

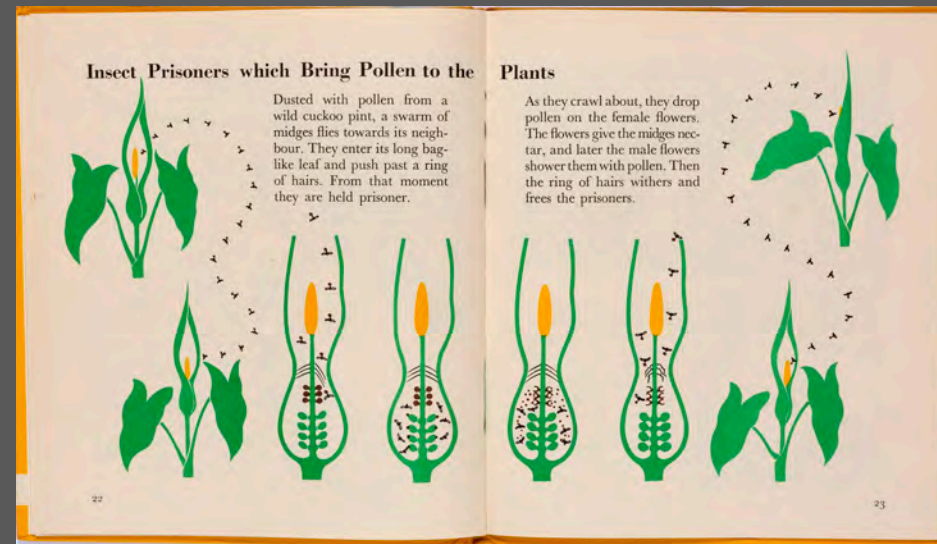
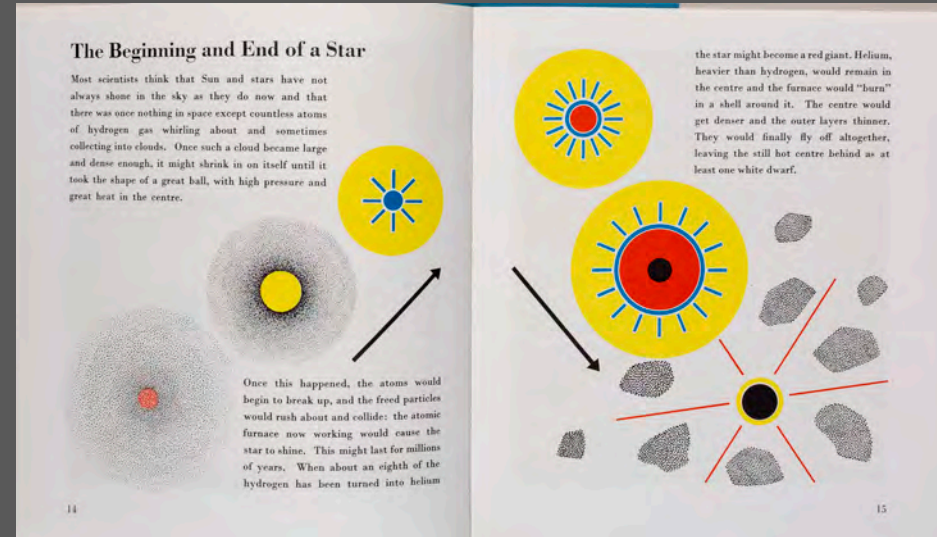
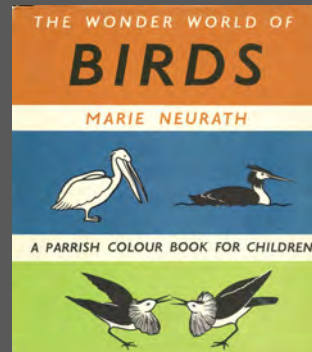
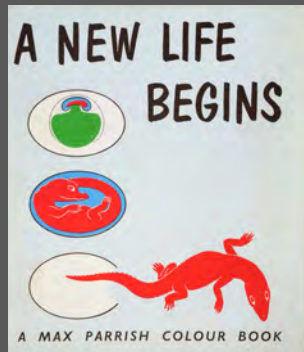
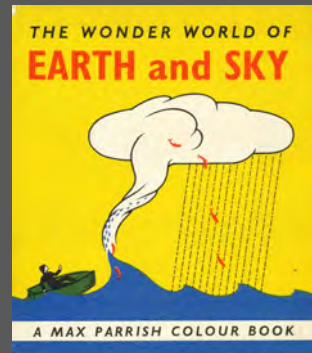
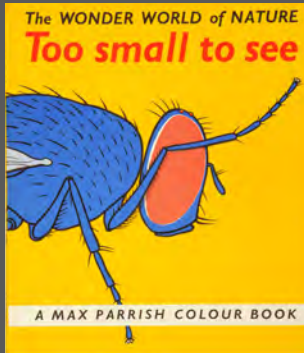
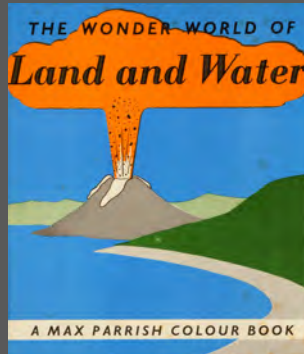
‘They lived like this’ books for children: Marie Neurath’s collaboration with museums

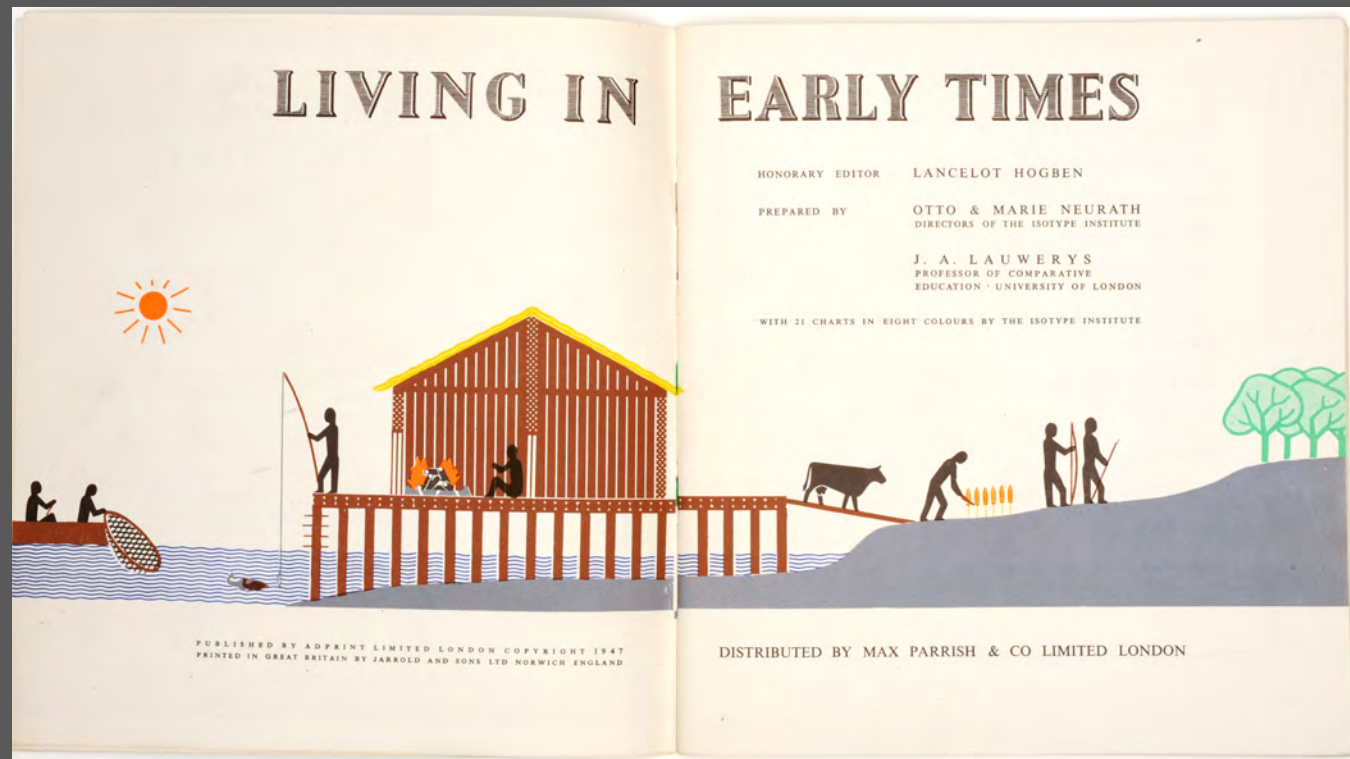
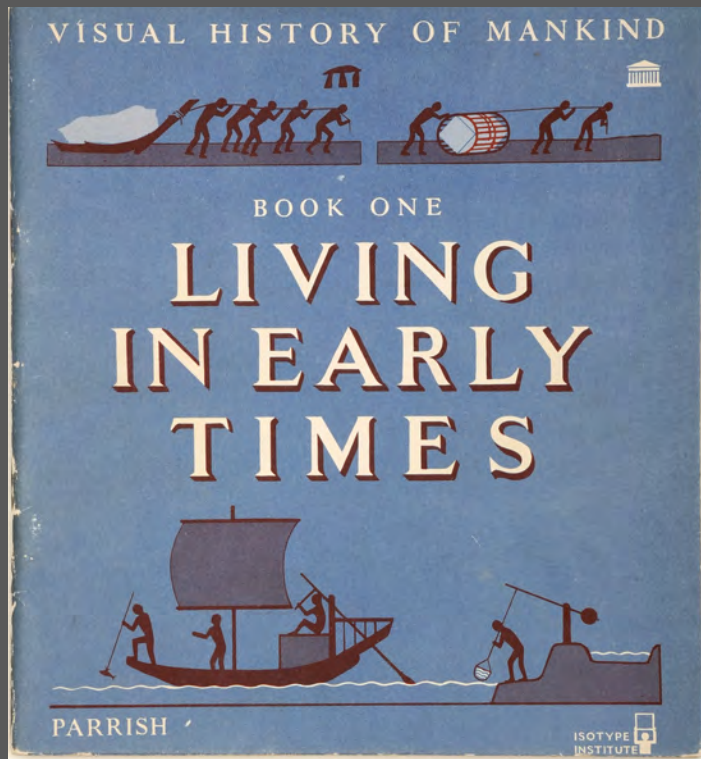
Sue Walker

University of Reading

December 2020







Travelling on Water

1 How far can a modern liner travel in one day?

2 What are most ships built of now?

3 What power is used to drive them?

4 What do you think a modern liner usually carries?

5 Until a hundred years ago, what equipment did every ship have to help it move through the water?

6 What was the greatest distance that a ship could travel in a day, using this method?

7 When was that speed reached?

8 In what way was the ship of 1850 different from all earlier ships? In what way was it similar?

9 Why was the ship of 1850 sometimes slower than the ship of 1800?

Roman Period



Tudor Period



About 1800



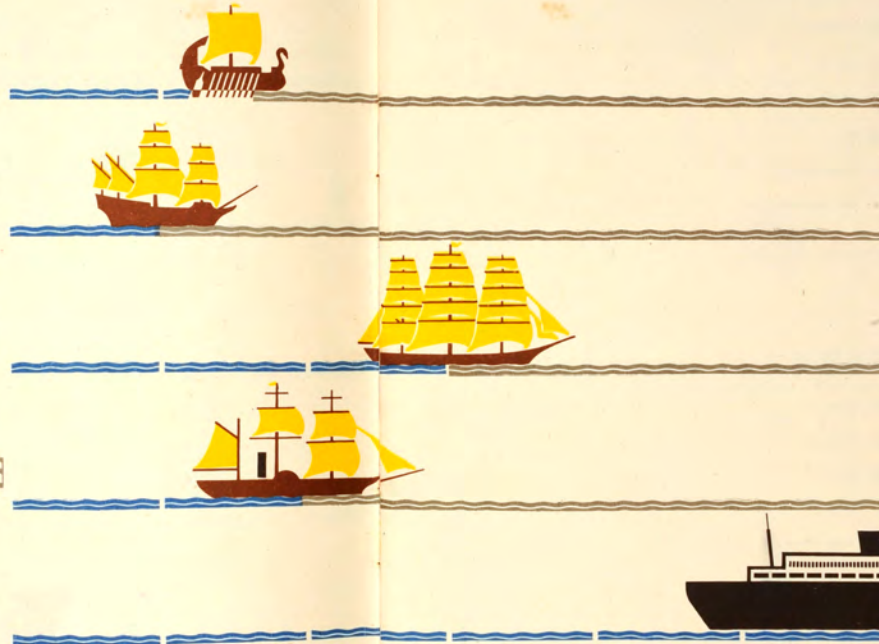
About 1850



Today



Each length of blue wavy lines represents 100 miles per day



10

On a windless day, which ship would travel faster, that of 1850 or that of 1800? Which do you think could maintain the more regular service between two ports?

11

Did the Roman ship depend entirely on its sail to move it?

12

Why was the Roman ship able to travel faster than the ship of the Middle Ages?

13

What were Roman ships built of?

14

Until when was wood the only material used for shipbuilding?

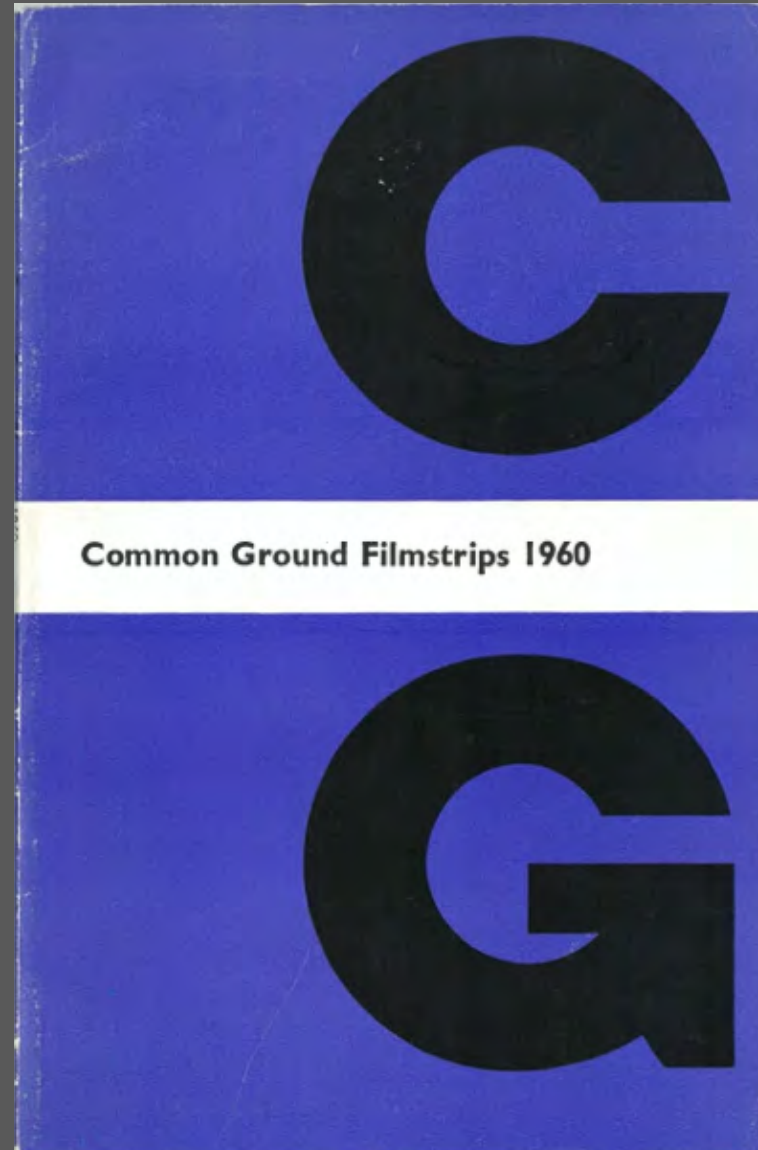
15

Look at Chart 7 and say which kind of ship was used by the people who discovered America.

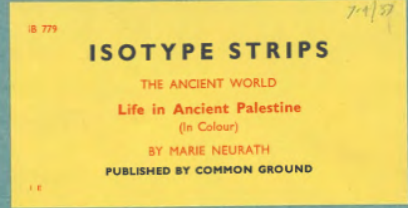
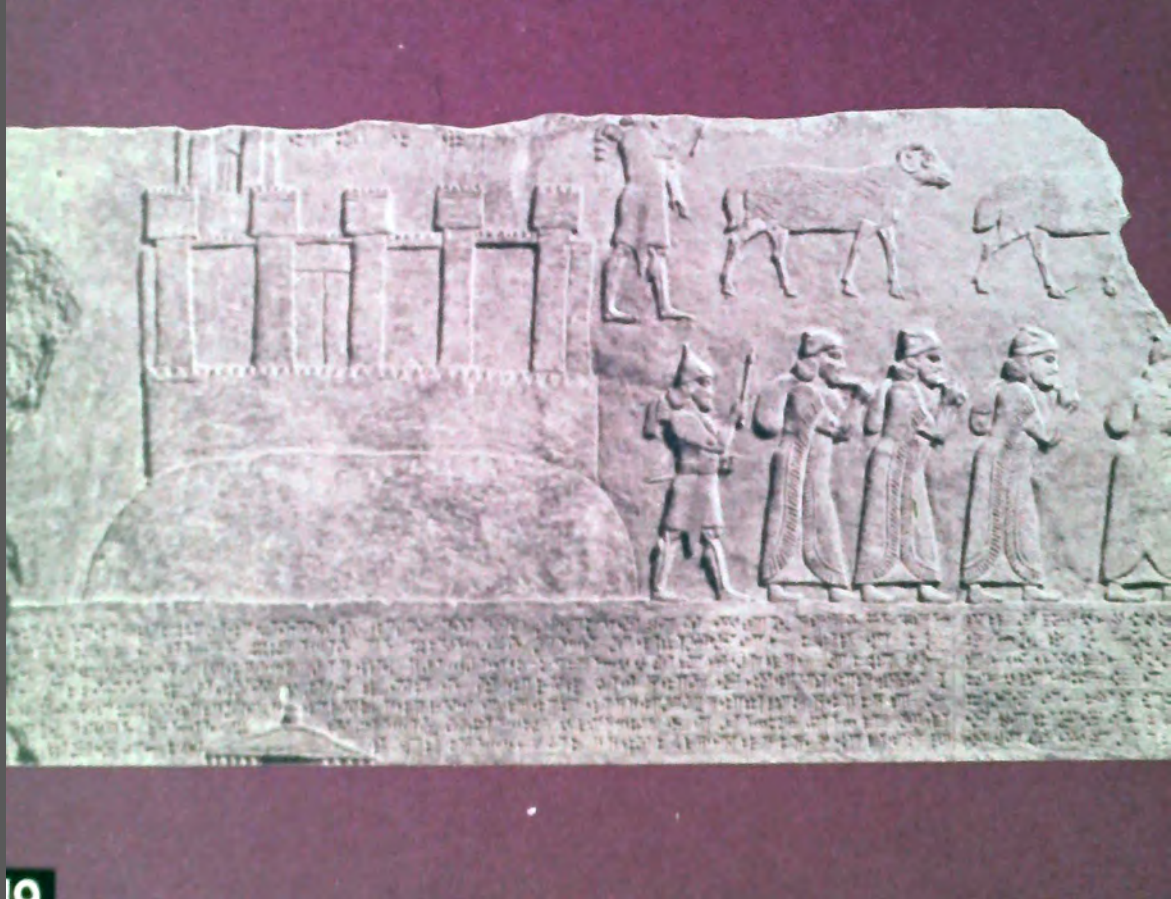
16

Are sailing ships still used today? If so, what are they used for?

Chart 5







Shalmaneser captures 1,121 chariots and 470 battle horses from Hazael, king of Damascus. Both these kings, Jehu and Hazael, are mentioned in 1 Kings XIX:15-17 and 2 Kings VIII-X.

19 Picture of Assyrian conquest

This relief picture is from a wall in the palace in Nimrud of the Assyrian king Tiglath Pileser III who reigned from 745-727 B.C. This is the king whose name is corrupted to Tilgath Pilneser in I and II Chronicles. In 2 Kings XV:19 he is called Pul; 'And Pul the king of Assyria came against the land; and Menahem gave Pul a thousand talents of silver, that his hand might be with him to confirm the kingdom in his hand. And Menahem exacted the money of Israel, even of all the mighty men of wealth ... to give to the king of Assyria. So the king of Assyria turned back, and stayed not there in the land.' The cuneiform writing under this picture reports a victorious war in Syria where the town Astaroth was taken. Astaroth is in Syria, east of the Sea of Galilee.

20 Story of Hezekiah three times confirmed

The six-sided baked clay cylinder is inscribed with an account of eight campaigns of Sennacherib, king of Assyria from about 705-681 B.C., among them the invasion of Palestine and the siege of Jerusalem. '...I then besieged Hezekiah of Judah who had not submitted to my yoke ... himself like a caged bird I shut up within Jerusalem his royal city.' The story of Hezekiah who reigned from about 726 to 697 B.C. is told in the Bible by his adviser, the prophet Isaiah (I), in Isaiah XXXVI-XXXVII, and also in 2 Kings XX and 2 Chronicles XXXII. It is told there that Hezekiah had a tunnel built to conduct water from a spring outside the east wall of Jerusalem to the pool of Siloam to the west of the city of David. This tunnel was rediscovered by an Arab schoolboy in the last century, and at its lower end an inscription has been found in Hebrew letters written at the time of Hezekiah (see upper right part of the frame). It begins: 'The boring through is completed, and this is

relief

Object Type

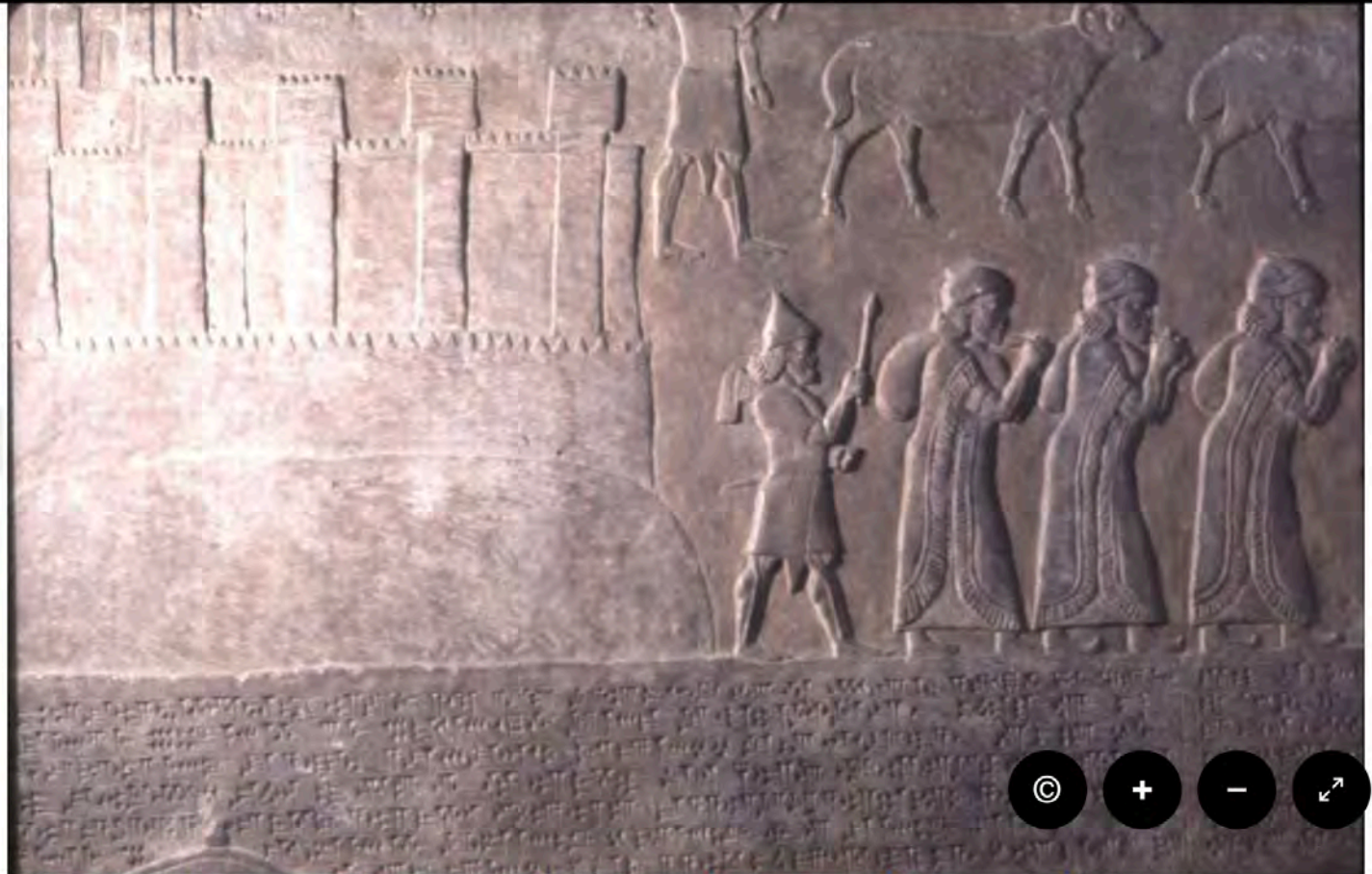
relief

Museum number

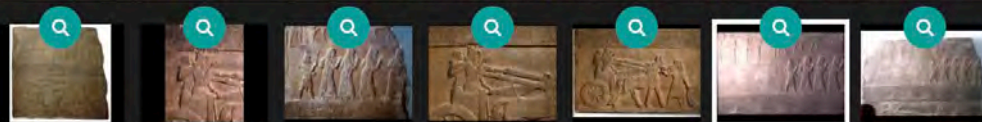
118908

Description

Gypsum wall panel relief; carved in low relief; the text on this panel describes a campaign in the north, but the upper composition represented a campaign in the west, and the name of the town represented, Astartu, is given in a caption at the top. Astartu is shown as a typical Middle Eastern fortress town, built on top of a mound which probably covered the...



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THE STORY OF PREHISTORIC & ROMAN BRITAIN TOLD IN PICTURES

By
C. W. AIRNE, M.A. (Cantab.)

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HISTORY OF BRITAIN IN ITS EARLIEST DAYS

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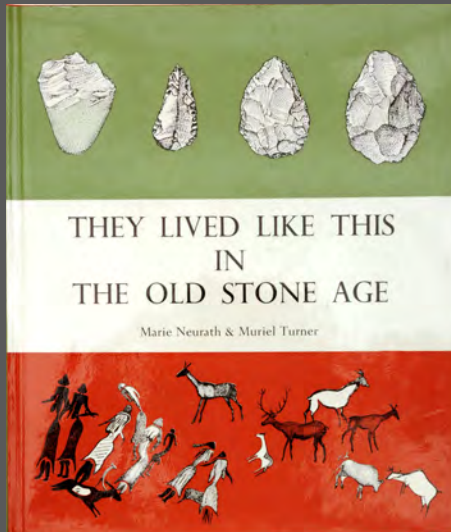
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EARLY CELTIC DESIGN AND ORNAMENT. Skilful craftsmanship and high artistic attainment are expressed in the various ornaments which also prove that elaborate clothing was in vogue. Ireland has furnished more prehistoric gold ornaments than any other part of Europe.

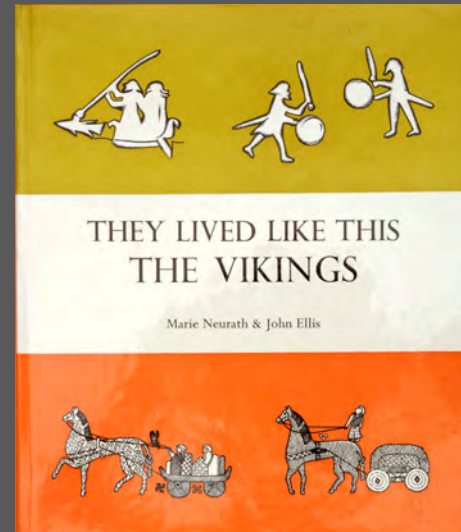


CELTIC BARROWS AND BURIAL URNS. The Celts cremated their dead and interred their ashes, with or without cinerary urns, under Barrows which in different periods varied in type while remaining circular in form.



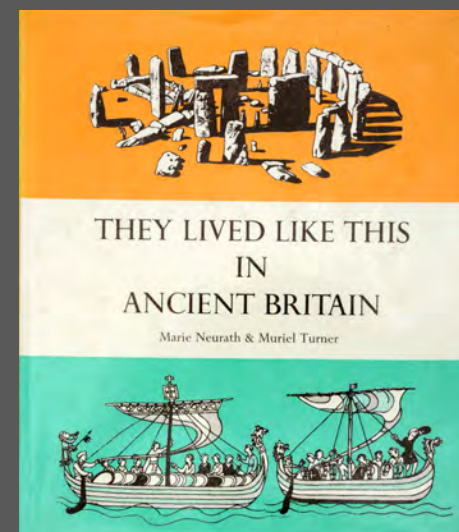
THEY LIVED LIKE THIS
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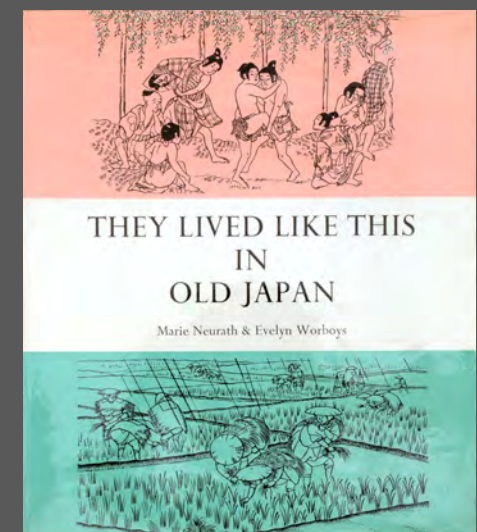
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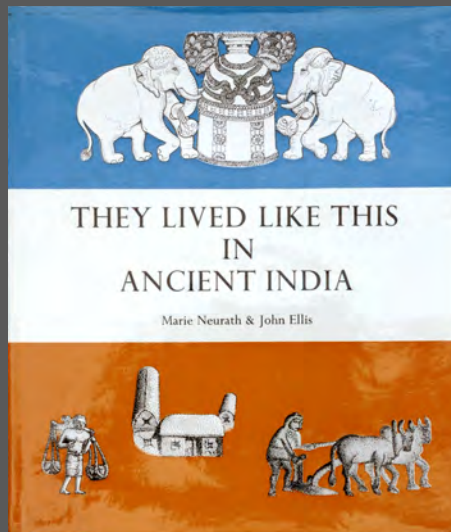
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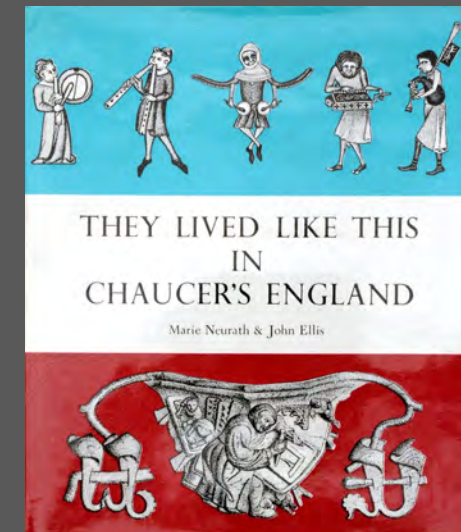
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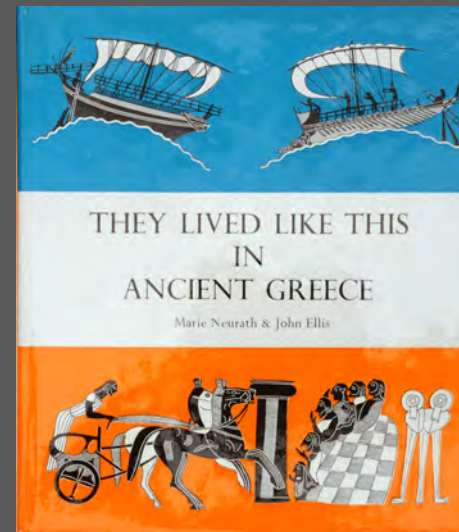
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IN
ANCIENT INDIA

Marie Neurath & John Ellis



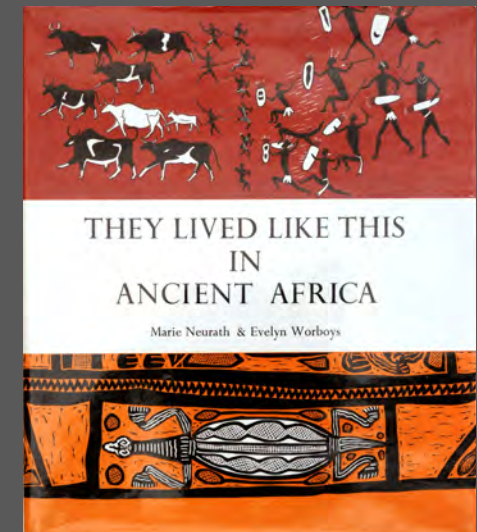
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THEY LIVED LIKE THIS
IN
ANCIENT GREECE

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THEY LIVED LIKE THIS
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ANCIENT AFRICA

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THEY LIVED LIKE THIS
IN
ANCIENT MESOPOTAMIA

Marie Neurath & Evelyn Worboys



MARIE NEURATH

So lebte man in
Mesopotamien





Farming could not succeed without strict organisation to control the water and prevent the good soil being washed away. Walls and water-gates had to be built throughout the valley. The Egyptians believed that the building of a dam, a wall, or any other work could not succeed unless the king began it. Here the king is shown breaking the dyke to start the flooding of the fields; the clay taken out is carried away in a basket by another man.

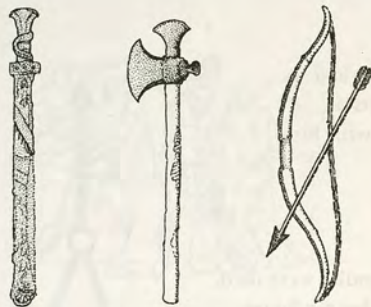
The king was the link between the people and the gods; all divine help came to them through him, the son of the gods.



After the flooding the land was left to dry for a week. Then, also under royal control, the field work began, with mattocks and hoes, and with ploughs drawn by animals. In this picture, some men are clearing new ground to extend the fields, others scatter seeds.

The picture at the bottom shows reaping scenes. Flax, which was used for clothing, is being pulled out of the ground and made into bundles. Barley is cut with a sickle and then gathered. The Egyptians made bread from barley.

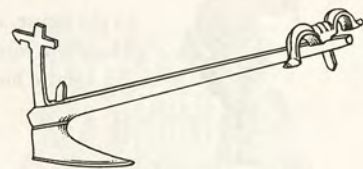




In early times every Roman citizen had to give military service and be skilled in the use of sword, axe and bow. Rome was a military power.

But every soldier of old Rome was also a peasant, and wherever he went as conqueror he also took his plough.

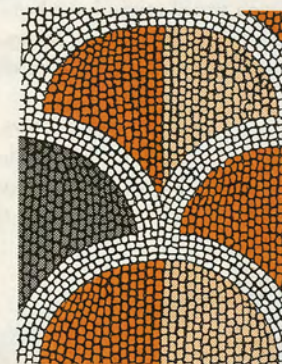
The new farmland and the people on it had to be within easy reach. Therefore the Romans needed good roads, and the soldiers themselves were the road builders. The practice of road building, started in Rome's neighbourhood, continued in the ever growing empire.



Romans made roads with great care and patience. Many modern roads follow the tracks of ancient Roman roads.

In squares the stones were often laid in pleasant patterns.

In private houses and public baths skilled workers designed the famous mosaic floors with smaller stones of various colours.



Sometimes mosaics decorated walls. Pictures of animals and plants, even portraits of people, were made in this way.



Photographs for "Life in the Roman Empire", taken to
Mrs. Neurath on February 12th 1958:

		<u>Photograph number or other ref.</u>
1.	<u>Augustus</u>	HA 7155
5.	<u>Ara Pacis</u>	HA 8480
6.	<u>Equestrian statue of an emperor: Marcus Aurelius</u>	Anderson 74 " 347
8.	<u>Roman soldier from Hexham tombstone</u>	Is this picture in Collingwood's 'Roman Britain' opp. p. 119? This photographer has been written to; answer awaited.
9.	<u>Hadrian's Wall</u>	Aerial photograph which is frontispiece to Margary's 'Roman Roads' Vol II has been ordered from photographer. Not yet received.
12.	<u>Roman carriage</u>	Mansell no. 1399. Any good? Otherwise ask C.A.S. for reference for photograph he has in mind for Carinthia. <i>! Countault - model in Vatican Mus. ? Res. Pl. xiv. 3.</i>
13.	<u>Ship and lighthouse</u>	Sculpture in Rostovtzeff not yet traced. <i>Pl. LXIV p. 274</i>
17.	<u>Trajan's forum reconstruction</u>	HA 8498

Donald

29. 5. 58

by Sean May.

I enclose diagram with are a two questions

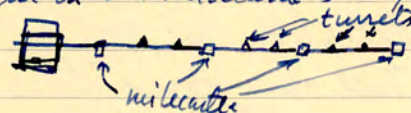
- (1) ~~to~~ in section - no wall N. of the vallum. Vallum has 2 mounds



otherwise OK

(7)

- (2) On plan (line of wall). If section of plan goes as far as Africa but that in \square (Port) I can put in the milecastles - you might do them \square



Emperor worship. I've found nothing I really like. I got the enclosed from the BM

(Don't much like it)

an ivory, portraying Honoring being deified. There was a very

good one of Constantine in heaven (as a X? emperor) but I unfortunately didn't take a note of where I found it & I can't trace it. I spent some

hours at the Inst. of Classical Studies & the BM



AFRICA — Book List.

		Available
Sculpture of Negro Africa.	P.S. Wujart	M.L.
African Sculpture	W. Fagg + M. Plass	M.L.
Figures in Wood — W. Africa	L. Underwood	M.L.
Encyclopedia of World Art Vol. 2, 7		Hamp. Ref.
African Design (1960) + (1966)	H. Trowell	U & A + Town Hall Holborn Lond.
Africulture Speaks (1961)	L. Segy	572-96 Hamp. Ref.
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(Art of the World, 3)		
Arts of W. Africa (1935)	London International Inst. of Afr. Languages + Cultures	U & A.
Art as an element of culture (1957)	A.A. Gerbrands	1-E.174 U & A
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Tribal Crafts of Uganda	"	572-96 ? Bels. 26 Hamp.
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Prehistory of Africa		960 H. Hamp. Ref.
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Clever Hands of the Afr. Negro. (1945)	W.D. Hamblly	KY. S. 4382 R. A. I
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African Art (1954)	W. Schmalenbach	37.X.10. U
Goury Shell & Loozege in Afr. decorative art	M.D.W. Jeffries	
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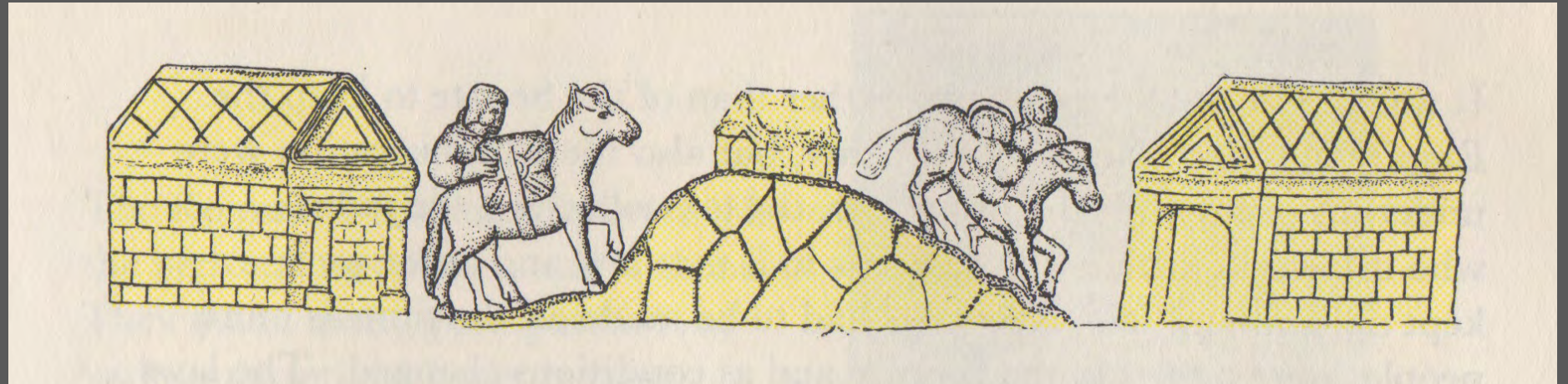
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Not only Ostia, Rome's harbour, but also other harbours were busy places. This one is south of Rome, not far from Vesuvius. An unexpected outbreak of this volcano destroyed the two flourishing towns, Pompeii and Herculaneum. They were left covered in ashes; no new towns took their place, though the times seemed prosperous in Italy. The harbour at Ostia became silted up and the town was gradually deserted and also covered in sand. In the last hundred years, much of these three towns has been excavated; what we know about houses, streets, shops, work, and the life of the people in those days has very largely been discovered there.

The seas were more free of pirates than ever before. Even private persons could travel safely, as we know of St. Paul and other people of his time.



Merchants and shipowners were organised in corporations and strictly supervised. The harbours, lighthouses, and the roads which crossed rivers and mountains and linked all provinces to Rome, the capital, had to be kept in good condition. Roads were needed by the army and the imperial officials, but they could be used by everybody. It was part of the public duties of the people to look after the roads in their area. As long as the authority of the central power was generally accepted, these duties were fulfilled; it was a sign of decay when people tried to evade them.

The Empire's officials went on tours of inspection to see whether the roads were well kept and safe. This picture shows such an inspector with his sign of office.



re Bushman Illustrations

Rock Paintings in S. Africa G.W.Stow 1930 Methuen V&A
38.H.8

These are the main paintings collected by Stow. The pictures in Rosenthal "Cave Artists of S.Africa" are the remainder. (V&A . 1953 Balkema.)

Stow has many fine pictures of animals, hunting, dancing. I looked particularly at the ones dealing with Bushmen and Bantu. The figures are distinguished :-

different kinds of feet

Bushmen have bows and arrows. Arrows sometimes stuck into headband.

Bantu carry shields, different shapes for Zulu

and Basuto

Bantu carry knobkerries

and spears

Plate 31. Some Bushmen are carrying buck as they return from the hunt. Their arrows are not seen. Others have bows and arrows. Basuto shown with shields etc.

Plate 35 A fight. Both sides have animal tails and porcupine quills attached to waists. (Not as good as 31 & 36)

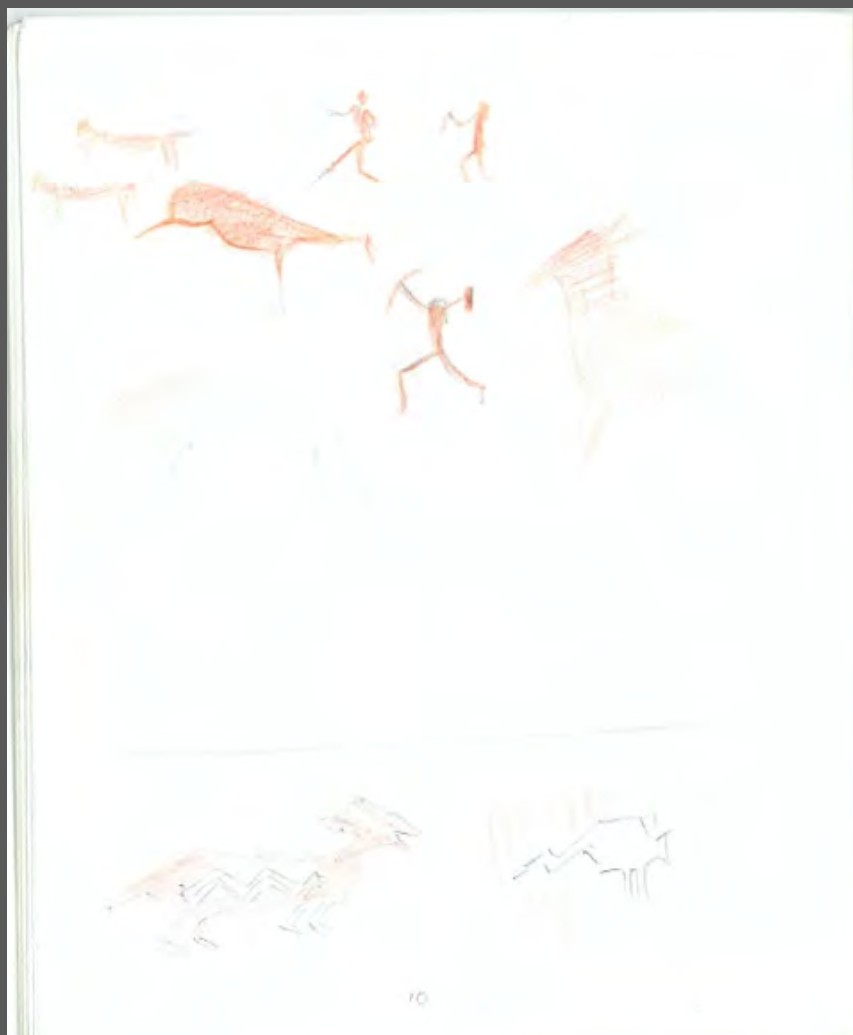
Plate 36 Zulu fighting Bushmen. Many figures, and physical characteristics shown - protruding buttocks of Bushmen. Zulu are taller. Lines show blood gushing.

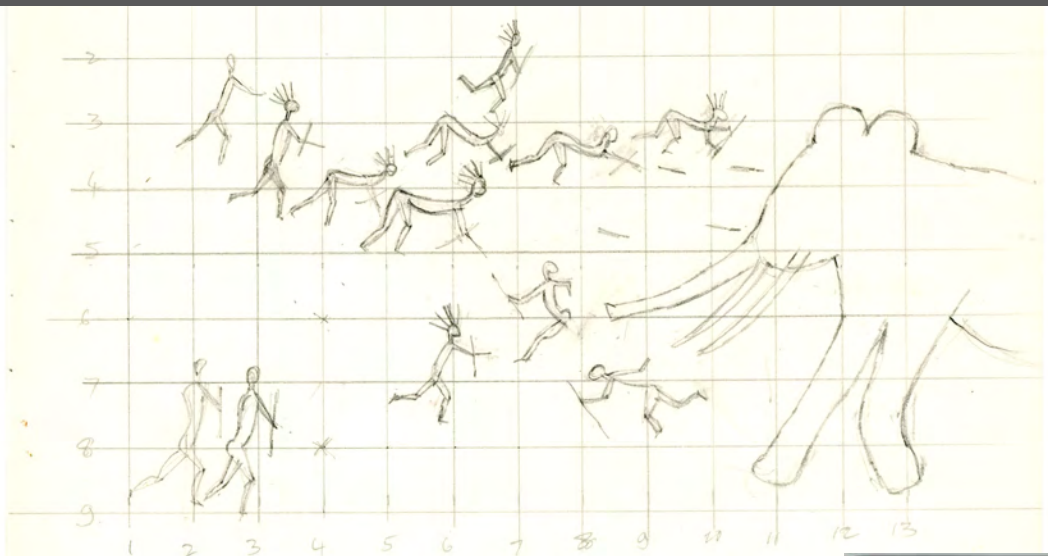


Plate 61-63. Bushmen fighting Zulu, while 3 Bushmen drive off a herd of cattle. Very good and clear. Zulu even wear necklaces. c. 1921.

The attached picture is Plate 24 from Rosenthal, consisting of only three figures, clearly showing a Bantu warrior and 2 Bushmen. The shield shows that Bantu is a Basuto.







The Bushmen, whose ancestors painted this picture on a cave wall, still live by hunting and gathering wild fruits. Here we see them with their bows. The arrows, tipped with deadly poison, were carried in their headbands.

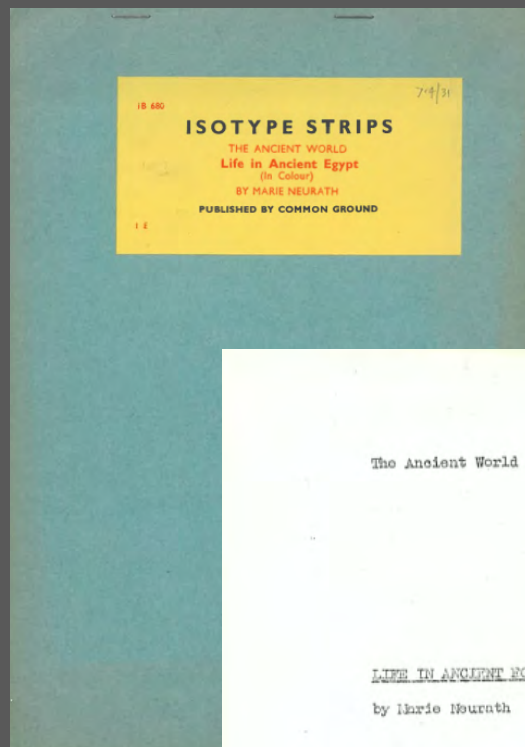
The more advanced African tribes hunted with iron-tipped spears. They also farmed with tools made of iron; its use may have spread from ancient Egypt 2000 years ago. Many also kept herds of cattle. Here they have made textile designs with animal figures.



Several West African tribes worked in bronze. This figure shows a hunter with his bow, carrying the antelope he has killed slung over his shoulders.



This bronze panel shows a jungle scene. The men, who are hunting leopards, wear the same kind of headdress as the hunter above.



The Ancient World

LIFE IN ANCIENT EGYPT

by Marie Neurath

Designed by the Isotype Institute Limited
Published by Common Ground (1951) Limited
44 Fulham Road, London SW3

Page 2

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Department of Egyptian and Assyrian Antiquities

TELEPHONE: Museum 1555

Ref. 918/53

29th September, 1953.

Miss A. Butler,
25 Thurlough Road,
London, S.W.12.

Dear Madam,

I am sorry I was not here when you called yesterday.

Scarabs were never used with ink or a substance like ink. Those that were used as seals were impressed on a soft material like clay, leaving a raised impression of the design. The method of sealing a document was as follows: first it was rolled up or, if it was small, folded up, then a cord was tied around it and the ends of the cord were covered with a small lump of mud, on which the seal was pressed.

The bed on exhibition in the Sixth Egyptian Room had leather thongs forming its base. Over this would be laid layers of linen or perhaps a mattress stuffed with vegetable matter or feathers.

Yours faithfully,

T. G. H. James

(T. G. H. James,
Assistant Keeper)

(I thought you would like him at once
Agnes.)

THE BRITISH MUSEUM, LONDON, W.C.1

Department of Egyptian and Assyrian Antiquities

TELEPHONE

Museum 1555

3 - xi - 53

Dear Mr. Newirth,

Thank you for
your letter. I am glad I
was able to be of some
help to you.

The problem of the use of
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not straightforward, and I
very much regret that I
cannot give you permission to
use the number of the museum
staff, being public records,
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do as they wish. You might,
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