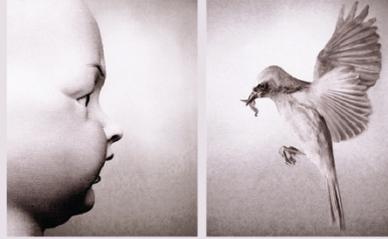


CORPUS TEMPUS



LIST OF WORKS*

1. **Eastern Greek Terracotta Figurine of Aphrodite** c. 550 BC. Votary in the form of Aphrodite holding a dove. The facial features, hair and dress are in typical Ionian fashion. From Rhodes or Ionia. (JE)
2. **Anne Morrison** (Born Scotland, 1966 –) *Inner and Outer Pathways*, 1994, Oil on canvas. (FA)
3. **Joichi Hoshi** (Japanese, 1913 – 1979) *Red Branches*, 1973, Colour woodcut. (FA)
4. **Early Fertility and Anatomy Cabinet**
 - a) **Hooke, R., *Micrographia: or, Some physiological descriptions of minute bodies made by magnifying glasses: with observations and inquiries thereupon* London: J, Marty and J. Allestry 1667.** Robert Hooke's *Micrographia* is a seminal work in microscopy containing the first observations of micro-organisms and representing the foundation of microbiology as we know it today. *Micrographia* paved the way for discoveries of 'animalcules' of insects and plants and other lifeforms invisible to the naked eye, including bacteria. Hooke was a skilled physicist and microscope engineer whose drawings illustrated many discoveries such as the crystal structure of snowflakes and cellular structures in a variety of specimens. (Reprod. SR)
 - b) **Baker, H., *The microscope made easy or I. The nature, uses and magnifying powers of the best kinds of microscopes described, calculated, and explained... II. An account of what surprizing discoveries have been already made by the microscope: with useful reflections on them.* London: Printed for R. Dodsley, 1744.** Henry Baker's *The Microscope Made Easy* popularized the microscope in the 18th century. It introduced

readers to microscopy and laboratory techniques, and a range of anatomical discoveries.

This section shows illustrations of semen from various animals and the male human body (fig. VII) as seen under magnification. (SR)

- c) **Roman Bronze Phallic Amulet**, 2nd – 3rd century AD. *Manus fica* to left, phallus to right. An example of this size may have been for personal wear or suspended from a horse harness or similar. (JE)
- d) **Bateson, W. & Mendel, G., *Mendel's Principles of Heredity* Cambridge University Press, 1909.** Gregor Mendel (1822 - 1884) discovered dominant and recessive traits from which he developed three principles of inheritance and described how traits were passed down through generations. Often referred to as the 'father of genetics' Mendel began his research with pea plants, but his insights greatly expanded the understanding of genetic inheritance, and eventually assisted clinicians in human disease research. This graph illustrates how night-blindness in humans is passed down through generations via dominant, recessive, or sex-linked hereditary traits. (SR)
- e) **Bucretius D., & Casseri, Guilio Placentini *Tabulae Anatomica LXXIIX. Venice: Evangelista Deuchino, 1627.*** *Tabulae anatomica* is one of the most important anatomical treatises of the seventeenth century. Casseri's illustration in this plate depicts the structure of the blood vessels within the human placenta. It reflects interest in the continuity of maternal and foetal circulations as one of the key anatomical questions of the period. (Reprod. SR)
- f) **Egyptian Faience Amulet (Thoueris)**, 525 – 323 BC. Responsible for fertility and childbirth, typically depicted as a female hippopotamus with feline and crocodile attributes and human breasts. (JE)

5. **Marion Borgelt** (Australian, 1954 –) (FA)

- (Left) *Void Suite: Tapestry of Detail 1*, 1994/5, Oil and pigment on jute
- (Centre) *Void Suite: Tapestry of Detail 3*, 1994/5, Oil and pigment on jute.

- (Right) *Void Suite: Tapestry of Detail 2*, 1994/5, Oil and pigment on jute.
6. **Peter Davis** (Australian, 1949 –) *Spermoza*, Glazed ceramic (undated). (FA)
 7. **Marie Edwards** (Australian, 1925 – 2005) *Untitled*, Charcoal and pastel on paper, (undated). (FA)
 8. **Gary James Wright** (Australian, 1973 –) *Soma*, 1999, Etching, unique state. (FA)
 9. **Contraceptives Cabinet**: A selection of contraceptives showing developments in reproductive technologies from the twentieth century.
 - (Clockwise from top left): Durex 'Fetherlite' Condoms; Agressit Special Vaginal Antiseptic Tablets; Holland-Rantos 'Koromex' Diaphragm (c. 1920s-40s); Triquilar ED Blister Pack (oral Pill). (COMA)
 10. **Victor Pasmore** (British, 1908 – 1998) *Cave of Calypso 1*, 1977, Etching. (FA)
 11. **Obstetrical Forceps c. 1850s**: Obstetrical forceps were designed for use during the final stage of labour to reduce delivery time and avoid surgical interventions such as caesarean sections. Unfortunately the increased medicalisation of birthing has seen the overuse of forceps result in increased maternal injury and injury to the baby such as bruising of the face and head and sometimes serious damage to the baby's skull and nerves. These forceps are made from ebony and steel. (COMA)
 12. **Victor Pasmore** (British, 1908 – 1998) *Cave of Calypso 2*, 1977, Etching. (FA)
 13. **David Allen** (Australian, 1951 –) *Pregnancy Drawing*, 1983, India ink, graphite stick, chalk on paper. (FA)
 14. **Guan Wei** (Chinese-Australian, 1957 –) *Test Tube Babies*, 1992, Acrylic on canvas. (FA)
 15. **Pat Brassington** (Australian, 1942 –) *Freeze Frame*, 2016, (diptych), Pigment print. (FA)
 16. **Heather B. Swann** (Australian, 1961 –) *Boys and Girls*, 2010, Wood, modelling clay compound, glass, ink, boot polish; five parts. (FA)
 17. **Maternity Cabinet**
 - (Left to right)

- **Monaural stethoscope:** The monaural (i.e. for one ear) stethoscope was invented in the nineteenth century to monitor chest sounds. It was later adapted to monitor foetal heartbeats in more conical instruments known as Pinard horns or fetoscopes. Foetal heartbeats can be heard through such devices from about 20 weeks of pregnancy. This example of a monaural stethoscope is made from bakelite and brass (COMA).
- **Breast pump/reliever:** Breast pumps assist breastfeeding mothers to express milk independently, avoid infection and continue breastfeeding at work or in other places. This breast pump is dated c 1930s and is made from rubber and glass. (COMA).
- **Dr Wansborough's Nipple Shields:** In the 18th and 19th centuries, nipple shields were made from a variety of materials including wood, ivory and silver. Some shields were perforated for feeding, but these unperforated examples would have been removed beforehand. Lead poisoning was a well-known danger in the mid-19th century, but Dr Wansborough's shields promised to relieve and protect the nipple through '*the solution of the Lactate of Lead formed by the Lactic Acid in the milk acting upon the metal*'. (Product text insert) (COMA).
- **Cypriot White Painted III Ware Juglet, c. 800 – 600 BC.** Donated by Mrs. Kit Clarke, 2018. (JE)
- **Egyptian Faience Amulet (Bes):** Late New Kingdom (c. 1200 – 1100 BC) Protector of the household, particularly responsible for women, children, and childbirth. (JE)
- **Mycenaean Terracotta Feeder Flask, 1350 – 1300 BC.** Feeder flasks are thought to have functioned as child feeders. They often accompanied child burials and were intended to offer solace on the journey to the Underworld. (JE)
- **Ladies/midwives curette case** These curettes were intended for 'exploration and curettage of the uterus'. They were used by Dr Franklin Robert Fay who practised on Macquarie Street, Hobart for many years. Uterine curettage is a procedure to remove tissue from the uterus, to either diagnose or treat gynaecological conditions, or remove

uterine growths or retained 'products of conception' after a miscarriage or abortion.

(COMA).

18. **Marie Edwards** (Australian, 1925 – 2005) *Untitled (babies)*, Charcoal on paper, (undated). (FA)

19. **Judith Alexandrovics** (Australian, 1938 – 2020) *Mother and Child* from *Folly of Man* series, 1984, Etching. (FA)

20. **Arthur Boyd** (Australian, 1920 – 1999) *St Francis when young dreaming of fine clothes and armour*, 1964/5, Lithograph, 5/25. (FA)

21. **Kit Hiller** (Australian, 1948 –) *Brown Baby*, 1996, Elimination linocut. (FA)

22. **Frieda Beaukenkamp** (Born Netherlands, 1947 –) *De Adoratie*, 1989, Etching, 23/40. (FA)

23. **Children's Cabinet**

- (Rear) **Children's carminative recipe + spoons + ingredients from *Doctor Chase's Recipes or Information for Everybody* by AW Chase MD, 1881.** American author AW Chase started out as a peddler of foodstuffs and medicines in Ohio and Michigan in the early nineteenth century. Over the course of his travels, he collected 800+ recipes for common activities and ailments. His carminative recipes for digestive troubles were based on traditional herbal remedies. These spoons contain ingredients from Dr Chase's carminative recipes for children, from left to right: star anise, fennel seeds, valerian, catmint, dill. (COMA)
- (Front) **Smallpox scarificator** used for smallpox vaccination in the mid-late 1800s. Before scientists discovered exactly what organism caused smallpox, 'vaccination' involved a process of transferring the pus or lymph from infected cowpox sores on cattle or humans, into cuts on a patient's arm. This multi-bladed *scarificator* was designed to be less frightening than the needle-like lancet that preceded it and therefore more user-friendly in administering the vaccine to children. (COMA)

24. **Owen Lade** (Australian, 1922 – 2007) (FA)

- (Left) *Tracey Thow*, 1978, Oil on chipboard.

- (Right) *Leesa Thow*, 1978, Oil on chipboard.
25. **Noel McKenna** (Australian, 1956 –) *Untitled*, 1990, Ink and wash on paper. (FA)
 26. **Attributed to John Constable** (British, 1776 – 1837) *Charles Golding Constable*, Sepia on paper (undated). (FA)
 27. **Betsy Gamble** (Australian, 1939 – 2001) *Pandora's Box*, 1992, Etching. (FA)
 28. **Distaval** is the drug Thalidomide distributed first in 1957 in West Germany under the name Contergan and as Distaval in 1958 in the UK. Initially used as a sedative or sleeping pill, it was also found to help nausea and morning sickness in pregnant mothers. Thalidomide represents one of the major disasters of modern medicine as it was not tested on pregnant mothers prior to its use in pregnancy. As its devastating effects on foetal development became apparent, it was withdrawn from the market in 1961. Abnormalities in babies born of mothers who had taken Thalidomide included severely shortened arms or legs or incomplete formation of eyes, ears and hearts. In the short time it was available for use in pregnancy, it is believed over 10,000 children were born with thalidomide-related disabilities worldwide, and around 40% of affected babies are reported to have died at or shortly after birth. (COMA).
 29. **Pat Brassington** (Australian, 1942 –) *The Secret*, 2010, Pigment print. (FA)
 30. **Terracotta figurine of Harpocrates/The Young Horus**, c. 1st century AD. Harpocrates was the god of secrets, silence, and confidentiality in Ptolemaic Egypt. He was a Hellenized adaptation of the Egyptian god Horus the Child and became very popular 1st cent BC – 1st cent. AD. Donated by Prof. Bill Jackson, 2001. (JE)
 31. **Kellogg, J. H., *Ladies Guide in Health and Disease: girlhood, maidenhood, wifehood, motherhood.* London: International Tract Society, 1893.** John Harvey Kellogg (1852-1943) was an American medical doctor, nutritionist and businessman. He was a member of the Seventh Day Adventist Church and Director of the Battle Creek Sanitorium in Michigan between 1876 to 1943. Kellogg promoted views of health which included the benefits of 'clean living', exercise and vegetarianism, but he is also well known for his negative stance on sexual activity including punitive views on

masturbation which he considered 'self-abuse.' *The Ladies Guide in Health and Disease* contains several lengthy sections of advice for mothers on how to prevent and 'cure' masturbation in children. (COMA)

32. **Mary Scott** (Australian, 1957 –) *Portrait with brooch*, 1995, (diptych) Oil on glass. (FA)
33. **Bill Henson** (Australian, 1955 –) *Untitled 63* (from *Untitled 1985-86 Series*), 1985/6, Type C colour photograph. (FA)
34. **Jefferies, B G., *Safe Counsel or Practical Eugenics* 42nd Edition, Illinois: J.L Nichols & Co, 1934.** This book appeared in the US in the early twentieth century, a time when eugenics was promoted by US scientists as a method of social engineering. It was intended as a manual encouraging young men and women to find 'suitable' partners in marriage but gained notoriety for advocating the sterilization of citizens considered 'feeble-minded, degenerate, and criminal'. In some sections of the book, it promotes views of syphilitics, prostitutes, alcoholics and criminals as 'degenerates' with moral flaws that stemmed from 'bad habits'. At the time, there was no known cure for syphilis and the disease could be passed on to offspring. This image from the book shows a blind child with congenital syphilis contracted from their father. (COMA)
35. **Carol Jerrems** (Australian, 1949 – 1980) (FA)
 - (Left) *Vale Street*, 1975, Silver gelatin photograph.
 - (Right) *Juliet holding Vale Street*, 1976, Silver gelatin photograph.
36. **Wayne Brookes** (Australian, 1958 –) *So There (Self-portrait)*, 1978, Acrylic on canvas. (FA)
37. **Meg Jenkins** (Australian, 1973 –) *Untitled*, 1999, Oil on canvas. (FA)
38. **Decorated Wooden Stereoscope/Wing Test with test cards, c. 1890s.** Stereoscopes were a popular form of home entertainment from the mid to late 19th century. This one seems to have been a commercially available stereoscope from between the 1890s-1920s. The picture cards were produced in Melbourne and were intended to test eyesight, especially whether the viewer could make a matching 3D image out of the two stamped pictures. (COMA)

39. **Jacqui Stockdale** (Australian, 1968 –) *View of Her Mountain* (from *Familija* suite), 2005, Digital inkjet print. (FA)
40. **Arthur Boyd** (Australian, 1920 – 1999) *Woman and Pelican*, 1978, Etching. (FA)
41. **Dame Elisabeth Frink** (British, 1930 – 1993) *Man and Horse*, 1971, Colour lithograph. (FA)
42. **Annette Bezor** (Australian, 1950 – 2020) *Heads Above Water*, 1986, Oil on canvas. (FA)
43. (Left) **Roman Glass Phial**, 1st century AD. Used to hold cosmetic or medicinal preparations. (JE)
 (Right) **Roman Glass Bowl**, 1st century AD. Pillar moulded, with vertical, slightly spiral ribbing. (JE)
44. **Phillip J. Barratt** (Australian, 1961–) *Prisoner, Risdon*, 1988, Silver gelatin photographs. (FA)
45. **Lithium Salicylate**. The use of lithium in medicine was introduced in the 1850s as a treatment for gout and rheumatic diseases. Used initially to dissolve uric acid in the body, the levels for effective treatment of gout were eventually proven to be toxic. It was later combined with salicylate to form lithium salicylate and continued to be used into the early twentieth century in a number of forms and for a range of purposes. Combined with bromide it was used as an hypnotic, and lithium iodide was used in the treatment of syphilis. The use of lithium in mental health began in the 1940s when Australian doctor John Cade found it to be an effective treatment for what was then termed manic depression. It continues to be investigated and used for many purposes, including mental health treatments today. (COMA)
46. **Phillip J. Barratt** (Australian, 1961–) (FA)
- (Left) *Ward C. Royal Derwent Mental Hospital*, 1988, Silver gelatin photograph. (FA)
 - (Right) *Royal Derwent Mental Institution Restraining Frame*, 1988, Silver gelatin photograph. (FA)
47. **Andrew Speirs** (Australian, 1957–) *Measuring Device*, 2003, Digital Lambda print. (FA)
48. **Lindsay Broughton**, (Australian, 1944–) *Portrait of X*, 1978, Siberian charcoal on paper. (FA)
49. **Julian Halls** (Australian) *The Lunatic Asylum*, 1986, Etching. (FA)
50. **Sidney Nolan** (Australian, 1917 – 1992) *Inferno VI*, 1967, Colour screenprint on paper, 67/70. (FA)

51. (Rear) **Roman Bronze Strigil**, 1st century AD. Bodies were cleaned after athletic exercise by scraping the skin with a strigil. The *strigimentum*, scrapings of epidermis, sweat, dirt and perfumed oil, was used to treat a variety of ailments. Scrapings from famous athletes and gladiators fetched premium prices. (JE) (Front) **Aryballoi** were predominantly used by men to carry perfumed oil outside the house. (JE)

- (Left) **Laconian Aryballos**, 600 – 550 BC. Decorated with horizontal bands.
- (Centre) **Corinthian Aryballos**, 600 – 550 BC. Frieze of seven warriors.
- (Right) **Corinthian Aryballos**, 575 – 550 BC. Quatrefoil of four stylised lotus buds and flowers.

52. **John Davies** (British, 1946 –) *Head*, 1985, etching, 21/70. (FA)

53. **Ricky Maynard** (Australian, 1953 –) (FA)

- (Left) *Wik Elder, Bruce* from *Returning To Places That Name Us* series, 2000, Silver gelatin photograph.
- (Right) *Wik Elder, Joe* from *Returning To Places That Name Us* series, 2000, Silver gelatin photograph.

54. **Adrienne Gaha** (Australian, 1960 –) *Torso*, 1985, Charcoal on paper. (FA)

55. **Surgery Cabinet**

- (Left) **Surgical Set**: This portable surgical set was intended for minor surgical procedures, and includes scalpels and aneurism needles. The bone or ivory handles mean that it dates from the period before surgical instruments were made to be sterilised, from the mid 19th century. It was used by a medical missionary to China. (COMA)
- (Centre) **Roman Bronze Surgical Instruments**, 2nd – 3rd century AD. In ancient Rome, a clear distinction existed between physicians and surgeons. Surgery was employed primarily to repair bodily trauma or for surface intervention rather than heavily invasive procedures, due to the risk of infection. By the end of the 1st century AD medical staff

were attached to most military legions, and by the 2nd century AD many cities employed salaried medical officers to treat the poor. (JE)

- (Right) **J.M. Bourgery & N.H. Jacob** ; edited by **Jean-Marie Le Minor & Henri Sick**.

***Atlas of human anatomy and surgery (Atlas d'antomie humaine et de chirurgie)* Köln: Taschen, 2005.** Bourgery (1797-1849) began work on his atlas with illustrator Nicolas Henri Jacob (1782 – 1871) in 1830. The first volumes were published the following year, but they did not complete the work for nearly two decades, and the atlas was not published until five years after Bourgery's death. The four parts of Bourgery's treatise cover descriptive anatomy, surgical anatomy and techniques, general anatomy and embryology, and microscopic anatomy. (Reprod. SR)

56. **Udo Sellbach** (German-Australian, 1927 – 2006) (FA)

- (Left) *Untitled (Image of clenched fist)*, 1970, lithograph.
- (Right) *Untitled (Image of thumb)*, 1970, lithograph.

57. **Lisa Garland** (Australian, 1970 –) (FA)

- (Left) *Aunty Jean with Sewing Machine*, 2005, Silver gelatin print.
- (Right) *Aunty Lettie*, 2005, Silver gelatin print.

58. **Sarah Crouch's Travelling Case** This 'dispensary' case of homeopathic medicines belonged to Mrs Sarah Crouch, who used them to treat her family and most likely the poor people of Hobart as well. Sarah arrived in Tasmania as a governess to a Wesleyan minister's family in the 1830s. She married a young law clerk who rose to become the Sheriff of Van Diemen's Land. This young couple hosted James Backhouse and George Washington Walker, the Quaker missionaries, and Sarah became a Quaker. Her faith seems to have given her the courage to speak her truth, and she stood up for the poor of Hobart Town, and especially migrant and servant women who were vulnerable to exploitation. While she had two well-known local doctors (Dr Swarbreck Hall and Dr Agnew) attend the women at the Servant's Home, she also kept this dispensary handy. It was donated by her granddaughter Miss Sarah Crouch. (COMA)

59. **Grace Cochrane** (New Zealand/Australian, 1941–) (FA)

- (Left) *Grandad, Mum and the Twins at my Place 1930/1982*, 1984, Handcoloured past/present photographic collage.
- (Right) *Mum and Aunty Grace in my Garden, 1935/1982*, 1984, Handcoloured past/present photographic collage.

60. **Olive Bishop** (Australian, 1941–) (FA)

- (Top) *Pink*, 1998, Glazed ceramic.
- (Lower left) *Ray Factor IV*, 1998, Glazed ceramic.
- (Lower right) *Ray Factor V*, 1998, Glazed ceramic.

61. **Phillip J. Barratt** (Australian, 1961 –) (FA) Left to right:

- (Left) *Nancy Enman*, 1986, Silver gelatin photograph
- (Centre) *Reg and Poppy Stewart & Poppy's sister, South Street*, 1986 Silver gelatin photograph.
- (Right) *Mrs. Willing's, 11 Mona Street*, 1986, Silver gelatin photograph.

62. **Centre Cabinet**

- **The Veedee** is an adjustable mechanical vibrator manufactured in the UK around 1910. Essentially a hand-powered massaging device, it was promoted as a relief treatment for 'various complaints' including rheumatism, gout, indigestion, influenza, lung troubles and neuralgia. The cure-all effects of the Veedee were marketed as 'Mechanical vibration in the cure of disease and in the restoration and maintenance of strength and energy, physical and mental.' (COMA)
- **Culpeper, N. *Culpeper's complete herbal and English physician: wherein several hundred herbs with a display of their medicinal and occult properties are physically applied to the cure of all disorders incident to mankind* Manchester: J. Gleave and Son, 1826.** Nicholas Culpeper (1616 – 1654) was an English physician, herbalist and astrologer. His text *The English Physitian* (1652, later *Complete Herbal*, 1653 ff.) is

regarded as the most complete collection of pharmaceutical and herbal lore of the period. It was intended as an educative tool for the lay person and practical guide on the use of herbs for health and is still in print today. (Reprod. SR)

63. **Kaye Moorehouse**, (Australian, 1962–) (FA)

- (Top) *Untitled*, 1989, Silver gelatin photograph.
- (Lower left) *Untitled*, 1989, Silver gelatin photograph.
- (Lower right) *Untitled*, 1989, Silver gelatin photograph.

64. **Richard Dunlop** (Australian, 1961–) *Third World Funeral*, 2004, Digital print.

65. **End of Life Cabinet**

- (Rear left) **Egyptian Faience Amulet (Djed pillar)**, 525 – 323 BC. Represents the spine of Osiris and thought to promote stability. Osiris is associated with the dead and protection in the afterlife. In Egyptian mythology, Osiris and Isis are the parents of Horus. (JE)
- (Rear right) **Egyptian Faience Amulet (Isis)**, 525 – 323 BC, Wife and sister of Osiris, she re-assembled and re-animated his body after he was killed and dismembered. Alongside many other roles she functioned as the protector of the dead. (JE)
- (Front) **Brass embalming syringe**: a nineteenth century precision-made instrument used for injecting preserving fluid into a dead body during embalming procedures, to protect it from decay. (COMA)

66. **Lindsay Broughton** (Australian, 1944 –) *Crypt – You Dig Your Own*, 1977, French chalk on paper. (FA)

67. **Julian Halls** (Australian) *The Isle of the Dead*, 1986, Etching. (FA)

68. **Respiratory Cabinet**

- (Rear) **Artificial pneumothorax machine** A pneumothorax is a collapsed lung. In the early nineteenth century, it was observed that patients with phthisis, or tuberculosis, improved after a spontaneous pneumothorax. Over time, it became accepted that artificially collapsing an infected lung could reduce the spread of the disease and promote healing. This ‘artificial pneumothorax machine’ is based on an 1880s design of

an apparatus that could treat tuberculosis in this way. It is small enough to be carried in the event of an emergency. (COMA)

- (Front left) **Sputum flask** People suffering from chronic lung diseases such as tuberculosis or what we now call Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease, cough to relieve mucus congestion. This beautiful blue flask could sit in a pocket, giving the user somewhere a bit more hygienic to spit, especially in public. (COMA)
- (Front right) **Anti-asthma cigars** Long before 'puffers' and salbutamol were available, people smoked to draw medications into their lungs. Living with asthma in the 19th century must have been very frightening. Antispasmodics like belladonna and datura were smoked to relieve asthma attacks and calm the sufferer. Needless to say, belladonna and datura are both toxic in high doses and have been superseded by far safer medicines today. (COMA)

69. **Jim Marwood** (British-Australian, 1932–) (FA)

- (Left) *Linda and Harry Smith, St Mary's, (Valley People Series) 1981, Photograph, selenium/sulphide toned.*
- (Centre) *Eric Eberhardt, Mangana, (Valley People Series) 1977, Photograph, selenium/sulphide toned.*
- (Right) *Nugget Platt's Wallaby, Fingal, (Valley People Series) 1982, Photograph, selenium/sulphide toned.*

70. **Afterlife Cabinet**

- (Back) **Painted Limestone (?) Ushabti of Ammon**, Dynasty XXI c. 1070 – 950 BC. Ushabti were placed in tombs and were intended to act as substitutes for the deceased in undertaking any work assigned to them. (JE)
- (Front) **Egyptian Faience Scarab**, c. 1550 – 1525 BC, inscribed with the name of the pharaoh Ahmose I; **Egyptian Steatite Scarab**, c. 1526 – 1506 BC, inscribed with the name of the pharaoh Amenhotep; **Egyptian Steatite Scarab**, c. 1479 – 1458 BC. inscribed with

the name of the Pharaoh Hatshepsut, one of very few female pharaohs. In ancient Egypt, scarabs (dung beetles) were popular symbols of rebirth and renewal. Small amulet scarabs were inscribed with royal names thought to be protective. (JE)

**Corpus Tempus* artworks and artefacts are on loan from three of the University of Tasmania's Cultural Collections, and COMA (Collection of Medical Artefacts) Tasmania, and are identified by the following initials:

- (JE) = John Elliott Classics Museum, UTas.
- (FA) = Fine Art Collection, UTas
- (SR) = Special and Rare Collections, UTas.
- (COMA) = Collection of Medical Artefacts, Tasmania.

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