Label: 301

Title: Jug

Accession\_number: 2003.413

Collection\_link: <https://www.getty.edu/art/collection/objects/221802>

Dimensions: H. 13, Diam. rim 4–4.2, Diam. base 1.7, Th. 0.15 cm; Wt. 48.41 g

Date: Fourth century CE

Start\_date: 300

End\_date: 399

Attribution: Production area: Palestinian

Culture: Roman

Material: Translucent greenish and turquoise glass

Modeling technique and decoration: Free-blown; applied elements

Inscription: No

Shape: Jugs

Technique: Free-blown

## Condition

Intact; some areas with iridescence, mostly on the neck and mouth area.

## Description

Fire-polished rim; wide conical mouth; cylindrical neck wider toward the conical body. Thick turquoise coil wound under the rim, and another at the base of the neck. The body bears nine vertical elongated indentations, which cover it almost entirely. The vessel ends in a small, pad base made of a thick coil of turquoise glass wound three times and pressed to a small pad base, similar to the toes of clay amphoras. A coil handle, made of greenish glass with remains of turquoise glass in its upper part, starts on the shoulder and ends on the mouth, which is mildly deformed at that spot.

## Comments

This jug has many common features with the distinctive group of Syro-Palestinian amphoras, free- and mold-blown ones dated to the fourth and fifth centuries CE ({Stern 1977}, pp. 84–85; {Stern 2001}, pp. 146–149, nos. 100–101). These common features, beginning with the characteristic color and quality of both green and turquoise glass, the shape of the base and the handle, the indentations along the body, and the decorative colored coil on the neck and under the rim, indicate that it was produced in the same workshop. For further comments on this production see [2003.414](#num).

## 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 992]; 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}, p. 78, no. 992, fig. 50.

{von Saldern et al. 1974}, p. 218, no. 635.

## Exhibitions

None

Label: 302

Title: Jug

Accession\_number: 2003.433

Collection\_link: <https://www.getty.edu/art/collection/objects/221822>

Dimensions: H. 18, Diam. rim 6.4, max. Diam. 9, Diam. base 6, Th. 0.25 cm; Wt. 227.40 g

Date: Fourth century CE

Start\_date: 300

End\_date: 399

Attribution: Production area: Eastern Mediterranean

Culture: Roman

Material: Translucent amber-colored and purple glass

Modeling technique and decoration: Free-blown; applied elements

Inscription: No

Shape: Jugs

Technique: Free-blown

## Condition

Intact. Visible areas with iridescence, mainly in the interior.

## Description

Fire-polished rim; conical mouth; cylindrical neck, wider toward the body. Convex shoulders; conical body, standing on an irregular, pushed-in, and flattened ring-base. The lower part of the body is mildly distorted in one place due to some mishap in the formation of the base. A thick annular pontil mark (W. 2.2, Th. up to 0.7 cm) on the bottom. A strap handle, mostly purplish—only a small part is bluish-greenish—in a different hue than that of the body, starts on the shoulder, stretches almost vertically to the height of the rim, where it bends, and attaches on the mouth and under the rim. The edges of the handle appear to be raised due to a deep and wide groove that runs along the central part of the handle. One purplish coil is wound twice under the rim, and another one is wound once around the base of the neck.

## Comments and Comparanda

Jugs of this form are known among fourth-century vessels from western sites ({Isings 1957}, pp. 150–151, form 120b). In addition, dip mold–blown parallels are known mainly from the Balkans and Trier ({Antonaras 2017}, pp. 121–122, form 84), also dated to the fourth 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 et al. 1974}, p. 232, no. 682.

## Exhibitions

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

Label: 303

Title: Jug

Accession\_number: 2003.434

Collection\_link: <https://www.getty.edu/art/collection/objects/221823>

Dimensions: H. 17.5, Diam. rim 5.3–5.6, max. Diam. 6.3, Diam. base 4.4 cm; Wt. 62.48 g

Date: Third–fourth century CE

Start\_date: 200

End\_date: 399

Attribution: Production area: Syro-Palestinian coast

Culture: Roman

Material: Translucent greenish and turquoise glass

Modeling technique and decoration: Free-blown; applied elements

Inscription: No

Shape: Jugs

Technique: Free-blown

## Condition

Intact; iridescent in parts, with patches of white layer of weathering.

## Description

In-folded trefoil rim; conical mouth; cylindrical neck, wider toward the body, tall ovular body; pushed-in, discoid base; flat bottom. No pontil mark visible on the bottom.

Coil handle applied on the shoulder, stretched vertically and bent in a right angle, and attached to the rim. A thick coil is applied on the underside of the rim. The handle and the decorative coil are made of turquoise glass with opaque red striations at the ends.

## Comparanda

For the same use of the same combination of colors in body, handle, and decorative coil in a mold-blown juglet from Syria see {Antonaras 2012}, p. 83, no. 91, dated to the fourth 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 et al. 1974}, p. 232, no. 683.

## Exhibitions

None

Label: 304

Title: Jug

Accession\_number: 2003.452

Collection\_link: <https://www.getty.edu/art/collection/objects/221841>

Dimensions: H. 9, Diam. rim 3, Diam. base 4 cm; Wt. 45.06 g

Date: Sixth–seventh century CE

Start\_date: 500

End\_date: 699

Attribution: Production area: Eastern Mediterranean, probably Syria

Culture: Byzantine

Material: Translucent bluish and turquoise glass. White layer of weathering on the interior

Modeling technique and decoration: Free-blown; applied elements

Inscription: No

Shape: Jugs

Technique: Free-blown

## Condition

Intact? Whitish weathering on the interior.

## Description

Fire-polished, flaring rim; long, conical neck; globular body; slightly concave bottom. On the bottom a faint scar of a solid pontil (W. ca. 0.9 cm). Coil handle applied on the shoulder, stretched to the rim, where it is folded twice, forming a thumb rest extending beyond the rim. Decorated with applied, undulating trails: one trail horizontal on the shoulder, and three vertical trails arranged at equal distances around the body from the bottom to the shoulder.

## Comments and Comparanda

The use of turquoise blue coil in the decoration of bowls, and various forms of flasks and jugs, is typical for the Syrian region in the sixth–seventh centuries CE ({Jennings 2004/5}, pp. 155–168; {Foy 2000}, pp. 259–268, and particularly on jugs pp. 266–267).

No handled parallels have been located. The closest parallel is a bottle in the Metropolitan Museum of Art made of the same glass and bearing the same decoration; in color and shape it is dated to the seventh-eighth century (acc. no. x.21.178: <https://www.metmuseum.org/art/collection/search/442864>).

## 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. 249, no. 723.

## Exhibitions

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

Label: 305

Title: Jug

Accession\_number: 2003.450

Collection\_link: <https://www.getty.edu/art/collection/objects/221839>

Dimensions: H. 10.5, Diam. rim 3, Diam. base 3.8 cm; Wt. 31.53 g

Date: Sixth–seventh century CE

Start\_date: 500

End\_date: 699

Attribution: Production area: Eastern Mediterranean, probably Syria

Culture: Byzantine

Material: Translucent greenish and dark blue glass

Modeling technique and decoration: Free-blown; applied elements

Inscription: No

Shape: Jugs

Technique: Free-blown

## Condition

Intact.

## Description

Slightly in-folded rim; short conical mouth; cylindrical neck; globular body with four indentations around it, giving it an uneven octagonal shape; concave bottom. At the center of the bottom an annular pontil mark (D. 1 × 0.7 cm) is visible.

A dark blue coil with several ferrous impurities is attached on the shoulder and, bending, forms a curved handle that is reattached on neck at mid-height. The same coil continues, spirally wound six times around the mouth.

Comments

The use of turquoise blue coil in the decoration of bowls, and various forms of flasks and jugs, is typical for the Syrian region in the sixth–seventh centuries CE ({Jennings 2004–2005}, pp. 155–168; {Foy 2000}, pp. 259–268, and particularly on jugs pp. 266–267). For very similar in shape jugs see {Israeli 2003}, p. 282, no. 381; {Arveiller-Dulong and Nenna 2005}, p. 478, no. 1300.

## 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. 247, no. 718.

## Exhibitions

None

Label: 306

Title: Jug

Accession\_number: 2003.288

Collection\_link: <https://www.getty.edu/art/collection/objects/221677>

Dimensions: H. 12.8, Diam. rim 7.1, max. Diam. 10, Diam. base 4.5, Th. 0.2 cm; Wt. 259 g

Date: Between the fourth and eighth centuries, probably seventh–eighth century CE

Start\_date: 300

End\_date: 799

Attribution: Production area: Eastern Mediterranean, Syro-Palestinian coast

Culture: Roman

Material: Translucent amber-colored, opaque white and red glass

Modeling technique and decoration: Free-blown; applied elements

Inscription: No

Shape: Jugs

Technique: Free-blown

## Condition

Intact; areas covered with off-white/beige weathering.

## Description

Flaring rim; short, conical mouth that leads directly to the ovular body. A thick coil is wound once around the lower end of the mouth at the transition to the body. The vessel stands on a flat bottom, where an annular pontil mark (W. 2.5 cm, Th. 0.1 cm) is visible. A strap handle was applied on the body and drawn up to the base of the mouth, covering the decorative coil there.

Body, handle, and the decorative coil are made of amber-colored glass with few pinprick bubbles in it. In addition, the vessel is covered with applied decoration. One white and one opaque red-brick thread wound nine times around the vessel, from the center of the bottom to the end of the rim. The threads are combed on body and neck, forming festoons.

## Comments and Comparanda

The same decoration of a fine red trail dragged to form festoons appears on vessels from the Syro-Palestinian region from the fourth up to the eighth century CE; see comments on [2003.289](#num). The dark translucent color and the thick walls of the body connect it with jars dated to the seventh–eighth centuries (e.g., {Whitehouse 2014}, pp. 194, nos. 940–941). For other parallels see: {Metropolitan Museum of Art 1930}, p. 111 (not illustrated); a jar (acc. no. 29.100.89.) dated in the fifth century CE or later: <https://www.metmuseum.org/art/collection/search/253001>; {Platz-Horster 1976}, pp. 92–93, nos. 183–186, flasks in different shapes and an amphoriskos dated in fourth–fifth or seventh–eighth century CE; {Oliver 1980}, p. 139, no. 240, globular jar dated in the seventh–eighth century CE; {Whitehouse 2001a}, pp. 212–213, nos. 777–778, a bottle, fourth–fifth century CE, and a jar dated in the fifth century CE, or later; {Carboni and Whitehouse 2001}, pp. 136–137, no. 53, a cylindrical bottle ascribed to Egypt or Syria; the same in {Carboni 2001}, pp. 296–297, no. 75a, dated in the eighth, possibly early ninth 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 et al. 1974}, p. 138, no. 386.

## Exhibitions

None

Label: 307

Title: Bottle

Accession\_number: 71.AF.79

Collection\_link: <https://www.getty.edu/art/collection/objects/6566>

Dimensions: H. 18, Diam. rim 5, Diam. base 9 × 9 cm; Wt. 428.52 g

Date: Second–third century CE

Start\_date: 100

End\_date: 299

Attribution: Production area: Asia Minor

Culture: Roman (Syrian)

Material: Translucent blue-green glass

Modeling technique and decoration: Free-blown

Inscription: No

Shape: Bottles

Technique: Free-blown

## Condition

Intact; dark brown and iridescent weathering cover the interior and parts of the exterior.

## Description

Rim folded out, down, and up. Cylindrical neck, sloping shoulders, square body, flat bottom. A smooth strap handle of the same material is attached on the shoulder and bent at a right angle, ending at upper neck area below the rim. Three concentric circular ridges (Diam. 1.5, 3.5, 5 cm) are faintly visible on three sides of the body—possibly remains of the mold used to shape the sides, or probably the result of the uneven cooling down of the glass. As none of the body edges are straight and the sides are quite different, the vessel may be either a crooked mold-blown product or a free-blown product.

## Comparanda

{Isings 1957}, form 50a; {Charlesworth 1966}, pp. 26–40; {Goethert-Polaschek 1977}, form 114; {Matheson 1980}, pp. 33–34, no. 95; {Sorokina 1988}, pp. 55–60; {Cool and Price 1995}, pp. 84–85; {Israeli 2003}, p. 255, no. 326; {Antonaras 2012}, p. 85, no. 97.

## Provenance

1971, Royal Athena Galleries (New York, New York), sold to the J. Paul Getty Museum, 1971

## Bibliography

Unpublished

## Exhibitions

None

Label: 308

Title: Cinerary Urn

Accession\_number: 80.AF.125

Collection\_link: <https://www.getty.edu/art/collection/objects/9320>

Dimensions: H. 26, Diam. rim 17.6, max. Diam. 13.2, Diam. base 13.2 cm; Wt. 1,194.73 g

Date: Late first–second century CE

Start\_date: 66

End\_date: 199

Attribution: Production area: Western Roman Empire, probably Italy

Culture: Roman

Material: Transparent bluish glass

Modeling technique and decoration: Free-blown

Inscription: No

Shape: Cinerary urns

Technique: Free-blown

## Condition

Mended, with some fills, and iridescence in different areas. No lid.

## Description

Wide, in-folded rim, flaring to form a conical mouth; short, rudimentary neck; globular body; conical, pushed-in base; flat, slightly concave bottom. No pontil mark visible on bottom, as is normal for these vessels. Massive, M-shaped handles have been applied at the shoulders, beginning from left and ending at right.

## Comments

Lidded, large-sized glass vessels with wide neck, usually with two heavy, M-, U-, or omega-shaped handles but occasionally handleless or single-handled, were used as cinerary urns in Roman time, during the late first and throughout the second century CE. The ashes of cremated Romans were placed in them, and usually they were placed in a marble or lead case to avoid fracture and the consequent spilling of the human remains. These glass receptacles were mostly unearthed in the western Roman provinces, where the custom of cremation was prevalent, or at eastern Mediterranean sites with direct connections to the west.

## Comparanda

See {Isings 1957}, pp. 81–83, form 63; {Goethert-Polaschek 1977}, pp. 244–246, form 150, plate 11; {Zampieri 1998}, p. 187, no. 310; {Wiseman 1969}, plate 31.1; {Price 1985}, pp. 88–92; {Weinberg 1992}, pp. 121–122, no. 91; {Arveiller-Dulong and Nenna 2005}, pp. 167–179, nos. 469–515; {Whitehouse 1997a}, pp. 172–174, nos. 302–305.

## Provenance

1980, Richard C. Swingler, American, 1918–1993, donated to the J. Paul Getty Museum, 1980

## Bibliography

{Lees-Causey 1983}, p. 153; fig. 1.

## Exhibitions

Pompeii and the Roman Villa: Art and Culture around the Bay of Naples (Los Angeles, 2009)

Label: 309

Title: Jar

Accession\_number: 2003.392

Collection\_link: <https://www.getty.edu/art/collection/object/1096AX>

Dimensions: H. 7, Diam. rim 4.6, Diam. base 2.6, max. Diam. 6 cm; Wt. 37.50 g

Date: Third century CE

Start\_date: 200

End\_date: 299

Attribution: Production area: Eastern Mediterranean

Culture: Roman

Material: Transparent yellowish glass

Modeling technique and decoration: Free-blown; applied elements

Inscription: No

Shape: Jars

Technique: Free-blown

## Condition

Fully preserved; a chip missing from the rim. Mostly covered by yellowish iridescence and opaque whitish weathering.

## Description

In-folded, flaring rim; short, wide, cylindrical neck; globular body, standing on three pinched toes. Two handles are applied around the neck. Each handle starts from the neck, forming a tiny thumb rest on the top, and stretches, forming a fine curve that ends on the upper body. A fine thread starting on the shoulder is wound seven times around the shoulders and the lower part of the neck. No pontil mark visible on the bottom.

## Comparanda

Flasks with three feet with flat, band-like pinched toes are well-known from the first century (considered to be Italian products: see {Stern 1976}, pp. 53–54, no. 13; {De Tommaso 1991}, p. 54, type 25; {Lightfoot 2017}, p. 188, no. 229). Simpler pinched toes are known from the second–third centuries CE ({Antonaras 2012}, p. 213, no. 320). A fourth-century amphoriskos with identical toes is in the collection of the Allard Pierson Museum, Amsterdam (no. 6069).

## 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. 209, no. 595.

## Exhibitions

None

Label: 310

Title: Handled Bowl / Jar

Accession\_number: 2003.394

Collection\_link: <https://www.getty.edu/art/collection/objects/221783>

Dimensions: H. 16, Diam. rim 11.5, Diam. base 6.1 cm; Wt. 182 g

Date: Third–fourth century CE

Start\_date: 200

End\_date: 399

Attribution: Production area: Eastern Mediterranean

Culture: Roman

Material: Translucent amber-colored and greenish glass

Modeling technique and decoration: Free-blown

Inscription: No

Shape: [Bowls, Jars]

Technique: Free-blown

## Condition

Intact; white iridescence in some areas.

## Description

Out-folded and flattened rim; calyx-shaped body; concave bottom. Stands on an applied conical base with slanting tooling marks on it. No pontil mark visible on the bottom. The body is made of amber-colored glass, and on its lower part some darker, probably purplish, striations are visible. A high, coil handle made of dark green with a few opaque red striations is applied on the rim and rises, forming a trapezoidal arch. On one end a curly ending of the coil is left on the rim.

## Comparanda

This is a rare type of bowl, with a tall, vertical handle that gives it an overall shape similar to a bucket. A similar vessel, standing on three toes and not on a conical base, is in the Louvre, acquired in Syria and dated in the third century CE ({Arveiller-Dulong and Nenna 2005}, p. 376, no. 998). In addition, cylindrical, bucket-shaped vessels standing on their bottom are known from the Syro-Palestinian region: two from Hammat Gader ({Cohen 1997}, p. 411, plate IV:1–2); possibly also another in Jalame ({Weinberg 1988}, p. 82, no. 369, fig. 4-42); one in the Israel Museum ({Israeli 2003}, p. 291, no. 385); another appeared in an auction in New York ({Fortuna 2002}, no. 123).

## Provenance

Pierre Mavrogordato, Greek, 1870–1948 (Berlin, Germany); 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. 211, no. 600.

## Exhibitions

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

Label: 311

Title: Jar

Accession\_number: 2003.400

Collection\_link: <https://www.getty.edu/art/collection/objects/221789>

Dimensions: H. 7, max. Diam. 6.5, Diam. rim 5.7, Diam. base 3.00 cm; Wt. 58.13 g

Date: Third–fourth century CE

Start\_date: 200

End\_date: 399

Attribution: Production area: Eastern Mediterranean, probably Syro-Palestinian coast

Culture: Roman

Material: Translucent dark blue glass

Modeling technique and decoration: Free-blown

Inscription: No

Shape: Jars

Technique: Free-blown

## Condition

Intact. Weathering has created a layer of bluish-purple iridescence and some cloudy white areas.

## Description

In-folded, tubular rim; slightly lopsided; funnel mouth; horizontal shoulder; squat globular body; slightly concave bottom. At the center of the bottom an annular pontil mark (W. 2.1, Th. 0.1 cm) is visible.

## Comparanda

This jar belongs to an almost-generic vessel form known from many eastern Mediterranean and European sites and dated to the third and fourth centuries CE: {Vessberg 1952}, plate VII:13; {Abdul-Hak 1965}, pp. 29–30, fig. 10:5–6; {Barag 1970a}, vol. 2, plate 42, type XV:16; {Hayes 1975}, pp. 79, 80, nos. 292, 294, plate 20; {Sussman 1976}, p. 99, plate XXVIII:6; {Barkóczi 1988}, p. 206, form 181, no. 520, plates LX, CXI; {Dussart 1998}, p. 91, type B.VII.2422a, plate 18:10; {Arveiller-Dulong and Nenna 2005}, p. 420, nos. 1165–1167; {Antonaras 2012}, p. 194, nos. 280–281; {Antonaras 2017} p. 134, form 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. 213, no. 611.

## Exhibitions

None

Label: 312

Title: Jar

Accession\_number: 2003.398

Collection\_link: <https://www.getty.edu/art/collection/objects/221787>

Dimensions: H. 8.2, Diam. rim 7.8, Diam. base 5.4, Th. 0.3 cm; Wt. 153.54 g

Date: Fourth–fifth century CE

Start\_date: 300

End\_date: 499

Attribution: Production area: Syro-Palestinian region

Culture: Roman

Material: Translucent purple and blue glass

Modeling technique and decoration: Free-blown; applied elements

Inscription: No

Shape: Jars

Technique: Free-blown

## Condition

White incrustation in the interior; very few signs of weathering on the exterior.

## Description

Fire-polished, horizontal rim; short and very wide neck; squat globular body; conical, applied, and tooled base. The base is partly irregular, and slanting tooling marks are visible on it. A fine blue thread is wound four times around the neck, starting from the upper shoulder. Thirteen dark blue coil handles around the rim, each starting on the shoulder and ending with a bend on the edge of the rim. Part of a pontil mark is visible on the bottom, off-center.

## Comments and Comparanda

In Levantine glass production the use of bent trails forming zigzags covering the area between the shoulders and the neck of jars is common in the fourth and fifth centuries ({Barag 1970a}, vol. 2, plate 34, types VI:9, 10; {Antonaras 2012}, pp. 205–206, nos. 302–304). In the same spirit, contemporaneous jars are adorned with many handles around the neck; these are made of individual lengths of glass, often in a different color from the body. Parallels include the following: {Abdul Hak 1965}, p. 31, fig. 14; {Barag 1970a}, vol. 2, plate 34, type VI:20; {Matheson 1980}, no. 315; {Stern 2001}, no. 126; {Arvellier-Dulong and Nenna 2005}, p. 425, no. 1185, plate 107, example without base; {Arvellier-Dulong and Nenna 2005}, p. 425, no. 1187, plate 107, example with three pinched toes; {Antonaras 2012}, p. 205, no. 301.

## 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. 212, no. 609.

## Exhibitions

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

Label: 313

Title: Jar

Accession\_number: 2003.399

Collection\_link: <https://www.getty.edu/art/collection/objects/221788>

Dimensions: H. 7, Diam. rim 5.8, Diam. base 3.7, Th. 0.2 cm; Wt. 79.2 g

Date: Fourth–fifth century CE

Start\_date: 300

End\_date: 499

Attribution: Production area: Syro-Palestinian region

Culture: Roman

Material: Translucent greenish and dark blue glass

Modeling technique and decoration: Free-blown

Inscription: No

Shape: Jars

Technique: Free-blown

## Condition

Almost fully preserved. One of the handles has been replaced. Patches of iridescence on different parts of the body and darker incrustation on the neck.

## Description

Fire-polished, horizontal rim; short and very wide neck; almost horizontal shoulder; hemispherical body; folded, conical tubular base-ring; flat bottom. At the center of the bottom an annular pontil mark (W. 1.8 cm) is visible.

Eight coil handles start on the tip of the shoulder and end on the edge of the rim. They are made of dark blue glass, which contains striations of red glass.

## Comparanda

See [2003.398](#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. 212, no. 610.

## Exhibitions

None

Label: 314

Title: Jar

Accession\_number: 2003.411

Collection\_link: <https://www.getty.edu/art/collection/objects/221800>

Dimensions: H. 8, Diam. rim 6.3, Diam. base 4.4 cm; Wt. 69.19 g

Date: Fourth–fifth century CE

Start\_date: 300

End\_date: 499

Attribution: Production area: Syro-Palestinian coast

Culture: Roman

Material: Translucent purple glass

Modeling technique and decoration: Free-blown

Inscription: No

Shape: Jars

Technique: Free-blown

## Condition

Almost fully preserved. Some fragments have been reattached, and some are still missing from the body. The vessel bears only light weathering.

## Description

Fire-polished rim, rounded; funnel mouth with a tubular horizontal flange; ovular body with slightly concave bottom. It has a fairly deep kick and a solid pontil mark (W. 1.2 cm). Seven vertical indentations around the body.

## Comments and Comparanda

This form of jar, with the characteristic flange at mid-height of the neck, is widely distributed in the Syro-Palestinian region, known in examples with globular and ovular body occasionally decorated with applied threads, indentations, or dip mold–blown or pinched ribs. The flange indicates that these jars were not used for drinking or pouring liquids ({Stern 2001}, pp. 150–151). Published comparanda include the following: indented jars {Barag 1970a}, vol. 2, plate 34, type VI:7-1; {Israeli 2003}, p. 237, no. 302 (handled example); plain examples: {Bagatti and Milik 1958}, p. 147, fig. 35:3; {Seligman et al. 1996}, p. 50, fig. 15:4; {Whitehouse 1997a}, p. 164, no. 285; {Israeli 2003a}, p. 238, nos. 305, 306; {Antonaras 2012}, pp. 197–198, nos. 288–291. For handled examples see {Barag 1970a}, vol. 2, plate 34, type VI:12-1; {Israeli 2003}, p. 239, nos. 307–308 (trailed), 309 (plain); for ribbed examples see [78.AF.25](#num).

## Provenance

1957, Private Collection [sold, Sammlungen gesandter a. D. Von Blucher, Heye, Hamburg, Obernkirchen; Werner Melder, Koln; Hofrat Dr. Ignaz Streber, Bad Tolz und Anderer Kunstbesitz, Kunsthaus Lempertz, Cologne, November 28, 1957, lot 701]; 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

{Kunsthaus Lempertz 1957}, no. 701.

{von Saldern et al. 1974}, p. 217, no. 631.

## Exhibitions

None

Label: 315

Title: Jar

Accession\_number: 78.AF.25

Collection\_link: <https://www.getty.edu/art/collection/objects/8159>

Dimensions: H. 13.3, Diam. rim 9.4, Diam. base 4.46 cm; Wt. 163 g

Date: Fourth century CE

Start\_date: 300

End\_date: 399

Attribution: Production area: Syro-Palestinian region

Culture: Roman

Material: Transparent amber-colored glass, very few pinprick bubbles, no impurities

Modeling technique and decoration: Free-blown, pinching

Inscription: No

Shape: Jars

Technique: Free-blown

## Condition

Intact; partly covered with iridescent weathering.

## Description

Fire-polished, almost vertical rim; funnel mouth with a tubular flange; and a mild constriction at the bottom. Globular body; flat, slightly concave bottom. No pontil mark visible on the bottom. Thirteen pinched, vertical ribs are visible from lower body to rim, and were made before the inflation of the body to its final size.

## Comments and Comparanda

This form of jar, with the characteristic flange at mid-height of the neck, is widely distributed in the Syro-Palestinian region, known in examples with globular and ovular body, occasionally decorated with applied threads, indentations, or dip mold–blown or pinched ribs. The flange indicates that these jars were not used for drinking or pouring liquids ({Stern 2001}, pp. 150–151). For plain examples see [2003.411](#num); for ribbed examples see {Barag 1970a}, vol. 2, plate 33, type VI:6-1; {Hayes 1975}, p. 95, no. 327, plate 22; {Stern 2001}, p. 229, no. 116; {Israeli 2003}, p. 238, no. 306.

## Provenance

1940, Harry Leonard Simmons [sold, Parke-Bernet Galleries, Inc., New York, April 5, 1940, lot 123, through French and Co. to J. Paul Getty]; 1940–1976, J. Paul Getty, American, 1892–1976, upon his death, held in trust by the estate; 1976–1978, Estate of J. Paul Getty, American, 1892–1976, distributed to the J. Paul Getty Museum, 1978

## Bibliography

{Parke-Bernet Galleries 1940}, lot 123, ill.

{Stothart 1965}, p. 20, no. F-14.

## Exhibitions

None

Label: 316

Title: Double-Handled Jar

Accession\_number: 2003.375

Collection\_link: <https://www.getty.edu/art/collection/objects/221765>

Dimensions: H. 9, max. Diam. 7.9, Diam. rim 6.4, Diam. base 4.1 cm; Wt. 73.67 g

Date: Sixth–seventh century CE

Start\_date: 500

End\_date: 699

Attribution: Production area: Eastern Mediterranean

Culture: Roman

Material: Transparent greenish and turquoise glass

Modeling technique and decoration: Free-blown; applied elements

Inscription: No

Shape: Jars

Technique: Free-blown

## Condition

Part of the rim has been replaced with resin. Most of the surface is weathered, giving the vessel iridescence and an opaque, whitish layer.

## Description

Fire-polished, flaring almost horizontal rim. Wide, cylindrical neck; globular body, standing on a conical, pushed-in base. Two tiny ring handles are applied on the shoulder, stretched upward, forming a curve and folded over upon themselves; one is made of a turquoise glass. A turquoise thread is applied to the underside of the rim so that it can be seen through the colorless glass of the rim. At the center of the bottom there is an annular pontil scar (W. 1.5, Th. 0.2 cm).

## Comments and Comparanda

This jar is quite unusual in the shape and size of its two handles. Early Imperial jars are almost always handleless and without a base (see {Isings 1957}, pp. 81–88, forms 63–68; {Antonaras 2017}, pp. 131–136, forms 98–110, and comments on [80.AF.125](#num)). Also, the majority of Late Roman jars do not have handles, and those that do have thick, large handles, often several of them around the neck (see comments on [2003.398](#num), [2003.411](#num), [78.AF.25](#num), [2003.400](#num)). Small ring handles, almost always three in number, are known on bowl lamps from the fifth century onward ({Isings 1957}, p. 162, form 134; {Antonaras 2017}, pp. 63, 84, forms 13, 36; {Antonaras 2022}, pp. 31–33, 56, nos. 260–263). The particular hue of the turquoise thread seems identical to the one used in Syrian products of the sixth–seventh centuries. See comments on [2003.452](#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. 203, no. 568.

## Exhibitions

None

Label: 317

Title: Flask

Accession\_number: 2003.270

Collection\_link: <https://www.getty.edu/art/collection/objects/221659>

Dimensions: H. 5.4, Diam. rim 1.1, max. Diam. 4.1, Th. 0.1 cm; Wt. 16.3 g

Date: First half of the first century CE

Start\_date: 1

End\_date: 49

Attribution: Production area: Eastern Mediterranean or Italy

Culture: Roman

Material: Translucent dark blue and opaque white glass

Modeling technique and decoration: Free-blown

Inscription: No

Shape: Flasks

Technique: Free-blown

## Condition

Intact. Large portions of the thread are missing and only the cavities where it originally lay are visible. Small areas with iridescent weathering, especially on the rim.

## Description

Fire-polished, flaring rim; long cylindrical neck, wider toward the squat, bulbous body, which is standing on a flat, slightly concave bottom.

A white thread of glass has been spirally wound 16 times from the center of the bottom to the rim and dragged up five times, forming a pattern of festoons on the upper body and neck area.

## Comments and Comparanda

The fusion of the thread into the body of the vessel was achieved by applying it at an early stage of the blowing and marvering it before the vessel was given its final dimensions.

This form of small flask, known also as an unguentarium or balsamarium, is quite common both in the east and the west in the first half of the first century CE. They appear either undecorated or with spirally wound trails, more often marvered flush with the surface. For parallels see {Isings 1957}, pp. 22–23, form 6; {Barag 1970a}, vol. 2, plate 41, type XV:1; {Stern 1977}, pp. 32–33, no. 6A; {Czurda-Ruth 1979}, pp. 105–111, plates 14, 21; {Matheson 1980}, pp. 26–27, no. 70; {Kaltsas 1983}, pp. 24–25, plate 32:d; {De Tommaso 1990}, pp. 39–40, type 5; {Weinberg and McClellan 1992}, p. 117, no. 83; {Stern 2001}, pp. 58, 60, nos. 2, 4; {Israeli 2003}, p. 115, nos. 100–102; {Antonaras 2012}, p. 209, no. 308.

## 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. 130, no. 351.

## Exhibitions

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

Pompeii and the Roman Villa: Art and Culture around the Bay of Naples (Los Angeles, 2009)

Label: 318

Title: Flask

Accession\_number: 2003.269

Collection\_link: <https://www.getty.edu/art/collection/objects/221658>

Dimensions: H. 7.8, Diam. rim 2.4, Diam. base 3.5, Th. 0.1 cm; Wt. 32.75 g

Date: First half of the first century CE

Start\_date: 1

End\_date: 49

Attribution: Production area: Eastern Mediterranean or Italy

Culture: Roman

Material: Translucent amber-colored and opaque white glass

Modeling technique and decoration: Free-blown

Inscription: No

Shape: Flasks

Technique: Free-blown

## Condition

Partly preserved; mended and filled. Small areas with iridescent weathering.

## Description

Fine, in-folded, flaring rim; cylindrical neck; squat bulbous body, standing on a flat bottom. A white thread of glass has been spirally wound approximately 30 times from the center of the bottom, where a large circular dot is visible, to the rim. The thread has been dragged upward five times to form a festooned pattern, imitating agate.

## Comments and Comparanda

See [2003.270](#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. 128, no. 343.

## Exhibitions

None

Label: 319

Title: Flask

Accession\_number: 2003.271

Collection\_link: <https://www.getty.edu/art/collection/objects/221660>

Dimensions: H. 11.2, Diam. rim 1.9, max. Diam. 6.5, Diam. base 6.5, Th. 0.1 cm; Wt. 75.96 g

Date: First half of the first century CE

Start\_date: 1

End\_date: 49

Attribution: Production area: Eastern Mediterranean or Italy

Culture: Roman

Material: Translucent amber-colored and opaque white glass

Modeling technique and decoration: Free-blown

Inscription: No

Shape: Flasks

Technique: Free-blown

## Condition

Partly preserved; mended and filled.

## Description

The rim is not preserved but has been replaced with a fire-polished one; cylindrical neck; globular body, standing on a flat bottom. A white thread of glass has been spirally wound 11 times from the bottom to the rim.

## Comments and Comparanda

See [2003.270](#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. 129, no. 349.

## Exhibitions

None

Label: 320

Title: Flask

Accession\_number: 2003.272

Collection\_link: <https://www.getty.edu/art/collection/objects/221661>

Dimensions: H. 6.5, Diam. rim 1.8, max. Diam. 4.5, Diam. base 1.8 cm; Wt. 18.93 g

Date: First half of the first century CE

Start\_date: 1

End\_date: 49

Attribution: Production area: Eastern Mediterranean or Italy

Culture: Roman

Material: Translucent amber-colored and opaque white glass

Modeling technique and decoration: Free-blown

Inscription: No

Shape: Flasks

Technique: Free-blown

## Condition

Fully preserved; mended and filled.

## Description

Fire-polished rim; cylindrical neck; globular body, standing on a flat bottom. A white thread of glass has been spirally wound ten times from the bottom to the rim.

## Comments and Comparanda

See [2003.270](#number).

## 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. 130, no. 352.

## Exhibitions

None

Label: 321

Title: Flask

Accession\_number: 2003.282

Collection\_link: <https://www.getty.edu/art/collection/objects/221671>

Dimensions: H. 8.3, Diam. rim 2.3, max. Diam. 3.7, Diam. base 2.4 cm; Wt. 22.20 g

Date: First half of the first century CE

Start\_date: 1

End\_date: 49

Attribution: Production area: Mostly Italian product, known in the east as well

Culture: Roman

Material: Translucent amber-colored and opaque white glass

Modeling technique and decoration: Free-blown

Inscription: No

Shape: Flasks

Technique: Free-blown

## Condition

Intact.

## Description

In-folded and flattened rim; cylindrical neck, constricted twice at its base; elongated piriform body; flat bottom. A white thread of glass has been spirally wound six times from the bottom to the rim and dragged upward two times, forming an irregular feather pattern. The thread is considerably wider on the lower part of the vessel and finer on the neck. The thread was probably applied on the initial bubble and became wider at the lower part of the body because it expanded more. On the bottom a projection of a tiny part of the same multicolored glass is visible, as well as another one that is barely visible, both probably pontil marks (W. ca. 1.7 cm).

## Comments and Comparanda

This form of small piriform flask is quite common in both the east and the west in the first half of the first century CE. They appear either undecorated or with spirally wound trails, more often marvered flush with the surface. For parallels see {Stern 1977}, pp. 35–38, no. 7A; {Matheson 1980}, p. 30, no. 84; {Oliver 1980}, p. 49, nos. 30, 31; {Stern 2001}, p. 61, no. 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. 134, no. 374.

## Exhibitions

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

Label: 322

Title: Flask

Accession\_number: 2003.286

Collection\_link: <https://www.getty.edu/art/collection/object/10967N>

Dimensions: H. 12.5, Diam. rim 2, max. Diam. 2.7 cm; Wt. 14.93 g

Date: First half of the first century CE

Start\_date: 1

End\_date: 49

Attribution: Production area: Eastern Mediterranean, probably Aegean

Culture: Roman

Material: Translucent amber-colored and opaque white glass

Modeling technique and decoration: Free-blown

Inscription: No

Shape: Flasks

Technique: Free-blown

## Condition

Lower part of the body and neck restored.

## Description

In-folded and flattened, flaring rim; in its current state short neck; biconical body. A white trail of glass has been spirally wound ca. 15 times from the bottom to the rim and dragged upward four times, forming an irregular feathering pattern. The trail was tooled and melted flush with the vessel surface. The neck originally probably was much longer, as it is in all cited parallels.

## Comments and Comparanda

Tear- or drop-shaped flasks for unguents are a relatively widespread form of unguentarium, dated in the first century CE. This particular variant is considered to be an eastern Mediterranean product. They are either plain or decorated with a fine thread of glass either left in relief, like [2003.415](#num) and [2003.416](#num), or marvered flush, like 2003.286.

Published examples include several plain ones from: Pompeii ({Scatozza Höricht 2012}, p. 140, no. 11294A, plate XXVIII); Venice ({Larese 2004}, no. 393, plate XI); Cyprus ({McFadden 1946}, p. 486, no. 114, plate 45; {Vessberg 1952}, p. 141, plate IX:30); Amphipolis ({Weinberg 1963}, pp. 1–2); Palestine ({Barag 1970a}, vol. 2, type XXII:2); Adana region ({Stern 1989}, p. 590, fig. 10:5–8); Amorgos ({Weinberg and McClellan 1992}, pp. 115–116, no. 80); Aquileia ({Mandruzzato and Marcante 2007}, pp. 104, 139, nos. 289–290); unprovenanced ({Antonaras 2012}, p. 214, no. 323).

In addition, unprovenanced examples decorated with a trail left in relief are reported from several museums: {Whitehouse 2001a}, p. 170, no. 702; {3000 Jahre Glaskunst}, p. 220, no. 638; {Bomford 1976}, p. 20, no. 57; {Fleming 1999}, p. 30; {Antonaras 2012}, p. 214, no. 324.

Parallels with trails marvered and dragged upwards include the following unprovenanced examples: {Stern 2001}, p. 62, no. 6; {Matheson 1980}, pp. 24–25, no. 65; {Oliver 1980}, pp. 52, 56, nos. 37–38.

## 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. 136, no.381.

## Exhibitions

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

Label: 323

Title: Flask

Accession\_number: 2003.244

Collection\_link: <https://www.getty.edu/art/collection/objects/221627>

Dimensions: H. 7.6, Diam. rim 2.1, Diam. base 1.00, Th. 0.2 cm; Wt. 16.96 g

Date: First century CE

Start\_date: 1

End\_date: 99

Attribution: Production area: Eastern Mediterranean or Italy

Culture: Greek or Roman

Material: Translucent purple glass

Modeling technique and decoration: Free-blown

Inscription: No

Shape: Flasks

Technique: Free-blown

## Condition

Intact, with a few scratches and nicks. Some incrustation on the interior of the mouth, and some discoloration and iridescence on the body.

## Description

In-folded and flattened, flaring rim; cylindrical neck, constricted at its base; biconical body, standing on three pinched toes created by pinching the gather, pulling it down, and bending it out 90 degrees.

## Comments and Comparanda

Flasks of this form, with the characteristic flat, band-like pinched toes, are known mainly from Italy, and they are dated in the first century CE ({De Tommaso 1990}, p. 54, type 25; {Ravagnan 1994}, p. 106, no. 200; {Stern 1976}, pp. 53–54, no. 13; {Mandruzzato and Marcante 2007}, p. 78, no. 133; {Antonaras 2012}, p. 213, no. 320).

## 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. 114, no. 307; p. 113, plate no. 307.

## Exhibitions

None

Label: 324

Title: Flask

Accession\_number: 2003.285

Collection\_link: <https://www.getty.edu/art/collection/objects/22167>4

Dimensions: H. 11.3, Diam. rim 2.2, max. Diam. 4.4 cm; Wt. 47.88 g

Date: First century CE

Start\_date: 1

End\_date: 99

Attribution: Production area: Eastern Mediterranean or Italy

Culture: Roman

Material: Translucent purple and opaque white glass

Modeling technique and decoration: Free-blown; applied elements

Inscription: No

Shape: Flasks

Technique: Free-blown

## Condition

Intact, with a few scratches and nicks. Some incrustation on the interior of the mouth and some discoloration and iridescence on the body.

## Description

In-folded and flattened, flaring rim; cylindrical neck, constricted at its base; ovular body, standing on three pinched toes created by pinching the gather, pulling it down, and bending it out 90 degrees. A white thread of glass has been spirally wound 17 times from the center of the bottom to the rim. The pinching necessary for the shaping of the toes distorted the pattern of the spirals on the lower part of the vessel, forming a wavy pattern.

## Comments and Comparanda

See [2003.244](#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. 136, no. 379.

## Exhibitions

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

Label: 325

Title: Flask

Accession\_number: 2003.268

Collection\_link: <https://www.getty.edu/art/collection/objects/221657>

Dimensions: H. 10.3, Diam. rim 2.5, Diam. base 3.8, Th. 0.1 cm; Wt. 89.91 g

Date: First century CE

Start\_date: 1

End\_date: 99

Attribution: Production area:

Culture: Roman

Material: Translucent purple and opaque white glass

Modeling technique and decoration: Free-blown

Inscription: No

Shape: Flasks

Technique: Free-blown

## Condition

Fully preserved; small part of the rim is replaced. Small areas with iridescent weathering.

## Description

In-folded, flaring rim; cylindrical neck; globular body, standing on a flat bottom. A marvered white thread of glass spirally wound ten times, before the vessel was inflated/expanded to its final dimensions, from the center of the bottom, where a large, circular dot is visible, to the rim and dragged downward four times to form a wavy pattern.

## Comments and Comparanda

See [2003.270](#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. 128, no. 342.

## Exhibitions

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

Pompeii and the Roman Villa: Art and Culture around the Bay of Naples (Los Angeles, 2009)

Label: 326

Title: Flask

Accession\_number: 2003.280

Collection\_link: [https://www.getty.edu/art/collection/objects/221669](https://www.getty.edu/art/collection/object/10967F)

Dimensions: H. 7.2, Diam. rim 1.7, max. Diam. 6.2 cm; Wt. 43.70 g

Date: Early first century CE

Start\_date: 1

End\_date: 32

Attribution: Production area: Eastern Mediterranean or Italy

Culture: Roman

Material: Translucent purple and opaque white glass

Modeling technique and decoration: Free-blown; applied elements, pinched

Inscription: No

Shape: Flasks

Technique: Free-blown

## Condition

Rim and upper neck repaired; weathering mostly along the white cane on the exterior.

## Description

Out-turned and flattened rim; short, cylindrical neck, tapering toward the squat, piriform body; flat bottom. From base to rim a spiral white trail with at least 14 revolutions from bottom to neck. Seven pinched vertical ribs around the body from bottom to neck.

## Comments and Comparanda

Piriform flasks with spiraling thread around the body and pinched ribs are a well-known form in the first century CE ({Isings 1957}, pp. 40, form 26b). It has been proposed that they originate from the eastern Mediterranean and were copied in Italy ({De Tommaso 1990}, pp. 53–54, type 24). Published examples from sites like Cologne ({Fremersdorf 1961}, p. 40, plate 60); Trier ({Goethert-Polaschek 1977}, form 70c, pp. 114–115, nos. 618–619, plate 1:4d, 8:94d); Aquileia ({Mandruzzato and Marcante 2007}, p. 77, no. 129, p. 36 color ill.); Marone ({Facchini 2007}, pp. 69–70, no. 114); Cyzicus ({Arveiller-Dulong and Nenna 2005}, p. 276, no. 826); Dura-Europos ({Clairmont 1963}, p. 47, no. 179, plate 23); and museum collections, such as the Yale Art Gallery ({Matheson 1980}, p. 27, nos. 72–73); Stuttgart ({Stern 2001}, p. 63, no. 7).

## 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. 134, no. 370.

## Exhibitions

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

Label: 327

Title: Flask

Accession\_number: 2003.283

Collection\_link: <https://www.getty.edu/art/collection/objects/221672>

Dimensions: H. 22.7, Diam. rim 4.3, Diam. base 7.2 cm; Wt. 171.00 g

Date: First–second century CE

Start\_date: 1

End\_date: 199

Attribution: Production area: Eastern Mediterranean

Culture: Roman

Material: Translucent greenish and opaque white glass

Modeling technique and decoration: Free-blown; applied elements

Inscription: No

Shape: Flasks

Technique: Free-blown

## Condition

Intact. The surface bears iridescent patches and brownish accretions.

## Description

Horizontal, in-folded, and flattened rim; long, cylindrical neck, slightly constricted at its base; conical body; concave base. At the center of the bottom a circular pontil mark (W. 1.7, Th. 0.5 cm) is visible. White, marvered trail spirally wound five times, before the final expansion of the vessel, decorates the body and neck of the flask.

## Comments and Comparanda

Vessels in this form of flask—with the extremely long neck compared to the short, conical body—are known as “Candlestick Unguentaria,” and they are widely present in the eastern Mediterranean from the late first to the second century CE ({Isings 1957}, pp. 97–98, form 82.A.2, Karanis class XIII.A.1.; {Antonaras 2017}, pp. 152–154, form 131). In most cases these are plain, undecorated vessels (e.g., {Whitehouse 1997a}, p. 154, no. 263; {Whitehouse 2003}, p. 142, no. 1135), but there are decorated examples like 2003.283 with a spirally wound, opaque white thread that was marvered flush to the surface, datable in the late first and second centuries CE. An almost identical flask, probably from Egypt, is now in the Corning Museum of Glass (53.1.27, {Whitehouse 2001a}, p. 209, no. 773).

## 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. 136, no. 376.

## Exhibitions

None

Label: 328

Title: Flask

Accession\_number: 2003.397

Collection\_link: <https://www.getty.edu/art/collection/objects/221786>

Dimensions: H. 3, Diam. rim 1.7 × 2, Diam. base 1.5 cm; Wt. 6.57 g

Date: Third–fourth century CE

Start\_date: 200

End\_date: 399

Attribution: Production area: Eastern Mediterranean

Culture: Roman

Material: Translucent blue glass

Modeling technique and decoration: Free-blown

Inscription: No

Shape: Flasks

Technique: Free-blown

## Condition

Intact. Lip is folded over the inside edge. Almost the entire vessel is covered with a weathered layer of iridescent white, silver, and yellow. The inside and much of the outside also encrusted.

## Description

Miniature flask. In-folded, slightly flaring rim; wide, conical neck, constricted at its base; conical body; flat, slightly concave at the center bottom.

## Comments and Comparanda

Miniature flasks with conical neck are ascribed to the Syro-Palestinian region, and they are dated in the late third and fourth centuries CE ({Hayes 1975}, pp. 75–76, nos. 266, 267, fig. 9, plate 18; {Arveiller-Dulong and Nenna 2005}, p. 407, no. 1115; {Clairmont 1963}, p. 142, no. 752, plate 36.

## 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. 212, no. 608.

## Exhibitions

None

Label: 329

Title: Flask

Accession\_number: 2003.420

Collection\_link: <https://www.getty.edu/art/collection/objects/221809>

Dimensions: H. 7.8, Diam. rim 2.2, Diam. base 2.3, Th. 0.2 cm; Wt. 23.77 g

Date: First century CE

Start\_date: 1

End\_date: 99

Attribution: Production area: Eastern Mediterranean

Culture: Roman

Material: Translucent amber-colored and opaque white glass

Modeling technique and decoration: Free-blown; applied elements

Inscription: No

Shape: Flasks

Technique: Free-blown

## Condition

Fully preserved; some cracks along the body. Some iridescence on the exterior.

## Description

Fire-polished, flaring rim; cylindrical neck, widening toward the squat, bulbous body; slightly convex bottom. No pontil mark visible.

A fine white thread was spirally wound 18 times from the middle of the neck to the bottom.

## Comments and Comparanda

Bulbous and globular unguentaria appear from the early first century CE, and during the same century they become one of the most widespread forms of flask, known in both the eastern and the western Roman provinces ({Stern 1977}, p. 35; {De Tommaso 1990}, pp. 39–40, type 5). They are often decorated with spirally wound threads, more often than not left unmarvered ({Antonaras 2017}, p. 146, form 122a, wherein several parallels are cited). For additional parallels see {Dusenbery 1967}, p. 41, nos. 16, 17, figs. 17–18; {Barag 1970a}, vol. 2, plate 41, type XV:1-1; {Stern 2001}, p. 57, no. 1; {Israeli 2003}, p. 116, no. 103; {Arveiller-Dulong and Nenna 2005}, p. 201, no. 564; {Antonaras 2012}, p. 212, no. 317.

## 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. 222, no. 647.

## Exhibitions

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

Label: 330

Title: Flask

Accession\_number: 2004.40

Collection\_link: <https://www.getty.edu/art/collection/objects/221507>

Dimensions: H. 9.6, max. Diam. 6, Diam. rim 2.00, Diam. base 2.3, Th. 0.2 cm; Wt. 18.29 g

Date: First century CE

Start\_date: 1

End\_date: 99

Attribution: Production area: Eastern Mediterranean

Culture: Roman

Material: Translucent amber-colored and opaque white glass

Modeling technique and decoration: Free-blown; applied elements

Inscription: No

Shape: Flasks

Technique: Free-blown

## Condition

Intact; some iridescence on the exterior.

## Description

Fire-polished, flaring rim; cylindrical neck; globular body; slightly concave bottom. No pontil mark visible.

A fine white thread was spirally wound 15 times from the middle of the neck to the bottom, where it ends.

## Comments and Comparanda

See comments on [2003.420](#num).

## Provenance

By 1974–1988, Erwin Oppenländer, 1901–1988 (Waiblingen, Germany), by inheritance to his son, Gert Oppenländer, 1988; 1988–2004, Ingrid Reisser (Böblingen, Germany), sold to the J. Paul Getty Museum, 2004

## Bibliography

{von Saldern et al. 1974}, p. 221, no. 646.

## Exhibitions

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

Label: 331

Title: Flask

Accession\_number: 2003.418

Collection\_link: <https://www.getty.edu/art/collection/objects/221804>

Dimensions: H. 7, Diam. rim 2.1, Diam. base 2.2, max. Diam. 4.5, Th. 0.2 cm; Wt. 18.94 g

Date: First century CE

Start\_date: 1

End\_date: 99

Attribution: Production area: Eastern Mediterranean

Culture: Roman

Material: Translucent blue and opaque white glass

Modeling technique and decoration: Free-blown; applied elements

Inscription: No

Shape: Flasks

Technique: Free-blown

## Condition

Fully preserved. Some weathering has given the vessel a blue-purple iridescence. There is also some incrustation. The white thread has almost entirely fallen off.

## Description

Fire-polished, flaring rim; cylindrical neck; bulbous body constricted above the middle, forming a wide concave band at the largest diameter; flat bottom. No pontil mark visible on the underside.

A fine white thread was spirally wound ten times from the base of the neck to the bottom.

## Comments and Comparanda

See comments on [2003.420](#num). For a parallel with a similarly squat body see {Arveiller-Dulong and Nenna 2005}, p. 277, no. 828.

## 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. 221, no. 643.

## Exhibitions

None

Label: 332

Title: Flask

Accession\_number: 2003.415

Collection\_link: <https://www.getty.edu/art/collection/objects/221804>

Dimensions: H. 12, Diam. rim 1.8, Diam. base 0.4, Th. 0.1 cm; Wt. 30.51 g (it is filled with soil)

Date: First century CE

Start\_date: 1

End\_date: 99

Attribution: Production area: Eastern Mediterranean

Culture: Roman

Material: Translucent blue and opaque white glass

Modeling technique and decoration: Free-blown; applied elements

Inscription: No

Shape: Flasks

Technique: Free-blown

## Condition

Fully preserved; large part of the rim is mended. Some iridescence on the inside.

## Description

Flaring, fire-polished rim; cylindrical neck, splaying and merging with the biconical body, which ends in a pointed toe. A thread of opaque white glass spirals 11 times around the body, from mid-height of neck to the toe.

## Comments and Comparanda

See comments on [2003.286](#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. 220, no. 638.

## Exhibitions

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

Label: 333

Title: Flask

Accession\_number: 2003.416

Collection\_link: <https://www.getty.edu/art/collection/objects/221805>

Dimensions: H. 15.3, Diam. rim 2.4, max. Diam. 3, Th. 0.1 cm; Wt. 14.80 g

Date: First century CE

Start\_date: 1

End\_date: 99

Attribution: Production area: Eastern Mediterranean

Culture: Roman

Material: Transparent greenish and opaque white glass

Modeling technique and decoration: Free-blown; applied elements

Inscription: No

Shape: Flasks

Technique: Free-blown

## Condition

Fully preserved. Large part of the glass trail is missing. Silver and white iridescence over much of the vessel.

## Description

Flaring, in-folded tubular rim; cylindrical neck splaying and merging with the biconical body, which ends in a pointed toe. A thread of white glass spirals nine times around the body, from the base of the neck to the toe.

## Comments and Comparanda

See comments on [2003.286](#num).

## 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 931]; 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. 931, plate 13, 48.

{von Saldern et al. 1974}, p. 220, no. 639.

## Exhibitions

None

Label: 334

Title: Flask

Accession\_number: 2003.242

Collection\_link: <https://www.getty.edu/art/collection/objects/221625>

Dimensions: H. 6.2, Diam. rim 2.1, Diam. base 2.3, Th. 0.1 cm; Wt. 11 g

Date: First century CE

Start\_date: 1

End\_date: 99

Attribution: Production area: Roman Empire

Culture: Roman

Material: Opaque red glass

Modeling technique and decoration: Free-blown

Inscription: No

Shape: Flasks

Technique: Free-blown

## Condition

Fully preserved. A small, repaired break on the lip, and very few nicks and scratches. Large areas covered with weathering.

## Description

In-folded, slightly everted rim; cylindrical neck with a horizontal constriction at the transition to the ovular body, which is standing on a folded, tubular ring-base; the bottom is slightly concave. An anomaly or a semi-annular fold on the undersurface could be interpreted as a pontil scar, yet the constriction at the bottom of the neck indicates that the rim was shaped while it was held with pincers/jacks from the neck.

## Comparanda

Small-size flasks with ovular body are one of the most widely appearing forms during the first century CE ({Vessberg 1952}, plate VII:27; {Isings 1957}, form 28a (variant); {Barag 1970a}, vol. 2, plate 44, type XVI:4; {Stern 1977}, pp. 38–41, no. 8; {De Tommaso 1990}, p. 81, type 67; {Antonaras 2012}, p. 211, no. 314). Opaque red, or white, like [2003.243](#num), unguentaria are known in the first century CE. The base-ring of 2003.242 is set apart, bringing it closer to the form of elongated flask known from Aquileia, Italy ({De Tommaso 1990}, p. 81, type 66; {Mandruzzato and Marcante 2007}, p. 100, no. 269) and eastern Mediterranean sites, dated in the second–third centuries CE ({Vessberg 1956}, p. 151, plate 47:28; {Clairmont 1963}, p. 140, no. 743, plate XVI).

## 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. 112, no. 304.

## Exhibitions

None

Label: 335

Title: Flask

Accession\_number: 2003.243

Collection\_link: <https://www.getty.edu/art/collection/objects/221626>

Dimensions: H. 9, Diam. rim 2.3, Diam. base 3.1 cm; Wt. 13.72 g

Date: First century CE

Start\_date: 1

End\_date: 99

Attribution: Production area: Italy or eastern Mediterranean

Culture: Greek or Roman

Material: Opaque white glass

Modeling technique and decoration: Free-blown

Inscription: No

Shape: Flasks

Technique: Free-blown

## Condition

Intact. Large areas covered by brownish incrustation.

## Description

In-folded, slightly everted rim; long, cylindrical neck, wider toward the body, with two horizontal constrictions, one at its lowest part and the other at the transition to the slender, truncated conical body. The body is folded to form a wide, low, conical base. At the center of the undersurface there are remains of glass on the tip of the pontil (W. 0.7 cm).

## Comments and Comparanda

See comments on [2003.242](#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. 114, no. 305.

## Exhibitions

None

Label: 336

Title: Flask

Accession\_number: 2003.365

Collection\_link: <https://www.getty.edu/art/collection/objects/221755>

Dimensions: H. 9.8, Diam. rim 2.2, max. Diam. 6.5, Diam. base 3.00 cm; Wt. 31.75 g

Date: Second half of the first and early second century CE

Start\_date: 50

End\_date: 132

Attribution: Production area: Eastern Mediterranean

Culture: Roman

Material: Translucent dark purple glass

Modeling technique and decoration: Free-blown

Inscription: No

Shape: Flasks

Technique:

## Condition

In fair condition; has been reassembled. Surface bears patches of iridescence.

## Description

In-folded, tubular, flaring rim; cylindrical neck, constricted at its base; pear-shaped body with a constriction on upper third; flat bottom. No pontil mark visible on the bottom.

## Comments and Comparanda

Flasks with a constriction at mid-height or at the upper third of their ovular or pear-shaped body are a well-known form mainly in the eastern Mediterranean and the Aegean area, and occasionally in Italy too, during the second half of the first and into the early second century CE {Vessberg 1952}, plate VII:35, 36; {Hayes 1975}, p. 69, no. 2115, fig. 8, plate 16; {De Tommaso 1990}, p. 87, type 76; {Dusenbery 1998}, p. 1105, no. S180-3 and 4; {Kolonas 2002}, no. 39; {Trakosopoulou 2002}, p. 84, fig. 11; {Adam-Veleni and Ignatiadou 2010}, pp. 398, 415, nos. 461, 517; {Israeli 2003}, p. 210, no. 247; {Arveiller-Dulong and Nenna 2005}, pp. 215–219, 279, nos. 619–634, 838; {Mandruzzato and Marcante 2007}, p. 93, no. 224; {Antonaras 2012}, p. no. 388.

## 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. 197, no. 540.

## Exhibitions

None

Label: 337

Title: Flask

Accession\_number: 82.AI.76.21

Collection\_link: <https://www.getty.edu/art/collection/objects/21209>

Dimensions: H. 9.1, Diam. rim 3.7, Diam. base 3.6 cm; Wt. 26.20 g

Date: Fourth century CE

Start\_date: 300

End\_date: 399

Attribution: Production area: Eastern Mediterranean, possibly Egypt

Culture: Egyptian

Material: Transparent greenish glass

Modeling technique and decoration: Free-blown, and pressed

Inscription: No

Shape: Flasks

Technique: Free-blown

## Condition

Intact. In some areas a black crust in the interior.

## Description

In-folded, tubular, flaring rim; short neck; ovular body compressed at four spots along its greatest diameter, thereby acquiring an irregularly polygonal shape. Stands on a concave bottom. No signs of pontil mark are visible.

## Comments and Comparanda

A well-known form ascribed to the production of fourth-century eastern workshops is the group of relatively small flasks with tubular, in-folded rim and a very wide, short, cylindrical neck leading to a pear-shaped body that almost always bears four indentations that render the body squarish ({Stern 1977}, pp. 100–101, no. 28; {Barkóczi 1988}, p. 151, form 131; {Roffia 1993}, p. 108; {Antonaras 2017}, p. 133, form 102). Analogous items have been located in the following sites and museums: Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto ({Hayes 1975}, pp. 39, 66, plate 12, no. 153); Mainz ({Harter 1999}, pp. 104, 246, form D21b, no. 726, plate 30); Syria: Bosra ({Dussart 1998}, p. 92, form BVII.2423, plate 18); Israel: Samaria ({Crowfoot 1957}, p. 409, no. 5, fig. 94/5) and Jordan: Mahayy ({Dussart 1998}, p. 92 n. 7).

The flask was acquired with a leather-covered lidded basket, and both are part of a group of miscellaneous objects once associated with a painted wood sarcophagus ([82.AP.75](https://www.getty.edu/art/collection/object/105Z1T)). The absence of sediments on the glass vessel and the shape of the basket, which does not correspond to that of the flask but quite faithfully renders a first-century mold-blown pyxis like [2003.315](#num), suggest that they were not an original assemblage.

## Provenance

1982, Galerie Nefer (Zurich, Switzerland), sold to the J. Paul Getty Museum, 1982

## Bibliography

Unpublished

## Exhibitions

None

Label: 338

Title: Unguentarium

Accession\_number: 2003.369

Collection\_link: <https://www.getty.edu/art/collection/object/1096A9>

Dimensions: H. 8, Diam. rim 2, Diam. base 2.6 cm; Wt. 56.85 g (contains considerable amount of soil)

Date: First–second century CE

Start\_date: 1

End\_date: 199

Attribution: Production area: Eastern Mediterranean

Culture: Roman

Material: Transparent greenish glass

Modeling technique and decoration: Free-blown

Inscription: No

Shape: Unguentaria

Technique: Free-blown

## Condition

Complete but cracked; heavily weathered and highly iridescent.

## Description

Tubular, in-folded, and out-splayed rim; cylindrical neck mildly constricted at its base; globular body with flat bottom. No pontil mark visible on the bottom.

## Comparanda

This flask belongs to a form very widespread in the western and the eastern Mediterranean areas from the late first and into the second century CE ({Isings 1957}, pp. 40–41, form 26a; {Stern 1977}, p. 47, no. 11, plate 2; {De Tommaso 1990}, pp. 39–40, 42–43, 55, forms 4, 5, 7, 27; {Antonaras 2017}, p. 147, form 122b).

## 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. 199, no. 551.

## Exhibitions

None

Label: 339

Title: Unguentarium

Accession\_number: 2003.370

Collection\_link: <https://www.getty.edu/art/collection/object/1096A8>

Dimensions: H. 9.2, Diam. rim 2, Diam. base ca. 2.2 cm; Wt. 11.92 g

Date: First–early second century CE

Start\_date: 1

End\_date: 132

Attribution: Production area: Eastern Mediterranean or western Roman Empire

Culture: Roman

Material: Transparent greenish glass

Modeling technique and decoration: Free-blown

Inscription: No

Shape: Unguentaria

Technique: Free-blown

## Condition

Complete; distorted by fire. Milky weathering covers the surface; few pinprick bubbles.

## Description

Tubular, in-folded and slightly out-splayed rim; long, cylindrical neck; probably oval body with flat bottom. No pontil mark visible on the bottom.

## Comparanda

This unguentarium belongs to one of the commonest groups and was widely distributed all over the Mediterranean region during the first and early second centuries CE; see {Isings 1957}, p. 24, form 8; {Vessberg 1952}, plate IX:17; {Barag 1970a}, vol. 2, plate 44, type XVI:2; {Nicolaou 1984}, p. 245, no. 184, plate LIII:184; {De Tommaso 1990}, pp. 84–85, types 70–72; {Antonaras 2012}, pp. 214–215, nos. 325–328. They are very often found in burials, both inhumations and cremations, and, like 2003.370, those that were placed in the burial pyre are heavily distorted.

## Provenance

A. Vogell (Karlsruhe, Germany); 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. 199, no. 552.

## Exhibitions

None

Label: 340

Title: Unguentarium

Accession\_number: 79.AF.184.2

Collection\_link: <https://www.getty.edu/art/collection/objects/8663>

Dimensions: H. 14.8, Diam. rim 2.3, Diam. base 4 cm; Wt. 21.88 g

Date: First–second century CE

Start\_date: 1

End\_date: 199

Attribution: Production area: Eastern Mediterranean or western Roman Empire

Culture: Roman

Material: Transparent greenish glass

Modeling technique and decoration: Free-blown

Inscription: No

Shape: Unguentaria

Technique: Free-blown

## Condition

Complete; cracked. Milky weathering covers the surface; few pinprick bubbles.

## Description

Uneven rim, in-folded and out-splayed; long, cylindrical neck, widening at top and bottom; squat globular body with slightly concave bottom. No pontil mark visible on the bottom.

## Comparanda

This unguentarium is a quite common form that is present in both the eastern and the western areas of the Mediterranean. For western Mediterranean finds see {Antonaras 2012}, p. 224, no. 350; {De Tommaso 1990}, pp. 59–60, type 33; {Larese 2004}, p. 68, tab. 77, 117, plate 15; {Mandruzzato and Marcante 2007}, p. 92, nos. 218–219. For eastern Mediterranean finds see {Delougaz and Haines 1960}, plate 50:4–5; {Fortuna 1965}, fig. 10; {Barag 1970a}, vol. 2, plate 46, type XXI:1; {Mazar 1994}, pp. 79–80, fig. 5; {Dussart 1998}, pp. 162–163, type B.XIII.1111a, plate 50:1–12; {Israeli 2003}, p. 212, no. 251; {Shourkin 2004}, p. 153, plate 20:2.

## Provenance

1979, Edwin A. Lipps, 1922–1988 (Pacific Palisades, California), donated to the J. Paul Getty Museum, 1979

## Bibliography

Unpublished

## Exhibitions

None

Label: 341

Title: Unguentarium

Accession\_number: 79.AF.184.3

Collection\_link: <https://www.getty.edu/art/collection/objects/8664>

Dimensions: H. 11.6, Diam. rim 2, Diam. base 2.5 cm; Wt. 28 g

Date: Late first–second century CE

Start\_date: 66

End\_date: 199

Attribution: Production area: Eastern Mediterranean

Culture: Roman

Material: Transparent bluish glass

Modeling technique and decoration: Free-blown

Inscription: No

Shape: Unguentaria

Technique: Free-blown

## Condition

Fully preserved; small crack on the rim.

## Description

Slightly flaring rim, in-folded and flattened; cylindrical neck, constricted at its base; tear-shaped body; flat, slightly concave bottom. At the center of the bottom is an annular, circular pontil mark (W. 1.4, Th. 0.1 cm).

## Comparanda

This unguentarium belongs to a quite common eastern Mediterranean form. For finds see {Vessberg 1952}, pp. 140–141, plate IX:24; {Isings 1957}, p. 24, form 8; {Barag 1970a}, vol. 2, plate 44, type XVI:1; {Kunina and Sorokina 1972}, p. 158, fig. 6:22; {Stern 1977}, pp. 35–38, no. 7, plate 10; {De Tommaso 1990}, p. 66, type 43; {Antonaras 2012}, pp. 218–219, nos. 335–339; {Antonaras 2017}, pp. 149–150, form 126b.

## Provenance

1979, Edwin A. Lipps, 1922–1988 (Pacific Palisades, California), donated to the J. Paul Getty Museum, 1979

## Bibliography

Unpublished

## Exhibitions

None

Label: 342

Title: Flask (Pastiche)

Accession\_number: 79.AF.184.18

Collection\_link: <https://www.getty.edu/art/collection/objects/8679>

Dimensions: H. 4.9, Diam. rim 3, Diam. base 3 cm; Wt. 21.97 g

Date: Second–third century CE

Start\_date: 100

End\_date: 299

Attribution: Production area: Eastern Mediterranean

Culture: Roman

Material: Translucent greenish glass

Modeling technique and decoration: Free-blown

Inscription: No

Shape: Flasks

Technique: Free-blown

## Condition

Mended; a concealed join at the transition from the neck to the body. Iridescence on the exterior, incrustation on the interior. Pastiche (XRF and visual observation suggest the neck and body are from two different objects).

## Description

Fire-polished, flaring rim; cylindrical neck; globular body; slightly concave bottom. A circular mark of a solid pontil (W. 0.8 cm) at the center of the bottom.

## Comments and Comparanda

The neck belonged to a taller unguentarium, either tear-shaped (e.g., {Isings 1957}, p. 24, form 8; {Antonaras 2017}, p. 149, form 126a) or, more probably, conical ({Antonaras 2017}, pp. 151–152, forms 128, 130), forms generally dated in the first and second centuries CE.

The body, which is made of a darker shade of green, belongs to a smaller globular unguentarium, a form that appears already from the early third, become popular in the fourth, and survives into the fifth century ({Isings 1957}, p. 120, miniature version of form 101; {Antonaras 2017}, p. 157, form 139).

## Provenance

1979, Edwin A. Lipps, 1922–1988 (Pacific Palisades, California), donated to the J. Paul Getty Museum, 1979.

## Bibliography

Unpublished

## Exhibitions

None

Label: 343

Title: Unguentarium

Accession\_number: 98.AF.56

Collection\_link: <https://www.getty.edu/art/collection/object/108D6W>

Dimensions: H. 7.5, Diam. rim 2.2, Diam. base 2.5 cm; Wt. 5.00 g

Date: First–early second century CE

Start\_date: 1

End\_date: 132

Attribution: Production area: Roman Empire

Culture: Roman

Material: Transparent greenish glass

Modeling technique and decoration: Free-blown

Inscription: No

Shape: Unguentaria

Technique: Free-blown

## Condition

Fragmentary; comprised of eight joined fragments. Chips from rim; half of lower part of vessel is broken and missing.

## Description

Fire-polished, flaring rim; short, cylindrical neck; oval body, flat; slightly concave bottom.

## Comparanda

{Isings 1957}, p. 24, form 8.

## Provenance

1998, the J. Paul Getty Museum, accessioned during inventory in 1998

## Bibliography

Unpublished

## Exhibitions

None

Label: 344

Title: Sprinkler Flask

Accession\_number: 2003.409

Collection\_link: <https://www.getty.edu/art/collection/objects/221798>

Dimensions: H. 9.8, Diam. rim 4.5, Diam. base 4, Th. 0.12 cm; Wt. 62.4 g

Date: Third–early fourth century CE

Start\_date: 200

End\_date: 332

Attribution: Production area: Syrian region

Culture: Roman

Material: Transparent greenish, almost colorless glass

Modeling technique and decoration: Free-blown

Inscription: No

Shape: [Sprinklers, Flasks]

Technique: Free-blown

## Condition

Fully preserved but mended.

## Description

Fire-polished, horizontal rim with a cutout fold beneath it, giving the impression of an applied coil. Short and wide neck ending in a diaphragm; pear-shaped body, standing on a mildly concave bottom. An annular pontil mark (W. 2, Th. 0.1 cm) is visible on its bottom. Around the body four deep, vertical indentations.

## Comments and Comparanda

Sprinklers, or dropper flasks, emerge before the middle of the third century CE and stand out among the extremely diverse fourth-century CE Syrian glass production. They are usually flasks of different shapes, amphoriskoi, tubes, animal- and head-shaped flasks but also jars. They have in common the diaphragm at the base of their neck that allowed the content—apparently some costly liquid, oil or perfume—to exit one drop at the time. It has been proposed that the reference in Jewish sources to a “flask whose brim is squashed inside it” refers to sprinklers (Tosefta Miqva’ot 6[7]:22 cited in {Israeli 2003}, p. 222). They were often decorated with expanded geometric motifs blown in full-size molds. Sprinklers were made in Syria, eastern Palestine, and Mesopotamia, although they appear occasionally in other regions too ({Stern 1977}, pp. 95–100; {Stern 2001}, pp. 133–134, 152–153; {Dussart 1998}, pp. 161–162, types BXII.211, 212, 2131, 2132, 22). The earliest examples from Dura-Europos predate the destruction of the city in 256 CE ({Clairmont 1963}, pp. 104–106, no. 486–503, plate XII). The finds from the cemetery at Tell Mahuz in Mesopotamia are dated to the third–fourth centuries ({Negro Ponzi 1984}, pp. 33–40). For sprinkler flasks of the same form, with snake-thread decoration, see [2003.437](#num) and [2003.438](#num), and with pinched fins see [2004.42](#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. 216, no. 629.

## Exhibitions

None

Label: 345

Title: Sprinkler Flask

Accession\_number: 2003.477

Collection\_link: <https://www.getty.edu/art/collection/objects/221866>

Dimensions: H. 5.4, Diam. rim 4.4, max. Diam. 5.4, Diam. base 3.4, Th. 0.12 cm; Wt. 39.69 g

Date: Third century CE

Start\_date: 200

End\_date: 299

Attribution: Production area: Syrian region

Culture: Roman

Material: Translucent greenish glass. Black crust and iridescence, cracks

Modeling technique and decoration: Free-blown; applied elements, pinched

Inscription: No

Shape: [Sprinklers, Flasks]

Technique: Free-blown

## Condition

Fully preserved, but heavily weathered. Has such strong iridescence that it is difficult to discern the original color, but the glass may have originally been colorless.

## Description

Fire-polished rim, conical mouth; wide, short neck with a constriction at its base that forms a diaphragm; piriform body; flat, slightly convex bottom. The short, fine base-ring hardly covers the curve of the bottom. At the center of the bottom a crescent-shape pontil mark (W. ca. 1 cm) is visible.

The body is decorated with snake-thread decoration formed by a thread with horizontal ridges. The one continuous thread, forming a wide triangle at the start—probably rendering the snake’s head—is wavy, with two rows of higher coils dividing the vessel’s body into three parts, ending with a high coil above the serpent’s “head.”

## Comments and Comparanda

On sprinklers see [2003.409](#num). For parallels see {Auth 1976}, p. 121, no. 150; {Bomford 1976}, p. 26, no. 95; {Oliver 1980}, p. 96, no. 147; {3000 Jahre Glaskunst}, p. 108, nos. 422–424; {Stern 2001}, p. 166, no. 62; {Whitehouse 2001a}, p. 222, nos. 791–792.

## Provenance

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Constable Maxwell; 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

{Sotheby Parke Bernet 1979}, lot. 275.

## Exhibitions

None

Label: 346

Title: Sprinkler Flask

Accession\_number: 2003.437

Collection\_link: <https://www.getty.edu/art/collection/objects/221826>

Dimensions: H. 7.5, Diam. rim 4.6, Diam. base 2.7, Th. 0.13 cm; Wt. 45.8 g

Date: Third–early fourth century CE

Start\_date: 200

End\_date: 332

Attribution: Production area: Syrian region

Culture: Roman

Material: Transparent greenish glass

Modeling technique and decoration: Free-blown; pinched

Inscription: No

Shape: [Sprinklers, Flasks]

Technique: Free-blown

## Condition

Fully preserved but mended.

## Description

Fire-polished, horizontal rim with a cutout fold underneath it, giving the impression of an applied coil. Short and wide neck severely constricted at its base, creating a diaphragm; conical body, standing on a mildly concave bottom. No pontil mark is visible on its bottom. Around the body eight vertical, pinched fins covered by horizontal indentations.

## Comments and Comparanda

On sprinklers see [2003.409](#num). For parallels see {Abdul Hak 1965}, p. 29, fig. 8; {Hayes 1975}, pp. 60–61, no. 157, fig. 7; {Stern 2001}, p. 247, no. 133; {Antonaras 2012}, p. 255, no. 418.

## 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. 236, no. 692.

## Exhibitions

None

Label: 347

Title: Sprinkler Flask

Accession\_number: 2004.42

Collection\_link: <https://www.getty.edu/art/collection/objects/221509>

Dimensions: H. 9.5, Diam. rim 4.7, max. Diam. (with fins) 8, Th. 0.13 cm; Wt. 1.00 g

Date: Third–fourth century CE

Start\_date: 200

End\_date: 399

Attribution: Production area: Syrian region

Culture: Roman

Material: Transparent greenish glass

Modeling technique and decoration: Free-blown; pinched

Inscription: No

Shape: [Sprinklers, Flasks]

Technique: Free-blown

## Condition

Intact.

## Description

In-folded, horizontal rim; wide, cylindrical neck, severely constricted at its base, creating a diaphragm; globular body, standing on a flat bottom. At equal distances around the body are nine pinched, vertical fins. Each fin bears 19–21 horizontal pinches. The fins are of uneven length and are unevenly spaced.

## Comments and Comparanda

On sprinklers see [2003.409](#num). For parallels see {Dussart 1998}, forms BXI.33, BXII.211, 212, 21311, 2132, 22; {Israeli 2001}, p. 226, nos. 279–280; {Neuburg 1949}, plate XX:70; {Negro-Ponzi 1968–1969}, pp. 347–348, no. 51. For sprinkler flasks with snake-thread decoration see [2003.437](#num), [2003.438](#num), and [2003.477](#num).

## Provenance

By 1974–1988, Erwin Oppenländer, 1901–1988 (Waiblingen, Germany), by inheritance to his son, Gert Oppenländer, 1988; 1988–2004, Ingrid Reisser (Böblingen, Germany), sold to the J. Paul Getty Museum, 2004.

## Bibliography

{von Saldern et al. 1974}, p. 236, no. 691.

## Exhibitions

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

Label: 348

Title: Sprinkler Flask

Accession\_number: 2003.289

Collection\_link: <https://www.getty.edu/art/collection/objects/221678>

Dimensions: H. 11.2, Diam. rim 6.7, Diam. base 3.6 cm; Wt. 129.37 g

Date: Third–fourth century CE

Start\_date: 200

End\_date: 399

Attribution: Production area: Syria

Culture: Roman

Material: Translucent amber-greenish glass

Modeling technique and decoration: Free-blown; applied elements

Inscription: No

Shape: [Sprinklers, Flasks]

Technique: Free-blown

## Condition

Mended and weathered. The surface is iridescent and pitted.

## Description

Fire-polished, flaring rim, with a cutout fold underneath it, giving the impression of an applied coil. Short and wide neck severely constricted at its base, creating a diaphragm; globular body, flat, slightly concave bottom. An annular pontil mark (W. 2.2, Th. 0.1 cm) on the bottom. A red trail has been wound spirally around the vessel from rim to bottom; it has been dragged 14 times, forming festoons.

## Comments and Comparanda

On sprinklers see [2003.409](#num). The same decoration of a fine, red trail dragged to form festoons appears on vessels from the Syro-Palestinian region, dated from the fourth and up to the eighth centuries CE, see comments on [2003.288](#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. 138, no. 387.

## Exhibitions

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

Label: 349

Title: Sprinkler Flask

Accession\_number: 2003.438

Collection\_link: <https://www.getty.edu/art/collection/objects/221827>

Dimensions: H. 11.4, Diam. rim 5.3, Diam. base 3.4, max. Diam. 7.5 cm; Wt. 85.419 g

Date: Third–fourth century CE

Start\_date: 200

End\_date: 399

Attribution: Production area: Syria

Culture: Roman

Material: Translucent amber-greenish glass

Modeling technique and decoration: Free-blown; pinched

Inscription: No

Shape: [Sprinklers, Flasks]

Technique: Free-blown

## Condition

Intact. Some white weathering and iridescence on parts of the exterior; incrustation in areas of the interior.

## Description

Fire-polished, rounded rim; funnel mouth; short, cylindrical neck, severely constricted at its base, creating a diaphragm; globular body; slightly concave bottom. At the center of the bottom an annular pontil mark (W. ca. 1, Th. 0.1 cm) is visible. Eight pinched protuberances are arranged roughly in two rows around the body.

## Comments and Comparanda

On sprinklers see [2003.409](#num). For parallels see {Antonaras 2012}, p. 270, no. 420. For examples with multiple rows of pinches see {Auth 1976}, p. 216, no. 43; {Stern 2001}, p. 248, no. 134; {Dussart 1998}, p. 161, type B.XII.211, 214, plate 49:2, 7. For sprinkler flasks of the same form, with pinched fins, see [2004.42](#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. 237, no. 695.

## Exhibitions

None

Label: 350

Title: Sprinkler Flask

Accession\_number: 2003.448

Collection\_link: <https://www.getty.edu/art/collection/objects/221837>

Dimensions: H. 7.8, Diam. rim 4.2, Diam. base 2.9, max. Diam. 5.00 cm; Wt. 76.79 g

Date: Third–fourth century CE

Start\_date: 200

End\_date: 399

Attribution: Production area: Syria

Culture: Roman

Material: Translucent amber-greenish glass

Modeling technique and decoration: Free-blown, pinched

Inscription: No

Shape: [Sprinklers, Flasks]

Technique: Free-blown

## Condition

Mended. Comprised of two parts from two vessels. The first one is the mouth, which is mostly covered with a wax-like substance concealing the true nature of the fragment. The second is the body of the vessel. Some white weathering and iridescence on parts of the exterior; incrustation in areas of the interior.

## Description

The rim is actually an everted, conical, pushed-in foot of a stemmed beaker. Narrow neck probably once ended in a diaphragm; ovular body, slightly concave bottom; four pinched feet. At the center of the bottom an annular pontil mark (W. ca. 1, Th. 0.1 cm) is visible. Two rows of pinched protuberances are arranged around the body, nine on the upper body and ten on the lower body.

## Comments and Comparanda

For parallels see [2003.438](#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. 244, no. 713.

## Exhibitions

None