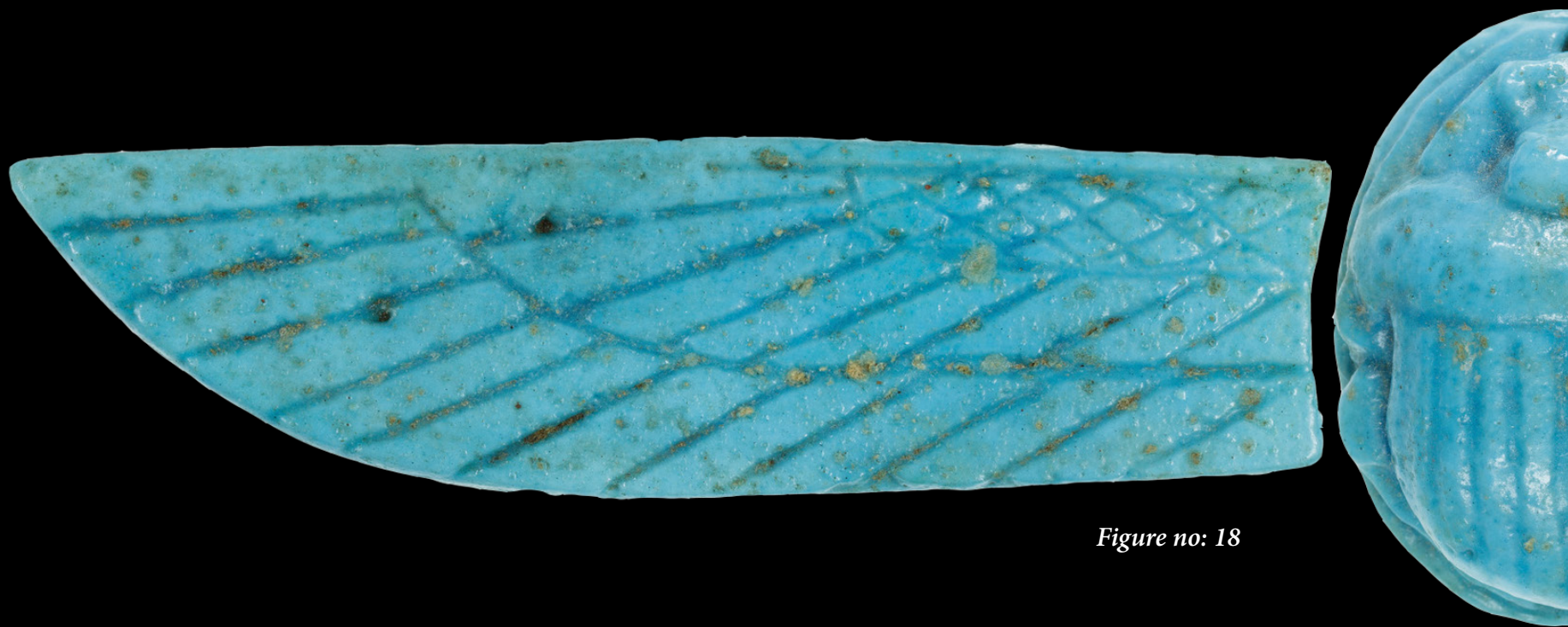
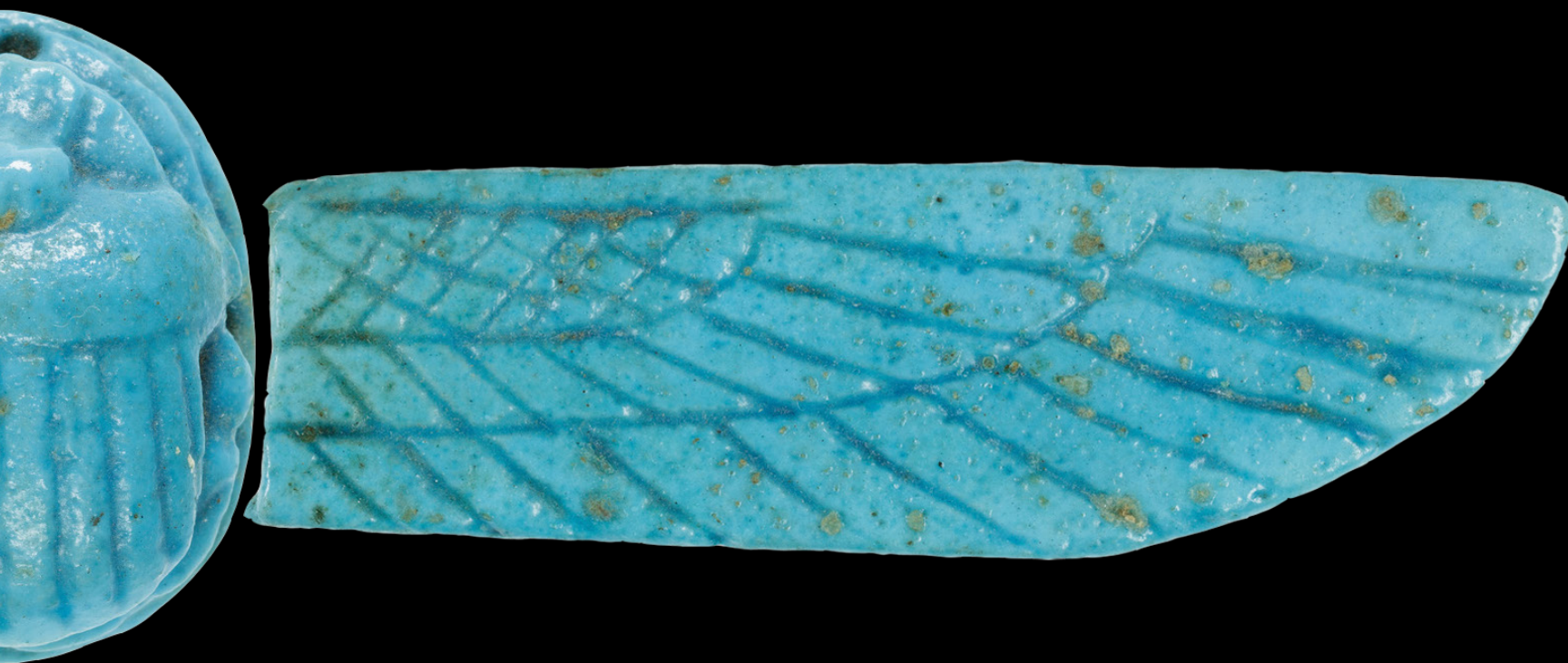


Figure no: 18

Winged Scarab Amulet

664–332 B.C.

This winged scarab consists of three pieces: an actual scarab beetle and two separately made wings. The wings are not those of a beetle, but those of a bird, as is apparent by their shape and the indication of individual feathers. Each piece features several small holes that were used to fasten the winged scarab to the wrappings of a mummy. Winged scarabs, meant to guarantee the rebirth of the deceased, were very popular funerary amulets.



TIMELINE

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Figure no: 02



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Figure no: 04



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Figure no: 05



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Figure no: 07



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Figure no: 09

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