Research in the Freer Gallery Archives

Mr. Freer travelled to Egypt several times between 1907 and 1909, where he purchased this collection of glass, as well as a number of faience pieces, manuscripts, and funerary objects. Through the inventory to the left and other receipts in the Freer Gallery Archives, it became apparent that the collection had been shipped directly to the Smithsonian Institution after its purchase, as opposed to Mr. Freer’s home in Detroit. The way the inventory was organized made clear the collection had been rehoused and reorganized since it arrived in Washington.

Mr. Dattari provided information that outlined the purchase, including information on each object’s burial site and time period. While this is a useful starting point for research, it is suspected to be inaccurate since the objects were purchased on the antiquities market in the early twentieth century.

Old Storage System

Before rehousing, the collection was stored in a way that provided few advantages for the preservation, study, and safe handling of the collection.

Cabinet and Drawers

The cabinet at the left contained ten drawers like the one at the far left. Non-archival materials chemically deteriorated objects. Drawers were not cushioned and prone to vibration. Objects were difficult to located in the drawers. Objects were often too big for the allotted space or improperly supported. Sealed vials made most of the collection inaccessible for photography, analysis, or exhibition.

Justification

After reviewing letters and receipts associated with this collection in the Freer Gallery of Art Archives and consulting with curatorial and collections managers, it was determined that the cabinet and vials were not of special historical value. This, combined with the fact that the wooden cabinet and glass vials are detrimental to the preservation of the collection, provided justification for a complete rehousing campaign. All of the drawers and the objects in vials were photographed before dismantling the old system. Furthermore, the wooden cabinet and a number of the vials will be retained in the museum as artifacts of the previous storage system.

Rehousing the Collection

All 1,388 objects have been rehoused in archival materials to ensure their preservation. See examples of the system at the left and the lower right.

Primary Rehousing Objectives

- Avoid dissociation
- Replace non-archival materials
- Prevent excessive and unsafe handling
- Limit vibration and potential mechanical damage
- Make objects accessible for study and technical analysis
- Design a plan that fulfilled the above objectives while remaining flexible to accommodate the needs of each object without planning specifically for each piece.

New Storage System

- The objects were reorganized by accession number
- Archival lignin-free boxes and polyethylene foam replaced the wood and sealed shell vials
- Dividers were inserted and each section padded according to the needs of each object. This allowed for flexibility during reorganization
- The shell vials were opened, and very small objects were labeled and bagged.

Technical Analysis

The purpose of the technical study is to characterize the materials and techniques of the collection and to sort some of the objects by time and place according to the technical data. This study included the following techniques:

- x-ray radiography of the vessels: to assess the manufacture techniques
- qualitative x-ray fluorescence (XRF) spectroscopy to analyze lead content and colorants on a large number of objects within the collection
- Inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (ICP-MS) to detect trace elements in certain objects with high lead content.

The technical study is ongoing.

Red Sealing Resin

Many of the small beads in the collection were housed in glass shell vials sealed with cork and a red pigment. This is very similar to the way Rutherford Dattari sealed reference collection of elements at the Freer/Sackler Collection. Samples of the material were analyzed with gas chromatography-mass spectrometry to compare the two. The results for both samples appeared to match, and identified the material as a tri-terpenoid. Further XRF analysis on both samples detected lead, indicating the red color comes from vermilion pigment.

In 1909, Charles Lang Freer bought a collection of 1,388 ancient glass beads, vessels, and mosaic fragments in Cairo, Egypt from the antiquities dealer Giovanni Dattari. The objects are primarily XVIII Dynasty, Ptolemaic and Roman period Egyptian pieces, as well as many later Venetian and Islamic fragments. Although the collection varies in geographic origin and time period, all the pieces are colorful examples of fine craftsmanship, from intricate millifiori inlays to cast amulets and larger vessels. Until 2013, the collection was largely left unstudied and was inappropriately stored. As a result, the Department of Conservation and Scientific Research at the Freer Gallery of Art and Arthur M. Sackler Gallery is rehousing and researching the collection. This poster will focus on the storage project and the challenges associated with rehousing a large collection of small objects while touching on the historical and technical research.