Label: 1

Title: Amphoriskos

Accession\_number: 2003.146

Collection\_link: <https://www.getty.edu/art/collection/objects/221513>

Dimensions: rest. H. 12.6, pres. H. 9.5, Diam. rim 2.5, Diam. base 2.8 cm; Wt. 83.46 g

Date: New Kingdom, Eighteenth Dynasty; Tuthmosis IV to Akhenaten before Amarna period; 1401–1347 BCE

Start\_date: -1401

End\_date: -1347

Attribution: Production area: Egypt

Culture: Egyptian

Material: Opaque blue, white, turquoise, and yellow glass

Modeling technique and decoration: Core-formed; applied handles and base

Inscription: No

Shape: Amphoriskoi

Technique: Core-formed

## Condition

Mended; neck, foot, and handles modern additions. There is a small amount of discoloration in this area. There are a few minor nicks and scratches.

## Description

Amphoriskos [Neck and rim are not preserved. Preserved examples indicate it probably had a horizontal rim with an almost pointed edge and funnel-shaped neck.]: obtuse-angled junction with rounded shoulder; inverted piriform body; convex bottom; tall, outward-splayed medium blue foot, concave on its underside with a rounded edge. On the shoulder traces of four dark blue handles, probably originally vertical loop handles, are preserved.

Marvered white, turquoise, and yellow threads spirally wound around the body from shoulders to almost the bottom eight times and dragged 19 times upwards, forming a festoon pattern.

Based on its shape ({Nolte 1968}, p. 165 amphoriskoi, form III.f, wherein several parallels are cited) and decoration, this vessel belongs among the products of a workshop, known in bibliography as “Workshop 2,” which was established early in the reign of Amenhotep III at Malkata and continued its operation during Amenhotep IV in Amarna ({Nolte 1968}, workshop 2a, pp. 88–93). The vessels of this group are characterized by their garlands, and they can be subdivided into groups 2a and 2b. Our vessel belongs to group 2a, where the garland thread is usually thin and even, drawn out with small arches and very curved; the second group shows irregular garlands, sometimes narrower, sometimes wider, and often curved in large arches. Usually the decoration comprises yellow, white, and light blue threads on an opaque dark blue to translucent copper blue background, just like 2003.146 and [2004.2](#cat). The vessels of the first group are elegant, elongated, and slender, and those of the second group are broader and more compact.

## Comparanda

{Nolte 1968}, pp. 88–93, plates VI:4; VII:8, 9, 11. Also, {Grose 1989}, pp. 59–60, no. 5 for a two-handled example; for a four-handled parallel see the MMA piece that has been dated to the period of Amenhotep III–Akhenaten, ca. 1391–1336 BCE: https://www.metmuseum.org/art/collection/search/544828.

## Provenance

By 1974–1988, Erwin Oppenländer, 1901–1988 (Waiblingen, Germany), by inheritance to his son, Gert Oppenländer, 1988; 1988–2003, Gert Oppenländer (Waiblingen, Germany), sold to the J. Paul Getty Museum, 2003

## Bibliography

{von Saldern et al. 1974}, p. 18, no. 2; p. 21, ill.

## Exhibitions

Molten Color: Glassmaking in Antiquity (Malibu, 2005–2006; 2007; 2009–2010)

Label: 2

Title: Amphoriskos or Flask

Accession\_number: 2004.3

Collection\_link: <https://www.getty.edu/art/collection/objects/221454>

Dimensions: H. 8.5, Diam. rim 2.3, max. Diam. 4.2 cm; Wt. 52.20 g

Date: New Kingdom; 1540–1075 BCE

Start\_date: -1540

End\_date: -1075

Attribution: Production area: Egypt

Culture: Egyptian

Material: Dark-colored, probably dark green, turquoise, yellow-white glass

Modeling technique and decoration: Core-formed

Inscription: No

Shape: [Amphoriskoi, Flasks]

Technique: Core-formed

## Condition

Mended, heavily reconstructed, and filled. Discolorized from weathering.

## Description

Short cylindrical neck; ovular body; convex bottom. Two opposing milky yellow vertical loop handles are modern restoration.

A turquoise or translucent gray unmarvered thread around the rim. The dark-colored body is decorated with splashes of turquoise and yellow glass.

## Comments and Comparanda

No direct parallels are published. The vessel could be a flask ({Nolte 1968}, form I), although it cannot be excluded that it originally had handles ({Nolte 1968}, form II). Probably connected to the production of a workshop active after the Amarna period in an unknown place, during the Ramesside period (Nineteenth–Twentieth Dynasties; thirteenth–eleventh centuries BCE), where single-colored vessels were made alongside thread-decorated vases of workgroup 5 ({Nolte 1968}, pp. 127–129, workshop 6).

## Provenance

By 1974–1988, Erwin Oppenländer, 1901–1988 (Waiblingen, Germany), by inheritance to his son, Gert Oppenländer, 1988; 1988–2003, Gert Oppenländer (Waiblingen, Germany), sold to the J. Paul Getty Museum, 2003

## Bibliography

{von Saldern 1968}, p. 12, no. 2.

{von Saldern et al. 1974}, p. 19, no. 8.

## Exhibitions

Meisterwerke der Glaskunst aus internationalem Privatbesitz (Düsseldorf, 1968–1969)

Label: 3

Title: Krateriskos

Accession\_number: 2004.2

Collection\_link: <https://www.getty.edu/art/collection/objects/221453>

Dimensions: H. 9.6, Diam. rim 5.0–5.3, max. Diam. 6, Diam. base 4.0–4.1 cm; Wt. 85.52 g

Date: New Kingdom, Eighteenth Dynasty; probably the reigns of Tuthmosis IV [when handles are added to this form] to Amenhotep III; ca. 1397–1353 BCE

Start\_date: -1397

End\_date: -1353

Attribution: Production area: Eastern Mediterranean, Egypt

Culture: Egyptian

Material: Dark blue; opaque white, yellow, and turquoise glass

Modeling technique and decoration: Core-formed; applied handles, foot, and threads

Inscription: No

Shape: Kratoriskoi

Technique: Core-formed

## Condition

Mended, fills in several parts of the body.

## Description

Dark blue ground, opaque white, yellow, and turquoise décor. Flattened, horizontal rim with rounded edge; wide, cylindrical neck, slightly tapering toward the body; almost horizontal rounded shoulder; squat, bulbous body; tall, conical footed base with rounded edge. On the upper body, right below the shoulder, three dark blue loop handles are arranged at equal distances.

A marvered turquoise thread is wound around the rim. Around the neck and on the lower part of the body three marvered threads, opaque white, yellow, and turquoise, are spirally wound and dragged upward, forming a festooned pattern. A marvered turquoise thread encircles the base.

## Comments and Comparanda

Krateriskoi are one of the most characteristic Egyptian vessel forms. This particular shape and the presence of handles date it to the reigns of Tuthmosis III to Amenhotep IV, ca. 1397–to 1350 BCE ({Stern and Schlick-Nolte 1994}, pp. 130–131). Furthermore, the turquoise thread around the rim ascribes it to a particular workshop that specialized in decoration of festoon patterns, among which this feature exclusively appears ({Nolte 1968}, workshop 2a, plate VII:12; {Nolte 1985}, p. 95, plate 7.9, 12). For a discussion of this workshop, known as “Workshop 2” see [2003.146](#cat).

Comparanda include finds kept in the Museum für Kunst und Gewerbe Hamburg, the Hermitage St. Petersburg, the Museum of Cairo, and the Louvre ({Nolte 1968}, workshop 2a, p. 93, no. 12, plate VIII:14, 16, 17, 19); Württembergisches Museum Stuttgart ({Stern and Schlick-Nolte 1994}, pp. 130–131, no. 5); Toledo Museum of Art ({Grose 1989}, pp. 60–61, nos. 7–8) and a similar vessel is in the British Museum ({Tatton-Brown and Andrews 1991}, pp. 30–31, fig. 26).

## Provenance

By 1965, Private Collection (Stuttgart, Germany); by 1968–1988, Erwin Oppenländer, 1901–1988 (Waiblingen, Germany), by inheritance to his daughter, Ingrid Reisser, 1988 [Source: described in {Nolte 1968} as from “Grab auf Zypern”]; 1988–2004, Ingrid Reisser (Böblingen, Germany), sold to the J. Paul Getty Museum, 2004

## Bibliography

{Möller 1965}, pp. 33–34, no. 76.

{Nolte 1968}, p. 93, no. 15, plate VIII:15; reference to the export of glass p. 93, no. 15, plate 8, pp. 15ff. and 89.

Said to have been found in a Mycenaean grave in Cyprus: “aus einem myken. Grab auf Zypern” ({von Saldern et al. 1974}, p. 18, no. 1).

## Exhibitions

None

Label: 4

Title: Lentoid Flask

Accession\_number: 2003.148

Collection\_link: <https://www.getty.edu/art/collection/objects/221515>

Dimensions: H. 6.3, max. W. 5.4 cm; Wt. 45.21 g

Date: New Kingdom, Nineteenth Dynasty; 1292–1202 BCE

Start\_date: -1292

End\_date: -1202

Attribution: Production area: Egypt

Culture: Egyptian

Material: Dark blue; opaque yellow and green glass

Modeling technique and decoration: Core-formed; applied handles and unmarvered and marvered threads

Inscription: No

Shape: Lentoid Flasks

Technique: Core-formed

## Condition

Mended; parts of the thread on the rim are missing. Reddish remains of the core in the interior.

## Description

Dark blue ground, opaque yellow and green decoration. A flattened coil forms a rudimentary uneven rim-disk; cylindrical neck, tapering toward the body; lentoid body. Two green loop handles extend from lower neck to the shoulder.

An unmarvered yellow thread is wound around the rim. One yellow and one green marvered threads are spirally wound 4 times around the body and dragged up and down 12 times to form a loosely rendered feathered pattern.

## Comments and Comparanda

The translucent, bright copper-blue base color is typical of the Ramesside period (Nineteenth–Twentieth Dynasties; 1292–1070), as is the large green and yellow feather decor of the body. Numerous fragments from the glass workshop in Lisht of thick-walled, squat vessels confirm the dating ({Nolte 1968}, workshop 5, pp. 121–126, form VII, pp. 172–173, wherein several parallels are cited). The vessel is one of the last thread-decorated glasses in Egypt of excellent quality. Cf. {Nolte 1968}, p. 121, plate XXI:11, similar feather decoration in yellow and white; XXI:22, a small vessel of a similar shape with yellow and green thread decoration and greenish handles. Also cf. MMA turquoise body, blue, white, and yellow threads 30.8.179 [ca. 1295–1070 BCE]: https://www.metmuseum.org/art/collection/search/569296.

## Provenance

By 1974, Gawain McKinley Ltd. (London, England); by 1974–1988, Erwin Oppenländer, 1901–1988 (Waiblingen, Germany), by inheritance to his son, Gert Oppenländer, 1988; 1988–2003, Gert Oppenländer (Waiblingen, Germany), sold to the J. Paul Getty Museum, 2003

## Bibliography

{von Saldern et al. 1974}, pp. 18–19, no. 5; p. 20, plate no. 5.

{McKinley 1974}, p. 2, ill.

{JGS 1977}, p. 169, no. 1, ill.

## Exhibitions

Molten Color: Glassmaking in Antiquity (Malibu, 2005–2006; 2007; 2009–2010)

Label: 5

Title: Fish-Shaped Vessel

Accession\_number: 2003.147

Collection\_link: <https://www.getty.edu/art/collection/objects/221514>

Dimensions: H. 6, L. 12.5 cm; Wt. 114.08 g (with all fills and restoration material)

Date: About 1403–1347 BCE

Start\_date: -1403

End\_date: -1347

Attribution: Production area: Egypt

Culture: Egyptian

Material: Dark blue (appearing black); opaque yellow and white glass

Modeling technique and decoration: Core-formed; applied threads

Inscription: No

Shape: Flasks

Technique: Core-formed

## Condition

Partly preserved; restored; many cracks are clearly visible, and there are some areas of fill. The surface has some nicks and scratches.

## Description

Ground dark blue, and white in the area of the belly, with yellow thread decoration. Fish-shaped container.

An unmarvered yellow thread is wound around the open mouth and another is applied along the top of the back. The eyes are outlined with a yellow thread. There are two small white projections on the underside, indicating fish’s ventral fins. A flush, vertical yellow thread divides the head from the body and a parallel thread is preserved at the middle of the body; a third yellow thread forms large zigzags between them. On the upper part of the body there are small cavities, which are filled with a translucent yellow substance, possibly glass.

## Comments and Comparanda

The vessel belongs to a well-known form of fish-shaped flasks that represent a Tilapia nilotica fish, common in the Nile and a standard decorative motif in ancient Egyptian art rendered in many media ({Shaw and Nicholson 1995}, p. 100). These flasks seem to have held ointments, and since they cannot stand by themselves, they must have been supported by stands. Published examples have been unearthed in Malkata and Amarna (cf. {Nolte 1968}, pp. 70, 134–136, 176, form XI, plates XXVIII:59, 60; XXIX:1, 2). Other fish-shaped, core-formed Egyptian vessels are known from museum collections: a very colorful example in the British Museum EA55193: <https://www.britishmuseum.org/collection/object/Y_EA55193> ({Nolte 1968}, p. 70, plate XXIX:2; {Cooney 1976}, p. 146, no. 1753, plate VII) and a monochrome one, EA63786: <https://www.britishmuseum.org/collection/object/Y_EA63786> ({Cooney 1976}, p. 146, no. 1754; {Tait 1991}, p. 28, fig. 23); a single-colored fish in the Brooklyn Museum, 37.316E (<https://www.brooklynmuseum.org/opencollection/objects/4014>); also, a similar fish-shaped glass object, probably used as a palette, of the same period is in Miho Museum ({Miho Museum 2001}, p. 29, 192, no. 21).

## Provenance

By 1970–1988, Erwin Oppenländer, 1901–1988 (Waiblingen, Germany), by inheritance to his son, Gert Oppenländer, 1988; 1988–2003, Gert Oppenländer (Waiblingen, Germany), sold to the J. Paul Getty Museum, 2003

## Bibliography

{JGS 1970}, p. 171, no. 1, ill.

{von Saldern et al. 1974}, p. 18, no. 3; p. 19, plate no. 3.

{Dolez 1988}, p. 22.

## Exhibitions

Molten Color: Glassmaking in Antiquity (Malibu, 2005–2006; 2007; 2009–2010)

Label: 6

Title: Alabastron

Accession\_number: 2004.16

Collection\_link: <https://www.getty.edu/art/collection/objects/221474/>

Dimensions: H. 14, Diam. rim 3.3, max. Diam. 3.5 cm; Wt. 156.75 g

Date: Seventh–sixth century BCE

Start\_date: -700

End\_date: -501

Attribution: Production area: Achaemenid Persian

Culture: Achaemenid (Persian)

Material: Transparent, almost colorless glass, with a greenish tinge

Modeling technique and decoration: Cast, carved, and ground

Inscription: No

Shape: Alabastra

Technique: “Cast”-rotary pressed

## Condition

Intact. Pitting and weathering on the inside have caused a brown discoloration. Pitting on the exterior forms an almost continuous layer of tiny pits. A horizontal crack is visible in the lower body area.

## Description

Flaring rim, with one ground band clearly visible at the tip and another in the interior at the transition to the neck; short, wide, cylindrical neck; rudimentary sloping shoulder; elongated ovoid body; mildly convex bottom. On upper body two opposing oval lugs (knobs). Barely visible, but each lug was first formed as a lozenge that was further cut off or smoothed into its final oval shape.

## Comments and Comparanda

These cast alabastra are part of a Phoenician or Assyrian monochrome glass production that included bowls but also handled jars, jugs, and incense burners. They have been found in Assyria, Cyprus, Italy, and Spain in contexts dated to the late eighth through sixth centuries BCE ({von Saldern 1970}, pp. 225–228, nos. 48–54; {Grose 1989}, pp. 75–76). In general, it is believed that they were made by Phoenician craftsmen working in the Assyrian royal court. Particularly for the alabastra, it has been assumed that they were made in Phoenicia ({Barag 1985}, esp. pp. 52–57). Alabastra appear in two variants: a taller and slender one with height ranging between 18 and 23 cm (from Italy: {von Saldern 1970}, no. 48 = {Goldstein 1979}, p. 102, no. 200; {von Saldern 1970}, no. 51 = {Barag 1985}, pp. 67–68, no. 44; {von Saldern 1970}, no. 54a; and Cyprus: {von Saldern 1970}, no. 52= {Lightfoot 2017}, p. 29, no. 3), and a squatter one, like 2004.16, with a height between 10 and 14 cm ({von Saldern 1970}, nos. 50, 53 from Cyprus; {Arveiller-Dulong and Nenna 2000}, pp. 166–167, no. 195 from Italy). In addition, a similar squat alabastron has been unearthed in Rhodes in a burial dated to the last quarter of the fourth century BCE ({Triantafyllidis 2000}, pp. 154–155, no. 15).

## Provenance

By 1968–1988, Erwin Oppenländer, 1901–1988 (Waiblingen, Germany), by inheritance to his daughter, Ingrid Reisser, 1988; 1988–2004, Ingrid Reisser (Böblingen, Germany), sold to the J. Paul Getty Museum, 2004

## Bibliography

{von Saldern 1968}, p. 12, no. 3.

{Oppenheim et al. 1970}, p. 226, no. 49, fig. 45.

{von Saldern et al. 1974}, p. 92, no. 241.

## Exhibitions

Meisterwerke der Glaskunst aus internationalem Privatbesitz (Düsseldorf, 1968–1969)

Molten Color: Glassmaking in Antiquity (Malibu, 2005–2006; 2007; 2009–2010)

Label: 7

Title: Kohl Tube

Accession\_number: 2003.160

Collection\_link: <https://www.getty.edu/art/collection/objects/221527>

Dimensions: H. 7.5, max. W. side 1.7, Th. bottom 1, body walls ca. 0.5 cm; Wt. 29.81 g

Date: Fifth century BCE

Start\_date: -500

End\_date: -401

Attribution: Production area: Western Asiatic, probably northwestern Iran, perhaps Azerbaijan

Culture: Near Eastern, Achaemenid (Persian)

Material: Translucent dark blue and greenish; opaque white, orange, and turquoise glass

Modeling technique and decoration: Rod-formed, applied threads

Inscription: No

Shape: Kohl Tube

Technique: Rod-formed

## Condition

Condition is good, but the orange glass is fragmented. There are a few minor nicks, fills, and scratches.

## Description

Upright, rounded rim and short, cylindrical greenish-turquoise neck; right-angled junction with vestigial shoulder; elongated body, square in cross-section, tapering downward; almost flat bottom rounded at the periphery. The interior is cylindrical, and the bottom is ca. 1 cm thick.

On the rim is a twisted blue and white thread. On the body two orange threads flush with the surface are spirally wound, and dragged upward at two points on each side, forming festoons. The one on the upper part of the body is wound spirally six times, and the one on the lower part is wound four times. Three opaque white threads are wound horizontally and are flush with the surface. One is on the shoulder, over the orange thread, and two more at the middle of the body, in the void band between the orange threads. Two twisted blue and white threads were applied along the corner edge of each side. Each thread starts on the shoulder of one edge, continues along it, curves at the bottom, and continues along the second edge to the shoulder. A white blob is added on each shoulder that is left protruding toward the neck.

## Comments and Comparanda

These small, tubular vases—assumed to have been used to hold kohl, an eyeliner of antiquity—are known as kohl tubes. They were rod-formed, that is, made by collecting molten glass on one end of a metal rod, which was pulled out after the vessel was formed and decorated, and while it was still hot. Usually made of dark-colored glass decorated with bright-colored threads dragged to form zigzag or feathered patterns, or rarely festoons like 2003.160. Depending on the shape of their body, they are classified into three groups: I. square; II. cylindrical; and III. flattened pear–shaped, and then subdivided into subgroups in relation to their decoration. So, 2003.160 belongs to a rare group of tubes with square cross-section and additional knobs on the corners of the shoulders (group IC). The other two examples in the JPGM collection belong to a homogeneous, relatively numerous group of circular kohl tubes. The first subgroup (group IIC; e.g., [2003.162](#num)) is distinguished by their convex base and the thread decoration, composed of threads of one or two colors, like [2003.162](#num) marvered into the surface and dragged to form festoons. Another subgroup of cylindrical tubes (group IIB) in the JPGM collection are decorated with spirally wound coil decoration, in this case of the same color as the body and dragged up and down, forming a feather pattern ([2003.163](#num)).

They are considered Iranian products, because that is where most of them were unearthed, although occasionally they found their way to distant regions such as Assyria, Georgia, and even Cyprus. They are dated in the fifth and fourth centuries and mainly to the fifth century BCE ({Barag 1975}).

## Provenance

By 1967–1988, Erwin Oppenländer, 1901–1988 (Waiblingen, Germany), by inheritance to his son, Gert Oppenländer, 1988; 1988–2003, Gert Oppenländer (Waiblingen, Germany), sold to the J. Paul Getty Museum, 2003

## Bibliography

{JGS 1967}, p. 133, no. 4.

{von Saldern et al. 1974}, p. 48, no. 103; p. 52, plate no. 103.

{Barag 1975}, pp. 24 n. 4, 35, IC.3, fig. 25.

## Exhibitions

Molten Color: Glassmaking in Antiquity (Malibu, 2005–2006; 2007; 2009–2010)

Label: 8

Title: Kohl Tube

Accession\_number: 2003.162

Collection\_link: <https://www.getty.edu/art/collection/objects/221529>

Dimensions: H. 9.4, Diam. rim 1.00, max. Diam. 1.4 cm; Wt. 27.51 g

Date: Fifth century BCE

Start\_date: -500

End\_date: -401

Attribution: Production area: Western Asiatic, probably northwestern Iran, area of Ardebil, perhaps Azerbaijan

Culture: Near Eastern, Achaemenid (Persian)

Material: Dark blue; opaque red and yellow glass

Modeling technique and decoration: Rod-formed; applied elements

Inscription: No

Shape: Kohl tubes

Technique: Rod-formed

## Condition

Condition is good, with some signs of wear and discoloration and some iridescence. Small areas of the decoration have fallen off, especially on the bottom.

## Description

Rounded vertical rim; cylindrical body, tapering toward the rim; convex bottom.

Dark blue ground decorated with marvered red and yellow threads that are spirally wound, seven and six times respectively, from rim to bottom, and which are dragged upward, forming a festoon pattern.

## Comments and Comparanda

See [2003.160](#cat).

## Provenance

By 1974–1988, Erwin Oppenländer, 1901–1988 (Waiblingen, Germany), by inheritance to his son, Gert Oppenländer, 1988; 1988–2003, Gert Oppenländer (Waiblingen, Germany), sold to the J. Paul Getty Museum, 2003

## Bibliography

{von Saldern et al. 1974}, p. 50, no. 110; p. 50, plate no. 110.

{Barag 1975}, pp. 24 n. 4, 28, 36, IIC.1, fig. 42.

## Exhibitions

Molten Color: Glassmaking in Antiquity (Malibu, 2005–2006; 2007; 2009–2010)

Label: 9

Title: Balsamarium or Kohl Tube

Accession\_number: 2003.163

Collection\_link: <https://www.getty.edu/art/collection/objects/221530>

Dimensions: H. 6.9, max. Diam. 1.6, Th. 0.2 cm; Wt. 15.30 g

Date: Fifth century BCE

Start\_date: -500

End\_date: -401

Attribution: Production area: Western Asiatic, probably northwestern Iran

Culture: Near Eastern, Achaemenid (Persian)

Material: Dark green glass, appearing black

Modeling technique and decoration: Rod-formed; applied unmarvered thread

Inscription: No

Shape: Kohl tubes

Technique: Rod-formed

## Condition

Top of body and rim restored.

## Description

Cylindrical body, tapering toward the rim; flat, lopsided bottom.

An unmarvered thread of the same color as the body is spirally wound around the body from shoulder to bottom and dragged upward and downward nine times to form a feather pattern. The ends of the thread are visible, and overall the decoration may have been made by scoring/pressing the still-hot surface with a sharp tool, creating the impression of an applied thread.

## Comments and Comparanda

See [2003.160](#cat).

## Provenance

By 1974–1988, Erwin Oppenländer, 1901–1988 (Waiblingen, Germany), by inheritance to his son, Gert Oppenländer, 1988; 1988–2003, Gert Oppenländer (Waiblingen, Germany), sold to the J. Paul Getty Museum, 2003

## Bibliography

{von Saldern et al. 1974}, pp. 50–51, no. 111.

{Barag 1975}, pp. 24 n. 4, 35, IIB.3, fig. 34.

## Exhibitions

Molten Color: Glassmaking in Antiquity (Malibu, 2005–2006; 2007; 2009–2010)

Label: 10

Title: Alabastron

Accession\_number: 2003.180

Collection\_link: <https://www.getty.edu/art/collection/objects/221547>

Dimensions: H. 10.3, Diam. rim 3. 9, max. Diam. 3.0 cm; Wt. 94.98 g

Date: Late sixth century BCE through fifth century BCE

Start\_date: -533

End\_date: -401

Attribution: Production area: Eastern Mediterranean, possibly Rhodes

Culture: Greek

Material: Opaque white and translucent purple glass

Modeling technique and decoration: Core-formed, applied rim-disk, handles, and marvered thread. Remains of whitish core in the interior. Some crust on the handles

Inscription: No

Shape: Alabastra

Technique: Core-formed

## Condition

Intact.

## Description

Broad horizontal rim-disk, slightly uneven on its upper side; very short, cylindrical neck; rounded shoulder; almost cylindrical, straight-sided body, tapering toward the neck; shallow, convex bottom. Below the shoulder, two opposing white ring handles with knobbed tails.

An unmarvered purple thread around the rim. A marvered purple thread is wound spirally around the upper half of the body, dragged upward to form a zigzag pattern. Below this a partly marvered thread is wound spirally three times.

## Comments and Comparanda

The alabastron (a narrow-necked flask) was one of the ceramic vessel form that was rendered in glass by the core-forming technique from the sixth century BCE, when this technique, known in Mesopotamia and Egypt since the middle of the second millennium BCE, was introduced in the Aegean world. In addition to alabastra, amphoriskoi (small amphoras), aryballoi, and oinochoiskai (juglets) were also rendered in core-formed glass. It is believed that they functioned as unguentaria, intended for aromatic and cosmetic substances ({Harden 1981}; {McClellan 1984}; {Grose 1989}, pp. 109–125; {Stern and Schlick-Nolte 1994}, pp. 37–44).

This alabastron belongs to the earliest group of Aegean core-formed vessels, dating from the middle of the sixth century to the end of the fifth century BCE ({Harden 1981}, pp. 58–99; {Grose 1989}, pp. 110–115). They were made either of blue glass and decorated with white, yellow, and turquoise threads or of milky white glass decorated with purple threads. Vessels of this group have been found in great numbers in Rhodes, Macedonia, the Aegean islands, and Italy. For the classification of this particular alabastron see {Grose 1989}, class I:A, alabastron form I:2: pp. 133–134, nos. 65–68.

## Provenance

1908, A. Vogell (Karlsruhe, Germany) [sold, Griechische Altertümer südrussischen Fundorts aus dem Besitze des Herrn A. Vogell, Karlsruhe (Versteigerung), Max Cramer, Cassel, Germany, May 26–30, 1908, lot 1064]; by 1974–1988, Erwin Oppenländer, 1901–1988 (Waiblingen, Germany), by inheritance to his son, Gert Oppenländer, 1988; 1988–2003, Gert Oppenländer (Waiblingen, Germany), sold to the J. Paul Getty Museum, 2003

## Bibliography

{Cramer 1908}, lot 1064, plate XI, no. 47.

{von Saldern et al. 1974}, p. 66, no. 158; p. 56, plate no. 158.

## Exhibitions

None

Label: 11

Title: Alabastron

Accession\_number: 2004.5

Collection\_link: <https://www.getty.edu/art/collection/objects/221456>

Dimensions: H. 13.2, Diam. rim 3.4, max. Diam. 4.2 cm; Wt. 99.43 g

Date: Late sixth–fifth century BCE

Start\_date: -533

End\_date: -401

Attribution: Production area: Eastern Mediterranean, possibly Rhodes

Culture: Greek

Material: Opaque white and translucent purple glass

Modeling technique and decoration: Core-formed, applied rim-disk and handles; applied marvered and unmarvered threads

Inscription: No

Shape: Alabastra

Technique: Core-formed

## Condition

Fully preserved, mended.

## Description

Opaque white ground with purple decoration. Broad, horizontal disk-shaped rim; very short, cylindrical neck; cylindrical body, wider at the lower part, curving in toward a convex bottom. Below the shoulder two opposing, small vertical ring handles with knobbed tails set at different heights on the body. Remains of a whitish core in the interior.

The body and the handles are made of opaque white glass. An unmarvered translucent purple thread is wound around the rim. A translucent purple thread is spirally wound 28 times from neck to bottom and dragged alternately nine times upwards and nine times downwards, forming a feather pattern.

## Comments and Comparanda

On core-formed alabastra see comments on [2003.180](#cat). For the classification of this particular alabastron see {Grose 1989}, class I:A, alabastron form I:1.

## Provenance

By 1974–1988, Erwin Oppenländer, 1901–1988 (Waiblingen, Germany), by inheritance to his son, Gert Oppenländer, 1988; 1988–2003, Gert Oppenländer (Waiblingen, Germany), sold to the J. Paul Getty Museum, 2003

## Bibliography

{von Saldern et al. 1974}, p. 66, no. 154.

## Exhibitions

Molten Color: Glassmaking in Antiquity (Malibu, 2005–2006; 2007; 2009–2010)

Label: 12

Title: Alabastron

Accession\_number: 2003.181

Collection\_link: <https://www.getty.edu/art/collection/objects/221548>

Dimensions: H. 10.6, Diam. rim 3.0, max. Diam. 2.5 cm; Wt. 43.38 g

Date: Late sixth–fifth century BCE

Start\_date: -533

End\_date: -401

Attribution: Production area: Eastern Mediterranean, possibly Rhodes

Culture: Greek

Material: Opaque green and yellow glass

Modeling technique and decoration: Core-formed, applied rim-disk, handles, and marvered thread. Remains of reddish core in the interior

Inscription: No

Shape: Alabastra

Technique: Core-formed

## Condition

Fully preserved. Small cracks and broken bubbles on the surface. A small area of the lip appears to have been restored.

## Description

Broad horizontal rim-disk; cylindrical neck; rounded shoulder; cylindrical body, tapering toward the neck; shallow, convex bottom. On the shoulders are two opposing ring handles with knobbed tail affixed near the shoulders. One of the handles is lopsided, placed obliquely on the body.

An unmarvered yellow thread around the rim.

## Comments and Comparanda

On core-formed alabastra see comments on [2003.180](#cat). For the classification of this particular alabastron see {Grose 1989}, class I:F subgroup with dark-colored ground and two horizontal threads, dated to the late sixth century BCE, alabastron form I:3B, dated to the fifth century BCE: p. 137, no. 77. {Arveiller-Dulong and Nenna 2000}, p. 44, no. 17, p. 24 color plate, from Eretria, Greece.

## Provenance

By 1974–1988, Erwin Oppenländer, 1901–1988 (Waiblingen, Germany), by inheritance to his son, Gert Oppenländer, 1988; 1988–2003, Gert Oppenländer (Waiblingen, Germany), sold to the J. Paul Getty Museum, 2003

## Bibliography

{von Saldern et al. 1974}, p. 67, no. 162.

## Exhibitions

Molten Color: Glassmaking in Antiquity (Malibu, 2005–2006; 2007; 2009–2010)

Label: 13

Title: Alabastron

Accession\_number: 2004.6

Collection\_link: <https://www.getty.edu/art/collection/objects/221457>

Dimensions: H. 9.4, Diam. rim 3.0, max. Diam. 2.6 cm; Wt. 39.0 g

Date: Fifth century BCE

Start\_date: -500

End\_date: -401

Attribution: Production area: Eastern Mediterranean, probably Rhodes

Culture: Greek

Material: Dark purple (seemingly black); opaque white glass

Modeling technique and decoration: Core-formed, applied rim-disk, handles, and marvered thread

Inscription: No

Shape: Alabastra

Technique: Core-formed

## Condition

Mended. Weathering occurs all over the vessel, giving it a rusty color with some iridescence. Remains of red grainy core in the interior.

## Description

Broad, horizontal, rim-disk; vestigial neck; cylindrical body, wider toward the flat bottom. Below the shoulder are two small, opposing vertical ring handles with knobbed tails; one is purple, and the other dark green.

The alabastron is made of a seemingly black, probably dark purple glass, and it is decorated with applied, white threads. An unmarvered thread is wound around the rim, and three more around the body on top, middle, and bottom. The upper one is unmarvered and the other two are marvered. The threads on the shoulder and near the bottom are wound twice, and the middle thread three times.

## Comments and Comparanda

On core-formed alabastra see comments on [2003.180](#cat). For the classification of this particular alabastron see {Grose 1989}, class I:F, alabastron form I:3A: p. 187, no. 77; {Harden 1981}, form 3; {Harden 1981}, pp. 58–59.

## Provenance

1908, A. Vogell (Karlsruhe, Germany) [sold, Griechische Altertümer südrussischen Fundorts aus dem Besitze des Herrn A. Vogell, Karlsruhe (Versteigerung), Max Cramer, Cassel, Germany, May 26–30, 1908, lot 1077]; by 1974–1988, Erwin Oppenländer, 1901–1988 (Waiblingen, Germany), by inheritance to his son, Gert Oppenländer, 1988; 1988–2003, Gert Oppenländer (Waiblingen, Germany), sold to the J. Paul Getty Museum, 2003

## Bibliography

{Cramer 1908}, no. 1077.

{von Saldern et al. 1974}, p. 67, no. 161.

## Exhibitions

None

Label: 14

Title: Alabastron

Accession\_number: 2003.190

Collection\_link: <https://www.getty.edu/art/collection/objects/221557>

Dimensions: H. 12.5, Diam. rim 3.0, max. Diam. 3.2 cm; Wt. 60.16 g

Date: Late sixth–fifth century BCE

Start\_date: -533

End\_date: -401

Attribution: Production area: Eastern Mediterranean, possibly Syro-Palestinian region

Culture: Greek

Material: Dark blue, opaque white and yellow glass, with bronze

Modeling technique and decoration: Core-formed, applied rim-disk, handles, and marvered thread

Inscription: No

Shape: Alabastra

Technique: Core-formed

## Condition

Mended; partly covered with iridescence and whitish weathering.

## Description

Horizontal, disk-shaped rim; fusiform body; flat bottom. Two blue, small vertical ring handles with knobbed tails, opposite each other, are placed over the decoration on the upper body. A bronze chain is attached to the handles.

An unmarvered white thread lines the rim. A wide yellow thread is wound twice around the middle of the body. A fine white thread is wound from top to bottom, forming almost horizontal rows: at the upper part of the body, it is spirally wound nine times; at the middle, it is spirally wound nine times, overlapping with and going between the yellow bands; and at the lower part, seven more times. The decoration on the middle of the body is dragged twenty-two times up and down, forming a zigzag pattern.

## Comments and Comparanda

On core-formed alabastra see comments on [2003.180](#cat). For the classification of this particular alabastron see {Grose 1989}, class I:G, alabastron form I:5: pp. 137–138, nos. 78–79.

## Provenance

By 1974–1988, Erwin Oppenländer, 1901–1988 (Waiblingen, Germany), by inheritance to his son, Gert Oppenländer, 1988; 1988–2003, Gert Oppenländer (Waiblingen, Germany), sold to the J. Paul Getty Museum, 2003

## Bibliography

{von Saldern 1974}, p. 73, no. 186; p. 57, plate no. 186.

## Exhibitions

Molten Color: Glassmaking in Antiquity (Malibu, 2005–2006; 2007; 2009–2010)

Label: 15

Title: Alabastron

Accession\_number: 2003.196

Collection\_link: <https://www.getty.edu/art/collection/objects/221563>

Dimensions: H. 6.7, Diam. rim 1.8, max. Diam. 2.2 cm; Wt. 17.73 g

Date: Late sixth–fifth century BCE

Start\_date: -533

End\_date: -401

Attribution: Production area: Eastern Mediterranean, possibly Syro-Palestinian region

Culture: Greek

Material: Dark blue; opaque turquoise and yellow glass

Modeling technique and decoration: Core-formed; applied rim-disk and handles; applied marvered threads

Inscription: No

Shape: Alabastra

Technique: Core-formed

## Condition

Almost fully preserved; neck is mended, and part of one handle is missing.

## Description

Blue ground with turquoise and yellow decoration. Moderately broad horizontal rim-disk, uneven and sloping inward; short, cylindrical neck; horizontal shoulder; ovular body; convex bottom. Below the shoulder two opposing yellow ring handles with knobbed tails. In the interior, visible light-colored remains of the core.

An unmarvered opaque yellow thread is wound around the rim. A marvered opaque yellow thread is spirally wound five times in almost horizontal lines around the upper body above the handles. Below is another yellow thread wound twice at the middle of the handles. At central and lower body, a thick turquoise and a fine yellow thread are spirally wound five and nine times respectively, and are dragged upward and downward alternately 30 times, forming a zigzag pattern. Below this band, near the bottom, a yellow and a turquoise thread are each wound once. The central part of the body is ribbed by the tooling that formed the zigzag pattern.

## Comment and Comparanda

On core-formed alabastra see comments on [2003.180](#cat). For the classification of this particular alabastron see {Grose 1989}, class I:B, alabastron form I:5: pp. 137–138, nos. 78–79.

## Provenance

By 1974–1988, Erwin Oppenländer, 1901–1988 (Waiblingen, Germany), by inheritance to his son, Gert Oppenländer, 1988; 1988–2003, Gert Oppenländer (Waiblingen, Germany), sold to the J. Paul Getty Museum, 2003

## Bibliography

{von Saldern 1974}, pp. 74–75, no. 197.

## Exhibitions

Molten Color: Glassmaking in Antiquity (Malibu, 2005–2006; 2007; 2009–2010)

Label: 16

Title: Alabastron

Accession\_number: 2003.185

Collection\_link: <https://www.getty.edu/art/collection/objects/221552>

Dimensions: H. 9.4, Diam. rim 3.0, max. Diam. 2.9 cm; Wt. 37.24 g

Date: Late sixth through fifth century BCE

Start\_date: -533

End\_date: -401

Attribution: Production area: Eastern Mediterranean

Culture: Greek

Material: Dark blue; opaque turquoise glass, with bronze

Modeling technique and decoration: Core-formed, applied disk-rim, handles, and marvered threads

Inscription: No

Shape: Alabastra

Technique: Core-formed

## Condition

Intact.

## Description

Horizontal rim-disk; short, cylindrical neck; rudimentary shoulder; cylindrical body, curving in toward the almost flat, slightly convex bottom. On the shoulder, two opposing, unevenly placed dark blue ring handles with knobbed tails.

One unmarvered turquoise thread is wound around the rim. A marvered turquoise thread is spirally wound 27 times from neck to bottom. It is almost entirely weathered, now appearing white. The first six coils, covering the upper third of the body, are straight and the 18 lower, which cover the lower two-thirds of the body, are dragged up and down, forming a zigzag pattern.

A bronze, m-shaped pin, missing one leg, is placed inside it. This type of double pin appears in the seventh century BCE, probably originating from Macedonia but widespread throughout the Balkans, and continues to appear until the Hellenistic era (fourth–first centuries BCE) mildly altered. For parallels see {Michailidou-Despotidou 2011}, pp. 92–94, 536, plate 44: 296–297; {Vasić 1982}, pp. 244–247, fig. 2.

## Comments and Comparanda

On core-formed alabastra see comments on [2003.180](#cat). For the classification of this particular alabastron see {Grose 1989}, class I:B, alabastron form I:3A: pp. 136–137, no. 75.

## Provenance

1908, A. Vogell (Karlsruhe, Germany) [sold, Griechische Altertümer südrussischen Fundorts aus dem Besitze des Herrn A. Vogell, Karlsruhe (Versteigerung), Max Cramer, Cassel, Germany, May 26–30, 1908, lot 1060]; by 1974–1988, Erwin Oppenländer, 1901–1988 (Waiblingen, Germany), by inheritance to his son, Gert Oppenländer, 1988; 1988–2003, Gert Oppenländer (Waiblingen, Germany), sold to the J. Paul Getty Museum, 2003

## Bibliography

{Cramer 1908}, lot 1060.

{von Saldern 1974}, p. 70, no. 175.

## Exhibitions

Molten Color: Glassmaking in Antiquity (Malibu, 2005–2006; 2007; 2009–2010)

Label: 17

Title: Alabastron

Accession\_number: 2003.182

Collection\_link: <https://www.getty.edu/art/collection/objects/221549>

Dimensions: H. 8.7, Diam. rim 3.4, max. Diam. 2.8 cm; Wt. 44.54 g

Date: Fifth century BCE

Start\_date: -500

End\_date: -401

Attribution: Production area: Eastern Mediterranean

Find area: Olbia, Ukraine

Culture: Greek

Material: Dark, probably purple; opaque white and yellow glass

Modeling technique and decoration: Core-formed, applied rim-disk, handles, and marvered thread

Inscription: No

Shape: Alabastra

Technique: Core-formed

## Condition

Fully preserved; mostly covered with weathering, and now appears white.

## Description

Horizontal disk-shaped rim; short, cylindrical neck, tapering toward the body; rudimentary shoulder; cylindrical body, curving in toward the flat bottom. Two opposing ring handles with knobbed tail on the shoulders.

A probably yellow unmarvered thread, now gray due to weathering, is wound around the rim. One white and one yellow thread are spirally wound 18 times around the neck and body, dragged up and down, forming a zigzag pattern.

## Comments and Comparanda

On core-formed alabastra see comments on [2003.180](#cat). For the classification of this particular alabastron see {Grose 1989}, class I:F, alabastron form I:3A: p. 141, no. 88, also very similar but taller are the examples of form I:3B: pp. 140–142, nos. 81, 85–87, 89–91.

## Provenance

By 1974–1988, Erwin Oppenländer, 1901–1988 (Waiblingen, Germany), by inheritance to his son, Gert Oppenländer, 1988; 1988–2003, Gert Oppenländer (Waiblingen, Germany), sold to the J. Paul Getty Museum, 2003

## Bibliography

{von Saldern 1974}, p. 67, no. 164; p. 69, plate no. 164.

## Exhibitions

Molten Color: Glassmaking in Antiquity (Malibu, 2005–2006; 2007; 2009–2010)

Label: 18

Title: Alabastron

Accession\_number: 2003.183

Collection\_link: <https://www.getty.edu/art/collection/objects/221550>

Dimensions: H. 9, Diam. rim 2.5, max. Diam. 2.6 cm; Wt. 34.54 g

Date: Fifth century BCE

Start\_date: -500

End\_date: -401

Attribution: Production area: Eastern Mediterranean, possibly Rhodes

Culture: Greek

Material: Brownish-purple and opaque turquoise glass

Modeling technique and decoration: Core-formed, applied disk-rim, handles, and marvered threads

Inscription: No

Shape: Alabastra

Technique: Core-formed

## Condition

Fully preserved; mended and repaired near the bottom. Surface pitted.

## Description

Horizontal disk-shaped rim; short, cylindrical neck, tapering toward the body; rudimentary sloping shoulder; cylindrical body, wider toward the shallow, convex bottom. Two opposing ring handles with knobbed tail on the shoulders.

A probably white unmarvered thread, now gray due to weathering, is wound around the rim. One white thread is spirally wound 21 times around the neck and body, in almost horizontal rows.

## Comments and Comparanda

On core-formed alabastra see comments on [2003.180](#cat). For the classification of this particular alabastron see {Grose 1989}, class I:F, alabastron form I:3B: pp. 140–142, nos. 81, 85–87, 89–91.

## Provenance

1908, A. Vogell (Karlsruhe, Germany) [sold, Griechische Altertümer südrussischen Fundorts aus dem Besitze des Herrn A. Vogell, Karlsruhe (Versteigerung), Max Cramer, Cassel, Germany, May 26–30, 1908, lot 1060]; by 1974–1988, Erwin Oppenländer, 1901–1988 (Waiblingen, Germany), by inheritance to his son, Gert Oppenländer, 1988; 1988–2003, Gert Oppenländer (Waiblingen, Germany), sold to the J. Paul Getty Museum, 2003

## Bibliography

{Cramer 1908}, lot 1060.

{von Saldern et al. 1974}, p. 70, no. 175.

## Exhibitions

Molten Color: Glassmaking in Antiquity (Malibu, 2005–2006; 2007; 2009–2010)

Label: 19

Title: Alabastron

Accession\_number: 2003.184

Collection\_link: <https://www.getty.edu/art/collection/objects/221551>

Dimensions: H. 9.9, Diam. rim 3.2, max. Diam. 2.5 cm; Wt. 43.59 g

Date: Fifth century BCE

Start\_date: -500

End\_date: -401

Attribution: Production area: Eastern Mediterranean, possibly Rhodes

Culture: Greek

Material: Purple; opaque yellow, turquoise glass

Modeling technique and decoration: Core-formed, applied disk-rim, handles, and marvered threads

Inscription: No

Shape: Alabastra

Technique: Core-formed

## Condition

Fully preserved; small part of the rim filled; surface pitted, especially on rim, neck, and bottom covered with brown incrustation.

## Description

Turquoise ground, yellow and dark brown décor. Broad horizontal rim-disk; cylindrical neck, tapering upward; cylindrical body; convex bottom. Two opposing ring handles with knobbed tails are placed over the decoration on the upper body near the shoulder. One of the handles is placed slightly lower than the other.

A yellow marvered thread, wound around the rim, spirals 22 times around the body to the center of the bottom. A dark brown thread starts on the neck under the rim and spirals 22 times adjacent to the yellow thread to the center of the bottom. The decoration on the upper part of the body is dragged 20 downward, forming a zigzag pattern. On the lower part of the body the threads are dragged up and down, forming a close-set zigzag pattern.

## Comments and Comparanda

On core-formed alabastra see comments on [2003.180](#cat). For the classification of this particular alabastron see {Grose 1989}, class I:F, alabastron form I:3B: pp. 139–141, nos. 82–85. Almost identical with [2003.189](#num).

## Provenance

By 1974–1988, Erwin Oppenländer, 1901–1988 (Waiblingen, Germany), by inheritance to his son, Gert Oppenländer, 1988; 1988–2003, Gert Oppenländer (Waiblingen, Germany), sold to the J. Paul Getty Museum, 2003

## Bibliography

{von Saldern et al. 1974}, p. 70, no. 174.

## Exhibitions

None

Label: 20

Title: Alabastron

Accession\_number: 2003.189

Collection\_link: <https://www.getty.edu/art/collection/objects/221556>

Dimensions: H. 10.0, Diam. rim 2.8, max. Diam. 2.6 cm; Wt. 48.54 g

Date: Fifth century BCE

Start\_date: -500

End\_date: -401

Attribution: Production area: Eastern Mediterranean, possibly Rhodes

Culture: Greek

Material: Purple; opaque yellow, turquoise glass

Modeling technique and decoration: Core-formed, applied disk-rim, handles, and marvered threads

Inscription: No

Shape: Alabastra

Technique: Core-formed

## Condition

Intact.

## Description

Horizontal, disk-shaped rim; cylindrical body; flat bottom. Two opposing purple ring handles with knobbed tails are placed over the decoration on the upper body, one slightly lower than the other.

A yellow marvered thread wound around the rim spirals 25 times around the body to the center of the bottom. A turquoise thread starts on the neck under the rim and spirals 25 times between the coils of the yellow thread and extends to the center of the bottom. The decoration from the upper body to just below the handles is dragged 22 times upward and 22 downward, forming a zigzag pattern.

## Comments and Comparanda

On core-formed alabastra see comments on [2003.180](#cat). For the classification of this particular alabastron see {Grose 1989}, class I:F, alabastron form I:3B: pp. 139–141, nos. 82–85. Almost identical with [2003.186](#num).

## Provenance

By 1974–1988, Erwin Oppenländer, 1901–1988 (Waiblingen, Germany), by inheritance to his son, Gert Oppenländer, 1988; 1988–2003, Gert Oppenländer (Waiblingen, Germany), sold to the J. Paul Getty Museum, 2003

## Bibliography

{von Saldern 1974}, pp. 72–73, no. 185; p. 57, plate no. 185.

## Exhibitions

Molten Color: Glassmaking in Antiquity (Malibu, 2005–2006; 2007; 2009–2010)

Label: 21

Title: Alabastron

Accession\_number: 2003.186

Collection\_link: <https://www.getty.edu/art/collection/objects/221553>

Dimensions: H. 10.4, Diam. rim 3.2, Diam. body 2.6 cm; Wt. 44.25 g

Date: Fifth century BCE

Start\_date: -500

End\_date: -401

Attribution: Production area: Eastern Mediterranean, possibly Rhodes

Culture: Greek

Material: Translucent light green/gray; opaque turquoise and yellow glass

Modeling technique and decoration: Core-formed, applied disk-rim, handles, and marvered threads

Inscription: No

Shape: Alabastra

Technique: Core-formed

## Condition

Intact. Some weathering and iridescence on the neck and handles.

## Description

Horizontal disk-shaped rim; short, cylindrical neck; rudimentary shoulder; cylindrical body, curving in toward the flat bottom. Two opposing ring handles with knobbed tails, placed at slightly different heights.

A yellow thread is wound around the rim. A thin turquoise and wide yellow thread are spirally wound in 25 almost horizontal rows. The first seven, covering the upper third of the body, are straight, and the lower 18, covering the lower two-thirds of the body, are dragged up and down, forming a zigzag pattern.

## Comments and Comparanda

On core-formed alabastra see comments on [2003.180](#cat). For the classification of this particular alabastron see {Grose 1989}, class I:F, alabastron form I:3A: p. 141, no. 88.

## Provenance

By 1974–1988, Erwin Oppenländer, 1901–1988 (Waiblingen, Germany), by inheritance to his son, Gert Oppenländer, 1988; 1988–2003, Gert Oppenländer (Waiblingen, Germany), sold to the J. Paul Getty Museum, 2003

## Bibliography

{von Saldern 1974}, p. 70, no. 178; p. 71, plate no. 178.

## Exhibitions

Molten Color: Glassmaking in Antiquity (Malibu, 2005–2006; 2007; 2009–2010)

Label: 22

Title: Alabastron

Accession\_number: 2003.193

Collection\_link: <https://www.getty.edu/art/collection/objects/221560>

Dimensions: H. 16.5, Diam. rim 5.9, max. Diam. 4.3 cm; Wt. 137.51 g

Date: Mid fourth–early third century BCE

Start\_date: -350

End\_date: -267

Attribution: Production area: Eastern Mediterranean

Culture: Greek

Material: Translucent blue; opaque yellow, turquoise, and white glass

Modeling technique and decoration: Core-formed, applied rim-disk, handles, and unmarvered and marvered threads. Tooling marks on the upper- and underside of the rim and on the neck. Whitish core remains in the interior

Inscription: No

Shape: Alabastra

Technique: Core-formed

## Condition

Mended. Half of the rim and part of the bottom are added. Τhere is likely overpaint on the surface to disguise the repairs.

## Description

Cobalt blue ground, opaque yellow, turquoise, and white decoration. Broad, horizontal rim-disk, slightly sloping to the outside; cylindrical neck, tapering upward; rudimentary shoulder and cylindrical body, slightly tapering toward the shoulder; shallow, convex bottom. Below the shoulder are two opposing ring handles with long straight tails; neither handle is pierced.

A yellow unmarvered thread around the rim. The body of the vessel, from the shoulder down, is decorated with spirally wound groups of opaque yellow, white, and turquoise threads; yellow appearing four times, and white and turquoise three times. In total more than 50 lines of colored glass are discernible from bottom to the rim. The threads are dragged 16 times upward and downward, forming a delicate feather pattern.

## Comparanda and Comment

On the origins of core-formed alabastra and early examples, see comments on [2003.180](#cat). This object belongs to the second group of core-formed vessels, which appears after the early fourth century BCE and continues to be made until the third century BCE ({Harden 1981}, pp. 100–121; {Grose 1989}, pp. 115–122). They were probably produced in more workshops and are found predominantly in mainland Greece, as well as in central and southern Italy. Initially the vessel types of the first group are repeated, differing only in shape and decoration, but later on new shapes appear, like the hydriske, the unguentarium, and the lentoid aryballos. For the classification of this particular alabastron see {Grose 1989}, class II:A, alabastron form II:2: pp. 154–155, nos. 127–128.

## Provenance

By 1974–1988, Erwin Oppenländer, 1901–1988 (Waiblingen, Germany), by inheritance to his son, Gert Oppenländer, 1988; 1988–2003, Gert Oppenländer (Waiblingen, Germany), sold to the J. Paul Getty Museum, 2003

## Bibliography

{von Saldern 1974}, p. 73, no. 190; p. 61, plate no. 190.

{JPGM Handbook 7th ed.}, p. 46, ill.

{JPGM Handbook Antiquities rev. ed.}, p. 103.

## Exhibitions

Molten Color: Glassmaking in Antiquity (Malibu, 2005–2006; 2007; 2009–2010)

Label: 23

Title: Alabastron

Accession\_number: 2003.187

Collection\_link: <https://www.getty.edu/art/collection/objects/221554>

Dimensions: H. 13.3, Diam. rim 3.6, max. Diam. 3.3 cm; Wt. 78.31 g

Date: Mid fourth-century through early third century BCE

Start\_date: -350

End\_date: -267

Attribution: Production area: Eastern Mediterranean. Allegedly from Olbia, Ukraine

Culture: Greek

Material: Dark blue and opaque yellow glass

Modeling technique and decoration: Core-formed, applied rim-disk, handles, and unmarvered and marvered threads

Inscription: No

Shape: Alabastra

Technique: Core-formed

## Condition

Fully preserved. There is some discoloration, and the vessel is almost fully covered with iridescence. There are a few minor abrasions and scratches. A small part of the thread on the rim is missing.

## Description

Broad, horizontal disk-shaped rim; cylindrical neck wider toward; the body; rudimentary shoulder cylindrical body wider toward the bottom; flat bottom with curved edges. Two lugs on the upper part of the body placed unevenly at different heights.

On the neck there is a horizontal band, 2.3 cm long and 1 cm wide, that covers a tear in the neck of the vessel. A small horizontal hole is visible below the applied band.

An unmarvered yellow thread is wound around the rim. A white thread is spirally wound 21 times around the upper and middle body and a yellow thread is wound 13 times around the lower part of the body. The threads are dragged 16 times up and down, forming a feather pattern.

## Comments and Comparanda

On core-formed alabastra of this period see comments on [2003.193](#cat). For the classification of this particular alabastron see {Grose 1989}, class II:A, alabastron form II:2: pp. 153–155, nos. 124, 128.

## Provenance

By 1974–1988, Erwin Oppenländer, 1901–1988 (Waiblingen, Germany), by inheritance to his son, Gert Oppenländer, 1988; 1988–2003, Gert Oppenländer (Waiblingen, Germany), sold to the J. Paul Getty Museum, 2003

## Bibliography

{von Saldern 1974}, p. 70, no. 181; p. 72, plate no. 181.

## Exhibitions

None

Label: 24

Title: Alabastron

Accession number: 2003.191

Collection\_link: <https://www.getty.edu/art/collection/objects/221558>

Dimensions: H. 18.4, Diam. rim 6.1, max. Diam. 4.8 cm; Wt. 281.38 g

Date: Second half of the fourth century BCE

Start date: -350

End date: -301

Attribution: Production area: Eastern Mediterranean

Culture: Greek

Material: Dark blue; opaque yellow and white glass

Modeling technique and decoration: Core-formed, applied rim-disk, handles, and unmarvered and marvered threads. Tooling marks on the underside of the rim and the neck

Inscription: No

Shape: Alabastra

Technique: Core-formed

## Condition

Almost fully preserved. Mended, especially around the neck. A small hole on one side of the neck. Around the lower part of the neck three small disks of blue glass have been pushed into the mass of the vase, reinforcing the join between the neck and the body, where large air bubbles are visible in X-ray images, as well as around the bottom. There is an oval depression next to one of the lugs, probably the scar of an unsuccessful attempt to attach a lug there.

## Description

Broad, horizontal disk-shaped rim; wide, cylindrical neck; rudimentary shoulder; cylindrical body; flat bottom. Two opposing horizontal lugs below the shoulder.

A thick, white, unmarvered thread around the rim. This thread has a very thin yellow layer on the side attached to the rim and in one part there are some remains of a dark blue thread. On the upper part of the body a yellowish-white thread—like the one around the rim—and a white thread are each wound once. Below these a white and a yellow marvered thread spirally wound 17 times to the bottom and dragged 18 times upward and downward, forming a zigzag pattern. It is quite probable that all threads consist of a white and a yellow layer, which, depending on the way it was applied on the vessel, appear either white or yellow.

## Comments and Comparanda

On core-formed alabastra of this period see comments on [2003.193](#cat). For the classification of this particular alabastron see {Grose 1989}, class III:A or B, alabastron form III:1. This example does not fit exactly in either group A or B. Although the thread around the rim is unmarvered, the neck and the upper body are not decorated, the long neck, the cylindrical body, the handles in form of lugs, and their position near the shoulder lead us to ascribe it to this form. For a comparable find from Macedonia cf. {Adam-Veleni and Ignatiadou 2010}, pp. 336–337, nos. 345–346, dated to the last quarter of the fourth century BCE.

## Provenance

By 1974–1988, Erwin Oppenländer, 1901–1988 (Waiblingen, Germany), by inheritance to his son, Gert Oppenländer, 1988; 1988–2003, Gert Oppenländer (Waiblingen, Germany), sold to the J. Paul Getty Museum, 2003

## Bibliography

{von Saldern 1974}, p. 73, no. 187; p. 57, plate no. 187.

## Exhibitions

Molten Color: Glassmaking in Antiquity (Malibu, 2005–2006; 2007; 2009–2010)

Art of Alchemy (Los Angeles, 2016–2017)

Label: 25

Title: Alabastron

Accession number: 2004.7

Collection\_link: <https://www.getty.edu/art/collection/objects/221458>

Dimensions: H. 10.0, Diam. rim 3.5, max. Diam. 3.1 cm; Wt. 52.08 g

Date: Mid-fourth through early third century BCE

Start date: -366

End date: -267

Attribution: Production area: Eastern Mediterranean or Italian

Culture: Greek

Material: Dark blue and opaque yellow glass

Modeling technique and decoration: Core-formed, applied rim, lugs, and decorative threads

Inscription: No

Shape: Alabastra

Technique: Core-formed

## Condition

Almost fully preserved; mended. One lug missing, and most of the decoration has fallen off.

## Description

Horizontal, broad, rim-disk; short, cylindrical neck wider toward the body; cylindrical body wider toward the flat bottom. A thick coil was attached to the shoulder and wound to form the neck. Another coil was attached to the upper side of the neck, wound twice and tooled to form the rim. Two opposing lugs were placed on the upper body near the shoulder; one is missing.

An unmarvered yellow thread is wound around the rim. A marvered yellow thread is wound spirally 28 times from neck to bottom and dragged upward at 16 points, forming a wide feather pattern. The decoration was probably originally composed of two threads, each wound 14 times; the second thread, likely in a different color, is not preserved at all and only the groove of its path remains visible.

## Comments and Comparanda

On core-formed alabastra of this period see comments on [2003.193](#cat). For the classification of this particular alabastron see {Grose 1989}, class II:A, alabastron form II:2: pp. 153–154, no. 125.

## Provenance

By 1974–1988, Erwin Oppenländer, 1901–1988 (Waiblingen, Germany), by inheritance to his son, Gert Oppenländer, 1988; 1988–2003, Gert Oppenländer (Waiblingen, Germany), sold to the J. Paul Getty Museum, 2003

## Bibliography

{von Saldern et al. 1974}, p. 70, no. 177.

## Exhibitions

Molten Color: Glassmaking in Antiquity (Malibu, 2005–2006; 2007; 2009–2010)

Label: 26

Title: Alabastron

Accession number: 2004.8

Collection\_link: <https://www.getty.edu/art/collection/objects/221459>

Dimensions: H. 5.7, Diam. rim 2.2, max. Diam. 1.9 cm; Wt. 16.68 g

Date: Mid-fourth to early third century BCE

Start date: -366

End date: -267

Attribution: Production area: Eastern Mediterranean or Italian

Culture: Greek

Material: Dark blue and opaque yellow glass

Modeling technique and decoration: Core-formed, applied rim-disk, handles, and unmarvered and marvered threads

Inscription: No

Shape: Alabastra

Technique: Core-formed

## Condition

Fully preserved. Chips are missing from the rim. Weathering has caused some iridescence. In the interior red, grainy core remains are visible.

## Description

Broad, horizontal, rim-disk; short conical neck, tapering downward; narrow but horizontal shoulder; cylindrical body, wider toward the bottom, curves in, forming a convex bottom. Below the shoulder there are two opposingly placed, small ring handles. In addition, one of the lugs forms a horizontal loop and the other a vertical one.

Decorated with yellow threads, with an unmarvered one wound around the rim. A marvered yellow thread is wound spirally 13 times from shoulder to bottom. It begins as a wavy horizontal line and then it is dragged upward at seven points, forming a festoon pattern on the body to the convex lower part, where it is again left in the form of horizontal lines.

## Comments and Comparanda

On core-formed alabastra of this period see comments on [2003.193](#cat). For the classification of this particular alabastron see {Grose 1989}, class II:D, alabastron form II:8: pp. 158–159, no. 140.

## Provenance

Louis de Clercq, French, 1836–1901 (Paris, France); by 1974–1988, Erwin Oppenländer, 1901–1988 (Waiblingen, Germany), by inheritance to his daughter, Ingrid Reisser, 1988; 1988–2004, Ingrid Reisser (Böblingen, Germany), sold to the J. Paul Getty Museum, 2004

## Bibliography

{de Ridder 1909}, no. 581, plate 31.

{von Saldern et al. 1974}, p. 112, no. 300.

## Exhibitions

* Molten Color: Glassmaking in Antiquity (Malibu, November 9, 2005, to August 6, 2006; January 11 to April 23, 2007.
* Gläser der Antike: Sammlung Erwin Oppenländer
* Museum für Kunst und Gewerbe Hamburg (Hamburg, October 4 to November 17, 1974)
* Römisch-Germanisches Museum (Cologne, June 20 to September 14, 1975)

Label: 27

Title: Alabastron

Accession number: 2003.192

Collection\_link: <https://www.getty.edu/art/collection/objects/221559>

Dimensions: H. 13.5, Diam. rim 3.0, max. Diam. 2.5 cm; Wt. 67.15 g

Date: Possibly fourth–first century BCE, quite probably nineteenth or twentieth century CE

Start date: -400

End date: -1

Attribution: Production area: Eastern Mediterranean

Culture: Greek

Material: Translucent purple; opaque yellow and white glass

Modeling technique and decoration: Core-formed, applied lugs, and marvered threads. Whitish core remains in the interior

Inscription: No

Shape: Alabastra

Technique: Core-formed

## Condition

Mended; some fills.

## Description

Wide, flaring, almost horizontal rim; long cylindrical neck; almost nonexistent shoulder; cylindrical body; mildly rounded bottom. Two fine coils applied up and attached lower form two opposing ring handles on the shoulders.

A yellow unmarvered thread around the rim. A white marvered thread is spirally wound from bottom to the rim 25 times and dragged 10 times upward and downward, forming a feather pattern.

## Comments and Comparanda

On core-formed alabastra of this period see comments on [2003.193](#cat). No exact parallels have been located. The rim is part of the same mass and not an added-on disk-rim. The handles do not look like the usual ones for form I:3A, and they are made of translucent, bubbly glass. The body fits well with second–first-century BCE products, while the handles seem to imitate duck-shaped handles of the fourth century.

It is not easy to date this vase precisely; it was difficult for the authors of the 1974 catalogue of the Oppenländer Collection to assign to a narrow date, and rather they dated it more vaguely between the fourth and the first century BCE.

Chemical analyses conducted by the GCI scientist Dr. Monica Ganio have shown that the glass of the body does not correspond to other core-formed vessels and it is very rich in zinc, providing another indication that it may have been made in Europe in the nineteenth or twentieth century CE.

## Provenance

By 1974–1988, Erwin Oppenländer, 1901–1988 (Waiblingen, Germany), by inheritance to his son, Gert Oppenländer, 1988; 1988–2003, Gert Oppenländer (Waiblingen, Germany), sold to the J. Paul Getty Museum, 2003

## Bibliography

{von Saldern 1974}, p. 73, no. 189; p. 61, plate no. 189.

## Exhibitions

Molten Color: Glassmaking in Antiquity (Malibu, 2005–2006; 2007; 2009–2010)

Label: 28

Title: Alabastron

Accession\_number: 2003.188

Collection\_link: <https://www.getty.edu/art/collection/objects/221555>

Dimensions: H. 13.3, Diam. rim 3.3, max. Diam. 3.4 cm; Wt. 65.42 g

Date: Third through second century BCE

Start\_date: -300

End\_date: -101

Attribution: Production area: Eastern Mediterranean

Culture: Greek

Material: Dark blue; opaque white and yellow glass

Modeling technique and decoration: Core-formed, applied disk-rim, lugs, and marvered threads

Inscription: No

Shape: Alabastra

Technique: Core-formed

## Condition

Almost fully preserved; one lug is missing. Surface pitted.

## Description

Dark blue vessel. Horizontal disk-shaped rim; cylindrical neck; rudimentary sloping shoulder; cylindrical body; flat bottom. Two opposing lugs on the body, near the shoulder.

A marvered yellow thread is wound around the disk-rim and spirals loosely three times around the neck, where it is joined by a white thread that begins on the neck. These two threads spiral ten times around the body to the bottom and are dragged up- and down ten times, forming a spaced feather pattern.

## Comments and Comparanda

On core-formed alabastra of this period see comments on [2003.193](#cat). For the classification of this particular alabastron see {Grose 1989}, class III:C, alabastron form III:3: pp. 167–168, no. 164. Further examples include one in Freer Gallery (no. 09.435, ={Grose 1989}, fig. 88 left) and one from Samothrace ({Dusenberry 1967}, pp. 37–38, no. 3, fig. 4).

## Provenance

Louis de Clercq, French, 1836–1901; by 1974–1988, Erwin Oppenländer, 1901–1988 (Waiblingen, Germany), by inheritance to his son, Gert Oppenländer, 1988; 1988–2003, Gert Oppenländer (Waiblingen, Germany), sold to the J. Paul Getty Museum, 2003

## Bibliography

{von Saldern 1974}, p. 71, no. 182; p. 72, plate no. 182.

## Exhibitions

Molten Color: Glassmaking in Antiquity (Malibu, 2005–2006; 2007; 2009–2010)

Label: 29

Title: Alabastron

Accession\_number: 2003.194

Collection\_link: <https://www.getty.edu/art/collection/objects/221561>

Dimensions: H. 12.2, Diam. rim 2.1, max. Diam. 2.6 cm; Wt. 38.75 g

Date: Second–mid-first century BCE

Start\_date: -200

End\_date: -34

Attribution: Production area: Eastern Mediterranean

Culture: Greek

Material: Dark green and opaque white glass

Modeling technique and decoration: Core-formed, applied lugs, and marvered thread. Remains of whitish core in the interior

Inscription: No

Shape: Alabastra

Technique: Core-formed

## Condition

Intact.

## Description

Dark green, seemingly black ground, opaque white decoration. Horizontal disk-shaped rim; short, wide, cylindrical neck, tapering downward; rudimentary shoulder; straight-sided conical body; convex bottom. Two opposing lugs on shoulders. One is made by folding and flattening a dark green band four times and the other twice.

An opaque white thread wound spirally 44 times from bottom to the rim and dragged eight times upward and downward along the body, forming a feather pattern.

## Comments and Comparanda

For a discussion of early core-formed alabastra, see [2003.180](#cat). This object belongs to the third group of core-formed vessels, which appears between the second century BCE and the early first century CE; the centers of production seem to have been in Cyprus and on the Phoenician coast. It includes different shapes of alabastra and amphoriskoi, which are similar to those of ceramic vessels manufactured at the same time ({Harden 1981}, pp. 123–141; {Grose 1989}, pp. 122–125). For the classification of this particular alabastron compare {Grose 1989}, class III:E, alabastron form III:4: p. 168, no. 165, which has a much more acute angle turning to the bottom. Cf. {Fossing 1940}, p. 112, fig. 84, spotted by Axel von Saldern ({von Saldern 1974}, no. 191), who also notes that this vessel (2003.194) does not have the unusually elongated shape, but is greatly expanded below the middle of the body.

## Provenance

By 1974–1988, Erwin Oppenländer, 1901–1988 (Waiblingen, Germany), by inheritance to his son, Gert Oppenländer, 1988; 1988–2003, Gert Oppenländer (Waiblingen, Germany), sold to the J. Paul Getty Museum, 2003

## Bibliography

{von Saldern 1974}, pp. 73–74, no. 191; p. 61, plate no. 191.

## Exhibitions

Molten Color: Glassmaking in Antiquity (Malibu, 2005–2006; 2007; 2009–2010)

Label: 30

Title: Alabastron

Accession\_number: 2004.22

Collection\_link: <https://www.getty.edu/art/collection/objects/221480>

Dimensions: H. 13.3, Diam. rim 2.5, max. Diam. 2.3 cm; Wt. 24.26 g

Date: First century BCE–first century CE

Start\_date: -100

End\_date: 99

Attribution: Production area: Eastern Mediterranean or Italy

Culture: Greek

Material: Opaque light bluish glass with white striations

Modeling technique and decoration: Sagging, or blowing

Inscription: No

Shape: Alabastra

Technique: Probably cast, possibly core-formed

## Condition

Intact.

## Description

Flaring, fire-polished rim; elongated conical body; convex bottom. The interior is smooth, covered in areas by a layer of whitish incrustation.

## Comments and Comparanda

On core-formed alabastra of this period see comments on [2003.194](#cat). The alabastron probably belongs to the fashion of archaicizing vases that were imitating archaic prototypes. In this case for the prototype of the shape of the body see a clay alabastron from Kamiros, dated between the 610–550 BCE, kept in the British Museum: <https://www.britishmuseum.org/collection/object/G_1860-0404-49>. The production technique indicates a much later date, and the object is made of the exact same glass as the jug [2003.476](#num) and the patella [2003.234](#num). See also comments of Axel von Saldern corroborating this dating and ascribing it to the early imperial colored glass vessels ({von Saldern et al. 1974}, p. 112, no. 300).

## Provenance

Louis de Clercq, French, 1836–1901 (Paris, France); by 1974–1988, Erwin Oppenländer, 1901–1988 (Waiblingen, Germany), by inheritance to his daughter, Ingrid Reisser, 1988; 1988–2004, Ingrid Reisser (Böblingen, Germany), sold to the J. Paul Getty Museum, 2004

## Bibliography

{de Ridder 1909}, no. 581, plate 31.

{von Saldern et al. 1974}, p. 112, no. 300.

## Exhibitions

Molten Color: Glassmaking in Antiquity (Malibu, 2005–2006; 2007; 2009–2010)

Label: 31

Title: Alabastron

Accession\_number: 2003.195

Collection\_link: <https://www.getty.edu/art/collection/objects/221562>

Dimensions: H. 12.5, Diam. rim 2.4, max. Diam. 3.3, Th. 0.3 cm; Wt. 55.16 g

Date: Second–mid-first century BCE

Start\_date: -200

End\_date: -34

Attribution: Production area: Eastern Mediterranean, possibly Syro-Palestinian region

Culture: Greek

Material: Dark blue and opaque white glass

Modeling technique and decoration: Core-formed; applied rim-disk and lugs; applied marvered threads

Inscription: No

Shape: Alabastra

Technique: Core-formed

## Condition

The vessel is almost completely iridescent, with a small area of the original blue colors still visible. There are some minor abrasions, such as a small hole near the bottom, and some nicks and scratches.

## Description

Dark blue ground, opaque white decoration. Broad, horizontal rim; biconical body; convex bottom. Two lugs near the neck.

A white thread is wound 33 times around the body from the bottom to the rim. The thread is combed at the upper part of the body from under the rim to the transition to the lower conical part, forming a feathered pattern.

## Comments and Comparanda

On core-formed alabastra of this period, see comments on [2003.194](#cat). For the classification of this particular alabastron see {Grose 1989}, class III:E, alabastron form III:5: pp. 168–169, nos. 166–167; {Harden 1981}, form 18, pp. 122–123.

## Provenance

By 1974–1988, Erwin Oppenländer, 1901–1988 (Waiblingen, Germany), by inheritance to his son, Gert Oppenländer, 1988; 1988–2003, Gert Oppenländer (Waiblingen, Germany), sold to the J. Paul Getty Museum, 2003

## Bibliography

{von Saldern et al. 1974}, p. 74, no. 192.

## Exhibitions

None

Label: 32

Title: Alabastron

Accession\_number: 2003.197

Collection\_link: <https://www.getty.edu/art/collection/objects/221564>

Dimensions: H. 11.4, Diam. rim 2.4, max. Diam. 4.4 cm; Wt. 67.24 g

Date: Second–mid-first century BCE

Start\_date: -200

End\_date: -34

Attribution: Production area: Eastern Mediterranean, possibly Syro-Palestinian region

Culture: Greek

Material: Translucent dark blue; opaque turquoise and yellow glass

Modeling technique and decoration: Core-formed; applied rim-disk and lugs; applied marvered threads

Inscription: No

Shape: Alabastra

Technique: Core-formed

## Condition

Fully preserved; iridescence on the upper surface of the rim, and cracked on the bottom. A fill on the blue lug.

## Description

Blue ground with turquoise and yellow decoration. Moderately broad horizontal rim-disk, uneven and sloping inward; cylindrical neck; vestigial shoulder; straight-sided fusiform body; convex pointed bottom. Below the shoulder two opposing lugs; one lug is yellow and the other is blue.

A marvered opaque turquoise thread is spirally wound in almost horizontal lines from the center of the bottom to the rim 37 times, ending in the neck. Along the upper part of the body, from the shoulder down to the point where the body turns inward toward the bottom, it was dragged upward 21 times, forming a festoon pattern.

Dark-colored remains of the core are visible in the interior.

## Comments and Comparanda

On core-formed alabastra of this period see comments on [2003.194](#cat). For the classification of this particular alabastron see {Grose 1989}, class III:E, alabastron form III:5: pp. 168–169, nos. 166–167; {Harden 1981}, form 18; {Harden 1981}, pp. 122–123.

## Provenance

By 1974–1988, Erwin Oppenländer, 1901–1988 (Waiblingen, Germany), by inheritance to his son, Gert Oppenländer, 1988; 1988–2003, Gert Oppenländer (Waiblingen, Germany), sold to the J. Paul Getty Museum, 2003

## Bibliography

{von Saldern et al. 1974}, pp. 75–76, no. 199; p. 77, plate no. 199.

## Exhibitions

Molten Color: Glassmaking in Antiquity (Malibu, 2005–2006; 2007; 2009–2010)

Label: 33

Title: Alabastron

Accession\_number: 2003.198

Collection\_link: <https://www.getty.edu/art/collection/objects/221565>

Dimensions: H. 7.9, Diam. rim 2.5, max. Diam. 3.2, Th. 0.3 cm; Wt. 33.9 g

Date: Mid-second–mid-first century BCE

Start\_date: -166

End\_date: -34

Attribution: Production area: Eastern Mediterranean, possibly Syro-Palestinian region

Culture: Greek

Material: Opaque dark blue and white glass

Modeling technique and decoration: Core-formed; applied rim-disk and lugs; applied marvered threads

Inscription: No

Shape: Alabastra

Technique: Core-formed

## Condition

Fully preserved; some cracks are visible; surface pitted and in areas discolored. The surface has some abrasions and nicks. White-yellow sand from the core is still visible on the interior.

## Description

Blue ground, opaque white decoration. Broad, horizontal rim-disk; cylindrical neck; straight-sided piriform body that turns abruptly inward and downward to a convex bottom. Two lugs near the neck.

A marvered white thread is wound 17 times around the body, from the bottom to the rim. At the upper part of the body below the lugs and down to the carination, nine coils of the thread are combed, forming upright festoons.

## Comments and Comparanda

On core-formed alabastra of this period see comments on [2003.194](#cat). For the classification of this particular alabastron see {Grose 1989}, class III:E, alabastron form III:5. The majority of the alabastra of this form are better proportioned and quite similar among themselves, quite different to the squatter variant of 2003.198, which is very similar to an example from Amathous, Cyprus ({Harden 1981}, p. 128, no. 340).

## Provenance

By 1974–1988, Erwin Oppenländer, 1901–1988 (Waiblingen, Germany), by inheritance to his son, Gert Oppenländer, 1988; 1988–2003, Gert Oppenländer (Waiblingen, Germany), sold to the J. Paul Getty Museum, 2003

## Bibliography

{von Saldern et al. 1974}, p. 76, no. 200.

## Exhibitions

None

Label: 34

Title: Amphoriskos

Accession\_number: 2003.178

Collection\_link: <https://www.getty.edu/art/collection/objects/221545>

Dimensions: H. 7, Diam. rim 2.9, max. Diam. 4.9, Diam. base 1.2 cm; Wt. 51.83 g

Date: Late sixth–fifth century BCE

Start\_date: -533

End\_date: -401

Attribution: Production area: Eastern Mediterranean, possibly Rhodes

Culture: Greek

Material: Opaque white and translucent purple glass

Modeling technique and decoration: Core-formed, rim, handles, and base applied; applied unmarvered and marvered threads

Inscription: No

Shape: Amphoriskoi

Technique: Core-formed

## Condition

Intact; some pitting on the surface. Reddish remains of the core in the interior.

## Description

Broad, flaring disk-rim; cylindrical neck; convex shoulder; top-shaped body; conical base-knob. Two vertical strap handles extend from the shoulder to the middle of the neck.

Opaque white ground, translucent purple decoration. Unmarvered thread wound around the rim and base. A marvered thread wound spirally from shoulders to mid-body, at first in two horizontal lines and from the greatest diameter downward dragged up and down, forming a zigzag pattern. Another marvered thread is wound twice below the zigzags.

## Comments and Comparanda

The amphoriskos (small amphora) was one of the ceramic vessel forms that was rendered in glass by the core-forming technique from the sixth century BCE onward, when this technique, known in Mesopotamia and Egypt since the middle of the second millennium BCE, was introduced in the Aegean world. In addition to amphoriskoi, alabastra, aryballoi, and oinochoiskai (juglets) were imitated in core-formed glass. It is believed that they functioned as unguentaria, intended for aromatic and cosmetic substances ({Harden 1981}; {McClellan 1984}; {Grose 1989}, pp. 109–125; {Stern and Schlick-Nolte 1994}, pp. 37–44).

This object belongs to the earliest group of Aegean core-formed vessels, dating from the middle of the sixth century to the end of the fifth century BCE ({Harden 1981}, pp. 58–99; {Grose 1989}, pp. 110–115), which were made either of blue glass and decorated with white, yellow, and turquoise threads or of milky white glass decorated with purple threads. Vessels of this group have been found in great numbers in Rhodes, Macedonia, the Aegean islands, and Italy. For the classification of this particular amphoriskos see {Grose 1989}, class I:A, amphoriskos form I:2; for the class see p. 143, nos. 94–95; for the form see p. 145, no. 101.

## Provenance

By 1974–1988, Erwin Oppenländer, 1901–1988 (Waiblingen, Germany), by inheritance to his son, Gert Oppenländer, 1988; 1988–2003, Gert Oppenländer (Waiblingen, Germany), sold to the J. Paul Getty Museum, 2003

## Bibliography

{von Saldern et al. 1974}, p. 66, no. 153; p. 56, plate no. 153.

## Exhibitions

Molten Color: Glassmaking in Antiquity (Malibu, 2005–2006; 2007; 2009–2010)

Label: 35

Title: Amphoriskos

Accession\_number: 2003.168

Collection\_link: <https://www.getty.edu/art/collection/objects/221535>

Dimensions: H. 6.0, Diam. rim 2.2, max. Diam. 4.1, Diam. base 1.1 cm; Wt. 33 g

Date: Late sixth–fifth century BCE

Start\_date: -533

End\_date: -401

Attribution: Production area: Eastern Mediterranean, possibly Rhodes

Culture: Greek

Material: Translucent dark blue; opaque yellow and turquoise glass, with bronze chain

Modeling technique and decoration: Core-formed; applied rim and handles; applied marvered and unmarvered threads and base

Inscription: No

Shape: Amphoriskoi

Technique: Core-formed

## Condition

Almost fully preserved; small part of the rim is filled. Almost the entire vessel is covered with whitish weathering. Reddish remains of the core in the interior.

## Description

Translucent dark blue body, opaque yellow and turquoise decoration. Broad, inward-sloping rim-disk; relatively tall, cylindrical neck; almost right-angled shoulder; top-shaped body; convex bottom; circular base-knob with a rounded edge. Two dark blue vertical strap handles extend from the shoulders to the upper part of the neck under the rim.

An unmarvered opaque yellow thread is wound around the rim. A marvered wide yellow thread starts on the shoulder and spirals four times around the shoulders and the upper body, where an opaque whitish thread (its white color, likely the result of weathering, was originally turquoise) is wound twice and they are both dragged up and down, forming a zigzag pattern. Below this, a yellow marvered thread is wound horizontally twice around the body.

A bronze chain ending with a large ring is attached to one of the handles.

## Comments and Comparanda

On core-formed amphoriskoi of this period see comments on [2003.178](#cat). For the classification of this particular amphoriskos see {Grose 1989}, class I:B, amphoriskos form I:2: p. 144, no. 97.

## Provenance

By 1974–1988, Erwin Oppenländer, 1901–1988 (Waiblingen, Germany), by inheritance to his son, Gert Oppenländer, 1988; 1988–2003, Gert Oppenländer (Waiblingen, Germany), sold to the J. Paul Getty Museum, 2003

## Bibliography

{von Saldern et al. 1974}, p. 81, no. 221; p. 61, plate no. 221.

## Exhibitions

Molten Color: Glassmaking in Antiquity (Malibu, 2005–2006; 2007; 2009–2010)

Label: 36

Title: Amphoriskos

Accession\_number: 2003.169

Collection\_link: <https://www.getty.edu/art/collection/objects/221536>

Dimensions: H. 6.5, Diam. rim 2.6, max. Diam. 4.5, Diam. base 1.0 cm; Wt. 33.74 g

Date: Late sixth–fifth century BCE

Start\_date: -533

End\_date: -401

Attribution: Production area: Eastern Mediterranean, possibly Rhodes

Culture: Greek

Material: Translucent dark green; opaque yellow and turquoise glass

Modeling technique and decoration: Core-formed; applied rim and handles; applied marvered and unmarvered threads and base

Inscription: No

Shape: Amphoriskoi

Technique: Core-formed

## Condition

One handle restored. Some minor nicks and scratches. One side of the vessel is discolored and iridescent.

## Description

Translucent dark green (appearing black) body, opaque white and turquoise decoration. Broad inward-sloping rim-disk; relatively tall, cylindrical neck; obtuse-angled shoulder; top-shaped body; convex bottom; circular base-knob with a rounded edge. Two dark green vertical strap handles extend from the upper part of the neck to the shoulders.

An unmarvered opaque white thread is wound around the rim. A marvered white thread starts on the shoulder and spirals five times around the shoulders and the upper body, where an opaque turquoise thread is wound twice, and they are both tooled into a zigzag pattern to the middle of the body. Below this a white marvered thread is wound horizontally twice around the body.

## Comments and Comparanda

On core-formed amphoriskoi of this period see comments on [2003.178](#cat). For the classification of this particular amphoriskos see {Grose 1989}, nontypical example of class I:B, amphoriskos form I:2: pp. 144–146, nos. 97–104.

## Provenance

By 1974–1988, Erwin Oppenländer, 1901–1988 (Waiblingen, Germany), by inheritance to his son, Gert Oppenländer, 1988; 1988–2003, Gert Oppenländer (Waiblingen, Germany), sold to the J. Paul Getty Museum, 2003

## Bibliography

{von Saldern et al. 1974}, p. 60, no. 132; p. 59, plate no. 132.

## Exhibitions

None

Label: 37

Title: Amphoriskos

Accession\_number: 2003.171

Collection\_link: <https://www.getty.edu/art/collection/objects/221538>

Dimensions: H. 8, Diam. rim 2.9, max. Diam. 4.8, Diam. base 1.0 cm; Wt. 49.66 g

Date: Late sixth–fifth century BCE

Start\_date: -533

End\_date: -401

Attribution: Production area: Eastern Mediterranean, possibly Rhodes

Culture: Greek

Material: Translucent dark blue; opaque yellow and turquoise glass

Modeling technique and decoration: Core-formed; applied rim and handles; applied marvered and unmarvered threads and base

Inscription: No

Shape: Amphoriskoi

Technique: Core-formed

## Condition

Fully preserved, with some discoloration and large areas of iridescence. There are no visible cracks or breaks, but some small nicks and scratches. Reddish remains of the core in the interior.

## Description

Translucent dark blue body, opaque yellow and turquoise decoration. Broad inward-sloping rim-disk; relatively tall, cylindrical neck mildly tapering toward rim; obtuse shoulder; elongated, top-shaped body; convex bottom; circular base-knob with a rounded edge. Two opposing dark blue vertical strap handles extend from the shoulders to the upper part of the neck under the rim.

An unmarvered opaque yellow thread is wound around the rim. A marvered wide yellow thread starts on the shoulder and spirals twice around the shoulders and the upper body, where an opaque turquoise thread is wound at least twice; they are both dragged up and down, forming a zigzag pattern. Below this a yellow marvered thread is wound horizontally twice around the body.

## Comments and Comparanda

On core-formed amphoriskoi of this period see comments on [2003.178](#cat). For the classification of this particular amphoriskos see {Grose 1989}, class I:B amphoriskos form I:2, pp. 144–146, nos. 97–104.

## Provenance

By 1974–1988, Erwin Oppenländer, 1901–1988 (Waiblingen, Germany), by inheritance to his son, Gert Oppenländer, 1988; 1988–2003, Gert Oppenländer (Waiblingen, Germany), sold to the J. Paul Getty Museum, 2003

## Bibliography

{von Saldern et al. 1974}, p. 62, no. 138.

## Exhibitions

None

Label: 38

Title: Amphoriskos

Accession\_number: 2003.172

Collection\_link: <https://www.getty.edu/art/collection/objects/221539>

Dimensions: H. 11, Diam. rim 3.3, max. Diam. 6.7, Diam. base 1.8 cm; Wt. 130.15 g

Date: Late sixth–fifth century BCE

Start\_date: -533

End\_date: -401

Attribution: Production area: Eastern Mediterranean, possibly Rhodes

Culture: Greek

Material: Translucent dark blue; opaque yellow glass

Modeling technique and decoration: Core-formed; applied rim and handles; applied marvered and unmarvered threads and base. Vertical indentations on the body caused by the tooling of the zigzags

Inscription: No

Shape: Amphoriskoi

Technique: Core-formed

## Condition

Intact with very few minor abrasions.

## Description

Translucent dark blue body, opaque yellow decoration. Broad inward-sloping rim-disk; relatively tall, cylindrical neck wider towards the body; obtuse-angled shoulder; top-shaped body; convex bottom; circular base-knob with a rounded edge. Two dark blue vertical strap handles extend from the shoulders to the rim.

An unmarvered opaque yellow thread is wound around the rim. A marvered wide yellow thread starts on the shoulder and spirals 13 times around the shoulders and the body and it is dragged up and down forming a zigzag pattern.

## Comments and Comparanda

On core-formed amphoriskoi of this period see comments on [2003.178](#cat). For the classification of this particular amphoriskos see {Grose 1989}, class I:B, amphoriskos form I:1: p. 143, no. 96.

## Provenance

By 1974–1988, Erwin Oppenländer, 1901–1988 (Waiblingen, Germany), by inheritance to his son, Gert Oppenländer, 1988; 1988–2003, Gert Oppenländer (Waiblingen, Germany), sold to the J. Paul Getty Museum, 2003

## Bibliography

{von Saldern et al. 1974}, p. 62, no. 141; p. 60, plate no. 141.

## Exhibitions

None

Label: 39

Title: Amphoriskos

Accession\_number: 2003.173

Collection\_link: <https://www.getty.edu/art/collection/objects/221540>

Dimensions: H. 7.1, Diam. rim 2.4, max. Diam. 4.5 cm; Wt. 44.01 g

Date: Late sixth–fifth century BCE

Start\_date: -533

End\_date: -401

Attribution: Production area: Eastern Mediterranean, possibly Rhodes

Culture: Greek

Material: Translucent dark blue; opaque yellow and turquoise glass

Modeling technique and decoration: Core-formed; applied rim and handles; applied marvered and unmarvered threads

Inscription: No

Shape: Amphoriskoi

Technique: Core-formed

## Condition

Intact, with mild pitting. Reddish remains of the core in the interior.

## Description

Translucent dark blue body, opaque yellow and turquoise decoration. Broad inward-sloping rim-disk; relatively tall, cylindrical neck; obtuse-angled shoulder; top-shaped body; convex bottom; circular base-knob with a rounded edge. Two dark blue vertical strap handles extend from the shoulders to the upper part of the neck.

An unmarvered opaque yellow thread and a turquoise thread are wound around the rim. A marvered wide yellow thread starts on the neck as a large flake and spirals eight times around the shoulders and the upper body where an opaque turquoise thread is wound once and they are both dragged up and down, forming a zigzag pattern. Below this a yellow marvered thread is wound horizontally twice around the body.

## Comments and Comparanda

On core-formed amphoriskoi of this period see comments on [2003.178](#cat). For the classification of this particular amphoriskos see {Grose 1989}, class I:B, amphoriskos form I:2: p. 144, no. 97.

## Provenance

By 1974–1988, Erwin Oppenländer, 1901–1988 (Waiblingen, Germany), by inheritance to his son, Gert Oppenländer, 1988; 1988–2003, Gert Oppenländer (Waiblingen, Germany), sold to the J. Paul Getty Museum, 2003

## Bibliography

{von Saldern et al. 1974}, p. 62, no. 142.

## Exhibitions

Molten Color: Glassmaking in Antiquity (Malibu, 2005–2006; 2007; 2009–2010)

Label: 40

Title: Amphoriskos

Accession\_number: 2003.170

Collection\_link: <https://www.getty.edu/art/collection/objects/221537>

Dimensions: H. 7.3, Diam. rim 2.6, max. Diam. 4.4, Diam. base 1.2 cm; Wt. 40.10 g

Date: Fifth century BCE

Start\_date: -500

End\_date: -401

Attribution: Production area: Eastern Mediterranean, possibly Rhodes

Culture: Greek

Material: Dark red and opaque white glass

Modeling technique and decoration: Core-formed; applied rim and handles; applied marvered and unmarvered threads and base

Inscription: No

Shape: Amphoriskoi

Technique: Core-formed

## Condition

Fully preserved, with some signs of wear and some discoloration, especially on the neck and upper body. Some nicks and scratches. Whitish remains of the core in the interior.

## Description

Dark red body, opaque white decoration. Broad inward-sloping rim-disk; tall, cylindrical neck, tapering toward the body; obtuse-angled shoulder; conical body; convex bottom; circular base-knob with a rounded edge. Two red vertical strap handles extend from the shoulders to the upper part of the neck under the rim.

An unmarvered opaque yellow thread is wound around the rim. A marvered wide thread, probably yellow originally, now totally weathered to white, starts on the shoulder and spirals three times around the shoulders and the upper body, where an opaque turquoise thread is wound twice; both were dragged up and down, forming a zigzag pattern. Below this a marvered thread, yellow originally, now completely weathered to white, is wound horizontally three times around the body.

## Comments and Comparanda

On core-formed amphoriskoi of this period see comments on [2003.178](#cat). For the classification of this particular amphoriskos see {Grose 1989}, class I:F, amphoriskos form I:2: pp. 146–48, nos. 104, 109.

## Provenance

1908, A. Vogell (Karlsruhe, Germany) [sold, Griechische Altertümer südrussischen Fundorts aus dem Besitze des Herrn A. Vogell, Karlsruhe (Versteigerung), Max Cramer, Cassel, Germany, May 26–30, 1908, lot 1017]; by 1974–1988, Erwin Oppenländer, 1901–1988 (Waiblingen, Germany), by inheritance to his son, Gert Oppenländer, 1988; 1988–2003, Gert Oppenländer (Waiblingen, Germany), sold to the J. Paul Getty Museum, 2003

## Bibliography

{Cramer 1908}, lot 1017.

{von Saldern et al. 1974}, p. 60, no. 133.

## Exhibitions

None

Label: 41

Title: Amphoriskos

Accession\_number: 2003.175

Collection\_link: <https://www.getty.edu/art/collection/objects/221542>

Dimensions: H. 7.5, Diam. rim 2.5, max. Diam. 4.3, Diam. base 1 cm; Wt. 39.80g

Date: Probably late sixth–fifth century BCE

Start\_date: -533

End\_date: -401

Attribution: Production area: Eastern Mediterranean, possibly Rhodes

Culture: Greek

Material: Translucent dark green (appearing black) and opaque white glass

Modeling technique and decoration: Core-forming; applied rim and handles; applied unmarvered thread and base-knob

Inscription: No

Shape: Amphoriskoi

Technique: Core-formed

## Condition

Fully preserved; no cracks or breaks. Very few nicks and scratches. Reddish remains of the core in the interior.

## Description

Translucent dark green body (appears black), opaque white decoration. Broad, inward-sloping rim-disk; tall, cylindrical neck; obtuse-angled shoulder; top-shaped body; convex bottom; globular base-knob. Two dark green vertical strap handles extend from the shoulders to the upper part of the neck.

A thick unmarvered opaque white thread is wound around the rim, and another one around the half of the base-knob.

## Comments and Comparanda

On core-formed amphoriskoi of this period see comments on [2003.178](#cat). This is a very rare variant of the core-formed amphoriskoi because of its monochrome body, and no other examples with the exact same colors of dark green (nearly black) and white have been identified. For the classification of this particular amphoriskos see {Grose 1989}, class I:F, amphoriskos form I:2. The almost spherical base-knob does not appear among group I amphoriskoi, yet the body shape fits within that group. The base-knob appears in group II, similar to II:2, which has a different body form. Other intriguing details are that the rim was made by bending the mass of the body and not by a separate disc. In addition, only a layer of dirt—no larger particles of the core—is visible in the interior, raising doubts about the production technique and the date of the vessel.

## Provenance

By 1974–1988, Erwin Oppenländer, 1901–1988 (Waiblingen, Germany), by inheritance to his son, Gert Oppenländer, 1988; 1988–2003, Gert Oppenländer (Waiblingen, Germany), sold to the J. Paul Getty Museum, 2003

## Bibliography

{von Saldern et al. 1974}, p. 64, no. 147; p. 63, plate no. 147.

## Exhibitions

Molten Color: Glassmaking in Antiquity (Malibu, 2005–2006; 2007; 2009–2010)

Label: 42

Title: Unguentarium

Accession\_number: 2003.203

Collection\_link: <https://www.getty.edu/art/collection/objects/221570>

Dimensions: H. 11.4, Diam. rim 2.5, max. Diam. 5.1, Diam. base 2.6 cm; Wt. 71.44 g

Date: Third century BCE

Start\_date: -300

End\_date: -201

Attribution: Production area: Eastern Mediterranean, possibly Syro-Palestinian region

Culture: Greek

Material: Dark blue; opaque white and yellow glass

Modeling technique and decoration: Core-formed; applied handles, base, and marvered threads

Inscription: No

Shape: Unguentaria

Technique: Core-formed

## Condition

Mended. Pitting on the surface, more visible on the decoration; weathering on the ground areas.

## Description

Dark blue ground with white and yellow décor. Flat, horizontal rim; cylindrical neck; oval body; pointed bottom on a tall, conical, outward-splayed base. On the shoulders are two dark blue horizontal loop handles.

A marvered white thread spirally wound four times on the lower part of the neck continues with eight revolutions on the upper part of the body, where it is flanked by five coils of a yellow thread, and ends with five more coils on the lower body. The decoration on the upper body is dragged upward, forming a zigzag pattern. This tooling resulted in vertical ribbing on the body.

## Comments and Comparanda

Double-handled unguentaria along with hydriskai, jars, and lentoid aryballoi are a new vessel form, ascribed to the second, far rarer group II of Mediterranean core-formed vessels. This group appears late in the fourth century BCE, at the very beginning of the Hellenistic era (fourth–first centuries BCE), and dominated the market until the first or second quarter of the third century. New production centers operated then, probably in Italy and mainland Greece, possibly Macedonia. New decorative patterns replaced the old zigzags with festoons and feather patterns ({Harden 1981}, pp. 100–121; {McClellan 1984}, pp. 77–126; {Grose 1989}, pp. 115–122; {Stern and Schlick-Nolte 1994}, pp. 38–39). For the classification of this particular vessel see {Grose 1989}, class II:G, unguentarium form II:1, pp. 121–122; {Harden 1981}, pp. 135–137, nos. 372–373.

## Provenance

By 1974–1988, Erwin Oppenländer, 1901–1988 (Waiblingen, Germany), by inheritance to his son, Gert Oppenländer, 1988; 1988–2003, Gert Oppenländer (Waiblingen, Germany), sold to the J. Paul Getty Museum, 2003

## Bibliography

{von Saldern et al. 1974}, p. 81, no. 218; p. 61, plate no. 218.

## Exhibitions

Molten Color: Glassmaking in Antiquity (Malibu, 2005–2006; 2007; 2009–2010)

Label: 43

Title: Amphoriskos

Accession\_number: 2003.200

Collection\_link: <https://www.getty.edu/art/collection/objects/221567>

Dimensions: H. 14.6, Diam. rim 3, max. Diam. 4.5 cm; Wt. 129.39 g

Date: Mid-second to mid-first century BCE

Start\_date: -166

End\_date: -34

Attribution: Production area: Eastern Mediterranean, probably Syro-Palestinian region or Cyprus

Culture: Greek

Material: Translucent dark blue, almost transparent greenish, and opaque yellow glass

Modeling technique and decoration: Core-formed; applied rim, handles, base-knob, and marvered threads

Inscription: No

Shape: Amphoriskoi

Technique: Core-formed

## Condition

Mended; some fills on neck, with some signs of weathering, pitting, and discoloration. The handles were restored. On the body two shades of blue are visible, possibly as a result of breakage and mending.

## Description

Dark blue ground with opaque yellow decoration. Moderately broad, inward-sloping rim-disk; cylindrical neck, tapering upward; obtuse-angled shoulder; slim, ovoid body; convex pointed bottom; short, spherical light greenish base-knob. Two opposing vertical greenish strap handles extend from the shoulder to just below the rim, bend, and then attach on the middle of the neck.

A marvered opaque yellow thread is wound on the rim and spirals to the bottom twenty-two times, in horizontal lines to the shoulder, tooled to form a carelessly executed feathered pattern on the body and finally in straight-lined spiral on the bottom near the base-knob.

## Comments and Comparanda

Amphoriskoi are one of the two main vessel forms produced in glass workshops active in the eastern Mediterranean between the middle of the second century BCE and the early first century CE, conventionally referred to as Mediterranean group III, a period of revival of core-forming, after a century-long period of stasis during which no new glass vessel forms were introduced. On Mediterranean group II: {Harden 1981}, pp. 123–141; {McClellan 1984}, pp. 127–164; {Grose 1989}, pp. 122–125; {Stern and Schlick-Nolte 1994}, p. 39. For the classification of this particular vessel see {Grose 1989}, class III:E, amphoriskos form III:2B: pp. 169–172, nos. 168–176.

## Provenance

By 1974–1988, Erwin Oppenländer, 1901–1988 (Waiblingen, Germany), by inheritance to his son, Gert Oppenländer, 1988; 1988–2003, Gert Oppenländer (Waiblingen, Germany), sold to the J. Paul Getty Museum, 2003

## Bibliography

{von Saldern et al. 1974}, p. 78, no. 209; p. 79, plate no. 209.

## Exhibitions

None

Label: 44

Title: Amphoriskos

Accession\_number: 2003.201

Collection\_link: <https://www.getty.edu/art/collection/objects/221568>

Dimensions: H. 12.5, Diam. rim 2.5, max. Diam. 5.2 cm; Wt. 117.62 g

Date: Mid-second to mid-first centuries BCE

Start\_date: -166

End\_date: -34

Attribution: Production area: Eastern Mediterranean, probably Syro-Palestinian region or Cyprus

Culture: Greek

Material: Translucent dark green; translucent to almost transparent amber-color; opaque white and yellow glass

Modeling technique and decoration: Core-formed; applied rim, handles, base-knob, and marvered threads

Inscription: No

Shape: Amphoriskoi

Technique: Core-formed

## Condition

The vessel is in good condition, with some signs of weathering, pitting, and discoloration. There is a small hole near the base and a few abrasions and scratches on the surface. Base-knob mended and partly restored.

## Description

Dark green (appearing brown) ground with opaque white and yellow decoration. Moderately broad, uneven, inward-sloping rim-disk; cylindrical neck with upward taper; obtuse-angled shoulder; broad, uneven ovoid body; convex pointed bottom; short, spherical amber-colored base-knob. Two opposing vertical amber-colored strap handles extend from the shoulder to just below the rim, bend, and attach on the middle of the neck. Irregular depressions on the shoulder and upper body.

A marvered opaque yellow thread is wound on the rim and spirals to the bottom 32 times, in horizontal lines to the shoulder and on the lower body, and is dragged upwards 24 times to form a festoon pattern on the body. A marvered white thread is added from shoulder to lower body, mingling with the spiral and festoon pattern of the yellow thread.

## Comments and Comparanda

On core-formed amphoriskoi of this period see comments on [2003.200](#cat). For the classification of this particular amphoriskos see {Grose 1989}, class III:E, amphoriskos form III:2B: pp. 169–172, nos. 168–176.

## Provenance

By 1974–1988, Erwin Oppenländer, 1901–1988 (Waiblingen, Germany), by inheritance to his son, Gert Oppenländer, 1988; 1988–2003, Gert Oppenländer (Waiblingen, Germany), sold to the J. Paul Getty Museum, 2003

## Bibliography

{von Saldern et al. 1974}, p. 80, no. 210; p. 79, plate no. 210.

## Exhibitions

None

Label: 45

Title: Amphoriskos

Accession\_number: 2003.202

Collection\_link: <https://www.getty.edu/art/collection/objects/221569>

Dimensions: H. 11.4, Diam. rim 2.1, max. Diam. 5.1 cm; Wt. 118.41 g

Date: Second to mid-first century BCE with modern restorations

Start\_date: -200

End\_date: -34

Attribution: Production area: Eastern Mediterranean, possibly Syro-Palestinian region

Culture: Greek

Material: Translucent dark blue-green; transparent greenish; and opaque turquoise and yellow glass

Modeling technique and decoration: Core-formed; applied handles and marvered threads

Inscription: No

Shape: Amphoriskoi

Technique: Core-formed

## Condition

Mended; areas with whitish weathering, especially on the handles. Parts of the rim, shoulder, and handles are restored. The entire vessel is coated with a transparent greenish varnish.

## Description

Dark blue-green, transparent greenish, opaque turquoise and yellow glass. Narrow, outward-splayed flattened rim-disk; tall cylindrical neck; sloping obtuse-angled shoulder; conical body; convex pointed bottom. An oval knob of greenish glass applied on the center of the bottom. Two greenish, large opposing coil handles stretch vertically from shoulder to upper neck under the rim.

A yellow and a turquoise marvered threads spirally wound 27 times from rim to bottom. The threads have been dragged 26 times up and down from the shoulder to the bottom, forming a festooned pattern.

## Comments and Comparanda

On core-formed amphoriskoi of this period see comments on [2003.200](#cat). For the classification of this particular amphoriskos see {Grose 1989}, class III:E, amphoriskos form III:2B: pp. 170–172, nos. 170–174. The shoulder area was restored forming an unexpected obtuse angle between the neck and the shoulder/body, compared for instance with the more typical for the form 2003.204.

## Provenance

By 1974–1988, Erwin Oppenländer, 1901–1988 (Waiblingen, Germany), by inheritance to his son, Gert Oppenländer, 1988; 1988–2003, Gert Oppenländer (Waiblingen, Germany), sold to the J. Paul Getty Museum, 2003

## Bibliography

{von Saldern et al. 1974}, p. 80, no. 214.

## Exhibitions

Molten Color: Glassmaking in Antiquity (Malibu, 2005–2006; 2007; 2009–2010)

Label: 46

Title: Amphoriskos

Accession\_number: 2003.204

Collection\_link: <https://www.getty.edu/art/collection/objects/221571>

Dimensions: H. 16, Diam. rim 2.8, max. Diam. 5.2 cm; Wt. 146.88 g

Date: Second to mid-first century BCE

Start\_date: -200

End\_date: -34

Attribution: Production area: Eastern Mediterranean, possibly Syro-Palestinian region

Culture: Greek

Material: Translucent dark blue and green; opaque white and red glass

Modeling technique and decoration: Core-formed; applied handles, base-knob, and marvered threads

Inscription: No

Shape: Amphoriskoi

Technique: Core-formed

## Condition

Intact? Pitting on the surface, with more on the ground areas.

## Description

Dark blue ground, transparent greenish, opaque turquoise and yellow glass. Moderate out-splayed rim tooled outward from the neck; tall, cylindrical neck, tapering upward; sloping obtuse-angled shoulder; tall conical body; convex pointed bottom. A drop-shaped base-knob of red glass applied on the center of the bottom. Two large, opposing strap handles stretch vertically from shoulder to upper neck under the rim, bent and attached lower on the neck. One handle is greenish and the other bluish glass.

A red and a white thread wound 32 times from rim to bottom in horizontal lines, which along the neck and at central body are dragged upward to form a festooned pattern.

## Comments and Comparanda

On core-formed amphoriskoi of this period see comments on [2003.200](#cat). For the classification of this particular amphoriskos see {Grose 1989}, class III:E, amphoriskos form III:2B: pp. 170–172, nos. 170–174.

## Provenance

By 1974–1988, Erwin Oppenländer, 1901–1988 (Waiblingen, Germany), by inheritance to his son, Gert Oppenländer, 1988; 1988–2003, Gert Oppenländer (Waiblingen, Germany), sold to the J. Paul Getty Museum, 2003

## Bibliography

{von Saldern et al. 1974}, p. 59, no. 130, illus.

## Exhibitions

Molten Color: Glassmaking in Antiquity (Malibu, 2005–2006; 2007; 2009–2010)

Label: 47

Title: Amphoriskos

Accession\_number: 2003.199

Collection\_link: <https://www.getty.edu/art/collection/objects/221566>

Dimensions: H. 10, Diam. rim 2.6, max. Diam. 4.6 cm; Wt. 49.93 g (with the fill)

Date: Mid-second–mid-first century BCE

Start\_date: -166

End\_date: -34

Attribution: Production area: Eastern Mediterranean, possibly Syro-Palestinian region

Culture: Greek

Material: Dark blue; opaque yellow and white glass

Modeling technique and decoration: Core-formed; applied rim-disk and marvered threads

Inscription: No

Shape: Amphoriskoi

Technique: Core-formed

## Condition

Mended. Part of the rim and several parts of the body and the bottom are fills. Some cracks are visible; surface pitted and in areas discolored. Probably missing handles and base pad. There is a visible scar where the lower part of a now-missing handle once attached. The corresponding handle attachment spot of the rim is missing. Spots on the shoulder and rim where the other handle, now missing, would have been attached are filled with a colored resin.

## Description

Broad, horizontal rim-disk, long cylindrical neck gradually widening toward the body; obtuse-angled shoulder, long convex lower part of the body. It is highly likely that it had two long S-shaped handles and a pad base, but because critical parts of the rim, shoulder, and bottom areas are missing, it is not possible to determine the exact shape of the vessel.

A yellow and a white marvered threads spirally wound around the vessel from rim to the center of the bottom. The thread was tooled three times downward and three times upward to form very wide feather patterns on the neck and the upper body, and five times downward and five times upward on the lower body.

## Comments and Comparanda

On the origins of core-formed amphoriskoi, see [2003.178](#cat). This object belongs to the third group of core-formed vessels, which appears between the second century BCE and the early first century CE; the centers of production seem to have been in Cyprus and on the Phoenician coast. It includes different shapes of alabastra and amphoriskoi, which are similar to those of ceramic vessels manufactured at the same time ({Harden 1981}, pp. 123–141; {Grose 1989}, pp. 122–125). For the classification of this particular alabastron see {Grose 1989}, p. 123, class III:E, amphoriskos form III:3. A few unprovenanced examples include {Grose 1989}, pp. 172–173, nos. 177–179; Brooklyn Museum, New York, inv.-nr. 12.34: vessel’s form and displaced feather pattern are the same, and it preserves the strongly curved handles stretching from the rim to the shoulder, typical for the form. That vessel was reassembled with the addition of what seems to be a free-blown base of a stemmed beaker: <https://www.brooklynmuseum.org/opencollection/objects/5809>; Musée du Verre, Grand Curtius, Liège, inv. no. B 1463; the same vessel without handle and with a flat foot noted in {von Saldern 1974}, no. 206; {Hayes 1975}, p. 15, no. 38, plate 3: [https://collections.rom.on.ca/objects/405071/](https://collections.rom.on.ca/objects/405071/amphoriskos-with-sshaped-handles?ctx=d39e1c4c-60b3-4e2b-b0ad-1e27d908798b&idx=5).

## Provenance

By 1974–1988, Erwin Oppenländer, 1901–1988 (Waiblingen, Germany), by inheritance to his son, Gert Oppenländer, 1988; 1988–2003, Gert Oppenländer (Waiblingen, Germany), sold to the J. Paul Getty Museum, 2003

## Bibliography

{von Saldern et al. 1974}, p. 76, no. 206; p. 78, plate no. 206.

## Exhibitions

Molten Color: Glassmaking in Antiquity (Malibu, 2005–2006; 2007; 2009–2010)

Label: 48

Title: Oinochoe

Accession\_number: 2003.179

Collection\_link: <https://www.getty.edu/art/collection/objects/221546>

Dimensions: H. 8.3, Diam. rim 3.1 × 2.4, max. Diam. 4.6, Diam. base 2.85 cm; Wt. 54.78 g

Date: Late sixth–fifth century BCE

Start\_date: -533

End\_date: -401

Attribution: Production area: Eastern Mediterranean, possibly Rhodes

Culture: Greek

Material: Opaque white and translucent purple glass

Modeling technique and decoration: Core-formed; applied rim-disk, handle, and base; applied unmarvered and marvered threads; tooling marks on the upper surface of the base. Whitish remains of the core in the interior

Inscription: No

Shape: Oinochoai

Technique: Core-formed

## Condition

Mild pitting. A burst bubble on the lower part of the handle.

## Description:

Core-formed, opaque white oinochoe decorated with translucent purple threads. Trefoil rim-disk; short, cylindrical neck; sloping shoulder; ovoid body; convex bottom; discoid conical base. Tall, strap handle, arching well above the rim-disk, applied on the shoulder and attached on the rim.

One unmarvered thread around the rim and the base. A marvered thread is wound eight times from neck to mid-body. The last four coils, on the wider part of the body, are dragged up and down, forming a zigzag pattern, the last three coils are adjacent, appearing as one wide thread. Just below the zigzag pattern, another purple thread is wound twice around.

## Comments and Comparanda

The oinochoiske (juglet) was one of the ceramic vessel forms that had been rendered in glass with core-forming since the sixth century BCE, when this technique, known in Mesopotamia and Egypt since the middle of the second millennium BCE, was introduced in the Aegean world. In addition to oinochoiskai, amphoriskoi (small amphoras), alabastra, and aryballoi were imitated in core-formed glass. It is believed that they functioned as unguentaria, intended for aromatic and cosmetic substances ({Harden 1981}; {McClellan 1984}; {Grose 1989}, pp. 109–125; {Stern and Schlick-Nolte 1994}, pp. 37–44).

This object belongs to the earliest group of Aegean core-formed vessels, dating from the middle of the sixth century to the end of the fifth century BCE ({Harden 1981}, pp. 58–99; {Grose 1989}, pp. 110–115), which were made either of blue glass and decorated with white, yellow, and turquoise threads or of milky white glass decorated with purple threads. Vessels of this group have been found in great numbers in Rhodes, Macedonia, the Aegean islands, and Italy. For the classification of this particular oinochoe see {Grose 1989}, class I:A, oinochoe form I:2: pp. 148–149, nos. 110–113.

## Provenance

By 1974–1988, Erwin Oppenländer, 1901–1988 (Waiblingen, Germany), by inheritance to his son, Gert Oppenländer, 1988; 1988–2003, Gert Oppenländer (Waiblingen, Germany), sold to the J. Paul Getty Museum, 2003

## Bibliography

{von Saldern et al. 1974}, p. 66, no. 155; p. 57, plate no. 155.

## Exhibitions

Molten Color: Glassmaking in Antiquity (Malibu, 2005–2006; 2007; 2009–2010)

Label: 49

Title: Oinochoe

Accession\_number: 2003.166

Collection\_link: <https://www.getty.edu/art/collection/objects/221533>

Dimensions: H. 8, Diam. rim 3 × 2.3, max. Diam. 5.2, Diam. base 2.3 cm; Wt. 57.92 g

Date: Late sixth–fifth century BCE

Start\_date: -533

End\_date: -401

Attribution: Production area: Eastern Mediterranean, possibly Rhodes

Culture: Greek

Material: Dark blue; opaque yellow and turquoise glass

Modeling technique and decoration: Core-formed, applied handle, rim-disk, base, and unmarvered and marvered threads

Inscription: No

Shape: Oinochoai

Technique: Core-formed

## Condition

Intact. Some light weathering on the shoulders and on the base.

## Description

Dark blue ground with opaque yellow and turquoise décor. Narrow trefoil rim-disc; short, cylindrical neck; convex shoulder; ovoid body; convex bottom. Short outward-splayed base, concave on its underside, a bit off-center. An opaque light blue strap handle extends from the shoulder to the rim-disk.

An unmarvered yellow thread is wound around the rim. A marvered yellow thread is wound three times in horizontal lines on the shoulder and below, together with a turquoise thread, are wound three–four times and dragged up and down, forming a zigzag pattern. Below this a marvered yellow thread is wound spirally twice.

## Comments and Comparanda

See comments on [2003.179](#cat). For the classification of this particular oinochoe see {Grose 1989}, class I:B, oinochoe form I:2: pp. 161, 163, nos. 147, 150.

## Provenance

By 1974–1988, Erwin Oppenländer, 1901–1988 (Waiblingen, Germany), by inheritance to his son, Gert Oppenländer, 1988; 1988–2003, Gert Oppenländer (Waiblingen, Germany), sold to the J. Paul Getty Museum, 2003

## Bibliography

{von Saldern et al. 1974}, p. 54, no. 119; p. 53, plate no. 119.

## Exhibitions

Molten Color: Glassmaking in Antiquity (Malibu, 2005–2006; 2007; 2009–2010)

Label: 50

Title: Oinochoe

Accession\_number: 2003.165

Collection\_link: <https://www.getty.edu/art/collection/objects/221532>

Dimensions: H. 10.2, Diam. rim 4.6, max. Diam. 5.9, Diam. base 4.0 cm; Wt. 157.40 g

Date: Mid-fourth to early third century BCE

Start\_date: -366

End\_date: -267

Attribution: Production area: Eastern Mediterranean or Italian

Culture: Greek

Material: Translucent dark blue; opaque yellow and white glass

Modeling technique and decoration: Core-formed; applied rim and handles; applied marvered and unmarvered threads and base

Inscription: No

Shape: Oinochoai

Technique: Core-formed

## Condition

Fully preserved; mended. There is some discoloration; minor nicks and scratches on the surface.

## Description

Dark-blue ground with opaque yellow, white, and turquoise threads. Broad trefoil rim-disk; cylindrical neck, tapering toward the body; rounded sloping shoulder; straight-sided, almost cylindrical body tapering toward the bottom; circular cobalt blue pad base, asymmetrical uneven and slightly concave on its underside. A vertical cobalt-blue strap handle applied on the shoulder and, arching, extends to the edge of the rim-disk.

An unmarvered thread is wound around the rim and another is wound spirally three times around the neck. Seven threads are wound spirally around the body. Each one continues and intermingles with the other. A yellow thread starts on the shoulder and spirals four times, followed by a turquoise and a white thread, each spiraling three times. At the middle of the body the same sequence is repeated, and the decoration closes with a yellow thread spiraled four times near the bottom of the vessel. All these threads are dragged up and down 24 times, forming a feather pattern, and some of the finer strands are not visible in every column.

One unmarvered yellow thread is wound around the base.

## Comments and Comparanda

See comments on [2003.179](#cat). For the classification of this particular oinochoe see {Grose 1989}, class II:A, oinochoe form II:1: pp. 161, 163, nos. 147, 150.

## Provenance

By 1974–1988, Erwin Oppenländer, 1901–1988 (Waiblingen, Germany), by inheritance to his son, Gert Oppenländer, 1988; 1988–2003, Gert Oppenländer (Waiblingen, Germany), sold to the J. Paul Getty Museum, 2003

## Bibliography

{von Saldern et al. 1974}, p. 54, no. 117; p. 49, plate no. 117.

## Exhibitions

Molten Color: Glassmaking in Antiquity (Malibu, 2005–2006; 2007; 2009–2010)