



BOULEVARD

SUGGESTED THEMES

Major Themes

Boulevard has identified 4 major themes (**Exploration and Exchange, Power and Authority, The Human Condition, and Life and Death**) as a way of understanding and grouping together objects in our virtual exhibition. Many of the 48 objects fall under several of these broadly defined categories; some seemingly into only one. You may find these interesting entry points for the experience.

Exploration and Exchange

For thousands of years, humans have had the fundamental desire to understand better the world they inhabit. As we began mapping our local terrain, both our minds and our borders expanded. The more we learned about our environment, the more we yearned to discover and explore. Challenging ourselves to venture further and further to distant lands, we developed more efficient modes of travel and sophisticated tools, such as the *Sloane Astrolabe*, to harness the stars and navigate our journeys. Over the centuries, complex trade networks developed, ensuring a continuous exchange of commodities, and eventually leading to the development of the global economy that exists today.

Through interactions with diverse peoples and cultures, motivated by curiosity, necessity, faith, or ambition, individuals and groups have encountered, and often drawn from each other's beliefs, traditional customs, artistic styles, and indigenous goods.

For instance, the *Lewis Chessmen* pieces, while thought to have been created in Norway, were found in Scotland, and reflect a European adaptation of a game that was invented in India 600 years before. Many of the objects here reflect these cultural exchanges, allowing us to trace some common threads and highlight aspects of cultural connection and influence, across time and place.

Alexander Coin, c. 325 - 323 BC

Bronze Mirror, c. 480 BC

Flood Tablet, 7th century BC

Head of Hadrian, 117 - 138 AD

The Lewis Chessmen, c. 1150 – 1175 AD
Grayson Perry, Map of an Englishman, 2004 AD
Mechanical Galleon, c. 1585 AD
Mexican Codex Map, 16th century AD
Mold Gold Cape, c. 1900 - 1600 BC
Ocean navigation chart, 19th - 20th century AD
Oxus Chariot, 5th - 4th century BC
Portland Vase, c. 1 - 25 AD
Albrecht Dürer, Rhinoceros (Rhinoceros), c. 1515 AD
Rosetta Stone, c. 196 BC
The Royal Game of Ur, 2600 - 2400 BC
Russian Playing Cards, late 19th century
Susan Wraight, 'Sentinel', Netsuke, 2016 AD
Sloane Astrolabe, c. 1300 AD
Sphinx of Taharqa, c. 680 BC
Sutton Hoo Helmet, early 7th century AD
Tughra of Suleyman the Magnificent, c. 1520 - 1566 AD
Wayang klitik puppet, late 1700s to early 1800s AD

Power and Authority

Since the beginning of time, rulers have found ways to assert dominance over people and influence their thoughts and emotions. While political power is often measured and communicated through decrees and proclamations, it has also been manifest in architectural projects and buildings, portraiture, and other royal imagery. In the ancient world, leaders who controlled large empires with diverse and often illiterate populations relied upon idealized images as proxy for their physical presence. Many of these objects included traditional status symbols, such as royal headdresses. Others included emblems associated with deities or sacred forms, used to sanctify and legitimize the ruler's authority.

Whether monumental in scale, like the *Bust of Ramesses II*, or less physically imposing, like the calligraphic monogram known as the *Tughra of Suleyman the Magnificent*, these potent representations were key to a successful reign.

Commissioned and owned by rulers and other powerful elites, personal luxury objects present a fascinating glimpse into the vocabulary of political diplomacy and the glamour and opulence of aristocratic life. From the *Mechanical Galleon*, used at grand banquets, to the *Cloisonné Jar*, with its Imperial dragon imagery, these objects offer us valuable insights into the lives enjoyed by the privileged and powerful.

Alexander Coin, c. 325 - 323 BC

Bust of Ramesses II, c. 1250 BC
Cloisonné Jar, c. 1426 - 1435 AD
Flood Tablet, 7th century BC
Head of Hadrian, 117 - 138 AD
Human Head Pendant, 9th - 10th century AD
Human-headed Winged Bull, North West Palace of king Ashurnasirpal II, 883 - 859 BC
Korean Sutra Box, 13th century AD
The Lewis Chessmen, c. 1150 - 1175 AD
Lion Hunt Relief, North Palace of king Ashurbanipal, 668- c. 631/30 BC
Lycurgus Cup, 4th century AD
Mechanical Galleon, c. 1585 AD
Mold Gold Cape, c. 1900 - 1600 BC
Mummy of Katebet, c. 1300 - 1280 BC
Neck collar, c. 100 - 200 AD
Oxus Chariot, 5th - 4th century BC
Parthenon Sculptures, East Pediment, c. 438 - 432 BC
Portland Vase, c. 1 - 25 AD
Albrecht Dürer, Rhinoceros (Rhinoceros), c. 1515 AD
Rosetta Stone, c. 196 BC
The Royal Game of Ur, 2600 - 2400 BC
Sphinx of Taharqa, c. 680 BC
Stone Yoke/Mexican Ballgame Belt, c. 300 - 1200 AD
Sutton Hoo Helmet, early 7th century AD
Tang Tomb Figures, c. 728 AD
Tughra of Suleyman the Magnificent, c. 1520 - 1566 AD
Workshop of Oomersee Mawjee, Teapot, c. 1900 AD

The Human Condition

The diversity of our world is expressed by people of countless different backgrounds, races, and beliefs, yet all are united by the universal fact of being human. Human artefacts, at their core, demonstrate a common thread, across time and place, of individuals seeking to master their environment, beautify their world, and translate and communicate their experiences to one another.

Just as we do today, ancient peoples looked for ways to comprehend and manage their lives. They developed useful implements, such as *Stone Chopping Tool*, to aid in this process. Once basic needs were met, humans began to create more sophisticated and decorative items for everyday use, and for ritual and play. As civilizations evolved, so too did techniques

and technologies—from hand coiled clay pots to the lost wax casting process; from wax tablet and stylus to the computer tablet.

Many of the Museum's objects, like the ornate *Korean Sutra Holder* and exquisite Indian *Omersee Teapot*, serve a particular purpose. Others, like those of contemporary artist Grayson Perry, are more the result of self-expression and psychological reflection. Whether created for utility, aesthetic and decorative function, or emotional exploration, these objects represent and reinvent the universal aspirations and desires of human nature.

A'a - a deity from Polynesia, 16th - 17th century AD

Book of the Dead of Nahkt: Worshipping Osiris, New Kingdom, c. 1336 - 1294 BC

Bronze Mirror, c. 480 BC

Factory of Josiah Wedgwood, *Cameo*, c. 1790 AD

Casket, c. 420 - 430 AD

Cloisonné Jar, c. 1426 - 1435 AD

Flood Tablet, 7th century BC

Gold Llama, 14th - 15th century AD

Hinton St. Mary Mosaic, mid-4th century AD

Human Head Pendant, 9th - 10th century AD

Jennings Dog, 2nd century AD

The Lewis Chessmen, c. 1150 - 1175 AD

Lycurgus Cup, 4th century AD

Grayson Perry, *Map of an Englishman*, 2004 AD

Mechanical Galleon, c. 1585 AD

Mexican Codex Map, 16th century AD

Mold Gold Cape, c. 1900 - 1600 BC

Mummy of Katebet, c. 1300 - 1280 BC

Nebamun Hunting In The Marshes, Nebamun's tomb-chapel, c. 1350 BC

Neck collar, c. 100 - 200 AD

Oxus Chariot, 5th - 4th century BC

Parthenon Sculptures, East Pediment, c. 438 - 432 BC

Portland Vase, c. 1 - 25 AD

Red deer antler headdress, c. 8000 BC

Albrecht Dürer, *Rhinoceros (Rhinoceros)*, c. 1515 AD

Rosetta Stone, c. 196 BC

Grayson Perry, *The Rosetta Vase*, 2011 AD

Russian Playing Cards, late 19th century

The Royal Game of Ur, 2600 - 2400 BC

Susan Wright, 'Sentinel', *Netsuke*, 2016 AD

Sloane Astrolabe, c. 1300 AD

Stone chopping tool, c. 1.8 - 2.0 million years old
Stone Yoke/Mexican Ballgame Belt, c. 300 - 1200 AD
Sutton Hoo Helmet, early 7th century AD
Tang Tomb Figures, c. 728 AD
Tughra of Suleyman the Magnificent, c. 1520 - 1566 AD
Wayang klitik puppet, late 1700s to early 1800s AD
Workshop of Oomersee Mawjee, Teapot, c. 1900 AD

Life and Death

Throughout time, all cultures have commemorated our significant rites of passage: like birth, entering adulthood, and death, through celebration and ritual.

Enduring artefacts reveal the sacred nature of these occasions. For instance, the *Red deer antler headdress* (around 8,000 BC, found in present-day England), was clearly part of an ancient ritualistic practice. Likewise, the miniature *Golden Llama*, was offered to the gods during a ritual Incan sacrifice.

Whether marking times of aspiration, achievement, or loss, these products of human endeavor illuminate the lives and beliefs of people who have inhabited our world.

Funerary and burial objects are particularly enlightening. Found in tombs or graves, these artefacts are often well preserved and provide a wealth of information about the life and death of the deceased, as well as insights into the deeply held beliefs of their societies. While the *Amun of Katebet* has aided us in a deeper knowledge of Egyptian mummification practices, the *Sutton Hoo Helmet*, and the burial hoard among which it was found, have completely transformed our understanding of early Anglo-Saxon culture. These artefacts contribute to our appreciation of the traditions and artistic achievements of ancient peoples.

A'a - a deity from Polynesia, 16th - 17th century AD
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Bust of Ramesses II, c. 1250 BC
Casket, c. 420 - 430 AD
Flood Tablet, 7th century BC
Gold Llama, 14th - 15th century AD
Hinton St. Mary Mosaic, mid-4th century AD
Human Head Pendant, 9th - 10th century AD
Human-headed Winged Bull, North West Palace of king Ashurnasirpal II, 883 - 859 BC
Jade Cong, 2500 BC
Jennings Dog, 2nd century AD
Korean Sutra Box, 13th century AD
Mummy of Katebet, c. 1300 - 1280 BC

Nebamun Hunting In The Marshes, Nebamun's tomb-chapel, c. 1350 BC

Oxus Chariot, 5th - 4th century BC

Parthenon Sculptures, East Pediment, c. 438 - 432 BC

Red deer antler headdress, c. 8000 BC

The Royal Game of Ur, 2600 - 2400 BC

Sphinx of Taharqa, c. 680 BC

Stone Yoke/Mexican Ballgame Belt, c. 300 - 1200 AD

Sutton Hoo Helmet, early 7th century AD

Tang Tomb Figures, c. 728 AD

MORE SUGGESTED THEMES

Thematic lists are ordered alphabetically. Object dates have been provided below; material and geographic information can be found elsewhere in the materials.

Adornment/Accessory

Factory of Josiah Wedgwood, *Cameo*, c. 1790 AD
Human Head Pendant, 9th - 10th century AD
Mold Gold Cape, c. 1900 - 1600 BC
Neck collar, c. 100 - 200 AD
Susan Wraight, 'Sentinel', *Netsuke*, 2016 AD
Stone Yoke/Mexican Ballgame Belt, c. 300 - 1200 AD
Sutton Hoo Helmet, early 7th century AD

Animals (including hybrid/imaginary)

Alexander Coin, c. 325 - 323 BC
Cloisonné Jar, c. 1426 - 1435 AD
Gold Llama, 14th - 15th century AD
Human-headed Winged Bull, North West Palace of king Ashurnasirpal II, 883 - 859 BC
Jennings Dog, 2nd century AD
Lion Hunt Relief, North Palace of king Ashurbanipal, 668- c. 631/30 BC
Nebamun Hunting In The Marshes, Nebamun's tomb-chapel, c. 1350 BC
Susan Wraight, 'Sentinel', *Netsuke*, 2016 AD
Red deer antler headdress, c. 8000 BC
Albrecht Dürer, *Rhinoceros (Rhinoceros)*, c. 1515 AD
Sphinx of Taharqa, c. 680 BC
Stone Yoke/Mexican Ballgame Belt, c. 300 - 1200 AD
Sutton Hoo Helmet, early 7th century AD
Tang Tomb Figures, c. 728 AD
Workshop of Oomeree Mawjee, *Teapot*, c. 1900 AD
Tughra of Suleyman the Magnificent, c. 1520 - 66 AD

Captain Cook's Voyage

A'a - a deity from Polynesia, 16th - 17th century AD
Kava Bowl, 18th century AD (before 1778)

Ceremonial

Book of the Dead of Nahkt: Worshiping Osiris, New Kingdom, c. 1336 - 1294 BC

Casket, c. 420 - 430 AD
Gold Llama, 14th - 15th century AD
Jade Cong, 2500 BC
Kava Bowl, 18th century AD (before 1778)
Korean Sutra Box, 13th century AD
Mold Gold Cape, c. 1900 -1600 BC
Mummy of Katebet, c. 1300 - 1280 BC
Red deer antler headdress, c. 8000 BC
Stone Yoke/Mexican Ballgame Belt, c. 300-1200 AD

Christ (Portrayal of)

Casket, c. 420 - 430 AD
Hinton St. Mary Mosaic, mid-4th century AD

Commissioned

Bust of Ramesses II, c. 1250 BC
Cloisonné Jar, c. 1426 - 1435 AD
Flood Tablet, 7th century BC
Head of Hadrian, 117 - 138 AD
Human-headed Winged Bull, North West Palace of king Ashurnasirpal II, 883 - 859 BC
Lion Hunt Relief, North Palace of king Ashurbanipal, 668- c. 631/30 BC
Lycurgus Cup, 4th century AD
Mechanical Galleon, c. 1585 AD
Mummy of Katebet, c. 1300 - 1280 BC
Parthenon Sculptures, East Pediment, c. 438 - 432 BC
Rosetta Stone, c. 196 BC
Sphinx of Taharqa, c. 680 BC
Tang Tomb Figures, c. 728 AD
Tughra of Suleyman the Magnificent, c. 1520 - 1566 AD

Container/Vessel

A'a - a deity from Polynesia, 16th - 17th century AD
Casket, c. 420 - 430 AD
Cloisonné Jar, c. 1426 - 1435 AD
Kava Bowl, 18th century AD (before 1778)
Korean Sutra Box, 13th century AD
Lycurgus Cup, 4th century AD
Portland Vase, c. 1 - 25 AD

Workshop of Oomersee Mawjee, *Teapot*, c. 1900 AD

Cross-Cultural Connections

Alexander Coin, c. 325 - 323 BC

Bronze Mirror, c. 480 BC

Bust of Ramesses II, c. 1250 BC

The Royal Game of Ur, 2600 - 2400 BC

Head of Hadrian, 117 - 138 AD

Hinton St. Mary Mosaic, mid-4th century AD

Korean Sutra Box, 13th century AD

The Lewis Chessmen, c. 1150 - 1175 AD

Parthenon Sculptures, East Pediment, c. 438 - 432 BC

Neck collar, c. 100 - 200 AD

Susan Wraight, 'Sentinel', *Netsuke*, 2016 AD

Sphinx of Taharqa, c. 680 BC

Sutton Hoo Helmet, early 7th century AD

Rosetta Stone, c. 196 BC

Grayson Perry, *The Rosetta Vase*, 2011 AD

Russian Playing Cards, late 19th century

Workshop of Oomersee Mawjee, *Teapot*, c. 1900 AD

Wayang klitik puppet, late 1700s to early 1800s AD

Deities (Gods and Goddesses)

A'a - a deity from Polynesia, 16th - 17th century AD

Alexander Coin, c. 325 - 323 BC

Book of the Dead of Nahkt: Worshiping Osiris, New Kingdom, c. 1336 - 1294 BC

Bronze Mirror, c. 480 BC

Hinton St. Mary Mosaic, mid-4th century AD

Human-headed Winged Bull, North West Palace of king Ashurnasirpal II, 883 - 859 BC

Jennings Dog, 2nd century AD

Lycurgus Cup, 4th century AD

Mummy of Katebet, c. 1300 - 1280 BC

Oxus Chariot, 5th - 4th century BC

Parthenon Sculptures, East Pediment, c. 438 - 432 BC

Sphinx of Taharqa, c. 680 BC

Excavation

Book of the Dead of Nahkt: Worshiping Osiris, New Kingdom, c. 1336 - 1294 BC

Flood Tablet, 7th century BC
Gold Llama, 14th - 15th century AD
Head of Hadrian, 117 - 138 AD
Hinton St. Mary Mosaic, mid-4th century AD
Human Head Pendant, 9th - 10th century AD
Jade Cong, 2500 BC
Jennings Dog, 2nd century AD
The Lewis Chessmen, c. 1150 - 1175 AD
Lion Hunt Relief, North Palace of king Ashurbanipal, 668- c. 631/30 BC
Mold Gold Cape, c. 1900 - 1600 BC
Mummy of Katebet, c. 1300 - 1280 BC
Nebamun Hunting In The Marshes, Nebamun's tomb-chapel, c. 1350 BC
Oxus Chariot, 5th - 4th century BC
Parthenon Sculptures, East Pediment, c. 438 - 432 BC
The Royal Game of Ur, 2600 - 2400 BC
Sphinx of Taharqa, c. 680 BC
Stone chopping tool, c. 1.8 - 2.0 million years old
Sutton Hoo Helmet, early 7th century AD
Tang Tomb Figures, c. 728 AD

Empire

Alexander Coin, c. 325 - 323 BC
Gold Llama, 14th - 15th century AD
Head of Hadrian, 117 - 138 AD
Hinton St. Mary Mosaic, mid-4th century AD
Human Head Pendant, 9th - 10th century AD
Mechanical Galleon, c. 1585 AD
Mexican Codex Map, 16th century AD
Oxus Chariot, 5th - 4th century BC
Parthenon Sculptures, East Pediment, c. 438 - 432 BC
Tughra of Suleyman the Magnificent, c. 1520 - 1566 AD

Funerary/Afterlife

A'a - a deity from Polynesia, 16th - 17th century AD
Book of the Dead of Nahkt: Worshipping Osiris, New Kingdom, c. 1336 - 1294 BC
Bust of Ramesses II, c. 1250 BC
Jade Cong, 2500 BC
Mold Gold Cape, c. 1900 - 1600 BC

Mummy of Katebet, c. 1300 - 1280 BC
Nebamun Hunting In The Marshes, Nebamun's tomb-chapel, c. 1350 BC
Oxus Chariot, 5th - 4th century BC
The Royal Game of Ur, 2600 - 2400 BC
Sutton Hoo Helmet, early 7th century AD
Tang Tomb Figures, c. 728 AD

Games

The Lewis Chessmen, c. 1150 - 1175 AD
The Royal Game of Ur, 2600 - 2400 BC
Russian Playing Cards, late 19th century
Stone Yoke/Mexican Ballgame Belt, c. 300 - 1200 AD

Gifts/Hospitality

Factory of Josiah Wedgwood, *Cameo*, c. 1790 AD
Kava Bowl, 18th century AD (before 1778)
Lycurgus Cup, 4th century AD
Mechanical Galleon, c. 1585 AD
Albrecht Dürer, *Rhinoceros (Rhinoceros)*, c. 1515 AD

Human Rights

Factory of Josiah Wedgwood, *Cameo*, c. 1790 AD

Hunting

Lion Hunt Relief, North Palace of king Ashurbanipal, 668- c. 631/30 BC
Nebamun Hunting In The Marshes, Nebamun's tomb-chapel, c. 1350 BC
Red deer antler headdress, c. 8000 BC
Stone chopping tool, c. 1.8 - 2.0 million years old

Mapping/Navigation

Grayson Perry, *Map of an Englishman*, 2004 AD
Mechanical Galleon, c. 1585 AD
Mexican Codex Map, 16th century AD
Ocean navigation chart, 19th - 20th century AD
Oxus Chariot, 5th - 4th century BC
Sloane Astrolabe, c. 1300 AD
The Royal Game of Ur, 2600 - 2400 BC

Miniatures

A'a - a deity from Polynesia, 16th - 17th century AD

Gold Llama, 14th - 15th century AD

Human Head Pendant, 9th - 10th century AD

Mechanical Galleon, c. 1585 AD

Susan Wraight, 'Sentinel', *Netsuke*, 2016 AD

Oxus Chariot, 5th - 4th century BC

Monumental

Bust of Ramesses II, c. 1250 BC

Head of Hadrian, 117 - 138 AD

Human-headed Winged Bull, North West Palace of king Ashurnasirpal II, 883 - 859 BC

Lion Hunt Relief, North Palace of king Ashurbanipal, 668- c. 631/30 BC

Nebamun Hunting In The Marshes, Nebamun's tomb-chapel, c. 1350 BC

Parthenon Sculptures, East Pediment, c. 438 - 432 BC

Sphinx of Taharqa, c. 680 BC

Narrative

Book of the Dead of Nahkt: Worshipping Osiris, New Kingdom, c. 1336 - 1294 BC

Flood Tablet, 7th century BC

Lion Hunt Relief, North Palace of king Ashurbanipal, 668- c. 631/30 BC

Lycurgus Cup, 4th century AD

Nebamun Hunting In The Marshes, Nebamun's tomb-chapel, c. 1350 BC

Parthenon Sculptures, East Pediment, c. 438 - 432 BC

Portland Vase, c. 1 - 25 AD

Sutton Hoo Helmet, early 7th century AD

Wayang klitik puppet, late 1700s to early 1800s AD

Ornamented

Bronze Mirror, c. 480 BC

Cloisonné Jar, c. 1426 - 1435 AD

Hinton St. Mary Mosaic, mid-4th century AD

Korean Sutra Box, 13th century AD

Mechanical Galleon, c. 1585 AD

Mold Gold Cape, c. 1900 - 1600 BC

Portland Vase, c. 1 - 25 AD

Russian Playing Cards, late 19th century

Workshop of Oomarsee Mawjee, Teapot, c. 1900 AD

Grayson Perry, *The Rosetta Vase*, 2011 AD

Portraits of Authority/Power

Alexander Coin, c. 325 - 323 BC

Bust of Ramesses II, c. 1250 BC

Head of Hadrian, 117 - 138 AD

Human Head Pendant, 9th - 10th century AD

Lion Hunt Relief, North Palace of king Ashurbanipal, 668 - c. 631/30 BC

Sphinx of Taharqa, c. 680 BC

Tughra of Suleyman the Magnificent, c. 1520 - 66 AD

Protection

Human-headed Winged Bull, North West Palace of king Ashurnasirpal II, 883 - 859 BC

Oxus Chariot, 5th - 4th century BC

Susan Wright, 'Sentinel', *Netsuke*, 2016 AD

Stone Yoke/Mexican Ballgame Belt, c. 300 - 1200 AD

Sutton Hoo Helmet, early 7th century AD

Tang Tomb Figures, c. 728 AD

Performance

Wayang klitik puppet, late 1700s to early 1800s AD

Reconstructed

Mold Gold Cape, c. 1900 - 1600 BC

Portland Vase, c. 1 - 25 AD

Sutton Hoo Helmet, early 7th century AD

Ships/Ship-related

Hans Schlottheim, *Mechanical Galleon*, c. 1585 AD

Nebamun Hunting In The Marshes, Nebamun's tomb-chapel, c. 1350 BC

Sutton Hoo Helmet, early 7th century AD

Status Symbols

Book of the Dead of Nahkt: Worshipping Osiris, New Kingdom, c. 1336 - 1294 BC

Bronze Mirror, c. 480 BC

Bust of Ramesses II, c. 1250 BC

Cloisonné Jar, c. 1426 - 1435 AD

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Mold Gold Cape, c. 1900 - 1600 BC
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Sphinx of Taharqa, c. 680 BC
Stone Yoke/Mexican Ballgame Belt, c. 300 - 1200 AD
Sutton Hoo Helmet, early 7th century AD
Tang Tomb Figures, c. 728 AD
Tughra of Suleyman the Magnificent, c. 1520 - 66 AD

Technology/Tools

Hans Schlottheim, *Mechanical Galleon*, c. 1585 AD
Ocean navigation chart, 19th-20th century AD
Albrecht Dürer, *Rhinoceros (Rhinoceros)*, c. 1515 AD
Sloane Astrolabe, c. 1300 AD
Stone chopping tool, c. 1.8 - 2.0 million years old

Time

Hans Schlottheim, *Mechanical Galleon*, c. 1585 AD
Sloane Astrolabe, c. 1300 AD

The Underworld

Hinton St. Mary Mosaic, mid-4th century AD
Jennings Dog, 2nd century AD
Stone Yoke/Mexican Ballgame Belt, c. 300 - 1200 AD

Writing/Inscription/Text

Alexander Coin, c. 325 - 323 BC
Book of the Dead of Nahkt: Worshipping Osiris, New Kingdom, c. 1336 - 1294 BC
Bust of Ramesses II, c. 1250 BC
Factory of Josiah Wedgwood, Cameo, c. 1790 AD

Casket, c. 420 - 430 AD
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Rosetta Stone, c. 196 BC
Grayson Perry, *The Rosetta Vase*, 2011 AD
Sphinx of Taharqa, c. 680 BC
Tughra of Suleyman the Magnificent, c. 1520 - 1566 AD