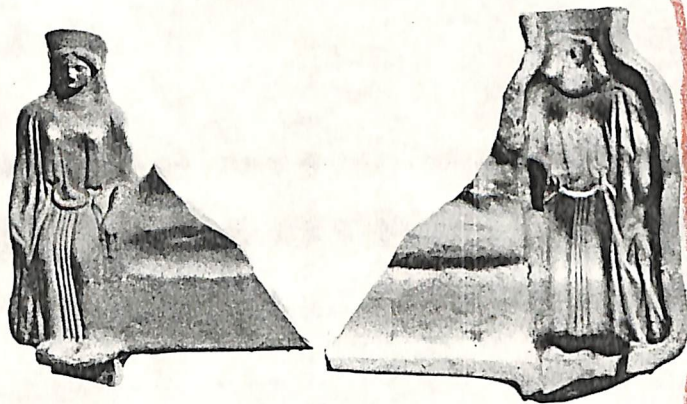


VRG_Folder — 0796

NON - POTTERY CONTAINERS

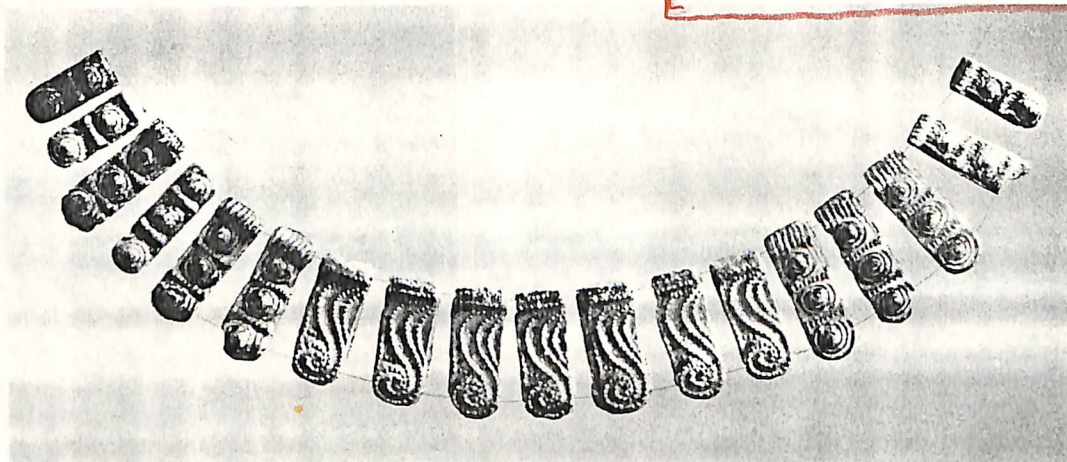


(a) Tarantine terracotta mould with modern impression (32).



(c) Eastern Mediterranean glass amphoriskos (35).

See p. 294



(b) Mycenaean moulded glass beads (34).



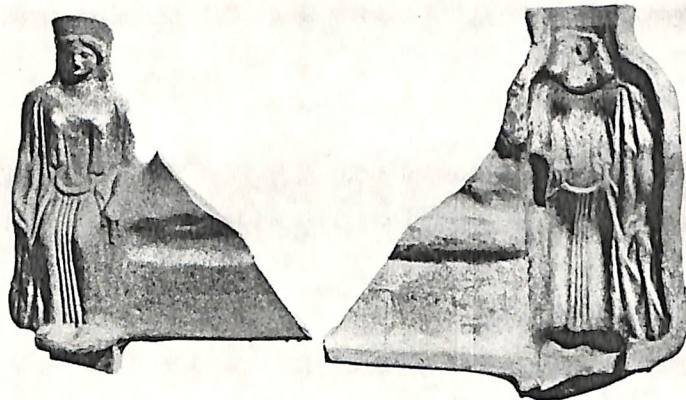
(d) Tarantine (?) silver perfumed-oil container (1).



(e) Detail of birds from Villanovan belt (7).

GLASS
CONTAINERS
JHS cx (1990)

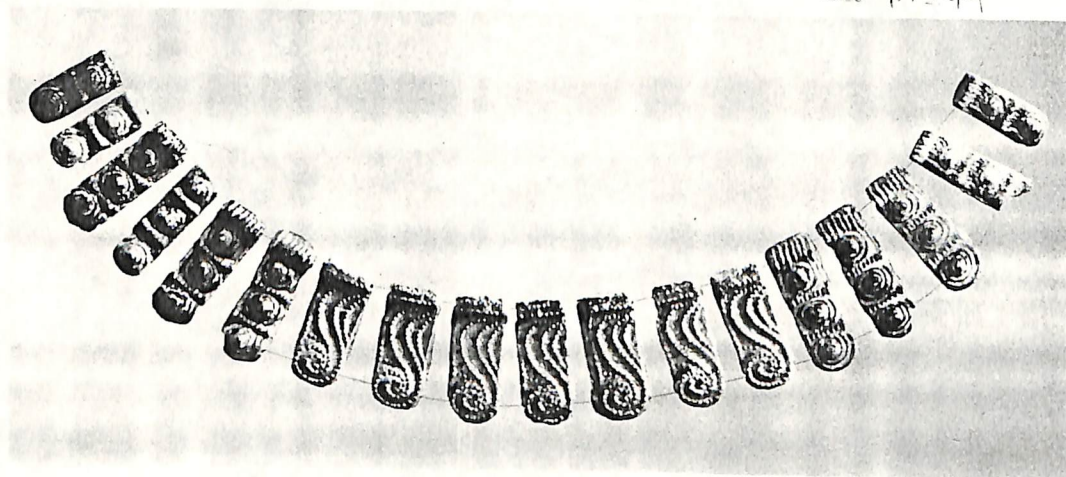
PLATE VIII



(a) Tarantine terracotta mould with modern impression (32).



(c) Eastern Mediterranean glass amphoriskos (35).



(b) Mycenaean moulded glass beads (34).



(d) Tarantine (?) silver perfumed-oil container (1).

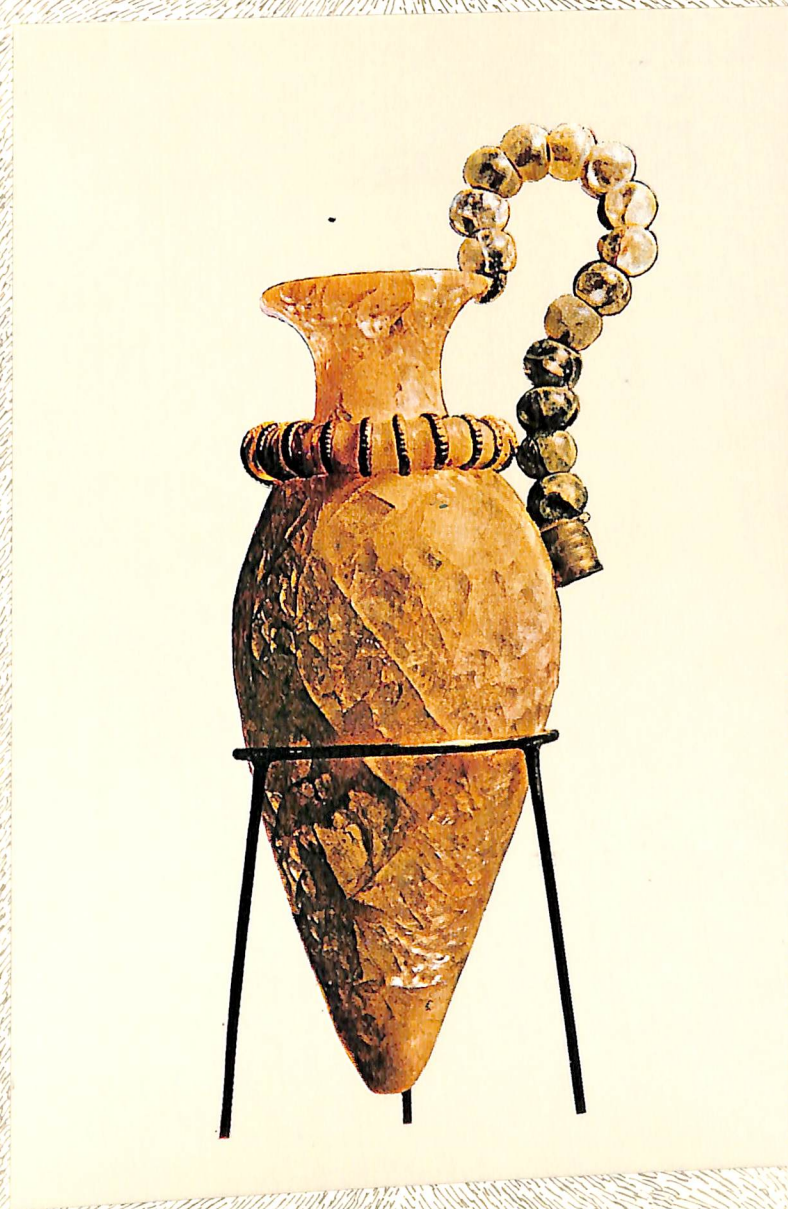


(e) Detail of birds from Villanovan belt (7).

MUSEUM SUPPLEMENT



Editions "Minoan,"
Athens



Merry Xmas
Happy New Year

MR B.

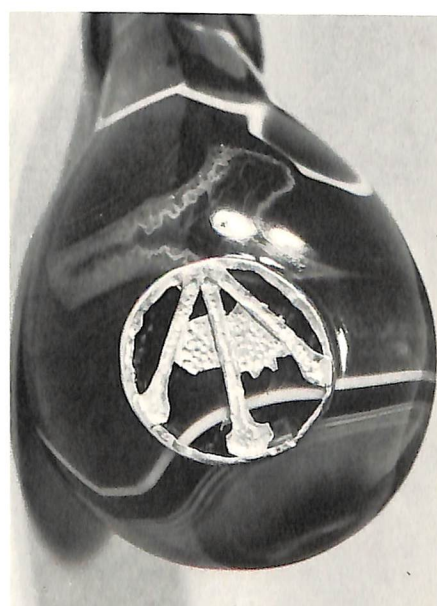
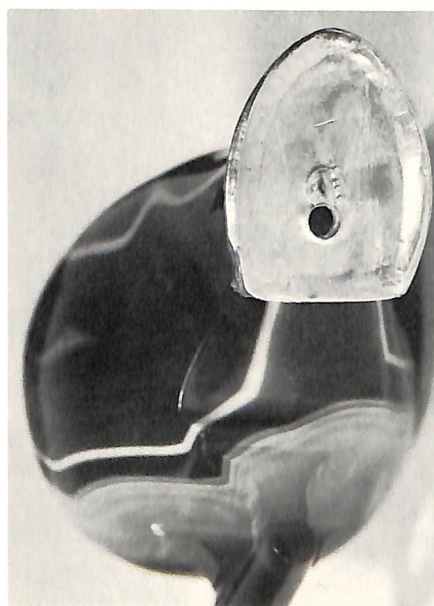
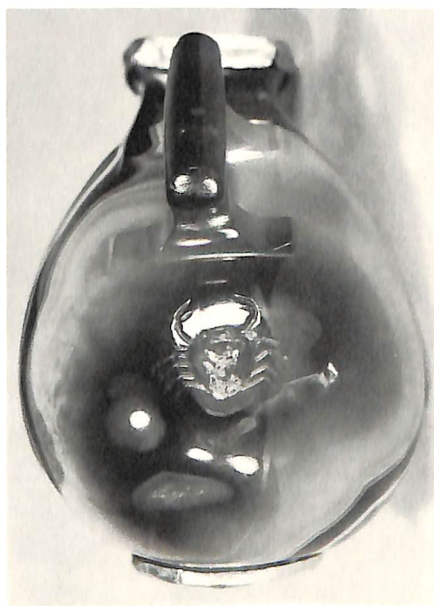
Κρυστάλλινον ρυτόν ἐκ τοῦ θησαυροφυλακίου τοῦ κεντρικοῦ ἱεροῦ τοῦ ἀνακτόρου τῆς Ζάκρου. 1500-1450 π.Χ.
Μουσεῖον Ἡρακλείου,
Rock crystal rhyton from the Central Sanctuary Treasury of the Palace of Zakros. 1500-1450 B. C.
Museum of Heraclion.

Rhyton de la Chambre du trésor du Sanctuaire Central. Palais de Zakros. 1500-1450 av. J. Ch.
Musée d'Héraclion.

Rhyton aus Bergkristall von dem Schatzkammer des zentralen Heiligtums. Palast von Zakros. 1500-1450 v. Chr.
Museum von Heraklion.



Nr. 22



↑
became a CRAB
another one with a
in the middle



Erscheint im Sommer 1973

Hans-Peter Bühler

Antike Gefäße aus Edelsteinen

Mit dem vorliegenden Buch ist es gelungen, ein Corpus der antiken Gefäße und Gefäßfragmente aus Edelsteinen zusammenzustellen, die außer der berühmten Tazza Farnese und der Coupe des Ptolémées nur zum Teil publiziert und über die Museen Europas, Nordafrikas, Kleinasiens und der USA verstreut sind.

In chronologischer Anordnung wird jedes einzelne Gefäß katalogisiert und besprochen. Außerdem wird die Geschichte der Schmucksteingefäße vom Alten Reich in Ägypten über Mesopotamien, Kreta und Mykene, über Griechenland und Rom bis zu ihrem weiteren Schicksal in der Neuzeit behandelt. Dabei werden die antiken Erwähnungen der Edelsteingefäße ausgewertet.

Die antiken Rohstoffländer und Händlernationalen gewinnen Kontur.

Ein weiterer Aspekt, die magische Wirkung der Edelsteine auf die Menschen der Antike, ist gebührend berücksichtigt. Auch ein „heißes Eisen“ der Archäologie, die „Vasa Murrina“, werden erneut diskutiert.

Neben den Verwendungszwecken der Gefäße und der Fassung solcher Gefäße mit anderen edlen Materialien sind Werkstätten der Glyptik bestätigt oder wahrscheinlich gemacht worden.

Im umfangreichen Abbildungsteil werden sehr viele dieser wertvollen Edelsteingefäße zum erstenmal vorgestellt.

Insgesamt hat ein bisher nur schwer erfaßbares Gebiet der Archäologie mit diesem Buche einen Leitfaden bekommen.

Format 21 x 30 cm; 64 Seiten deutscher Text und Katalog; 2 Farbtafeln; 42 Schwarzweiß-Tafeln mit 140 Abb.; Leinen; 78,— DM; ab 1. Januar 1974: 98,— DM

The purpose of this book is to bring together in a single volume a corpus of antique vessels and vessel fragments of precious stone. With the notable exceptions of the Tazza Farnese and the Coupe des Ptolémées, these objects, scattered among the museums of Europe, North Africa, Asia Minor, and the United States, are relatively unknown. They are catalogued in chronological order, and each one is fully described.

The history of vessels of precious stone is discussed, beginning with the Old Kingdom in Egypt, through Mesopotamia, Crete and Mycenae, Greece and Rome, up to the present. Ancient references to jeweled vessels have been evaluated, and the countries which supplied the raw materials and which were the major trader nations are discussed.

The magic power ascribed to jewels in antiquity is considered and an archaeological "hot potato", the "Vasa Murrina", is examined afresh. The use of these vessels and their inlaying with other precious materials are described.

Several glyptic workshops are identified, and the existence of others considered. A great many of these vases of precious stone are illustrated for the first time in this volume, which provides a guide to a little known area of archaeology.

Size 21 x 30 cm; 64 pages of German text and catalogue; 2 colorplates, 42 b/w plates with 140 ills.; cloth. DM 78.—; as of January 1, 1974: DM 98.—

VERLAG PHILIPP VON ZABERN · MAINZ (GERMANY) P.O.B. 4065

Glass miniature jars

See M. Almagro, Las Necropolis de Ampurias, Barcelona, 18 1953,

p. 87, fig.61, nos. 26,27 alabastra with distinct handles late 5th-early 4th
2-handled

p. 165, fig.134, nos.8,9 alabastra nos.6,7 aryballos, np.7 broad-shouldered jar
late 6th - early 5th

p.176, fig.148, no.1, alabastron, with a flat foot early 5th

p.179, fig.151 no.6, 2-handled aryballos, no.7 broad-shouldered jar, nos.8-9 alabastra
early 5th

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p.172, fig.165, no.3, broad-shouldered jar 1st third of 5th ?

p.242, fig.207, no.2, 2-handled aryballos, no.3 broadshouldered jar, no.4 frg.alab.
1st third 5th ?

and see color plates 5 and 14

The deposits are mostly dated by Attic pottery.

Where I say "jar", the object has a foot. However, perhaps sometimes when no foot appears, they thought of the small vessel as belonging to a jar type: the extra handle which a jar toe provides would not be needed on these small things.

14.VII.50 Sat

Glass containers

D.B. Harden, "The Glass of the Greeks - Romans," in Greece and Rome
Volume 1, No. 7, May 1934 (Oxford, for the Classical Association)

pp. 144, 145, 146 on glass for storage of wine, oil, and
 other liquids. p. 145: "Heavy green bottles, either

cylindrical or rectangular in section, were used in
 great numbers for transporting liquids. They were
 lighter than vessels of wood or metal and more
 durable than skins, and at the same time, being
 of thick glass, they were not very fragile if packed
 carefully and inserted in a plaited cover, like
 that of a modern can-de-Cologne flask, so
 that they were convenient for transport purposes.

..... " (more or toilet bottles, glass being much
 easy to clean, not liable to corrosion) The
 bottles (p. 146) also used as amirans were.

(No pictures of such bottles, no indication of capacity.
 no mention of markings, if any.)

GLASS STORAGE VESSELS FOR WINE OR OIL . OTHER NON-POTTERY CONTAINERS

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