THE CESNOLA COLLECTION OF CYPRIOIT ART

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Christopher S. Lightfoot

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Foreword

The antiquities found on Cyprus by Luigi Palma di Cesnola during the late 1860s and early 1870s were purchased by The Metropolitan Museum of Art only two years after its founding and constitute some of its earliest acquisitions and one of its core collections. The Cesnola Collection of Cypriot Art: Ancient Glass is the third volume in a series of catalogues aimed at publishing the collection in its entirety. It is a large and daunting task since today there are some 5,365 inventoried objects in the Cesnola Collection. The present volume contains descriptions and illustrations of 520 glass vessels and objects. It is the first attempt in over a century to provide a detailed account of the ancient glass found on Cyprus by Cesnola. Although the majority of the glass is Roman, the scope of the collection extends from the Late Bronze Age through the end of antiquity (ca. 1500 B.C.–A.D. 600). The catalogue also serves to supplement and, to some extent, supersede the study of ancient Cypriot glass written in the 1950s by the Swedish scholar Olof Vessberg.

The Metropolitan Museum is fortunate in having Christopher S. Lightfoot, one of the world’s foremost ancient glass experts, on staff as a curator in the Department of Greek and Roman Art. He has undertaken a comprehensive study of the glass collection that Cesnola amassed on Cyprus, tracking down groups and individual glasses that were sold either prior to shipping the collection to New York, or subsequently when it was deemed unnecessary to retain large numbers of “duplicates” in The Met’s collection. In this way he aims not only to “reassemble” Cesnola’s collection but also to set the material in its proper local, regional, and wider Mediterranean contexts.

Funding for the series, which includes volumes on terracottas and stone sculpture, has been generously provided by the J. F. Costopoulos Foundation, the A. G. Leventis Foundation, and the Alexander S. Onassis Public Benefit Foundation. Additional funding provided by a Theodore Rousseau Travel Grant also enabled Christopher Lightfoot to study the Cesnola glass now at the John and Mable Ringling Museum of Art in Sarasota, Florida in March of 2017.

As with the two earlier volumes, this catalogue is published in print-on-demand book form via MetPublications as well as in a digital format that can be downloaded free of charge. Although the present volume is devoted to the glass of the Cesnola Collection, it is also a contribution toward the study and publication of the Department of Greek and Roman Art’s entire collection of ancient glass, one of the finest anywhere. To this end much of the collection has been made accessible on The Met’s website.

The Cesnola Collection of ancient glass is remarkable, all the more so because these fragile objects survived largely intact, despite numerous adventures between their discovery and their eventual arrival in New York. This beautifully illustrated volume tells their story in all its detail.

Daniel H. Weiss
President
The Metropolitan Museum of Art
Preface

This volume presents all of the glass in The Metropolitan Museum of Art’s historic and important Cesnola Collection of Cypriot art. It is a comprehensive survey of the ancient glass that General Luigi Palma di Cesnola assembled in Cyprus during the early 1870s. Only a fraction of the glass collection is currently on display, either on the main floor in the permanent galleries for Greek and Roman art, in the Cypriot galleries on the second floor, or in the Study Collection on the mezzanine (Gallery 171). However, they are all accessible on the Museum’s website. Those entries are now complemented by the catalogue in this volume, which provides additional information and discussion, as well as comparanda from both excavated finds in Cyprus and other collections of Cypriot material.

It is a great pleasure to see this portion of the Museum’s extensive and world-class collection of ancient glass published here as part of the program to catalogue the Cesnola Collection of Cypriot art in its entirety. It follows the same format as the two previous volumes: Terracottas by Vassos Karageorghis, Gloria S. Merker, and Joan R. Mertens, and Stone Sculpture by Antoine Hermary and Joan R. Mertens. It is my ardent desire to see more of the Cesnola material published in a similar fashion in the coming years. Finally, I wish to thank not only the present author but also all of the staff in my department and elsewhere in the Museum for their support, help, and commitment to this ambitious project.

Carlos A. Picón
Curator Emeritus
Department of Greek and Roman Art
Although this is not my first attempt to compose a catalogue of ancient glass, it is the one that has been the most pleasurable and satisfying to write. There are many reasons why this should be so. Firstly, there was ease of access since I was able at any time to look at the objects, check details, and make corrections to the existing records. In carrying out my research I received immeasurable assistance from the department’s ever-willing technicians, John F. Morariu, Jr., Supervising Departmental Technician, and Katherine Daniels, Departmental Technician. Other departmental staff who deserve much credit include Fred A. Caruso, Collections Manager, Jennifer S. Soupios, Assistant Manager for Collections, Sarah Szeliga, Assistant Visual Resource Manager, Melissa Sheinheit, Assistant Administrator, and Michael J. Baran, Administrative Assistant. However, my greatest debt of gratitude is to Carlos A. Picón, Curator Emeritus, who first brought me to the Museum and rekindled my enthusiasm to work on glass studies. This book is as much a tribute to his interest in and appreciation of ancient glass as it is to mine.

Secondly, it is a pleasure to work in such convivial surroundings as the Museum, where colleagues in other departments facilitate and foster my research. In particular, I am grateful to Paul Lachenauer in Imaging for his careful photography and safe hands, to Karen Stamm in Objects Conservation for cleaning, conserving and, occasionally, repairing the glass, and to my editor, Theresa Huntsman, for her precise but sympathetic editing of my text. The team in Editorial that worked on the volume included Gwen Roginsky, Rachel High, Jessica Gallucci, and Chris Zichello. Miko McGinty, Rita Jules, and Tina Henderson were responsible for the book’s handsome layout. In addition, Federico Carò, Associate Research Scientist, Department of Scientific Research, and Barbara W. File, Archivist, showed exemplary patience when I repeatedly asked them for information and clarification on aspects of the collection. I also thank Diana Craig Patch, Lila Acheson Wallace Curator in Charge, and Marsha Hill, Curator, in the Department of Egyptian Art for allowing me to illustrate some glass from Egypt. In March 2017 I was able to visit the John and Mable Ringling Museum of Art, Sarasota, Florida to inspect and collate the Cesnola glass that was sold to John Ringling in 1928. The trip was made possible by the award of a Theodore Rousseau Memorial Travel Grant.

Outside the Museum, too, I have received wonderful support and help. Many people answered my requests and inquiries with the most useful and charming responses. I list below many of these colleagues, and I apologize if I have left out anyone else: Allison Akbay, former Collection Department Manager and Registrar for Digital Assets and Rights Management, and Peg Brady, Senior Registrar at the Cantor Arts Center, Stanford University; Lucilla Burn, Assistant Director, Collections, and Keeper of Antiquities, and Anastasia Christofilopoulou, Cyprus Curator-Assistant Keeper, Department of Antiquities at the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge; Christina Christodoulou, Curator at the Bank of Cyprus Cultural Foundation, Nicosia; Jeremy Coote, Curator and Joint Head of Collections at the Pitt Rivers Museum, University of Oxford; Abby Dunham, Collections Manager at the Wilson Museum, Castine, Maine; J. Lesley Fitton, Keeper of the Department of Greece and Rome, and Thomas Kiely, Curator at the Cyprus Digitisation Project, Cyprus Collection, Neolithic and Bronze Age to Roman at the British Museum, London; Elaine Gazda, Curator of Hellenistic and Roman Collections at the Kelsey Museum of Archaeology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan; Kay L. Johnson, Registrar at the Joslyn Art Museum, Omaha, Nebraska; Martha Lawrence, Curator of Archaeology at the Museums Sheffield; Jutta-Annette Page, former Senior Curator of Glass and Decorative Arts at the
Toledo Museum of Art; Jessy Randall, Curator of Special Collections and College Archivist at the Tutt Library, Colorado College, Colorado Springs; Linda H. Roth, Senior Curator and Charles C. and Eleanor Lamont Cunningham Curator of European Decorative Arts at the Wadsworth Atheneum Museum of Art, Hartford, Connecticut; Peter Justin Moon Schertz, Jack and Mary Ann Frable Curator of Ancient Art at the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts, Richmond; Phoebe C. Segal, Mary Bryce Comstock Assistant Curator of Greek and Roman Art at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston; Heidi Taylor, Associate Registrar of the John and Mable Ringling Museum of Art, Sarasota, Florida; Anja Ulbrich, A. G. Leventis Curator of the Cypriot Collection at the Ashmolean Museum of Art and Archaeology, University of Oxford; Marianne Weldon, Collections Manager for Art and Artifact Collections at Bryn Mawr College, Pennsylvania; and Kathy Zurek-Doule, Curatorial Assistant for Egyptian, Classical, and Ancient Middle Eastern Art at the Brooklyn Museum.

Finally, it is fitting to acknowledge the role played by Vassos Karageorghis, former Director of the Department of Antiquities of the Republic of Cyprus, in re-establishing the primary importance of the Cesnola Collection in the Museum so that today four permanent galleries are devoted to Cypriot art and a series of catalogues is planned at the Museum to match the many other catalogues that he has produced of other Cypriot collections throughout the world. Glass may not have been his greatest priority or interest, but I hope he will accept this as a small token of my affection and respect for his lifetime’s devotion to archaeology.

C. S. Lightfoot
Curator, Department of Greek and Roman Art
The Metropolitan Museum of Art
Luigi Palma di Cesnola was a member of an impoverished aristocratic family from north Italy, and as a young man he followed a military career that included service during the Crimean War (1853–1856). He emigrated from Italy to America in 1860, served in the American Civil War between 1862 and 1864, and then gained the position of American consul on Cyprus, arriving there on Christmas Day, 1865. From his base at Larnaka he embarked on an ambitious and wide-ranging campaign to collect and excavate antiquities of all sorts—pottery, metalwork, terracottas, jewelry, lamps, inscriptions, stone sculpture, and artifacts in various media. His activities focused on excavating a number of sites, including Idalion, Golgoi, Throni, Salamis, Paphos, and Kourion. At Idalion alone he is said to have “opened in two years several thousand tombs,” and the glass sold in London on May 2, 1871 is described as “found in the extensive necropolis of Idalion.”

The manner in which Cesnola acquired the collection during his stay in Cyprus and how it was removed from the island have been described in detail elsewhere. Several of these accounts are less than complimentary, but his aims and methods should be judged by the standards of his own day, not those of the present. For example, one recent publication describes Cesnola as “the greatest looter in the history of the archaeology of Cyprus.”

Nor should the circumstances in which the collection was formed detract from the fact that it was the first comprehensive collection of Cypriot antiquities to be brought to the world’s attention. Most striking was the collection of limestone sculptures, now in the Metropolitan, which is still regarded as the finest and richest of its kind. His collection of ancient glass is also remarkable, as will be argued below. In addition, the acquisition by public subscription of the bulk of his collection by the newly-founded Metropolitan Museum of Art was a major coup for New York and the United States of America. The collection formed the foundation and very core of the Metropolitan’s holdings of classical art and antiquities, thereby placing it on a par with some of the great European institutions.

Many sources refer to the fact that Cesnola took some 35,500 objects from Cyprus in the 1870s. Not all of these works came to the Metropolitan in New York. One consignment of about 5,000 pieces was lost at sea off Beirut; others were acquired by other museums either by purchase or as gifts from Cesnola himself. For example, some pieces are said to have been given by Cesnola to the newly-founded Ottoman Imperial Museum in Constantinople. According to another account, “a large part of Cesnola’s Cypriot collection was bought for the Archaeological Museums of Istanbul,” including some 289 glass objects. In addition, Cesnola sent a group of antiquities to Turin as a gift to his native land. In this way, the Cesnola Collection quickly became scattered among many different institutions. However, once the remainder of the collection had been acquired by the Metropolitan Museum, it was quickly and extensively exhibited. Cesnola also embarked on the publication of his Collection, and three magnificent large illustrated volumes, entitled Atlas of the Cesnola Collection, were published between 1884 and 1903. This was an enormous undertaking, for which Cesnola deserves great credit. In 1914 the British archaeologist John Myres produced a list of the Cesnola Collection, entitled Handbook of the Cesnola Collection of Antiquities from Cyprus that included references to almost all of the glass. Now, a century later, there is an ongoing project to publish the entire collection in electronic form; two volumes have already appeared: one on terracotta figurines, the other on stone sculpture. Today the Metropolitan’s holdings of Cesnola material number nearly 5,200 objects.

The Cesnola Collection represents the first major assemblage of ancient glass not just from Cyprus, but from the eastern Mediterranean as a whole. In fact, it may be argued that Roman glass had not previously been recovered in such large quantities as it was from tombs dug by Cesnola on Cyprus. It is stated that he acquired 3,719 glass objects—that is, vessels and other items such as ornaments—and it may be assumed that most were found in the sixty-five necropoleis and the 60,932 tombs that he explored. These figures give some indication of the massive scale of Cesnola’s operations. By December 1868 Cesnola already had 300 glasses in his possession. The inventory compiled by Johannes Doell for the Russian Imperial Academy of Sciences in St. Petersburg in 1872 counted more than 1,800 glass pieces, which, according to Wilhelm Froehner, were sold in Paris and London. The lack of intrinsic value or historical significance of many of the perfume bottles found with the burials, and the inherent fragility of such glasses, make it all the more remarkable that Cesnola was willing and able to preserve them for posterity. Naturally, it is regrettable that no details were recorded of the precise circumstances of the finds, although it would appear...
that many of the Cesnola glasses were found at Idalion in rock-cut chamber tombs. The scientific excavation of similar glass in Cypriot tombs during the past fifty years gives a good impression of the sorts of burial finds that Cesnola encountered. Indeed, they also demonstrate that many tombs, especially rock-cut monumental tombs, were used over a prolonged period; for example, one known as the “Paleokastro Tomb,” near Ayia Irini in the northwest part of the island, has produced finds that span the period from Hellenistic times to the end of antiquity. Other publications of tombs containing important groups of glass include the following:

1. Tomb 8 in the necropolis at Ayios Ermoyenis at Kourion was in use from the third century B.C. to the first century A.D. Finds include cast bowls, blown perfume bottles, and glass beads. Finds from two other tombs (tomb 1 and 5) are in the Penn Museum, Philadelphia (see below, p. 19).

2. Chamber tombs at Vasa-Kambi, excavated in 1938, produced ninety-one pieces of glass, comprising a wide variety of types, shapes, and techniques. They include examples of early Roman cast bowls, although the burials are dated between the late second and the mid-fourth century A.D.

3. A Hellenistic-Roman tomb at Karpasha contained successive burials with cast and blown glass vessels among the finds.

4. A tomb found in 1983 at Eurychou-Phoenikas contained over ninety-five glass objects. The burials were regarded as “almost contemporary” with Ayios Ermoyenis tomb 8, extending from 250 B.C. through A.D. 100. All of the glass vessels in this tomb, however, are blown.

5. A large number of glass vessels were recovered from tombs at Amathus; the great majority comprised blown flasks and perfume bottles. They were found in tombs with multiple burials, but most of them have been dated to the first century A.D. However, one tomb excavated in 1893–94 contained glass from different periods, indicating use in the 5th century B.C., the 2nd–1st century B.C., and the Roman Imperial period.

6. An undisturbed tomb at Ayios Theodoros (Troodos) containing only two burials, probably a husband and wife, produced ten glass vessels, all but one of which were perfume bottles of the candlestick unguentarium type. The tomb could be dated by coins to no earlier than A.D. 104.

7. A Hellenistic-Roman tomb in Kormakiti/Koruçam contained more than forty-seven glass objects.

8. Limassol, known as Oasis tomb 1, dated by coin finds to the Antonine through Severan periods (ca. A.D. 140–220). It contained seventy-seven glass objects, of which sixty-three are candlestick unguentaria.

9. A tomb containing fifty skeletons was excavated at Kyra in 1962. Although it had been looted, enough finds, including one cast ribbed bowl and four blown vessels, remained to indicate that it had been in use from the third century B.C. through the third century A.D.

From such tomb groups it is evident that dating by context and associated finds is often complicated and inconclusive. Furthermore, plain and popular types of glass may have been produced over a prolonged period, so they could appear in tombs of different dates or even be deposited in the same tomb in successive usages. The dates given in the catalogue here are not precise or definitive. Cesnola himself was unable to provide any archaeological or stylistic evidence for his glass. Indeed, he was in some instances wildly wrong in some of his assumptions, notably in ascribing some glass finds to “Greek tombs,” since he failed to realize that blown vessels could not date any earlier than the late first century B.C. and so must belong to the Roman period. By contrast, relatively little glass found at settlement sites in Cyprus has been published. One is a report on a small group of cast and blown tableware fragments found in the sanctuary of Apollo Hylates at Kourion in 1981; another is on early Byzantine glass from the Kourion basilica.

Before embarking on a description of the glass in the Cesnola Collection at the Metropolitan Museum, it is important to recognize that certain major groups and individual pieces of glass found by Cesnola are not represented in the present catalogue. One group of glass vessels, numbering fifty-one examples, was acquired by the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, on May 16, 1872. These would seem to be the only Cesnola glass objects in an American museum before the Metropolitan Museum obtained the bulk of his collection. Much more of Cesnola’s Cypriot glass was dispersed across Europe. In 1869, for example, some seven pieces were acquired by the Antikensammlung in Berlin. Another twenty-nine glass objects, probably acquired from the Cesnola sale held at the Hôtel Drouot in Paris on March 25–26, 1870, were in the museum at Orléans until they were destroyed during the war in 1940. It is possible that the ten glass vessels acquired in 1870 by the Musées royaux d’Art et d’Histoire in Brussels came from the same sale. There were thirty-four lots, comprising 117 vessels, thirteen miniature vessels (described as perhaps toys), and a single glass ring.

During the 1870s the British Museum received some thirty-one Cesnola glass objects by various means (fig. 1). Some came from the sale of “antiquities” at Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge in 1871, although indirectly via the Felix Slade Bequest. They included vessels that became highlights in the entire glass collection of the Department of Greek and Roman Antiquities—for example, a bowl decorated with blue
blobs (GR 71.10-4.3) and a snake-thread flask (GR 71.1-23.1). As well as vessels, there were also seven pendants, two bracelets, and a glass cameo (GR 71.1-23.5). Additionally, according to the British Museum website, in 1876 Cesnola deposited some 300 items from his collection at the British Museum, of which the Trustees acquired some 127 items (GR 76.9-9.1-127), but none of these were glass. However, four important glass vessels were purchased from Cesnola later the same year (GR 76.11-14.2-5). Finally, in 1878 five bowls from the Cesnola Collection, first owned by Hunter Wareham, were bequeathed by John Henderson (GR 78.12-30.15, .16, .20, .27, and .29).

Among the Cypriot antiquities from the Cesnola Collection acquired by the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, was a sizeable and important group of glasses. Indeed, the purchase of the Cesnola pieces by the Fitzwilliam formed the basis of the museum’s collection of ancient glass. According to Goodyear, Cesnola “preserved his other collections intact at the expense of his glass and coins. To defray the expenses of his excavations many of his finest specimens of glass were sacrificed. . . .” This explains why many of the better and more attractive glass vessels from his collection ended up in the Fitzwilliam and the British Museum. These two institutions appear to have obtained the pick of the glass on offer; the latter was clearly influenced by the interest in glass fostered by Felix Slade, and the former by the opportunity to establish an important collection of ancient glass. Private collectors also took advantage of the glass offerings from Cyprus; among them, Jules Charvet was foremost. He acquired the mold-blown blue amphoriskos signed by Ennion (fig. 2), one of the most important, if not most famous, glass vessels from the Cesnola Collection in the Metropolitan Museum, although it is not always recognized as such since it was one of the pieces that Cesnola sold in Europe.
before the collection was shipped to New York. The Charvet Collection was subsequently bought by Henry Marquand, who donated the collection to the Metropolitan in 1881. Interestingly, Cesnola himself mistakenly identified another mold-blown flask (81.10.217) from the Charvet Collection as a piece he had found at Idalion (fig. 3).

General Pitt-Rivers acquired a number of Cypriot antiquities at the sale of Cesnola material in London on May 1–2, 1871. They were included among the 20,000 archaeological and ethnographical objects that he donated to the newly-founded Pitt Rivers Museum, Oxford. Only six Cypriot (and therefore Cesnola) objects in the Pitt Rivers have been identified as from the 1871 sale. None of them are made of glass. However, a recent search of the museum’s website has indicated that there are three glass objects from Cyprus; two have accession numbers starting with 1884, indicating that they form part of the original donation, but only one of them, a face bead (1884.76.142), is recorded as having been purchased by Pitt-Rivers at the Sotheby’s auction in 1871. The third object (1919.29.42), a blown perfume bottle, has a different history; it is said to have been excavated at Larnaka, where it was acquired by the Rev. H. Hamilton Jackson in 1919. Edwin Henry Lawrence, who was Alexander Palma di Cesnola’s father-in-law and helped to fund his excavations in Cyprus between 1876 and 1879, relates that he had also acquired from Luigi Palma di Cesnola, Alexander’s older brother, “a considerable number of choice and valuable relics,” including glass, before the collection was shipped from London to New York. 

Pitt-Rivers is recorded as having purchased some sixty-six glass vessels from the Lawrence-Cesnola Collection sales at Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge, London on June 1–3, 1888. Pitt-Rivers’s “second” collection remained in his family’s possession until the 1950s/1960s when it was sold. Fortunately, it was listed in a catalogue comprising nine illustrated volumes that is kept in the Cambridge University Library. These records indicate that 108 glass vessels that came from Alexander Palma di Cesnola’s activities in Cyprus formed part of the “second” collection; the present whereabouts of the glass is unknown.

Other museums, however, did not show a particular interest in the Cesnola glass and instead focused on material that was distinctively Cypriot, notably the stone sculpture, terra-cottas, and pottery. The Musée du Louvre, for example, has very little glass at all from Cyprus, and certainly none from the Cesnola Collection. The Louvre’s recent volume of ancient glass of the Roman period (first–fourth centuries A.D.) contains a catalogue of 1,288 vessels, but of these only sixteen have a Cypriot provenance. Perhaps this was because rich sources of ancient glass were available elsewhere, such as Roman Gaul and Italy, but the rather mundane nature of much of the glass on offer by Cesnola must also have been a factor. Nevertheless, Cesnola was not the only collector active in Cyprus during the 1860s and 1870s to uncover glass. For example, Tiburce Colonna-Ceccaldi, the French consul on the island, referred in a letter addressed to Wilhelm Froehner in April 1869 to a glass kantharos that he had found in a tomb at Idalion (fig. 3). A Swiss resident of Limassol called Louis Castan is also known to have built up a collection of antiquities, including some remarkable examples of glass, one of which was found in a tomb at Amathus. It would not appear, however, that Castan gave any glass to the Musées d’art et d’histoire, Geneva. Cesnola’s brother, Alexander Palma di Cesnola, was eager to acquire as many glass objects as he could during his stay in Cyprus between the end of July 1876 and February 1879, claiming them to number no fewer than 4,000 pieces. 

In 1878 the British Protectorate of Cyprus was created and thereafter, by law, one third of all finds, including glass, was to be handed over to the government. The Cyprus Museum was established in 1883 to house such material. John Myers and Max Ohnefalsch-Richter recount the neglect, damage, and losses that occurred to this government collection during the last quarter of the nineteenth century, even while the British authorities gave permission for excavations to continue. In their gazetteer of excavated sites Myers and Ohnefalsch-Richter mention finds of glass at Katydata and Linou (both near Solaio), Kourion, and Limassol, as well as the evidence for glass working at Tamassos. Their catalogue of glass in the Cyprus Museum, however, makes it clear that finds were made...
elsewhere, too, notably at Amathus, where during a four-month season in the winter of 1893–94 some forty-eight of the excavated tombs produced glass vessels or objects. This is despite the fact that Cesnola himself claims to have “examined nearly a hundred” tombs at Amathus and mentions that quantities of glass, “always broken but beautifully iridescent” were found, perhaps among the large number of rock-cut tombs that “had been mostly opened and ransacked long ago.”

The precise number of glass objects in the Cesnola Collection that came to the Metropolitan Museum is now difficult to calculate, although the lists provided by John Myres in his Handbook published in 1914 indicate that the collection then contained some 753 glass objects. Nor is it possible to distinguish which pieces arrived in the first shipment in 1873 and which arrived later. Fortunately, Cesnola included a selection in his Atlas of the Cesnola Collection, published in three volumes between 1884 and 1903. In volume 3, plates 18 and 76–107, a total of 224 examples of ancient glass objects, mainly Roman blown vessels, are described and illustrated with photographs. These plates represent some of the earliest examples of ancient glass photography, and in this respect Cesnola was undoubtedly a pioneer. Indeed, Cesnola had already exploited the advantages of photography to record his collection both before it left Cyprus and during his attempts to sell the collection in London. A large proportion of the glass was also quickly put on display in New York, as is shown by a photograph of one of the galleries in the Metropolitan taken in the 1880s. In the 1920s numbers starting with 74.51 were assigned to the collection. Previously, two other sets of numbers had been used; one was prefixed with C.G. (Cesnola Glass), and the other was the number given in Myres’s Handbook.

Because the Cesnola Collection was so large and contained many duplicates, it was quickly acknowledged that some pieces, including glass, could be disposed of by the Metropolitan Museum. In 1880 Cesnola himself drew up a list of 4,999 Cypriot works as duplicates, including 309 glass objects. The latter figure was clearly not the final count of glass duplicates that could be sold. So, for example, in 1885–86 negotiations were entered into with Governor Leland Stanford of California (1824–1893) for the sale of 5,000 pieces, of which 328 were glass. They were eventually sent in 1893 to the Leland Stanford Museum. Over 1,100 of the Cypriot antiquities were completely destroyed in the San Francisco earthquake of 1906 but, miraculously, some of the glass vessels survived. Today, thirty pieces in the Stanford Family Collections of the Iris & B. Gerald Cantor Center for Visual Arts at Stanford University are identified as coming from Cesnola and the Metropolitan Museum.

After another earthquake in 1898, Stanford University decided to exchange a portion of its Cesnola collection with the Harvard Semitic Museum. In this way twenty-two glass vessels came to Cambridge, Massachusetts, all bearing an accession number beginning 1995.10; they include a single core-formed amphoriskos (1995.10.1081, with handle 1995.10.83), four blown cups or beakers, and seventeen blown perfume bottles.

Other institutions in America also took advantage of the sale of Cesnola duplicates. In 1915 the Minneapolis Institute of Art acquired twelve glass and fifty-seven terracotta vases, and the Wadsworth Atheneum Museum of Art in Hartford, Connecticut, took seventy-four pieces, including sixteen Roman glass vessels. Of these only one now survives in the Atheneum; it is a cast ribbed bowl (see Cat. 23). The following year the Cleveland Museum of Art received two consignments, the first in January of eighty-three pieces, including sixteen glass, and another in March of a further twenty-five pieces, including four more glass vessels. In the same year the Toledo Museum of Art also bought sixteen glass vessels, as well as another seventy-two other Cypriot antiquities, and smaller groups were acquired by Wellesley College (three glasses), Mount Holyoke College (two glasses), and the Charleston Museum (one glass). In 1919 the Fogg Museum (now Harvard University Art Museums) acquired three glasses, and in 1925 the Newark Museum obtained a total of eight pieces, comprising one variegated (core-formed?) vessel, two bowls, one oil filler, and four jugs. Newark also has a perfume bottle (inv. no. 40.3) that is recorded as having been presented by Cesnola in Cyprus in 1874 to a Rev. Henry Clay Fish.

The sale to private individuals of Cesnola duplicates was also sanctioned. In this manner the Metropolitan disposed of more than 250 pieces of glass between 1916 and 1925, including some to members of staff; for example, Christine Alexander, later head curator of the Department of Greek and Roman Art (1948–59), purchased a single glass vessel on June 24, 1925. Another sizeable group of Cesnola glasses was sold during the Anderson Sale that took place in New York in two parts, the first on March 30–31 and the second on April 20–21, 1928. Some of the glass was acquired by John Ringling and bequeathed to the John and Mable Ringling Museum of Art in Sarasota in 1936. At least 223 vessels can be identified as Cesnola pieces from the records at the Ringling and the entries in the Anderson auction catalogues. Others are said to have been acquired by Mr. F. W. Collins and subsequently deposited at the Public Library in Roanoke, Virginia. Another group of twenty-one duplicates was sold to John Howard Wilson, founder of the Wilson Museum, Castine, Maine. According to Paul Åström, Cesnola gave some antiquities, including fifty-two glass vessels, to Hiram Hitchcock and the latter’s widow bequeathed them to Dartmouth College in Hanover, New Hampshire, in 1912. Fifty-one glass objects can now be found on the website of Dartmouth’s Hood Museum.
Museum of Art (inv. nos. 12.1.347–.399); as well as vessels, there are a dipping rod (12.1.371) and a pendant (12.1.396). Archives at the Metropolitan Museum indicate that glass duplicates were also sold to New Haven High School in 1919 and New York University in 1925. Åström also records that he was shown Roman glass vessels from the Cesnola Collection at Bryn Mawr College. The TriArte (Art and Artifacts Database for Bryn Mawr, Haverford, and Swarthmore Colleges) website does include references to forty-four terracotta Cypriot vessels that are described as gifts of the Metropolitan Museum, but there is no glass.

An idea can be gained from Cesnola’s Atlas of some of the glass that left the Metropolitan Museum after 1903 but, as might be expected, the vast majority of the glass vessels that became orphans from the Cesnola Collection were plain and unremarkable pieces, principally perfume bottles that in antiquity may even have been made especially for use in the contexts of funerals as tomb gifts. So, for example, of the fourteen Roman perfume bottles illustrated in Plate LXXVII of the Atlas, only three now remain. Those glasses that went to institutions retain their provenance history and can be traced without much difficulty. On the other hand, the duplicates that were sold to individuals are now hard to track down and, regrettably, many may have lost their association with Cesnola, if not with Cyprus itself.

Today there are some 520 glass vessels and objects recorded in the Metropolitan Museum’s database with 74.51 accession numbers. However, these do not represent all of the glass now in the Metropolitan that Cesnola found in Cyprus, or came from there by other means. In addition, there are the vessels mentioned above from the Charvet Collection; in total, it included eleven glass objects from Cyprus (see Appendix 1). To these can be added forty-eight glasses from the Gréau Collection that were purchased by J. Pierpont Morgan and gifted to the Metropolitan in 1917 (see Appendix 2). A core-formed amphoriskos (fig. 4: 29.100.91) that is said to be from Cyprus came from the bequest of the H. O. Havemeyer Collection in 1929. An inscribed mold-blown beaker also came to the Metropolitan in 1959 from the sale of the Ray Winfield Smith Collection; it was originally excavated in Cyprus by Alexander Palma di Cesnola between 1876 and 1879. It matches another beaker found by Luigi Palma di Cesnola and subsequently sold by him to the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge. Thus, the total number of glass vessels and objects in the Metropolitan Museum with a Cypriot provenance comes to 579.

Despite all the glass that has left since the acquisition of the Cesnola Collection in 1874–76, the Metropolitan’s collection of glass from Cyprus remains by far the largest such assemblage not only in America but also in the world, outside Cyprus itself. The Cesnola Collection was also one of the first to be published, and in the Atlas no fewer than thirty-two plates were devoted to the glass. For these reasons many of the pieces were subsequently featured in Olof Vessberg’s publication of The Swedish Cyprus Expedition in 1956. More recently, nine pieces were published in a new handbook—Ancient Art in Cyprus—that was produced to coincide with the opening of four new Cypriot galleries at the Metropolitan Museum in 2000. Until now, however, no systematic or comprehensive catalogue of the Cesnola glass collection has existed.

Although the Cesnola glass collection as now represented at the Metropolitan is flawed, it nevertheless provides an accurate reflection of the glass that was available for use and for burial in ancient Cyprus. It is evident that glass had limited appeal until late Hellenistic times, when both core-formed and cast glass suddenly became popular and relatively common. This interest in glass must have been the impetus for the start of a local industry, which then flourished throughout the Roman period. Some craftsmen may have migrated to the island from Phoenicia; others, such as Aristeas (who made signed mold-blown glass), may have left to find fame and fortune elsewhere. But it is also quite possible that many glass workers were itinerant, taking advantage of the shipping lanes that ran from Syria along the south coast of Asia Minor to the Aegean to ply their trade on a seasonal basis in various locations, including Cyprus. Very little is known about actual workshops, and the reference made by Ohnefalsch-Richter...
to the excavation of a glass furnace at Tamassos in 1885 remains unsubstantiated.101

The Roman inhabitants of Cyprus enjoyed a settled and prosperous life. Glass became one of the staple items of daily life, furnishing people with drinking cups, plates and bowls for food, and jugs and bottles for liquids. Their acceptance as a normal part of life is reflected in their frequent use as grave offerings, along with the multitude of perfume bottles that were used as part of the burial rites. In addition to vessels, glass was often used for utensils and items of personal adornment such as jewelry. Glass in the form of beads and inlays imitating precious and semi-precious gems provided a means for ordinary people to acquire inexpensive but attractive finger rings and earrings. The Cesnola Collection includes many such examples. Window glass must also have been present, although little has been recorded or preserved.102 Better known is the use of glass tesserae for mosaics, of which many fine examples exist in Cyprus.103 The blown perfume bottles that have been found in large numbers in tombs offer a special topic for discussion. As with finds of large quantities of pottery in a single context, it is possible to suggest that these glass containers were acquired in bulk and not as individual purchases.104 They may have been bought directly from the glass worker, but it is, perhaps, more probable that they were obtained from the producer of the contents or even from the organiser of the funeral.

THE SCOPE OF THE COLLECTION

The collection ranges in date from the Late Bronze Age to the Early Byzantine period (ca. 1500 B.C.—ca. A.D. 625). The fact that no later glass is represented is not surprising. The decline of the glass industry in the seventh century A.D. and changes in burial customs, whereby few grave gifts were deposited in tombs, meant that little glass survived thereafter. Finds on Cyprus of enamelled cylindrical glass bottles of the “Paphos” type only occurred in the 1950s.105 But the lack of any later glass also accords well with the rest of the Cesnola Collection. By chance or design, Cesnola did not acquire any medieval Byzantine or Islamic artifacts on Cyprus. Glass bracelets of the “silver stain” type, found throughout the Byzantine Empire and beyond, are not recorded in Cyprus.106

There is only one piece of core-formed glass from the Egyptian New Kingdom in the collection (Cat. 2). Another important import is the Archaic cast alabastron, probably of Phoenician or Assyrian origin (Cat. 3). There are surprisingly few core-formed vessels in the collection—a total of only nine examples—and only one of these comes from the Classical period (fifth century B.C.). Glass is better represented in the category of cast bowls. This is not unexpected, given that a main production center for plain and ribbed cast bowls was Phoenicia (often designated as Syria-Palestine), and examples would have come to Cyprus as they were traded along the south coast of Asia Minor. Despite the fact that the island was under the rule of the Ptolemies of Egypt from 294 B.C. until it was annexed by the Romans in 58 B.C., there is no clear evidence of any Alexandrine influence in the glassware of that period.

In addition to the hexagonal flask mentioned above, another example of Ennion’s workshop was found in Cyprus by Cesnola; it is the British Museum’s one-handled cup (fig. 1).107 A near contemporary of Ennion was another early master of mold-blown glass named Aristeas, who identified himself as KYΠΙΠΟC (the “Cypriot”) on some of his products.108 Although a native of the island, it is unlikely that he established his workshop there, and no examples of his glass have been found as yet on Cyprus. The Cesnola Collection now comprises only eleven examples of mold-blown glass. The majority are plain storage vessels blown into square molds, and only one of them has a stamped base (Cat. 31). Indeed, few examples of bottles with base marks are recorded from Cyprus.109

Most of the glass, especially the Roman blown glass, in the Cesnola Collection has been regarded as locally produced, and modern publications of ancient glass often refer to “Cypriot glass.” Yet, it is clear that there is little to suggest that Cyprus was the home of a major glass industry prior to the invention of glassblowing in the late first century B.C. or early first century A.D. Much of the pre-Roman glass in the Cesnola Collection was probably imported, and even in the Roman Imperial period some of the glass can be identified as imports. For example, a fragmentary cylindrical bottle with elaborate painted decoration (Cat. 443) belongs to a distinctive group of painted glass vessels in which the scenes are divided by lines in red and yellow. The group is thought to be Egyptian, perhaps made in Alexandria, although examples have been given dates varying from the end of the first to the fourth century A.D. Likewise, a hexagonal jug with Jewish symbols (Cat. 37) comes from Palestine, and the inscribed base fragment of a barrel-shaped bottle (Cat. 29) belongs to a group that is otherwise found only in eastern central Gaul.

A distinctive group of glass vessels decorated with trails, known as snake-thread glass, is represented on the island by two flasks, one in the British Museum (mentioned above) and the other now in the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge.110 Snake-thread glass is found both in the West, where it is thought to have been made principally in Cologne on the Rhine, and in the East, perhaps in Syria. The flask in the Fitzwilliam, which was found by Cesnola, can be regarded as an import to Cyprus. Such luxury glass was traded across the ancient world, and in general it was only utilitarian wares that...
were made locally. It is therefore not particularly significant that much of the Roman glass in the Cesnola Collection was made on the island. It does not attest to a major industry that supplied glass to other parts of the Empire. The main reason that the glass from Cyprus has been conveniently described as “regional” is that so much of it is known, and this derives ultimately from the publication of the Cesnola Collection in 1903 and, subsequently, to Vessberg’s typology. Cypriot glass should not be seen as exclusive and distinctive; rather, it is part of a larger tradition of production and consumption throughout the eastern Mediterranean.

Nevertheless, the best-known type of glass jar from Cyprus is that with a painted lid. The most common decoration found on these lids features, not surprisingly, either Aphrodite or Eros. Unfortunately, all three lids in the Cesnola Collection (Cat. 444–446) retain no trace of any paint but, as a type of glass, such lids do seem to be specific to Cyprus. One of the best-preserved examples is a jar with lid acquired by the British Museum from Cyprus.\(^1\) Few other groups or types can be said to be so characteristically Cypriot; Vessberg made an attempt to list them.\(^2\) He included sack-shaped cups, which he called beakers of type A.II,\(^\alpha\), and this is now one of the most numerous types represented in the Cesnola Collection (Cat. 42–56).\(^3\) Jugs of type A.I.\(\alpha\).I are also seen as distinctively Cypriot; Vessberg made an attempt to list them.\(^4\) He included sack-shaped cups, which he called beakers of type A.II,\(^\alpha\), and this is now one of the most numerous types represented in the Cesnola Collection (Cat. 42–56).\(^5\) Jugs of type A.I.\(\alpha\).I are also seen as distinctly local (Cat. 139).\(^6\) Sack-shaped jars of types A.II (Cat. 215–218) and B.I (Cat. 219) are also listed.\(^7\) Vessberg concluded his list with the saucer-shaped lids that are mentioned above.

The majority of the glass vessels in the Cesnola Collection are perfume bottles. They include colored examples, some with marveled opaque white trails, and a rare type in opaque white glass. There are trailed, ribbed, and cut examples, and more unusual shapes, including an example with three pinched feet (Cat. 229). Similar bottles have been found at Pompeii, Garni in Armenia, and Jerusalem. Another uncommon type is a bottle with a deeply pressed-in bottom (Cat. 227); it belongs to a type that has sometimes been called an “egg cup” and shown upside down. But glass tableware was frequently left in tombs, and so cups, beakers, jars, bowls, and dishes figure prominently in the Cesnola Collection. They include examples of plain ribbed bowls known as zarte Rippenschalen (Cat. 38–39).\(^8\) Cups and beakers with cut decoration are also well represented in the Cesnola Collection, but an even more common type comprises vessels with indented sides. Presumably the functional benefit of allowing the holder to grasp the vessel firmly was the main reason for the popularity of the design.

As regards handled bottles—both single-handed jugs and amphorae—they are some of the more common Cypriot forms. But others, again, fall into wider categories common throughout the eastern Mediterranean region, and of these the “collared-rim” type is one of the most recognizable. So-called gutti or lamp fillers occur in the corpus of Cypriot glass. Vessberg stated that the Metropolitan Museum’s collection included twelve examples, although only six can now be accounted for (Cat. 131–132, 182–185). They vary from the early Roman bird-shaped type, known from Italy as well as the East, to later versions with a proper rim. Much more unusual is the example (Cat. 447) of a glass copy of a Roman terracotta mold-made lamp. In addition to vessels, the Collection includes a glass spoon (Cat. 450), three stirring rods (Cat. 451–453), a glass die (Cat. 457), and other minor objects, of which the most interesting is a bracelet stamped with medallions depicting lions (Cat. 491).

Although much of the material is mundane and this is why relatively little—some seventy-two items—is currently on display at the Metropolitan Museum, it is an important corpus, allowing us to observe the links that tied Cyprus to the rest of the Mediterranean world, especially during the Roman period. For social history, too, it provides us with a glimpse of the disposable material wealth that ordinary people had in Roman Cyprus. Finally, despite its prominence in the literature on ancient glass, it is also interesting to note that glass from Cyprus is often ignored in exhibitions and catalogues about Cypriot art, and from this one might conclude that glass was not an important aspect of ancient Cyprus.

Further discussion of specific groups is included in the introductions to the catalogue’s nine sections and in the discussion of individual pieces within the catalogue itself.

**OTHER COLLECTIONS OF CYPRIOT GLASS**

The de Clercq Collection of antiquities included more than four hundred glass objects, of which some sixty-five were given a Cypriot provenance, including twenty finds said to be from Idalion.\(^9\) They range from core-formed vessels to blown tableware and perfume bottles. De Ridder in his catalogue frequently referred to parallels, especially other examples in the de Clercq Collection, the majority of which came from Phoenicia and Syria, but he also mentions Cypriot parallels in the Istanbul Archaeology Museums (Musée de Constantinople).\(^10\)

In 1965 Paul Åström drew up a very detailed list of Cypriot glass in museums and private collections, including sale catalogues.\(^11\) This remains a primary source of information, but some additions and corrections may now be made. Some forty-four glass vessels from Cyprus were recorded in the Österreichisches Museum für Kunst und Industrie, Vienna in 1888.\(^12\) The Cypriot glass in the Museum of Fine Arts, Budapest, comprising nineteen vessels (all but two perfume
bottles and three beads), has been published by László Barkóczi.\textsuperscript{121} It all came from the collection of Count Ferenc Zichy, who acted as the Austro-Hungarian ambassador in Constantinople between 1874 and 1879.\textsuperscript{122}

Åström gave a list of references to Cypriot glass in the British Museum, but not all of this collection is published.\textsuperscript{123} For example, a search of the online collection revealed that eighteen glass vessels donated by Viscountess Wolsey in 1912 are said to be from the island.\textsuperscript{124} The Horniman Museum, London, houses a sizeable number of Cypriot terracotta vessels but only four glass ones—a cast and cut ribbed bowl (nn14131), a blown footed beaker (nn14133), and two other blown vessels said to be from Paphos: a fragmentary perfume bottle with a squat bulbous body (nn14164) and a large, attractive dish (nn14130).\textsuperscript{125} The Victoria and Albert Museum also contains many glass vessels, fragments, and objects from Cyprus, principally from Salamis and Episkopi; the majority was acquired from Kitchener, but others came from other sources.\textsuperscript{126}

There is a sizeable collection of Cypriot glass in the National Museums Scotland, Edinburgh, some of which, as noted by Åström, was acquired from the Victoria and Albert Museum in London.\textsuperscript{127} A total of seventy-one Roman blown vessels from Cyprus have been recorded in the collection of the National Museums Scotland.\textsuperscript{128} As well as the mold-blown beaker mentioned by Åström, the National Museum of Ireland in Dublin holds some ninety Cypriot glass vessels, two-thirds of which are plain perfume bottles.\textsuperscript{129} There are no cast vessels, and only one core-formed amphoriskos.\textsuperscript{130} The Sheffield City Museum (Museums Sheffield) has thirty-four Cypriot glass vessels, three of which are currently on the website.\textsuperscript{131} In the Wolverhampton Art Gallery there are forty-eight glass vessels, all but three of which are from Cyprus. Some came to the museum in April 1888 as part of a donation by Thomas, 1st Earl Brassey, and his wife Anna.\textsuperscript{132} The collection comprises three cups, four jugs or one-handled bottles, and thirty-eight perfume bottles, all examples of Roman blown glass.\textsuperscript{133} Åström refers briefly to a small collection of Cypriot glass in the City of Liverpool Museums.\textsuperscript{134} In fact, there are twelve glass vessels in the Williamson Art Gallery and Museum, Birkenhead, all given to James J. Bibby in Larnaka in 1878 and said to have been part of the collection assembled by Alexander Palma di Cesnola on behalf of the British Museum.\textsuperscript{135} There are twelve examples of Roman blown glass, ten of which are perfume bottles.

In Quebec there is a small collection of glass from Cyprus, comprising five perfume bottles and an indented beaker.\textsuperscript{136} Four glass vessels in the Cypriote Museum at Brock University, also in Canada, come from Cyprus, including a small jug that was formerly in the Cyprus Museum, Nicosia.\textsuperscript{137} Åström also mentions a single glass bottle in the Nicholson Museum at the University of Sydney that was acquired as a gift in 1960 and said to be from the region of Myrtou.\textsuperscript{138} However, other glass was purchased in 1927 from the Cesnola Collection (see Cat. 172), although it is unclear how many of the twenty-three (or more) vessels then acquired are in fact glass and not terracotta.\textsuperscript{139} Two glass beakers are recorded as being on loan to the Australian National University, Canberra.\textsuperscript{140}

The Penn Museum in Philadelphia houses forty-six glass objects from Cyprus; they include thirty-eight finds from the excavations in the Ayios Ermouyenis necropolis, and another seven glass beads from Bamboula at Kourion.\textsuperscript{141} In addition, there is a large eye bead (MS144) that was purchased from Ohnefalsch-Richter in 1885. Åström had previously noted small collections of Cypriot glass in the Detroit Institute of Arts, the Joslyn Art Museum in Omaha, Nebraska, and the Mabee-Gerrer Museum of Art, located on the campus of St. Gregory’s University in Shawnee, Oklahoma.\textsuperscript{142} No further details are yet available on the web, but the Detroit Institute of Arts’s website does include a photograph of a mold-blown glass jar that has a similar decorative design to the two Cesnola jars in the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge.\textsuperscript{143} Unknown to Åström were the seventeen glass vessels from Cyprus in the Kelsey Museum of Archaeology at Ann Arbor. All of them are attributed to the Cesnola Collection.\textsuperscript{144} These came indirectly from the Metropolitan, having been bought at the Anderson Sale in 1928 either by the University of Michigan’s College of Architecture or by Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer.\textsuperscript{145} It remains uncertain if glass collections held by numerous other American institutions include Cypriot examples, and it is impossible to ascertain the extent of the Cypriot material in private collections in the United States. But it may be assumed that much of the duplicate glass de-accessioned by the Metropolitan in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries remains in the country. Some, however, have been sold at auction and been exported.\textsuperscript{146} It is to be hoped that this publication will encourage scholars, curators, and collectors to look at their holdings of Cypriot glass so that some of the “lost” Cesnola glass will resurface.

NOTES
1. Early Greek Antiquities 1871, p. 1; Select Antiquities 1871, p. 10.
3. Barker 2012, p. 15, also stating inaccurately that the Metropolitan Museum “dispersed the collection” after Cesnola’s death. Cesnola is also described as “the infamous nineteenth century American consul treasure-hunter”; Barker 2012, p. 12; see also Merrillees 2015, p. 246. Similar expressions crop up in unexpected places, such as a recent study on the Byzantine Dark Ages: Decker 2016, p. 31. By contrast, Decker refers to “archaeologists like Schliemann”; Decker 2016, p. 32.


6. Ergüleç 1972, pp. 7–8; Masson 1996, pp. 10–11. On June 23, 2010, I had the opportunity to study the original inventory book (written in French) in the Istanbul Archaeology Museums that records that 275 glass objects were acquired in 1883–84 from the “fouilles de Cesnola et Carides.” My thanks go to Şeniz Atik for discussing these objects with me and allowing me access to the records. These findings corroborate an earlier note provided by Nezih Firatlı; Åström 1965, p. 135.

7. Lo Porto 1986, p. 7; Masson 1996, p. 10. The gift did not include any glass. The fifty glass objects from tombs excavated at Salamis, now in the Museo di Antichità di Torino, were received as a gift from Alexander Palma di Cesnola in 1877; Lo Porto 1986, pp. 7–8, 231; Masson 1996, p. 18 n. 5.

8. The Collection of Count Uvarov in Moscow may include some Cypriot glass but it is now impossible to verify; he certainly acquired material from the Russian consul Yusefovich and, perhaps, from Cesnola himself; Karageorghis et al. 2005, pp. 5–6; Akimova et al. 2014, p. 40.


11. The Myres number is given in each of the entries to indicate that the piece is published in the 1914 Handbook. Only those with illustrations are cited in the References, and those few examples that Myres omitted are noted.


15. Doell 1873, pp. 71–72, nos. 5369–7184; Froehner 1879, p. 120. For the involvement of the State Hermitage Museum in the history of the Cesnola Collection, see Bukina et al. 2008, pp. 20–21.

16. Froehner 1879, p. 120. The multi-period necropolis of Idalion was further excavated in the 1880s and 1890s; Myres and Ohnefalsch-Richter 1899, p. 3.

17. For an early study of the weathering on Roman glass found in Cypriot tombs, see Lauhungayer 1931.


19. McFadden 1946. For this site, see https://www.penn.museum/sites/kourion/ayios-ermoyenios.php


21. Tomb 1 (61-1-114 through 127) contained at least four core-formed alabastra of Mediterranean group 3 and two cast bowls, as well as glass beads and a coin of the emperor Probus (r. a.d. 276–82). Tomb 5 (63-1-183–186, 63-1-188–205, 63-1-229, 63-1-237, and 63-1-267) had, as well as core-formed and cast vessels, several blown perfume bottles and more glass beads. See http://www.penn.museum/collections/search.php?term=cyprus&submit_term=Submit+Qu&material[]=glass&place_name[]=ayios-ermoyenios


23. du Plat Taylor 1958, p. 45.

24. Louloupis 1966, citing parallels in the Cyprus Museum.


27. Oliver (1992), however, dated most of the blown glass to the first century a.d. See also Vessberg and Wesholm 1956, pp. 195 n. 1, 213–14.

28. Harden 1981, p. 168 n. 73 (Site B, tomb 17). Another tomb (Site E, tomb 136) also appears to have contained glass of different periods; Murray, Smith, and Walters 1900, p. 121 tomb 156.


30. Şiferoğlu and Summerer 2016, p. 261, fig. 7.


34. The MFA website now lists twenty-four examples, the rest having been de-accessioned, which explains the numerous lacunae in the series of accession numbers between 72.417 and 72.467; see also Masson 1996, p. 10. As with many other catalogues of Cypriot antiquities, that published by the MFA omits glass; Art of Ancient Cyprus 1972. Åström also omitted the MFA from his list of collections of Cypriot glass. I thank Phoebe Segal for clarification about the MFA collection.


37. Åström 1965, p. 130.

38. Antiquités chypriotes 1870, pp. 4–6, nos 43–76.

39. The glass is not mentioned by Masson; Masson 1996, pp. 9–10. There are twenty-one vessels and ten objects, with different accession dates in the 1870s, now recorded in the British Museum as coming originally from Cesnola; see also Åström 1965, p. 143.

40. Tait 1996, p. 76; Masson 1996, p. 7. There were, in fact, two sales—one on January 9–10 and the other on May 1–2, 1871. One group of the glass appeared as lots 50–100 on January 9, comprising ninety-one vessels and a single stirring rod; Early Greek Antiquities 1871, pp. 5–7. The second was offered on May 2 as lots 178–267, comprising ninety-four vessels and three stirring rods; Select Antiquities 1871, pp. 10–13.

41. Both featured in the Glass of the Caesars exhibition; Harden 1987, pp. 113, no. 46; 131, no. 60 (respectively). The British Museum registration numbers are cited here following the original format used in the handwritten volumes in the Department of Greek and Roman Antiquities. Instructions on how to convert these to the digital format used on the “Collection Online” can be found at: https://www.britishmuseum.org/research/collection_online/collection_search_guide.aspx (under “Searching by Museum number”).

42. Not included in Roberts et al. 2010, since this publication does not include cameo glass gems.


44. Fitzwilliam Museum 1978, p. 5; Åström 1965, p. 130 (with refs.).

45. Goodyear 1885, p. 164.

46. Goodyear 1885, p. 164 n. 3.

47. Others included Count Sergei Grigoryevich Stroganov (1794–1882) and the French consul in Beirut, Monsieur Péretié; Froehner 1879, p. 120; Åström 1965, p. 156.
48. Hence the amphoriskos’s accession number is 81.10.224; see Lightfoot 2014, p. 85, no. 9 (with refs.).
49. Compare Froehner 1879, pp. 72 n. 2; 138, pl. 8.46 and L. Cesnola 1903, pl. LXXVIII, 4.
52. Karageorghis et al. 2009, p. 108, no. 127. Another bead (1884.76.141), described in the museum catalogue as “glazed,” may be a glass eye bead; it, too, was acquired at Sotheby’s in July 1871 from Cesnola.
53. Lawrence-Cesnola Collection 1883, prefecte.
54. Lots 1, 4, 16, 23, 30, 36, 37, 40, 43, 47, 65, 66, 76, 85, 87, 120, 123, 487, 497, 630, 634, 638, 640, 641, 648, 650, 655, 658, 664, 670; as recorded on the Pitt Rivers Museum website, see n. 1 above.
55. See http://databases.prm.ox.ac.uk/fmi/webd#rethinking_volumes
56. For a succinct survey of this aspect of the Cesnola Collection, see Masson 1996.
57. Åström 1965, p. 151. It would seem that Froehner was mistaken in believing that the Musée du Louvre acquired some of the Cesnola glass from Cyprus by way of Colonna-Ceccaldi; Froehner 1879, p. 120.
59. For the Plot Collection, including glass from Cyprus, see Caubet 1993, p. 29; Lightfoot 2007, p. 8.
60. Masson 1990, pp. 31, 33, with additional references to glass in Colonna-Ceccaldi’s possession on p. 34.
63. A. Cesnola 1882, pp. xx, 172.
65. Myres and Ohnefalsch-Richter 1899, pp. 1–12. For the glass found at Kourion in 1895, see Murray, Smith, and Walters 1900, p. 69, fig. 98.
67. L. Cesnola 1877, pp. 254–55; see also Murray, Smith, and Walters 1900, pp. 91–92.
68. This number does not include several glass ornaments that Myres classified as jewelry. In 1911 Gisela Richter stated that the Metropolitan had acquired over 1,700 glasses from Cesnola; Richter 1911, p. 7. In another early publication the Cesnola Collection is said to have included 2,900 glass objects; Howe 1913, pp. vi–vii.
69. This total includes the five vessels illustrated in pl. 78 (here fig. 3), which come from the Charvet Collection by way of gift of Henry G. Marquand in 1881 and did not form part of the Cesnola Collection as acquired by the Metropolitan Museum. One hundred and nine pieces can no longer be identified in the Collection.
70. In what were the very early days of archaeological photography it is harsh to criticize him for failing to photograph objects in context; Talalay and Root 2015, p. 73. Colonna-Ceccaldi also took photographs of antiquities he acquired on the island but, with regard to the glass cantharus, he refers only to a drawing (above n. 17).
71. For photographs of glass taken before they left Cyprus, see Marangou 2000, pp. 107, 119, and 180 ill. (here figs. 1, 5, 10). For those used for the London exhibition, see L. Cesnola 1873.
72. Marangou 2000, p. 308 ill.
73. For a succinct account, see Howe 1946, pp. 121–22.
74. Metropolitan Archives.
93. L. Cesnola 1903, pl. 77, 1, 5, and 9.
94. Online databases and the publication of digital catalogues have made finding such pieces relatively easy.
95. Four other pieces—three vessels and a bead—were recorded as “missing” in 1964 or earlier. They have not been traced. They are 74.51.9, 14, 5724, and 5786. A 1982 guide to glass collections in North America stated that the Cesnola Collection at the Metropolitan “is made up of over 1,200 examples of plain glass and other types from the first three centuries A.D.”; Glass Collections 1982, p. 109. It is clearly an exaggeration.
96. Froehner’s catalogue indicates that a further ninety-six examples of glass in the Gréau Collection came from Cyprus.
97. Richter 1930, p. 75; Havenmeyer Collection 1930, p. 111, no. 1945. The Cypriot provenance is only stated on the record card kept in the Department of Greek and Roman Art.
98. Harden 1935, p. 173, no. F.s.c, where it is identified as the beaker shown in A. Cesnola 1881, pl. 8 (unnamed number plate).
100. On Aristeeas, see Lightfoot 2014, pp. 42–44.
103. For a recent survey article on mosaics in (northern) Cyprus, see Musso 2016. Unfortunately, Musso refers to Luigi Palma di Cesnola as the “Italian Consul on Cyprus”; Musso 2016, p. 81. For a catalogue of figural mosaics found in Cyprus, see Michaelides 1987.
104. For pottery, see Lund 2015, p. 224.
107. Lightfoot 2014, p. 87, no. 11 (with refs.). In fig. 1 (middle shelf, fourth from left) among the glass can be recognized a rock crystal vessel in the Metropolitan (74.51.3599). It is one of two examples from the Cesnola Collection (the other being 74.51.3600); both are said to have been found “in a vault” at Kourion; L. Cesnola 1903, pl. LXXV, 1–2; Oliver 1973, pp. 30–31.
108. Lightfoot 2014, p. 114, no. 28; see also pp. 42–44.
109. Triantafyllidis 2006, p. 389, listing only six square bottles, including Cat. 31.
111. Harden 1968, p. 57, no. 69.
113. Vessberg and Wesholm 1956, p. 139.
117. de Ridder 1908, p. 3; p. 1909, p. 121.
118. de Ridder 1909, pp. 161 n. 4, 170 n. 3, 202, 209 n. 5, 212 n. 1, 214, 216, 217, 219, 226, 237 n. 1, 238 n. 5, 262 n. 6, 263 n. 5.
120. Bucher 1888, pp. 39–41, pl. 2. For other Cypriot antiquities in the Kunsthistorisches Museum, many of which were acquired in 1869, see Masson 1996, p. 5.
123. Åström 1965, p. 143.
124. BM GR 1912.10–25.1–7, 9–19. None of these have photographs in the Collection online.
125. See Åström 1965, p. 144. The glass can be found on the museum’s website: http://www.horniman.ac.uk/home
126. Åström 1965, p. 144. The Victoria and Albert website produces a list of fifty-three ancient glass items from Cyprus, most of which are not accompanied by a photograph and lack a detailed description.
133. Symons 1984, pp. 18–22, nos. 70–114. They can be viewed online: http://www.wolverhamptonart.org.uk/collections/getrecord/
WAGMU_RG48#sthash.W0AepYaa.dpuf
134. Åström 1965, p. 143.
135. Mee and Steel, 1998, pp. 1, 63–64, nos. 305–316, fig. 54; see also Masson 1996, p. 18.
138. Åström 1965, p. 155. Perhaps a candelstick unguentarium (NM 60.52); see Barker 2012, p. 73.
139. Barker 2012, p. 15, which refers to a “forthcoming” publication of the Cesnola Collection in the Nicholson Museum by Craig Barker and Robert Merrillees. See also Barker 2015, which does not mention any glass.
141. Only two of the vessels from this collection have been published; Fleming 1997, p. 40, fig. 31; Fleming 1999, p. 11, fig. E.5.
142. Åström 1965, pp. 133, 148, and 153. One cup (1931.202) in the Joslyn Art Museum belongs to the sack-shaped type of vessels that occur in Cyprus; see Cat. 42–55.
144. Nine examples featured in the special exhibition “Wondrous Glass,” held at the Kelsey Museum from July 20 through December 12, 1982; Root 1982, pp. 37 (Vitrine XII:7), 38 (Vitrine XIII:6, 8, 11, 16, 17), 41 (Vitrine XVII:6, 20, 28).
145. Talalay and Root 2015, pp. 74, 139.
146. One such example is a dish with ribbed coils on the rim was sold at Skinner Auctioneers and Appraisers of Antiques and Fine Art, Marlborough, Massachusetts, on December 2011. The glass still retains two painted numbers—one in white gives the number [Myres] 5602, the other in red reads C.G. 746—confirming it as a Cesnola piece. I am grateful to Hans van Rossum in the Netherlands for information about the piece; see also below, p. 68.
CATALOGUE
INTRODUCTION (CAT. 1–3)

When Cesnola was active in Cyprus, very little was known about glass vessels and objects that were produced in Mesopotamia and Egypt in the second half of the second millennium B.C. Indeed, there is only one Late Bronze Age vessel in the Cesnola Collection—a krateriskos (Cat. 2) said to come from a tomb at Idalion. No others are reported to have been found by him. Another Egyptian krateriskos, formerly in the Oppenländer Collection, is also said to have been found in a Mycenaean grave on Cyprus. On the other hand, excavations conducted at Maroni, Hala Sultan Tekke, Kourion, and Enkomi on behalf of the British Museum in the 1890s produced several Late Bronze Age core-formed glass vessels, including amphoriskoi, jugs, lentoid flasks, and tubular bottles. An account of these early finds in Cyprus was provided by Paul Fossing, who saw them as Egyptian imports. Later, however, Donald Harden argued that certain types, notably the pomegranate bottle, were produced in Cyprus. The British Museum acquired six examples of this type from its excavations at Enkomi and near Larnaka in the late nineteenth century, and another was found in tomb 18 at Enkomi during the Swedish excavations in the 1930s, but it would appear that Cesnola did not find any pomegranate bottles. Nor does the Cesnola Collection include any Late Bronze Age pendants; a small pendant in the form of a ram’s head came from the same tomb (tomb 14) at Maroni as three of the vessels mentioned above. Nude female plaques that had a wide distribution during the Late Bronze Age have been found at Kouklia and Milia on Cyprus, but neither of them was known in Cesnola’s time. However, Cesnola did make a remarkable find—two rectangular beads (Cat. 1) of a type that only became known after numerous finds were made at Nuzi in northeastern Iraq in the late 1920s.

One of the most spectacular and important pieces in the whole of the Cesnola Collection of glass is the cast alabastron (Cat. 3). Few pieces of early cast glass have been found on Cyprus; for example, there is a short, ovoid alabastron that was found in 1869 during excavations at Idalion, but it is thought to date to the Achaemenid period (fifth–fourth centuries B.C.). The Cesnola alabastron has no known findspot, and its date remains uncertain. It has recently been attributed to the eighth–seventh centuries B.C. and regarded as a close parallel to the Sargon Vase in the British Museum, which is dated by its inscription to no later than 705 B.C. However, a date in the latter part of the seventh century B.C. is preferable since much of the Assyrian cast and cut glass found at Nimrud in Iraq came from layers associated with the 612 B.C. destruction. Certainly, the production of clear glass alabastra continued into the sixth and even the fifth century B.C. In addition to the Metropolitan’s Cesnola alabastron, there are two other examples in public collections in America. There is the tall alabastron with duck’s head handles in the Corning Museum of Glass, formerly in the Sangiorgi Collection, and a smaller example with plain knob handles from the Oppenländer Collection, now in the J. Paul Getty Museum.

Core-formed alabastra, dated to the mid-sixth century B.C. and attributed to a production center in the eastern Mediterranean, are attested from Cyprus, although Cesnola apparently did not find any examples of this group. One was found during excavations at Amathus in 1893–94; another in the Antikenmuseum, Berlin, is said to be from a grave excavated at Idalion, also in 1894, and a third, in the Toledo Museum of Art, is reported to have been found in Cyprus. In 1992 another tall, slender alabastron that can be assigned to the same group was found in tomb 651 in the eastern necropolis at Amathus. These vessels were perhaps made, or at least traded, by Phoenicians. Finally, it should be noted that only one fragmentary alabastron or cylindrical kohl tube from Iran or Mesopotamia has been recorded from Cyprus; it was found during the British excavations at Amathus in 1893–94.
27
early egyptian, mycenaean, and near eastern glass in the late bronze and early iron ages (cat. 1–3)

CONTENTS

NOTES
2. Harden 1981, pp. 32–36, nos. 2–12A, pl. 1; see also Murray, Smith, and Walters 1900, pp. 23–24, 35–36, 52, tomb 66, fig. 63.
5. Gjerstad et al. 1934, pp. 551, 554, no. 122, pls. 89, 150, no. 5. For other Cypriot examples, see Barag 1970b, p. 28–30. Harden incorrectly stated that Fossing recorded the amphoriskos from Maroni as “acquired,” not excavated; Harden 1981, p. 32, no. 2 (repeated by Thomas Kiely in the British Museum’s online catalogue, Ancient Cyprus in the British Museum, cat. 14.5).
6. Tatton-Brown 1981, p. 152, no. 436, fig. 15, where two of the vessels are described as “Mycenaean” [sic].
9. Caubet in Aruz, Graff, and Rakic 2014, pp. 168–69, no. 60. For the Sargon Vase, see Barag 1985, p. 68, no. 45.
13. Harden 1981, pp. 55, 57, no. 81A (wrongly giving the date of the excavation of tomb 106 as 1897); Platz-Horster 1976, p. 12, no. 6; Grose 1989, p. 85, no. 29. For discussion of the group, see Grose 1989, pp. 77–79.
14. Christou 1998a, p. 72, no. 5, fig. 42

Description
Both made in the same two-part mold. Opaque turquoise blue. Roughly square; flat back; slightly beveled sides; two holes pierced vertically through bead with openings larger at one end. On front, impressed design comprising twelve vertically-ribbed bulbous shapes, arranged in three horizontal rows of four, each divided by two horizontal parallel ribs, and a single horizontal rib running along top and bottom edges.

Cat. 1

Two beads
Late Bronze Age, ca. 1500–1350 b.c.
Probably Western Asiatic or Levantine
H. 1⅜ in. (3.6 cm), W. 1⅜ in. (3.5 cm), Th. ⅜ in. (1.2 cm)
Myres 4536–4537
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.4536, 4537)
either the finger or a spoon-like utensil. Although this is the only Late Bronze Age core-formed glass vessel that Cesnola found on Cyprus, the British Museum later acquired twenty examples of various shapes and from different sites on the island.\footnote{Harden divided them into three classes as Egyptian, Syro-Cypriot, and Cypriot, but none of his examples include a krateriskos.} Since the shape is typically Egyptian and is not commonly found on Cyprus, it can be argued that the Cesnola piece is an import from Egypt.\footnote{Similar vessels are in the Metropolitan’s Department of Egyptian Art, including two (12.180.261, .264) found during the Museum’s excavations at the site of the Palace of Amenhotep III at Malqata. In addition, the Cesnola Collection contains some Egyptian imports in other media, such as examples of Tell el-Yahudieh ware pottery and bronze vessels.} 1. Departmental records state that the vase was broken in 1970.


4. Fossing 1940, p. 29.

5. Other examples: Auth 1976, p. 25, no. 1; Goldstein 1979, p. 55, no. 15; Stern and Schlick-Nolte 1994, pp. 130–31, no. 5.


Bronze handle (74.51.5461): Matthäus 1985, pp. 250–1, no. 553.

**REFERENCES**

L. Cesnola 1903, pl. LXXVII, 3; Fossing 1940, p. 29; Lightfoot 2013a, p. 84.

**Cat. 3**

**Alabastron (perfume bottle)**

Late 7th century B.C.

Phoenician (or Assyrian)

H. 7 in. (17.8 cm), Diam. of rim 1¼ in. (3.3 cm),
Diam. of foot 1⅝ in. (5.5 cm)

Myres 5065, C.G. 778

The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.312)

**DESCRIPTION**

Translucent blue, with opaque white trail(s).

Thickened and rounded rim with everted horizontal lip; tall cylindrical neck, tapering slightly downward; sloping shoulder; bulbous body; pedestal foot, conical, then tooled out into a flat, circular pad; uneven bottom with central kick; on opposite sides of body, two loop handles, applied over trail decoration. Marvered trail(s) on neck and body, tooled into a festoon pattern.

Broken and repaired, with part of rim and neck missing, a large hole in one side of body, and most of handles lost; thick creamy enamel-like weathering covering all surfaces, with some soil encrustation on interior.\footnote{In the *Atlas* Cesnola says that traces of the three handles are “still visible.”} 1. In the *Atlas* Cesnola says that traces of the three handles are “still visible.”

**COMMENTARY**

Such vessels were used as unguent jars; the broad rim allowed the contents to be easily scooped out with...
COMMENTSARY In shape this glass alabastron resembles examples made from a local variety of calcite (alabaster), many of which were collected by Cesnola in Cyprus. It is, however, much rarer and more valuable than the stone examples, although it too was a less expensive version of luxury perfume containers carved out of rock crystal. It was probably made by Phoenicians and may have been imported from Phoenicia or Assyria. Other Near Eastern imports in the Cesnola Collection include metal figurative bowls and ivory furniture attachments.  


REFERENCES von Saldern 1970, p. 227, no. 52, fig. 47; Karageorghis, Mertens, and Rose 2000, p. 190, no. 309; Lightfoot and Valtz Fino 2001; Picón et al. 2007, pp. 238, 460, no. 276; Aruz, Graff, and Rakic 2014, pp. 168–69, no. 60 [Annie Caubet].
INTRODUCTION (CAT. 4–12)

The number of core-formed glass containers that Cesnola acquired is relatively small, and the majority of them belong to Mediterranean group 3, dating to the late Hellenistic period (mid-second century B.C. to the beginning of the first century A.D.). In addition to the nine examples that are in the Metropolitan, five others were acquired from Cesnola by the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge. Some of the latter appear among the core-formed glass photographed by Cesnola while still in Cyprus (fig. 5). Two examples illustrated by drawings are included with other (Roman) glass, all misleadingly said to be from Idalion, in Cesnola’s first publication in 1877. In addition, the Metropolitan has another eight core-formed vessels that are said to come from Cyprus, of which all but one were formerly in the Gréau Collection.

From Mediterranean group 1 there are two alabastra in white decorated with purple trails associated with Cesnola. The one in the Metropolitan (fig. 6) was part of the J. Pierpont Morgan Gift in 1917 that came from the Gréau Collection and is stated to have been found during Cesnola’s first excavations in 1867. The other, said to be from Karpasia and now in the Fitzwilliam, was possibly acquired not from Luigi, but rather his brother Alexander Palma di Cesnola. The British Museum later received four specimens of different sub-types of alabastra from its excavations at Amathus, as well as an amphoriskos. Two other alabastra were excavated later at Amathus by the French; one has a red-brown body with zigzag trails in white and yellow, and the other has a blue body with yellow and white trails. An alabastron is also reported from the sanctuary of Aphrodite at Amathus. Two more alabastra came to the British Museum from excavations at Marion and Paphos.
Three more were listed by McClellan in his 1984 study, along with two amphoriskoi.\textsuperscript{11} The Fitzwilliam also has an amphoriskos that it obtained from Cesnola.\textsuperscript{12} By contrast, at the Metropolitan there is only one amphoriskos in the Cesnola Collection (Cat. 4). To these may be added the red-brown amphoriskos from the H. O. Havemeyer Collection, mentioned above (fig. 4, see n. 3). Only one aryballos of Mediterranean group 1 and very few oinochoai, including one from a disturbed tomb at Amathus, are recorded from Cyprus.\textsuperscript{13} So, in comparison with other parts of the Greek world, including Magna Graecia, core-formed glass vessels of the Classical period are not well represented in Cyprus.\textsuperscript{14} This is surprising, especially given its proximity to Rhodes, which was probably a major center of production and where such vessels have been found in large numbers. One reason may be that Cypriots had a long tradition of using stone vases made of local gypsum or calcite, known as Egyptian alabaster (see fig. 5).\textsuperscript{15} This tendency becomes even more marked in the late Classical period. For example, an intact tomb (no. 113) at Salamis produced a single glass alabastron of Mediterranean group 2 but as many as twenty-two bottles made of local alabaster, the majority of which are the same shape as the glass.\textsuperscript{16}

Among the numerous alabastra of Mediterranean group 2 in the British Museum there are only two examples with a Cypriot provenance.\textsuperscript{17} Another example is an alabastron (17.194.600) from the Gréau Collection in the Metropolitan, as well as an unusual squat alabastron (17.194.772).\textsuperscript{18} Few amphoriskoi of this group are recorded from Cyprus but one example, lacking handles, was found in tomb 36 at Aphendrika.\textsuperscript{19} In addition, a small example is illustrated in a photograph taken by Cesnola.\textsuperscript{20} By contrast, the rare hydrike (miniature hydria) is well represented in Cyprus.\textsuperscript{21} Small oinochoai are also found there, including an example (17.194.768) from the Gréau Collection, and there is the unguentarium without handles (Cat. 5).\textsuperscript{22} But, in general, core-formed vessels of Mediterranean group 2 are scarce, and large examples are noticeable by their absence. It has, therefore, been argued that core-formed vessels of Mediterranean groups 1 and 2 were imports to Cyprus.\textsuperscript{23}

The majority of Cypriot core-formed vessels belong to Mediterranean group 3. In total there are ten examples in the Metropolitan—three fusiform alabastra (Cat. 6–8) and seven amphoriskoi (Cat. 9–12). Three of the latter were acquired from the Gréau Collection, two of which are worth noting for their unusual handles and shape. One (17.194.594) has the commonly-found ovoid body tapering to a point with a base knob but, in place of the usual vertical strap handles, it has two s-shaped handles; the other (fig. 7) also has s-shaped handles,

\begin{figure}[h]
\centering
\includegraphics[width=0.8\textwidth]{alabastron.png}
\caption{Alabastron (perfume bottle), said to be from Cyprus, late 6th–5th century B.C. Core-formed glass, H. 3¾ in. (9.9 cm). The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, Gift of J. Pierpont Morgan, 1917 (17.194.770)}
\end{figure}

\begin{figure}[h]
\centering
\includegraphics[width=0.8\textwidth]{amphoriskos.png}
\caption{Amphoriskos (perfume bottle), said to be from Cyprus, 2nd–mid-1st century B.C. Core-formed glass, H. 4 11/16 in. (11.9 cm). The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, Gift of J. Pierpont Morgan, 1917 (17.194.582)}
\end{figure}
but the body is conical and turns in to a flat bottom. In addition, the Fitzwilliam has several examples of Mediterranean group 3 that belonged to Cesnola, including two amphoriskoi of the normal type; a tall amphoriskos with s-shaped handles, fusiform body, and pad-base, and an alabastron with a convex side and lug handles. Numerous other examples of alabastra and amphoriskoi are known from Cyprus, especially in the British Museum. The Penn Museum in Philadelphia has eight examples of Mediterranean group 3, all from excavations in the Ayios Ermoyenis necropolis at Kourion; they comprise six fusiform alabastra from tomb 1 and two amphoriskoi with pad-bases from tomb 5. Four more fusiform alabastra have been found in tombs at Amathus, one of which (tomb 219) also produced an amphoriskos with s-shaped handles. Two other amphoriskoi similar to Cat. 9 were found in 1993 in tombs in the western necropolis at Amathus.

Worthy of note is an early photograph of core-formed vessels from Cyprus that was published in 1881 by Alexander Palma di Cesnola in a book of plates entitled Cyprus Antiquities (fig. 8). Fifty-seven vessels are shown, arranged on five, staggered shelves. They are not all core-formed pieces but include five examples of Roman blown glass perfume bottles. The core-formed glass comprises at least eleven alabastra, excluding alabastra and amphoriskoi of fusiform shape that belong to Mediterranean group 3, of which there appear to be eight examples. In addition, there are some twenty-three amphoriskoi, ranging from small to very large in size. There are few oinochoai, numbering only two with trefoil rims and spouts, and one example of an unguentarium of Mediterranean group 2. There is a footed vessel similar in shape to amphoriskoi of Mediterranean group 3, but it is clearly a one-handed jug with a loop projecting above the rim; no parallel is known. Another oddity is an alabastron with a conical body, two small knob handles, and a flat base. Three other vessels remain unidentified, plus one that is barely visible on the right-hand edge of the plate. There is also what appears to be a tall, slender alabastron that is probably cast, not core-formed. Of this collection the most remarkable piece is the large amphoriskos of Mediterranean group 3; it must be at least as tall as the example in the Corning Museum of Glass that measures 9 7/16 in. (24 cm) in height. Another, restored, large amphoriskos is in the Brooklyn Museum.

It is thus clear that the number of core-formed vessels in Cyprus increased as time progresses, culminating in the late Hellenistic period. It has therefore been suggested that a Cypriot production center may have existed at Amathus. But the presence of core-formed glass in Cyprus is matched and indeed surpassed by that of cast tablewares of the same period (see below, pp. 42–43). In part this can be explained by the development of a local glass industry, which doubtless aimed to cater to the growing demand for glass among the well-to-do islanders, but it is also part of a larger phenomenon that saw the expansion of the Phoenician/Syrian glass industry and increased trade throughout the eastern Mediterranean world in late Hellenistic times—especially, perhaps, after the Romans had cleared the seas of pirates in 67–66 B.C. It has to be admitted that Cyprus never played a prominent role in the core-formed glass industry, and this is reflected in the limited
number of such vessels that Cesnola found there. The phenomenon does not appear to be an anomaly of the Cesnola Collection since, for example, the Musée du Louvre’s published collection of core-formed glass includes only two examples from Cyprus. Nevertheless, as of 2010 a total of 198 core-formed vessels from Cyprus have been recorded and, where it has been possible to identify findspots, it is clear that they come largely from coastal sites. In this respect the four examples (Cat. 9–12) in the Metropolitan that are attributed to Idalion are an exception.

NOTES

2. The rather stylized drawings make positive identification difficult, but the fusiform unguentarium (top row, at left) is probably Cat. 6, and the amphoriskos (middle row, second from left) may be the Fitzwilliam’s GR.93.1876 from Amathus; Fitzwilliam Museum 1978, p. 21, no. 28b; Vassilika 1998, pp. 98–99, no. 47 (second from left); Karageorghis, Vassilika, and Wilson 1999, p. 130, no. 216.
3. MMA 17.194.582, 594, 597, 600, 768, 770, and 772. The remaining amphoriskos (29.100.91) belongs to the Bequest of Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, 1929.
4. Another alabastron, said to be in the collection of Monsieur Castan, is described as being in an opaque white ground with trails in blue, yellow, and green; Pottier 1879, p. 95
5. Perrot and Chipiez 1885, pl. IX.I and p. 740 n. 2; Froehner 1903, p. 26, no. 122, pl. 21; Neuburg 1949, no. 18, pl. 6 (bottom row, second from right).
6. Fitzwilliam Museum 1978, p. 19, no. 24a, where it is attributed to A. P. di Cesnola; Karageorghis, Vassilika, and Wilson 1999, p. 130, no. 213. Its accession number (GR.40.1876), however, places it among the glass acquired from Luigi Palma di Cesnola; see also Marangou 2000, p. 180 ill. (alabastron to left of the two glass stirring rods).
7. Harden 1981, pp. 63, 68, 70–71, 73, 85, nos. 93, 122, 138, 151, and 197; one may note that Site B, tomb 17 produced a range of core-formed, cast, and blown glass, indicating reuse of the tomb; Murray, Smith, and Walters 1900, p. 116, tomb 17; Harden 1981, p. 168 n. 73. Another alabastron was found in a tomb near Kouklia (Paphos) in 1899; Harden 1981, p. 69, no. 126.
15. Hamory and Mertens 2015, pp. 384–96, nos. 509–562. For an example from tomb 521 at Amathus, see Belgiojori 2007, p. 242, no. 96. Numerous stone alabastra are displayed along with core-formed glass in a photograph said to have been taken by Cesnola at the American Consulate; Marangou 2000, p. 180 ill.
17. Harden 1981, pp. 107, 109, nos. 277 and 285; McClellan 1984, pp. 245–46, nos. 8 and 1, respectively.
19. Dray and du Plat Taylor 1951, p. 65, no. 7, pl. 31, 5. McClellan placed the vessel in Mediterranean group 3, despite the dating of the find to the second half of the third century B.C.; McClellan 1984, p. 276, no. 10.
22. Froehner 1903, p. 24, no. 111, pl. 18; McClellan 1984, p. 258, no. 7 (not recognized as a Metropolitan piece).
24. Froehner 1903, pp. 25, no. 117, pl. 19; 24, no. 113, pl. 18,3. Neither of these types is represented in the British Museum’s collection.
25. Fitzwilliam Museum 1978, pp. 20–21, nos. 27a, 27c (both from Marion), 28b, 28c (both from Amathus); Karageorghis, Vassilika, and Wilson 1999, p. 130, nos. 216–17. All four can be identified among the core-formed vessels photographed by Cesnola; Marangou 2000, p. 180 ill.
27. All apparently unpublished but available online; http://www.penn.museum/collections/index.php.
29. Christou 1998b, p. 79, nos. 7–8, figs. 48–49.
31. Acc. no. 23.10DUP1, measuring with restored top of neck and rim and base knob, 9¾ in. (24.5 cm) in height.
32. Cosyns and Nys 2010, pp. 242, 244.
33. Some scholars state that Cyprus was a major production center for core-formed glass of Mediterranean group 3; see Weinberg and Stern 2009, p. 21.
34. Arveiller-Dulong and Nenna 2000, pp. 102, 134, nos. 121, 165.
Cat. 4
Amphoriskos (perfume bottle)
Classical, second half of 5th century B.C.
Greek, eastern Mediterranean
H. 2¼ in. (5.7 cm), Diam. of rim ⅞ in. (2.2 cm), Diam. of body 1⅜ in. (3.6 cm)
Myres 5052, C.G. 801
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.326)

DESCRIPTION Translucent deep turquoise blue, with opaque yellow handles, base knob, and trails. Short, outsplayed rim-disk, forming funnel-shaped mouth; cylindrical neck; piriform body; applied solid base-knob, slightly concave on bottom; two small ear-shaped ring handles applied to top of body and neck. Thick, unmarvered trail applied to outer lip of rim; two trails wound horizontally around center of body, forming three uneven lines.

Intact; some pinprick bubbles; dulling and patches of iridescent brownish weathering.

COMMENTARY This unusual amphoriskos does not belong to any of the standard types of Mediterranean group 1, as defined by Harden and Grose. There are, however, a small number of other vessels with minimal decoration, including two other amphoriskoi, one from Panticapaeum in the Crimea. They are so similar to although larger than this example that they may have been made in the same workshop. Some alabaster may also be attributed to the same production, based on the color of the body glass.

2. Kunina 1997, p. 247, no. 3; Arveiller-Dulong and Nenna 2000, p. 44, no. 17 (from Eretria, Greece); Israeli 2003, p. 54, no. 34.

REFERENCES McClellan 1984, p. 216, no. 5; Karageorghis, Mertens, and Rose 2000, p. 326, no. 373.

Cat. 5
Unguentarium (perfume bottle)
Hellenistic, 3rd century B.C.
Greek, eastern Mediterranean
H. 3⅛ (8.6 cm), Diam. of rim ¾ in. (2.4 cm), Diam. of body 1⅛ in. (3.5 cm), Diam. of foot ⅜ in. (2.1 cm)
Myres 5053, C.G. 800
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.325)

DESCRIPTION Translucent cobalt blue, with opaque yellow and white trails. Everted, horizontal rim-disk with rounded outer lip; tall cylindrical neck; narrow, curving shoulder; ovoid body, tapering downward; tall, applied foot, with concave sides expanding outward to rounded lip around bottom; flat but slightly uneven bottom with kick at center. White trail applied on shoulder and wound twice around base of neck, then in spiral down side of body, ending above foot; yellow trail applied over white, starting on neck and wound around twice, then drawn across shoulder and in spiral down body, and trailed off upward again, ending midway up body; top of
body tooled into numerous shallow, vertical ridges, creating a narrow band of zigzags in trails.

Intact; dulling, pitting, and iridescent weathering.

**COMMENTARY** Fusiform unguentaria have been attributed to Mediterranean group 2. They have been found across the Mediterranean and Black Sea region; several are recorded from Cyprus.¹

This example belongs to the sub-group that has no handles; another is in the Paphos Museum.² A close parallel in the Musée du Louvre is from Myrina in Mysia (western Turkey), where other examples were also found.³ An unusual example, made into an oinochoe with handle and trefoil mouth, in the Pierides Collection may also have been found in Cyprus.⁴

1. McClellan 1984, pp. 263, no. 3; 289, nos. 3–4.
2. McClellan 1984, p. 290, no. 8. Perhaps the same vessel as the one found in a tomb at Akourdalia; Karageorghis 1968, p. 290, fig. 65.
3. Arveiller-Dulong and Nenna 2000, p. 135, no. 166; compare also Auth 1976, p. 190, no. 278.

**REFERENCES** Fossing 1940, p. 117, n. 3; McClellan 1984, p. 290, no. 9; Karageorghis, Mertens, and Rose 2000, pp. 286–87, no. 468.

**Cat. 6**

**Alabastron (perfume bottle)**

Late Hellenistic, 2nd–1st century B.C.

Greek, eastern Mediterranean

H. 5 ¾ in. (13.8 cm), Diam. of body 1 ½ in. (3.9 cm)

Myres 5058, C.G. 793

The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.319)

**DESCRIPTION** Translucent light blue with greenish tinge; opaque white trails; handles of indeterminate color (blue?). Uneven, coiled rim-disk with rounded outer lip; fusiform body, with uneven, misshapen sides, expanding downward, then tapering in to pointed bottom; two uneven lug handles applied at top of body over trail with horizontal tooling indents above and below. Trail applied unevenly around rim and trailed off below; another trail attached near bottom, drawn up in a spiral to point of carination, tooled into an irregular feather pattern around side with six upward and five downward strokes, and wound around again in spiral ending below rim.

Intact; many bubbles; dulling, pitting, and faint iridescence.
**COMMENTARY** Piriform alabastra belong to Mediterranean group 3. They are decorated in two ways, both of which are well attested. They have trails that have been worked into either a feather pattern (as Cat. 6–7) or a festoon pattern (as Cat. 8). At least another eleven examples with the feather pattern are known from Cyprus, suggesting that they may have been made there. However, they were widely exported, reaching Carthage, Sardinia, and Italy in the West and Syria in the East, as well as sites in the Black Sea region.\(^1\)


**REFERENCES** L. Cesnola 1877, pl. III; McClellan 1984, p. 271, no. 30; Karageorghis, Mertens, and Rose 2000, no. 466, p. 286.

**Cat. 7**

**Alabastron (perfume bottle)**

Late Hellenistic, 2nd–mid-1st century B.C.

Greek, eastern Mediterranean

H. 5½ in. (13.2 cm), Diam. of body 1½ in. (4.1 cm)

Myres 5059, C.G. 796

The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.322)

**DESCRIPTION** Translucent light blue; opaque yellow trail; handles in blue glass. Everted, almost flat, rim-disk; slender, concave neck; straight-sided fusiform body expanding downward, then tapering into pointed bottom; two horizontal lug handles applied over trails at top of body. Trail attached at bottom, drawn up in a spiral to point of carination, tooled into a close-set feather pattern around side, arranged in six panels of alternating upward and downward strokes, and wound around again in spiral ending on rim.

Broken and repaired around body with some areas missing, and only vestigial traces of one handle remaining; a few bubbles; dulling, pitting, and iridescent weathering.

**COMMENTARY** An example in blue glass with yellow trails came from the Hauran in Syria.\(^1\) Another parallel in decoration, if not in shape, is provided by an alabastron in the Yunwai Lou Collection.\(^2\)

Cat. 8
Alabastron fragments
Late Hellenistic, 2nd–1st century B.C.
Greek, eastern Mediterranean
H. as extant 3¾ in. (9.5 cm), Diam. 1⅜ in. (4.3 cm)
C.G. 799
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.6716)

DESCRIPTION Translucent cobalt blue, appearing black; opaque white trail. Two conjoining fragments of straight-sided fusiform body expanding downward, then tapering in to bottom. Single white trail wound in a spiral around body and tooled into a festoon pattern with sixteen upward strokes, continuing in a plain spiral in two turns around lower part of body; another white trail applied vertically below, drawn up and then around in a downward spiral in five turns ending around bottom.

Broken with weathered edges on both fragments, missing rim, neck, bottom, and handles; dulling, pitting, and iridescent weathering. Thin coating of a red core material on interior.

COMMENTARY This vessel was identified in the storerooms in September 2014. The smaller of the two fragments bears the painted number C.G. 799, indicating that it belongs to the Cesnola glass collection. It was not recorded by Myres in his 1914 Handbook, where only two alabastra of this type are mentioned. They are Cat. 6–7 above. So, it appears that the piece has been overlooked for more than a century. Several other examples decorated with the festoon pattern are recorded from Cyprus.  


REFERENCES Unpublished.
Cat. 9
Amphoriskos (perfume bottle)
Late Hellenistic, 1st century B.C.
Greek, Cypriot
H. 6¾ in. (17.1 cm), Diam. of rim 1¼ in. (2.6 cm), Diam. of body 1½ in. (4.9 cm)
Said to be from a tomb at Idalion (modern Dali)
Myres 5054, C.G. 794
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.320)

**Description** Translucent green, appearing black; one handle and base-knob in yellow brown, the other handle in yellow green; trail in opaque white. Inward-sloping rim-disk, with tooling indent underneath; tall, slightly concave, cylindrical neck; sloping shoulder; elongated piriform body; large applied base-knob; two rod handles applied in pads across shoulder, drawn up and slightly out to above rim, then looped in and down, and attached to neck below rim in a double fold over trail decoration. Single white trail applied around lip of rim and then wound in a spiral around neck and shoulder to body, then tooled into a festoon pattern with twenty-eight upward strokes, continuing in a plain spiral around lower part of body, ending under base-knob.

Intact, except for part of knob; areas of deep pitting and dulling, with brilliant iridescence and creamy brown weathering.

**Commentary** Core-formed amphoriskoi of Mediterranean group 3 are ubiquitous throughout the eastern Mediterranean and come in a wide variety of shapes, sizes, and color combinations. Examples decorated with a festoon pattern are much more common than those with a feather pattern. All of the Cypriot examples, including Cat. 9–11, belong to the type with the festoon pattern.

1. McClellan 1984, p. 150.

**References**
- L. Cesnola 1903, pl. LXXVI, 4; Fossing 1940, p. 120 n.1; McClellan 1984, p. 282, no. 37 (cited as 74.51.324); Karageorghis, Mertens, and Rose 2000, pp. 286–87, no. 467.
Cat. 10
Amphoriskos (perfume bottle)
Late Hellenistic, 1st century B.C.
Greek, Cypriot
H. 5⅜ in. (14.3 cm), Diam. of body 1⅞ in. (4.9 cm)
Said to be from a tomb at Idalion (modern Dali)
Myres 5057, C.G. 798
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.324)

Description  Translucent light blue; opaque yellow and white trail; handles and base-knob in translucent yellowish green. Inward-sloping rim-disk; thick-walled neck, tapering slightly downward, then expanding to join sloping shoulder; elongated ovoid body, tapering in to pointed bottom, with applied base-knob; two strap handles applied to shoulder and upper part of neck. Trails applied at rim, drawn down in a spiral around neck, across shoulder, down body and trailed off at bottom, with plain spiral at top and bottom, but tooled into an even narrow festoon pattern around sides with twenty-five upward strokes. Yellow applied first and white overlaid. Very narrow opening at base of neck.

Broken and repaired around rim and neck with some areas missing; base-knob and both handles missing; a few bubbles; slight dulling, pitting, and iridescent weathering.

References  Fossing 1940, p. 120 n. 1; McClellan 1984, p. 281, no. 27 (cited as 74.51.323).
Cat. 11
Amphoriskos (perfume bottle)
Late Hellenistic, 1st century B.C.
Greek, Cypriot
H. 5⅜ in. (14.5 cm), Diam. of rim 1⅛ in. (2.9 cm), Diam. of body 2⅜ in. (5.8 cm)
Said to be from a tomb at Idalion (modern Dali)
Myres 5055, C.G. 795
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.321)

**DESCRIPTION** Translucent green, appearing black; handles and base of uncertain color; patch near base in opaque red; trail in opaque white. Inward-sloping rim-disk, with upward rounded lip; cylindrical neck, expanding downward; sloping shoulder with indented surface; piriform body; applied base-knob; two rod handles applied in pads across shoulder, drawn up vertically, then looped in and down, and pressed onto neck below rim over trail decoration. Single white trail applied to lip of rim and then wound in a spiral around neck and shoulder to body, then tooled into a festoon pattern with twenty-eight upward strokes, continuing in a plain spiral around lower part of body and under base-knob, and trailed off upward on side.

Broken and repaired, with one handle completely missing, and a hole in side of body; dulling, deep pitting and weathering, with brilliant iridescence.

**COMMENTARY** In the *Atlas* the vessel is shown with two handles. Departmental records indicate that this piece is illustrated in L. Cesnola 1877, pl. III. However, other pieces shown there as line drawings are not part of the Collection acquired by the Metropolitan, and the amphoriskos that is depicted may be one in the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge.1

**REFERENCES** L. Cesnola 1903, pl. LXXVI, 5; Fossing 1940, p. 120 n. 1; McClellan 1984, p. 282, no. 36 (cited as 74.51.320).

Cat. 12
Amphoriskos (perfume bottle)
Late Hellenistic, 1st century B.C.
Greek, Cypriot
H. 5⅜ in. (14.3 cm), Diam. of rim 1⅛ in. (2.7 cm), Diam. of body 2⅜ in. (6.1 cm)
Said to be from a tomb at Idalion (modern Dali)
Myres 5056, C.G. 797
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.323)

**DESCRIPTION** Translucent dark blue, appearing black; colorless handles and base-knob with purple streaks; trails in opaque yellow and pale grayish blue. Thick rim-disk, with uneven top surface and tooling indent underneath; concave, cylindrical neck; broad, sloping shoulder; piriform body; large spherical base-knob; two rod handles pressed onto shoulder, drawn up and slightly in, then looped in, down, and attached to neck over trail decoration with long, downward trail. Yellow trail applied around lip of rim and then wound in a spiral around neck and shoulder to body, then down across upper part of body as a diagonal line; another trail in blue applied halfway down neck above yellow and wound down to body; both tooled from edge of shoulder to undercurve of body into a festoon pattern with twenty-four upward strokes, then continuing in plain spirals at bottom, ending around knob.

Body intact, but most of one handle missing; patches of limy encrustation and iridescent weathering, with some pitting and dulling.

**COMMENTARY** In the *Atlas* the vessel is shown with two handles.

**REFERENCES** L. Cesnola 1903, pl. LXXVI, 3; Fossing 1940, p. 120 n. 1; McClellan 1984, p. 282, no. 36 (cited as 74.51.321).
CATALOGUE CHAPTER 3
Cast Glass (1st Century B.C.–1st Century A.D.)

INTRODUCTION (CAT. 13–25)

Hellenistic cast tableware is not represented among the Cesnola glass in the Metropolitan Museum. However, it is clear that Cesnola found or acquired numerous examples during his stays on the island. Several are shown in a photograph taken before his collection left Cyprus (fig. 9). Among the bowls found by Cesnola and sold to the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, there are three conical or mammiform (mastos) bowls, recorded as coming from Amathus, Salamis, and Karpasia. An impressive bowl, now in the British Museum, was found in tomb 136 at Amathus in 1893. Other examples, one from Kourion, are recorded in the Cyprus Museum. Three others in the Gréau Collection are said to be from Cyprus (17.194.320, with two others). They belong to a large group found over a wide area but especially common in the eastern Mediterranean and dated to the mid-second and early first century B.C. In Cyprus they are imports, coming from Phoenicia (often called the Syro-Palestinian region) where the industry was centered, as excavations at Tel Anafa in Upper Galilee have dramatically demonstrated. Similar conical bowls were made also in black-glaze pottery and metalwork, both bronze and silver. A second type of late Hellenistic cast tableware is the hemispherical bowl. An example in the Fitzwilliam Museum was found by Cesnola at Amathus. Two other cast hemispherical bowls from the Cesnola Collection are now in the Ringling Museum, Sarasota. A similar blue bowl, also from Cyprus, is in the Metropolitan Museum (17.194.325). Late Hellenistic ribbed bowls are not represented in the Cesnola Collection, although two types with short, thick ribs are listed by Vessberg, citing examples in the Medelhavsmuseet, Stockholm, and the Cyprus Museum, Nicosia. A fragment of a similar bowl in the British Museum (GR 96.2-1.399) was found at Site B tomb 11, Kourion, in 1895. In addition, an example with longer, close-set ribs may be cited from a tomb at Kyra. All of these ribbed bowls may be dated to the first century B.C. and so fall within the Hellenistic-Roman transition.

More elaborate examples of Hellenistic glass are hard to find in Cyprus. The late fourth-century B.C. bucket or situla in colorless glass now in the National Archaeological Museum, Athens, is said to be from Cyprus. An unusual glass beaker

Fig. 9. Cast and blown glass tableware collected and photographed by Cesnola in Cyprus. Bank of Cyprus Cultural Foundation Collection
acquired by the British Museum in 2000 is decorated with ten overlapping fluted lotus petals; it, too, is said to come from Cyprus.15 Another important example is a small bichrome bowl in blue and colorless glass decorated with incised geometric lines in a net pattern.16 It was found in the Tombs of the Kings at Paphos.17 Two larger conical bowls in the same combination of translucent cobalt blue and colorless glass are known. One is in the Musées d’art et d’histoire in Geneva; it is without a secure provenance but is assumed to have been acquired in Italy before 1871.18 The other is in the Metropolitan (17.194.2535) and came originally from the Gréau Collection.19 Although this piece does not have a stated provenance, it is worth noting that the Gréau Collection included several Hellenistic and Roman cast bowls from Cyprus (see below). Of particular note is a hemispherical bowl in translucent cobalt blue (17.194.235); another example in a private collection is decorated with a net pattern like the bichrome bowl from Paphos mentioned above.20 In addition, there are two slender bicolored alabastra, one of which, found by Ohnefalsch-Richter in the late nineteenth century, comes from Kourion.21 All of the bicolored vessels were probably made in the same workshop, although the Cypriot finds do not prove that it was located there.22 Other glass alabastra from Cyprus include an example in the Severis Collection that is in almost colorless glass with a separate rim disk and neck and decorated with a gold band around the top of the body, and a polychrome (gold-band?) example, already broken in antiquity and repaired with a bronze hoop as a rim, from tomb 469 at Amathus.23 There is also an example excavated by Alexander Palma di Cesnola and shown in a photograph of the Lawrence-Cesnola Collection (fig. 8).24

There are no recorded examples from Cyprus of any of the other types of Hellenistic luxury glassware—such as mosaic bowls and dishes, sandwich gold-glass vessels, and deep bowls with cut fins—all of which are best represented by the glassware found at Canosa, Italy.25 It is, however, worth noting a finned bowl found at Xanthos in Lycia.26 The Cypriot finds in the Gréau Collection include an attractive deep bowl decorated with vertical flutes (fig. 10: 17.194.322), dated to the late second–early first century B.C.27 Two close parallels are recorded; one in the Musée du Louvre is assumed to come from Italy, but the other in honey brown glass is in the Nicosia Museum.28 Two fragments of fluted bowls have also been noted from the excavations on the acropolis at Amathus.29 Finally, a bowl decorated with fluted lotus petals that was acquired by the British Museum in 2000 is also said to come from Cyprus.30 As pointed out by David Grose, fluted bowls clearly imitate Hellenistic silver, and glass fragments excavated at Tel Anafa suggest that they were probably produced in Phoenicia.31

Rather surprisingly, Cesnola chose not to illustrate any cast bowls in the Atlas. The thirteen cast bowls (Cat. 13–25) now in the Cesnola Collection all belong to the Roman period; that is, they date to some decades after the island became a province in 58 B.C. Six correspond to the “bowls of cast glass” recorded by Myres in 1914.32 Of the two others enumerated by Myres that are now missing from the Collection, one may be the ribbed bowl acquired by the Toledo Museum of Art in 1916 (1916.153).33 The other seven examples were wrongly identified by Myres as Roman blown glass. All are monochrome; with one exception (Cat. 20), they have all been cold-worked with wheel-cut grooves on the interior, and six of them are decorated with vertical ribs on the exterior. A fine example of the latter type was found in tomb 9 during the Swedish excavations at Marion.34 Another example (17.194.194), formerly in the Gréau Collection, supplements the list of cast ribbed bowls from Cyprus in the Metropolitan.35 Another ribbed bowl in deep cobalt blue from the Gréau Collection that is said to be from Cyprus was acquired by the Wadsworth Atheneum Museum of Art as the Gift of J. Pierpont Morgan.36 They are all typical of the cast tableware that belongs to the early Imperial period, and parallels have been found throughout the Roman provinces and beyond.37 On Cyprus, as elsewhere in the eastern half of the Empire, bowls with short, close-set ribs concentrated around the middle of the body constitute a large group.38 A ribbed bowl of this type, formerly in the de Clercq Collection and now in the
Musée du Louvre, is from Idalion.39 Three other cast bowls in the Musée du Louvre also come from Cyprus but none of them belonged to Cesnola (see Cat. 14, 18, 19).40 But two examples, one from Tremithus, the other from Idalion, came to the Fitzwilliam Museum from Cesnola.41 Finally, his brother Alexander Palma di Cesnola also excavated cast bowls in Cyprus; a photograph of glass finds from 1876–79 appears to show four examples, one without ribs similar to Cat. 15, the second with prominent ribs like Cat. 21, and two others with short, close-set ribs similar to Cat. 23.42

Roman cast mosaic glass is not well represented in Cyprus. A bowl is mentioned in the Nicosia Museum, and one in translucent blue with white marbling is recorded from the Katydta necropolis near Soloi.43 Small carinated bowls in mosaic glass are absent, whereas they are found in neighboring regions such as Syria. In the Metropolitan Museum, for example, there are two bowls (12.212.1, .2) said to be from near Emesa (modern Homs).44 Fragments of several cast mosaic vessels, including carinated bowls, have also been recorded at Arykanda in Lycia.45 One possible explanation for the absence of carinated vessels is that Cypriots were slow to adopt Roman styles of tableware, and pottery would seem to reinforce this conclusion, since little Arretine ware appears to have been imported into Cyprus.46 Indeed, it may also be noted that the Roman army, which elsewhere influenced styles, fashions, and preferences in glassware, did not have a large presence on the island in the formative years of the Roman glass industry.

Finally, no cameo vessel glass has been recorded from Cyprus (for cameo inlays, see Cat. 483). However, in 1968, a gold-band carinated bottle was found in a rock-cut tomb under the courtyard of the police station at Ktima, near Paphos, together with other glass described as “soufflé et moulé,” presumably mold-blown glass.47 This is a rare find in Cyprus of early Roman luxury glass. There is also a carinated gold-band bottle in the Alexander Palma di Cesnola Collection, but there is no record of its having been found in Cyprus.48

NOTES
1. Marangou 2000, p. 107 ill., showing three conical examples among several other cast bowls (top and middle shelves).
3. BM GR 1894.11-1.497; Murray, Smith, and Walters 1900, p. 121.
5. Froehner 1903, p. 193, no. 1414, pl. 251.1 (with nos. 1415–1416, pl. 251.2–3).
10. Froehner 1903, p. 199, no. 1480, pl. 260.3.
12. Murray, Smith, and Walters 1900, p. 82, tomb 11 no. 2.
15. Tatton-Brown 2002, p. 95, fig. 12. Compare a similar kotyle with handles and base that was found in a woman’s tomb at Thessaloniki; Ignatiadou and Lambrothanassi 2013, pp. 25–31, figs. 2–4a.
16. For three other monochrome glass hemispherical bowls with the same cut decoration, see Lightfoot 2016a, nos. 34–36. Examples in other media include pottery (Picón and Hemingway 2016, p. 171, no. 85 [Sarah Japet]) and silver (Guzzo 2003, pp. 53–54, 80, no. 6; Carter 2015, pp. 172–75, no. 38).
17. Triantafyllidis 2002, p. 34 (described only in the Greek text as δίχρωμος [“bichromé”]); Hadjisavvas 2011, p. 39, fig. 39. For other examples, see Picón and Hemingway 2016, pp. 262–63, nos. 206–207 (Christopher Lightfoot and Karol Wight, respectively).
20. Froehner 1903, p. 199, no. 1480, pl. 260.3.
21. Oliver 1967, p. 19, fig. 10. The watercolor drawing published in 1893 shows the alabastron in a more complete state; Ohnefalsch-Richter 1893, p. 407, no. 6, pl. 65. The findspot is also given (incorrectly) as Soloi; Myres and Ohnefalsch-Richter 1899, p. 104, no. 2808.
24. A. Cesnola 1881 (unnamed plate).
25. Stern and Schlick-Nolte 1994, pp. 97–115; Tatton-Brown 2002, pp. 91–93, figs. 1–6. However, it should be noted that “a saucer of millefioire glass” was found in tomb 45 at Turabi Teké, Larнака, in 1984; Myres 1897, p. 163; see also Myres and Ohnefalsch-Richter 1899, p. 105.
27. Froehner 1903, p. 148, no. 1074, pl. 182.6.
31. Grose 1979, p. 60; see also Weinberg and Stern 2009, pp. 23–24.
33. Grose 1989, p. 264, no. 233. The two missing examples are Myres 5069 and 5071.
34. Slej 2003, p. 301, no. 351.
36. Froehner 1903, p. 222, no. 1641.
40. For other cast bowls from Cyprus, see Vessberg 1956, pp. 128–29, 193–194, figs. 51–52.
42. A. Cesnola 1881 (unnumbered plate with all four bowls shown upside down).
43. Dikaios 1961, p. 150, no. 21; Ohnefalsch-Richter 1893, p. 408, no. 10, pl. 65; Myres and Ohnefalsch-Richter 1899, p. 105, no. 2843; see also Vessberg 1956, p. 194.
44. Milleker 2000, pp. 64, 206–7, fig. 51. Another example (23.45) is said to come from from Beroea (modern Aleppo).
45. Tek 2007, nos. 3–11; Tek 2013.
47. Karageorghis 1969, pp. 482, 485, fig. 105a-c. For other carinated gold-band bottles, see Oliver 1967, p. 23, nos. 1–12.

Cat. 13
Bowl
Early Imperial, late 1st century B.C.–early 1st century A.D. Roman
H. 2¼ in. (5.2 cm), Diam. 4¾ in. (11.7 cm)
Myres 5637, C.G. 719
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.284)

DESCRIPTION  Colorless with pale yellow tinge and purplish streaks. Rounded vertical rim; slightly convex side, tapering downward; flat bottom. Two broad horizontal wheel-cut grooves on interior below rim.

Intact; a few pinprick bubbles; deep pitting, dulling, and iridescent weathering.

COMMENTARY  Another example from Cyprus was sold by Cesnola in London; it was bequeathed by John Henderson to the British Museum (GR 78.12-30.16).

Cat. 14
Bowl
Early Imperial, late 1st century B.C.–early 1st century A.D. Roman
H. 2½ in. (6 cm), Diam. 4⅞ in. (10.8 cm)
Myres 5634, C.G. 261
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.261)

DESCRIPTION  Translucent honey brown. Rounded vertical rim; slightly concave sides, tapering downward; flat bottom.
Horizontal wheel-cut grooves on interior; single thicker groove ¼ in. (0.8 cm) below rim, band of two thinner grooves ½ in. (2.2 cm) below rim.

Complete, except for small hole in side; broken and repaired with two large cracks running from rim down sides; pinprick bubbles; deep pitting, dulling, and iridescent weathering on exterior, creamy weathering covering most on interior.

COMMENTARY Cesnola sold another deep bowl, said to be from Amathus, to the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge; it is in translucent deep purple and has a slightly flaring rim.1 Another purple bowl in the British Museum (GR 78.12-30.15) was acquired indirectly from Cesnola. Two similar bowls were found in a tomb at Ayios Ermoyenis, Kourion.2

2. McFadden 1946, p. 486, nos. 110–111, pl. 45. Other cast bowls are recorded from other tombs (tombs 1 and 5) in the Ayios Ermoyenis necropolis and at Episkopi: Oliver 1983, p. 250.

Cat. 15
Bowl
Early Imperial, late 1st century B.C.–early 1st century A.D.
Roman
H. 2 ¾ in. (6 cm), Diam. 4 ⅜ in. (11.1 cm)
Myres 5639, C.G. 721
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.285)

DESCRIPTION Translucent honey brown. Rounded vertical rim; almost straight side, tapering downward; flat bottom.

Cat. 16
Bowl
Early Imperial, late 1st century B.C.–early 1st century A.D.
Roman
H. 2 ⅜ in. (5.8 cm), Diam. 4 ⅜ in. (11.6 cm)
Myres 5645, C.G. 667
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.263)

DESCRIPTION Translucent blue. Rounded, thickened, and slightly inverted rim; sides curving in to pushed-in bottom. A single broad, horizontal wheel-cut groove below rim on interior. Rotary grinding marks on interior, exterior fire-polished, with one horizontal tooled indent in side.

Broken and repaired, with one small area of fill at base of side; a few pinprick and larger bubbles; patches of dulling, pitting, iridescence, and creamy brown weathering.

COMMENTARY Another slightly larger bowl in cobalt blue, acquired indirectly from Cesnola, is in the British Museum (GR 78.12-30.20).
Cat. 17
Bowl
Early Imperial, late 1st century B.C.–early 1st century A.D.
Roman
H. 2 3/8 in. (6 cm), Diam. 4 1/4 in. (10.8 cm)
Myres 5682, C.G. 660
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.257)

Description
Colorless with pale greenish tinge, and one purple streak on one side. Rounded vertical rim; sides tapering downward, then curved in to flat bottom. Two broad, horizontal wheel-cut grooves on interior below rim.

Intact; many pinprick bubbles and striations; dulling and pitting on exterior, patches of thick creamy brown weathering on interior.

Cat. 18
Bowl
Early Imperial, late 1st century B.C.–early 1st century A.D.
Roman
H. 1 13/16 in. (4.9 cm), Diam. 6 1/16 in. (15.5 cm)
Said to be from a tomb at Idalion (modern Dali)
Myres 5646, C.G. 745
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.296)

Description
Colorless with pale yellow green tinge. Rounded vertical rim; sides curving in to slightly uneven, flat bottom. Decoration of horizontal wheel-cut grooves on interior, comprising a single broad groove below rim and a band of two narrow grooves around lower body.

Intact; many pinprick bubbles; dulling, pitting, and weathering, and brilliant iridescence, with some patches of the original polished surface.

Commentary
This is a close parallel to a bowl in a tomb at Ayios Ermoyenis at Kourion.¹ Another similar bowl, probably from the Near East, is in the Musée du Louvre.²

1. McFadden 1946, p. 485, no. 109, pl. 45.
Cat. 19

**Bowl**  
Early Imperial, late 1st century B.C. – early 1st century A.D.  
Roman  
H. 1⅓ in. (3.9 cm), Diam. 4½ in. (12.4 cm)  
Myres 5636, C.G. 717  
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.5825)

**DESCRIPTION**  
Translucent very pale blue-green. Vertical, rounded rim; convex upper sides, then turned in at an angle and curving down to flat bottom. Wheel-cut decoration on interior, comprising a broad horizontal groove below rim and two parallel, narrower lines at angle in sides.  
Intact, but internal cracks and slight notches in rim; few bubbles; deep pitting, brilliant iridescence, and milky white weathering.

Cat. 20

**Ribbed bowl**  
Early Imperial, late 1st century B.C. – mid 1st century A.D.  
Roman  
H. 1⅜ in. (4.4 cm), Diam. 5⅞ in. (14.9 cm)  
Myres 5072, C.G. 731  
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.289)

**DESCRIPTION**  
Translucent pale blue-green. Plain rounded rim; sides curving in to slightly concave, uneven bottom. On exterior, twenty-two prominent ribs with rounded tops and tapering toward bottom, almost touching at center. Rotary grinding marks on interior of bottom.  
Complete; broken and repaired around one side; very few bubbles; dulling, slight pitting, and numerous patches of iridescent creamy weathering.

**COMMENTARY**  
Another example, said to be from Palaepaphos, is in the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge.¹

Cat. 21
Ribbed bowl
Early Imperial, late 1st century B.C.–mid 1st century A.D.
Roman
H. 1⅝ in. (4.1 cm), Diam. 5⅜ in. (13.2 cm)
Myres 5070, C.G. 713
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.281)

DESCRIPTION Colorless. Plain rim with beveled edge; sides curving downward to slightly concave bottom. On interior, two concentric grooves around edge of bottom and small circle at center; on exterior, fifty slanting ribs of irregular length and thickness, with tops ground off. Rotary grinding marks on interior and on band around top of exterior.

Intact, except for small weathered chip in rim; many pinprick bubbles; pitting, dulling, and iridescent weathering.

Cat. 22
Ribbed bowl
Early Imperial, late 1st century B.C.–mid 1st century A.D.
Roman
H. 1⅝ in. (4.1 cm), Diam. 5⅜ in. (12.9 cm)
Myres 5068, C.G. 714
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.282)

DESCRIPTION Translucent light yellow-green. Plain but slightly uneven, rounded rim; sides tapering downward, then curving in to slightly pushed-in, uneven bottom. On interior, horizontal wheel cut grooves, comprising a single broader groove below rim and a band of two narrower grooves around lower body; on exterior, thirty-six ribs, irregularly spaced and of differing length and thickness, tapering toward bottom, almost touching at center.

Intact; pinprick bubbles; dulling, slight pitting, and iridescent weathering.

COMMENTARY A similar bowl in the Musée du Louvre comes from Athienou.¹

¹ Arveiller-Dulong and Nenna 2000, p. 193, no. 236.
Cat. 23
Ribbed bowl

Early Imperial, early 1st century A.D.
Roman
H. 1¾ in. (4.4 cm), Diam. 5 in. (12.7 cm)
Myers 5073, C.G. 715
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.283)

**DESCRIPTION** Translucent pale blue-green. Vertical rim with rounded top edge; plain, vertical band of irregular height around top of side, then bulging outward before curving in sharply to concave bottom. On interior, two concentric grooves around outer edge of bottom and small, broader circle at center; on exterior, eighty vertical ribs of slightly varying length and width, with tops ground off, arranged around bulging middle section of body. Rotary grinding marks on interior and on band around top of exterior.
Intact; pinprick bubbles; pitting, dulling, and iridescence with small patches of creamy weathering.

**COMMENTARY** Another bowl of the same type but with slightly smaller dimensions was formerly in the Cesnola Collection; in 1916 it was sold to Samuel P. Avery, who then donated it to the Wadsworth Atheneum Museum of Art, Hartford, where it is still on display. A similar bowl in the Musée du Louvre comes from Idalion. Another example was found in a rock-cut tomb at Karpasha.

1. Acc. no. 1916.67. Other Cesnola glass, purchased at the same time, can no longer be found there.

**Cat. 24**

**Ribbed bowl**

Early Imperial, late 1st century B.C.-mid 1st century A.D. Roman

H. 1⅛ in. (4.1 cm), Diam. 4¼ in. (10.8 cm)

Myres 5067, C.G. 728

The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.288)

**DESCRIPTION** Colorless with pale blue-green tinge. Plain vertical rim with top edge ground flat; plain, slightly concave band around top of sides, then bulging outward before curving in sharply to slightly concave bottom. On interior, two concentric grooves around outer edge of bottom and smaller broader and deeper circle at center; on exterior, seventy-eight vertical ribs of slightly varying length, with tops ground off. Rotary grinding marks on interior and on plain band around top of sides.

Intact; pinprick bubbles; deep pitting and iridescent weathering on interior; similar pitting and iridescence on exterior.

**REFERENCES** Grose 1989, p. 246, fig. 120.

**Cat. 25**

**Ribbed bowl**

Early Imperial, late 1st century B.C.-mid 1st century A.D. Roman

H. 1⅛ in. (3.7 cm), Diam. 4¼ in. (10.8 cm)

Myres 5066, C.G. 716

The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.5744)

**DESCRIPTION** Translucent pale blue-green. Vertical rim with rounded top edge; plain, almost vertical band around top of sides, then bulging outward before curving in sharply to flat bottom.

On interior, three concentric grooves around outer edge of bottom and small, broader circle at center; on exterior, eighty-five vertical ribs of slightly varying length and width, with tops ground off, arranged around bulging middle section of body. Rotary grinding marks on plain band around top of sides.

Intact; a few pinprick bubbles; deep pitting, dulling, and brilliant iridescence with patches of thick creamy weathering.
CATALOGUE CHAPTER 4
Mold-Blown Glass (1st–7th Century A.D.)

INTRODUCTION (CAT. 26–37)

Important individual pieces and groups of Roman mold-blown glass have been found in Cyprus, some by Cesnola himself. First and foremost is the blue hexagonal flask (amphoriskos, figs. 2–3) signed by Ennion that was excavated in Potamia near Golgoi in 1876. Cesnola also found a one-handled Ennion cup, apparently at Tremithus, that he sold to the British Museum in the same year (fig. 1). These are the only two signed examples of Ennion’s workshop that are securely known from Cyprus, although fragments of a jug found in the sanctuary of Apollo at Kourion in 1949 may also belong to one of his products. It is probable that they are imports from Phoenicia. Likewise, Aristeas, a close contemporary of Ennion, probably did not have his workshop on the island but was brought up in the area. Although his products have as yet been found on Cyprus, there is a barrel-shaped beaker signed by Meges that Cesnola found at Marion and subsequently sold to the British Museum (fig. 1). It bears two Greek inscriptions: ΜΕΓΗΣ ΕΠΟΗΣΕΝ (“Meges made [it/me]”) and ΜΗΝ ΖΩΕΝ Ο ΑΓΟΡΑΣΑΣ (“may the buyer be remembered”). Only two other examples of Meges’ vessels are known, one of which, said to be from the site of Scythopolis (present-day Beit She’an, Israel), is in the Metropolitan’s collection.

Other inscribed mold-blown glasses are recorded from Cyprus, several of which were found by Cesnola. One of the most common types is a cylindrical beaker that bears the Greek inscription ΚΑΤΑΙΧΑΙΠΕ ΚΑΙ ΕΥΦΡΑΙΝΟΥ (“rejoice and be merry”). Cesnola sold an example from Marion to the Fitzwilliam Museum. Other examples, all probably blown in the same three-part mold, are known from Cyprus; these were first listed by Donald Harden as long ago as 1935. One in the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, is said to have come from Idalion and formed part of the collection sold by Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge on Cesnola’s behalf on May 1, 1871. Another Cesnola piece, also from Idalion, was in the Stroganov Collection by 1879. A third, which eventually arrived at the Metropolitan in 1959 (59.11.4), comes from among the finds made in Cyprus by Alexander Palma di Cesnola between 1876 and 1879. Another, once in the de Clercq Collection, was acquired as a gift by the Musée du Louvre in 1967. Several others have been attributed with Cypriot provenances, including two noted by Harden as from Ayios Photios, near Golgoi (Athienou), and an example in Edinburgh. It is, therefore, remarkable that more than half of the known examples of this type come from Cyprus but, however tempting it might be, this concentration of finds does not prove that their workshop was located there.

Another type of inscribed beaker bears a motto written as either ΑΒΕ ΘΗ ΝΕΙΚΗΝ or ΑΒΕ ΘΗ ΝΕΙΚΗΝ (“seize the victory!”), a clear reference to competitors (and winners) in athletic, gladiatorial, or circus games. The association with sports rather than drinking contests is underlined by the fact that the beakers are also decorated with victory wreaths and palm fronds. There are two examples in the Metropolitan, both acquired in 1881 as gifts from Henry G. Marquand, who had bought them from the Charvet Collection. They have long been the subject of confusion despite the fact that the arrangement of both the inscription and the decoration on each is different. One (fig. 3: 81.10.210) is recorded from the vicinity of ancient Cirta (modern Constantine, Algeria) but was mistakenly used as an illustration by Cesnola and stated to be from Idalion. The other example (81.10.214) subsequently lost its Cypriot provenance, especially as the piece was not mentioned in Froehner’s catalogue of the Charvet Collection, but Harden made a good case for seeing this as the inscribed beaker that Cesnola found at Idalion. Certainly, at least six other examples of the same sub-group as 81.10.214 have been found on Cyprus; in the British Museum there is one from tomb 46 at Amathus and another from Xylotymbou near Famagusta, and the other four are also listed by Harden. The beakers were probably made in or near Sidon.

A related type of cylindrical beaker lacks an inscription and, in place of victory wreaths, is decorated with two rows of rings in relief, comprising three rings in each row on each side, flanked above and below by horizontal ribs. Four examples are known and all come from Cyprus; the type is not recorded anywhere else. One was obtained from Cesnola by the British Museum via Felix Slade. Another was acquired by the Musée du Louvre in 1869. Froehner recorded other mold-blown glasses in the Charvet Collection from Cyprus that had formerly been owned by Cesnola and were said to be from Idalion. One has been designated as a “leaf beaker” (fig. 3: 81.10.222) since it is decorated with a large frieze of
four vertical floral sprays. Several examples of the “leaf beaker” type are known, but only that in the Metropolitan has a secure provenance. Another “leaf beaker” may perhaps be added as also coming from Cyprus.

Another type is a cylindrical beaker (fig. 3: 81.10.211) decorated with a central frieze of vine tendrils enclosing vine leaves and bunches of grapes.

Several other “stand alone” examples deserve to be mentioned. There is in the British Museum a tall, funnel-shaped beaker from tomb M12 at Polis Chrysochous, inscribed with the Greek word ΕΥΦΡΟΣΥΝΗ (“happiness”) in a frieze between raised ribs. Another unusual funnel-shaped beaker decorated with floral designs was sold by Cesnola to the Fitzwilliam Museum (fig. 1).

A third example is a beaker in the Victoria and Albert Museum, London, that is said to have been found in a tomb in Cyprus; it has eight elongated vertical flutes around the body and a row of dots around the bottom above a horizontal ridge. Finally, there is an unusual cup with its side curving in to a base ring, elaborately decorated with three horizontal friezes containing shields, tragic masks flanked by kidney-shaped bosses, and floral ornaments. It was probably found at Salamis and sold to the British Museum in 1892.

In addition, an inscribed head flask in the British Museum was purchased from Cesnola and is said to be from a tomb at Potamia (fig. 1). It is unique, but a related type with a different inscription, features, and hairstyle for the head is also recorded from Idalion. The latter, noted as belonging to a Dr. Tsepis of Larnaka, is described as incomplete, lacking the projecting free-blown roll and neck above the head. The head and inscription on this flask are matched on an intact example in the Toledo Museum of Art. Stern mentions a third example in a private collection in New York which is “in all respects similar to the Toledo flask.” Unless there are two examples in private collections in New York, this must be the same as one that was seen there in 2007; it has a complete head but the neck and rim have been added from a different vessel. It is therefore tempting to equate this piece with the (lost) example once owned by Dr. Tsepis. A vessel in the Pierides Collection appears to be from the same or very similar molds, but instead of a tall-necked flask it was made into a beaker with a flaring, rounded rim. Other smaller head flasks, however, are not common among the glass finds from Cyprus. The Cesnola Collection contains only one example (Cat. 28), and Vessberg cites another single example in the Cyprus Museum, Nicosia.

The richness of finds of mold-blown glass from Cyprus is not truly reflected in the Metropolitan’s Cesnola Collection. Various other types of mold-blown glass found by Cesnola were disposed of before the collection was shipped to New York. The Fitzwilliam Museum acquired many such pieces; they include two jars of differing shape and design, a tall beaker with vertical tendril scrolls, another tall beaker of the “knobbed” variety, two “Temple Series” or “Vessels Type” hexagonal bottles, and two “date” bottles. A “Vessels Type” hexagonal bottle is recorded in the Cyprus Museum, Nicosia, but it is unusual in that it has a handle, whereas most examples are without handles. Another example, seemingly of the “Vessels Type,” is shown in a photograph published by Alexander Palma di Cesnola (fig. 11). A third is in the Pierides

Fig. 11. Roman blown glass vessels collected by Alexander Palma di Cesnola in Cyprus. After Lawrence-Cesnola Collection 1883, unnumbered plate
Foundation Museum, Larnaka, and is assumed to have been found on Cyprus. However, given the popularity of these mold-blown hexagonal bottles in the first century A.D., the number of recorded finds in Cyprus is surprisingly small.

The funnel-shaped beaker with knob decoration has a wide distribution across the Roman Empire but, apart from the Fitzwilliam’s example, the only recorded Cypriot find comes from a rich tomb near the village of Pomos. Other common types of early Roman mold-blown bottles and flasks are also rarely found on Cyprus, notably the small hexagonal bottles with high relief decoration and the date flasks. A fragmentary example of the latter type was found in tomb 4 at Eurychou-Phoenikas. There are no date flasks in the Cesnola Collection, but the Metropolitan does have three examples, all formerly in the Gréau Collection, that are said to be from Cyprus (17.194.237, .246, and .255). Alexander Palma di Cesnola apparently found at least four date flasks during his excavations in 1876–79 (fig. 12). Another date flask in the British Museum is said to be from Cyprus, having been bequeathed by John Henderson, who had acquired the piece from Gaston Feuardent; it is, therefore, possibly a Cesnola find. There is also a cylindrical, one-handled bottle in the Cyprus Museum belonging to the type with a central frieze of floral sprays. A second example of the same type was found in 1987 during the excavation of tomb 22 at Kato Palemidia on the outskirts of Limassol. Similarly, mold-blown ribbed bowls are poorly attested on Cyprus. The British Museum has one example, acquired in 1912 and another in the Fitzwilliam has a possible Cypriot provenance. Two have also been found at Vasa-Kambi. But, as with several other popular types of mold-blown glass, ribbed bowls are much more common in other parts of the Roman Empire.

Two mold-blown bottles from the Gréau Collection and said to be from Cyprus, now in the Metropolitan, deserve mention. One (fig. 13: 17.194.251) is in the shape of a fish facing downward with the neck and rim of the vessel where the fish’s tail should be. Only some sixteen examples have been recorded; they include another example from Cyprus, found during rescue excavations in Kato Paphos in 1993. Because the same mold could be used repeatedly, it is possible by careful observation to identify examples as exact copies that were produced in the same mold and workshop. This example can be attributed to the same mold as two others, one without provenance in the Carnegie Museum of Art, Pittsburgh, and the other in the State Hermitage Museum, St. Petersburg. The latter was formerly in the Stroganov Collection and is said to come from Cyprus. Other fish bottles have been found throughout the Roman East from Moesia to Syria and even beyond at Ed-Dur on the Persian Gulf. Two others occur in the West.

The second (17.194.242) is a small bottle in the shape of a pinecone but, since it is unlike any other examples of cone-shaped bottles, the identification is far from certain. Like the grape bottle in the Cesnola Collection (Cat. 27), it is a unique piece.

A mold-blown flask with decoration in sunken relief that is in the Metropolitan Museum has often been cited as coming from Idalion, since Cesnola mistakenly included it in the Atlas (fig. 3: 81.10.217). In fact, it was found at Roman Arelate.
There is, however, another almost identical flask, also formerly in the Charvet Collection, that has no known provenance. It may be that Charvet had acquired it from Cesnola, and this is the piece that was found on Cyprus. Vessels decorated with geometric designs in sunken relief in several different forms are known throughout the Mediterranean, but only one other example is associated with Cyprus. It is a one-handled jug in the British Museum that was purchased from Thomas Backhouse Sandwith, who served as the British Vice-Consul there between 1865 and 1870 and, more importantly, had clearly acquired many Cypriot antiquities that he also sold to the museum in 1898.

In contrast to the decorated and plastic forms of mold-blown glass, square or prismatic bottles are quite common among finds in Cyprus, reflecting their popularity as useful and inexpensive containers for the storage of liquids. They may be regarded as products of a local industry that developed on the island to cater to this demand. A few examples with base stamps are known, but most are plain. In general they are rather small and rather poorly made; one example, found in Limassol, Oasis tomb 1, is dated to the Severan period (early third century A.D.). Parallels are in the Cyprus Museum. Others, said to be from Salamis or Episkopi, are in the Victoria and Albert Museum, London. They are in stark contrast to the large and sturdy mold-made containers that are found in large numbers in the western provinces, and it must be assumed that they served a less important function in society. Only two examples of larger square bottles have been recorded; one is in the Cyprus Museum and the other in the National Museum in Copenhagen. In addition, there is a small square jar from the Gréau Collection in the Metropolitan that is said to come from Cyprus; it has a mold mark on the bottom comprising four raised dots, one at each corner, and a raised, irregular circle at the center. It would appear to be an unusual find for Cyprus, but other examples are known from the Naples area, possibly from one of the sites buried by the eruption of Mount Vesuvius in A.D. 79.

The Cesnola Collection now has seven bottles of varying shapes and sizes; one (Cat. 29) consists of only the base stamp, and its origin in Cyprus has been doubted. Of the others, one (Cat. 30) is twelve-sided, one is a hexagonal jug (Cat. 37), and the rest (Cat. 32–36) are square. Cesnola stated that the Collection comprised twenty-three jugs “of this general style in various sizes,” and he selected seven examples for inclusion in the *Atlas*. Only one of these can now be identified in the Collection (Cat. 32). In 1914 Myres noted nine such examples. Today five one-handled square jugs remain at the Metropolitan Museum (Cat. 32–36).

Fig. 13. Bottle in the shape of a fish, said to be from Cyprus, 1st–2nd century A.D. Mold-blown glass, H. 9¾ in. (24 cm). The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, Gift of J. Pierpont Morgan, 1917 (17.194.251)
23. BM GR 71.1-23.2, from Idalion or, possibly, Golgoi (see below); see Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge, Sale Catalogue of General di Cesnola's Antiquities, Jan. 9, 1871, lot 69.
24. Arveiller-Dulong and Nenna 2005, p. 193, no. 535, wrongly citing Harden 1935, p. 180, no. L.b. In fact, Harden cites three examples, all with proven or suspected Cypriot provenances, including the British Museum beaker above, but he also admits that two of these may be the same beaker; Harden 1935, p. 185, Appendix B, nos. 3.a-c.
25. Froehner 1879, pp. 63, 65; L. Cesnola 1903, pl. LXXVIII, 1; Wight 2000, pp. 64–65.
27. Israeli 2011, pp. 74–75. In January 2012 the piece bore a paper label on the bottom with a handwritten note “Chypre.”
28. Froehner 1879, p. 65 and n. 2, pl. XXVIII, 112; L. Cesnola 1903, pl. LXXVIII, 2.
29. Harden 1935, p. 176 (J.a); Childs et al. 2012, pp. 258–59, no. 91 (said to have been blown in a two-part mold).
30. Fitzwilliam Museum 1978, p. 32, no. 53. Only one other example is known; Thomas 1976, p. 18, no. 39; see also Price 1991, p. 70, pl. XIXd. Shown here in fig. 1, middle shelf, second from right.
31. V&A 399-1896: height 5½ in. (13.5 cm), diameter of rim 2½ in. (7.0 cm). Two similar beakers are known, but without the dots: one is in Cologne, the other in Naples from Pompeii; Fremersdorf 1961, p. 50, pl. 99. In addition to these, two matching examples of the same type are in a private collection in London (acquired in Jerusalem).
32. BM GR 92.5-26.1; von Saldern 1985, p. 31, fig. 14; Stern 1995, p. 109 n. 4 (found by Alexander, not Luigi Palma di Cesnola); see A. Cesnola 1881 (unnumbered plate).
33. Harden 1935, pp. 183–84, no. 2; Harden et al. 1968, p. 54, no. 63; Harden et al. 1987, p. 160, no. 82. Shown here fig. 1, middle shelf, sixth from left.
34. Beaudoin and Potter 1879, p. 163, no. 2.
39. Vessberg 1952, p. 136, pl. VIII:10; Vessberg and Wesholm 1956, p. 159, fig. 49:9. An example in the Medelhavsmuseet, Stockholm that is included among the Cypriot material was in fact acquired in Cairo, Egypt; Vessberg 1952, p. 136, pls. VIII:11, XVI:3; Vessberg and Wesholm 1956, p. 159, figs. 49:10, 58:3; Slej 2003, p. 303, no. 358.
40. Fitzwilliam Museum 1978, pp. 32–33, 50, nos. 52a-b, 53, 54a-b, 56, 97a-b; Karageorghis, Vassilika, and Wilson 1999, pp. 134–38, nos. 232–233, 238, 243; see also Stern 1995, pp. 104, 107 n. 33. For one of the two jars, see also Lightfoot 2014, pp. 22, 108, and fig. 9. A parallel for the beaker with vertical tendril scrolls is in the Bomford Collection; Thomas 1976, p. 18, no. 39. Another beaker, said to be from the same mold as the Fitzwilliam’s example, was found at Liniou, not far from Soloi; Myres and Ohnefalsch-Richter 1899, p. 4 (Sir Robert Biddulph Collection, perhaps now in the Victoria and Albert Museum).
42. A. Cesnola 1881 (unnumbered plate, on fourth shelf from bottom, at middle).
44. Karageorghis 1969, p. 482, fig. 97 (found with other glass).
45. For date flasks, see Stern 1995, p. 93.
48. A. Cesnola 1881 (unnumbered plate, on bottom/front shelf).
49. Unpublished: GR 1878.12-30.61; see Stern 1977, p. 45, no. 20 (where the registration number is given as 78/12.13.61). Stern also lists as from Cyprus another date bottle from the Charvet Collection; Stern 1977, p. 45, no. 21. This bottle, in the Metropolitan (81.10.231), is in fact from Syria, as stated by Froehner; Froehner 1879, p. 58 n. 1. However, Froehner also refers to “other” date bottles from Cyprus in the collection of M. Hoffmann of Paris.
51. Karageorghis 1988a, p. 799, no. 2, fig. 16 (found with other glass); Belgjorno 2007, p. 243, no. 98.
52. Stern 1995, p. 113 n. 17 c) and b), respectively.
54. For examples of mold-blown ribbed bowls in neighboring Turkey, see Lightfoot and Arslan 1992, p. 59, no. 21; Lightfoot 1993, pp. 36–37, figs. 52–54.
55. Froehner 1903, p. 156, no. 1126, pl. 203.2.
56. Christou 1998b, p. 81, no. 1, fig. 58.
58. Haevernick 2002, p. 43, fig. 9.
59. Harden 1968, p. 61, no. 77; Fadic 1997, no. 223.
60. For the other types, see Stern 1995, pp. 181–82, nos. 111–112.
61. L. Cesnola 1903, pl. LXXVIII, 4; see, for example, Stern 1985, p. 188, no. 1a.
62. Froehner 1879, pp. 72 n. 2; 138, pl. VIII, 46.
63. MMA 81.10.225, unpublished.
64. Stern 1985, p. 188, no. 115.
65. The British Museum’s Collection Online lists sixty-seven objects as purchases from Sandwith, of which twenty-six are Cypriot vases. Some of the jewelry, however, is said to come from Crete (for example, BM GR 1898.2-23.1). For detailed discussion of the group, see Triantafyllidis 2006, pp. 370, 379–80, 389, nos. CY1–CY6.
68. For example, V&A 400C-1883 and 400D-1883, unpublished.
69. Vessberg 1952, p. 129, pls. VI:1, IV:5; Vessberg and Wesholm 1956, p. 149, figs. 47:4, 57:6. The bottle in Copenhagen was acquired in 1874 from Rollin and Feuardent in Paris and so may be a Cesnola piece.
70. MMA 17.194.215: Froehner 1903, p. 196, no. 1442, pl. 255.9.
71. Ward-Perkins and Claridge 1976, no. 245 (two examples in the British Museum, wrongly described as “free-blown”).
72. L. Cesnola 1903, pl. XCVI (text). Of those illustrated four were sold at the Anderson Sale in 1928 (nos. 1, 3, 6, and 8).
73. Myres 1914, p. 312, nos. 5670–5678. Four of these are now unaccounted for (nos. 5670–5671 and 5677–5678).

**Cat. 26**

**Carinated Bottle**

Early Imperial, mid-1st century A.D.

Roman

H. 3¾ in. (9.1 cm), Diam. of rim ¾ in. (2.1 cm), Diam. of body 2¼ in. (5.7 cm), Diam. of base 1¾ in. (3.3 cm)

Said to be from a tomb at Idalion (modern Dali)

Myres 5262, C.G. 98

The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.53)

**DESCRIPTION**

Blown in a three-part mold, comprising two side panels and a cup-shaped base section; neck and rim free-blown. Translucent pale blue-green. Rim folded out, over, and in, extending into neck on one side of mouth; tall, cylindrical neck, aslant to carinated body, with a slight tooled indent at its base; upper part of body conical with almost straight side; below carination, side curves in sharply to raised base ring; flat bottom with central pushed-in knob. Horizontal lines in relief around upper body; on lower body, twenty-nine upturned, vertical flutes with darts between rounded tops; two raised concentric circles on bottom.
Broken around rim and neck, with large area of neck missing; deep pitting and iridescent weathering.

**COMMENTARY** A parallel in the Toledo Museum of Art probably was blown in the same set of molds.\(^1\) Two other examples are also known, one of which, in the Cyprus Museum, Nicosia, is the only one that was provided with a handle.\(^2\) Another bottle in the British Museum (GR 78.12-30.131), also from Cyprus, probably belongs to the same type. They are rare mold-blown variants of a carinated bottle more frequently found in cast and free-blown glass. The Metropolitan has five free-blown examples, none of which can be traced to Cyprus.\(^3\)

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**DESCRIPTION** Translucent deep emerald green. Rim folded out, over, and in, and pressed flat into flaring mouth; short, funnel-shaped neck; globular body with prominent seam running from neck down side and across bottom; round bottom. Blown in a two-part negative mold to produce relief decoration on body comprising tightly packed small knobs, probably imitating a bunch of grapes.

Intact; pinprick bubbles; dulling, slight pitting, and faint iridescence.

**COMMENTARY** In addition to bottles shaped like dates (above, p. 54), mold-blown bottles were made to imitate the shape of a bunch of grapes and other fruit. There are several designs, found in different regions and dating to different time periods.\(^1\) This example, however, is unique in shape, size, and color. Two similar small bottles, one in blue and the other in black (deep green or purple?) were found together at Pompeii; they have been likened to Jewish citrons.\(^2\) The drawing of a small mold-blown bottle in the publication of the Charvet Collection bears a striking resemblance to this piece.\(^3\)

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**Cat. 27**

**Grape bottle**

Early or Mid Imperial, late 1st–2nd century A.D.

Roman, possibly Syrian

H. 1¾ in. (4.8 cm), Diam. of rim 1 in. (2.6 cm), Diam. of body 1¾ in. (3 cm)

Myres 5764, C.G. 791

The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.317)

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**REFERENCES**

2. Vessberg 1952, p. 130 (B.II.γ), pl. VI:18. The other was formerly in the Constable Maxwell Collection; Maxwell 1979, p. 62, lot 91.

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**REFERENCES**

L. Cesnola 1903, pl. CVII, 5; Lightfoot 2003, pp. 342, 346, no. 7, fig. 1,7; Lightfoot 2013a, p. 84.
Cat. 28
Double head-shaped flask
Mid Imperial, Severan, early 3rd century A.D. Roman, possibly Syrian
H. 3¾ in. (8.1 cm), Diam. of body 1¾ in. (4.5 cm)
Myres 5763, C.G. 792
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.318)

DESCRIPTION  Translucent light purple. Flaring mouth; cylindrical neck, expanding downward; globular body with prominent seam running from neck down sides; flat bottom. Blown in a two-part negative mold to produce relief decoration on the body of two heads back to back with similar features: hair arranged around the face as evenly spaced knobs in three regular tiers, prominent arched brow line, almond-shaped eyes with recessed pupils, narrow nose with flaring nostrils, small mouth with straight lips slightly parted, and fat cheeks; a strap collar appears below the chin on both heads.

Complete, but rim missing and with one hole in side of body; pinprick and elongated bubbles, and black impurities in top of neck; slight weathering and soil encrustation on exterior, thick encrustation on parts of interior.

COMMENTARY  Numerous examples of double head-shaped flasks with knobby hair are known, although relatively few of them have any provenance. A good parallel is provided by an example in the Toledo Museum of Art, one of nine such flasks in the collection there.¹ Only one similar flask is recorded in the Cyprus Museum.² The heads have been variously identified as Medusa (with the strap collar representing snakes around her neck), Dionysos, or another mythological or semi-divine figure. The knobby hair may be seen as a reflection of either the deeply-drilled locks as shown in male portraits of the Antonine period or the neatly-arranged wavy hairstyle adopted by Julia Domna and other ladies of the Severan dynasty.


Cat. 29

Base fragment of a cylindrical bottle
Mid Imperial, 2nd–3rd century A.D.

Roman

L. 2⅞ in. (6.8 cm), W. 2⅜ in. (5.6 cm)

Myres 5766, C.G. 781

The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.315)

DESCRIPTION  Translucent light blue-green. Fragment with only small parts of sides of cylindrical body remaining; round bottom with central pontil scar. Base stamp comprising Latin inscription between two concentric lines and raised circular band around hollow center.

Complete bottom, broken from body with jagged edges; pinprick and larger bubbles; faint iridescent weathering.

COMMENTARY  Myres described this piece as a “fragment of a plate impressed on the inside.” In fact, it belongs to a cylindrical, barrel-shaped bottle that was popular in the western provinces of the Roman Empire.1 It bears on the outside surface a stamp in relief with the name of the maker, Q(uintus) Casius Nocturnus. All of the bottles recorded with the same stamp have been found in northeastern France (Côte-d’Or); this piece, which would appear to have been found in Cyprus, is the exception. However, the fragment has been identified as one recorded as coming from Marsanny-la-Côte, since a note in the Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum (1906) records that Froehner knew of a piece from the Charvet Collection in Paris.2 This information was repeated in 1908 by Kisa, who seems to have been the first to identify the Charvet piece with the Metropolitan’s fragment.3 On the other hand, Froehner did not include that piece in his 1879 publication La verrerie antique: description de la Collection Charvet, and by 1914 the Metropolitan’s fragment was securely listed by Myres among the Cesnola glass from Cyprus and had already been assigned a C.G. number. It is now almost impossible to resolve the uncertainty surrounding the provenance of the present fragment. It is possible that Cesnola acquired it from Charvet before 1879, in which case it would be a rare, if not unique, example of glass in the Cesnola Collection that does not come from Cyprus. Certainly, Charvet had dealings with Cesnola in Paris and bought several Cypriot glass vessels from him (see p. 13). Alternatively, there existed two different base fragments that have been conflated into one example, which, given that they are both mold-blown bases with the same inscribed stamp, is not impossible. If so, then the present piece would represent a rare example of an import into Cyprus from the West.


Cat. 30

Polygonal bottle
Mid Imperial, 2nd–3rd century A.D.

Roman

H. 4⅞ in. (12.2 cm), Diam. of rim 1⅜ in. (3.4 cm), Diam. of body 3⅜ in. (8.5 cm)

Said to be from a tomb at Idalion (modern Dali)

Myres 5679, C.G. 266

The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.110)

DESCRIPTION  Translucent pale blue-green; handle in same color. Rim folded out, down, over and in, flattened on top, with flaring mouth; cylindrical neck, expanding downward; broad shoulder, curving downward; straight, fluted sides to body; slightly concave bottom; strap handle applied as a broad, thin pad on shoulder, drawn up vertical, turned in at sharp angle, and trailed onto neck and underside of rim. Sides formed in mold into twelve concave vertical flutes.

Intact; few bubbles but many impurities in rim and handle; dulling and faint iridescent weathering; soil encrustation on bottom of interior.

COMMENTARY  Cesnola described the bottle as polygonal with eight sides. A number of prismatic jugs are recorded in the Cyprus Museum, including six- and eight-sided examples, as well as another twelve-sided jug.4 Other twelve-sided vessels have been found in Thrace and northern Syria.5 There is a taller example with a three-ribbed handle in the Metropolitan Museum, formerly in the Gréau Collection (17.194.214).6

2. CIL XIII, no. 10025.137a; Cabart 2006, no. F-BAR.271.
1. Vessberg 1952, p. 129 (IV, β, γ, δ), pl. VI: 6–8; Vessberg and Wesholm 1956, p. 149, fig. 47: 6–8. Two hexagonal examples in Nicosia have been attributed incorrectly to the British Museum; Triantafyllidis 2006, p. 389, no. CY5.

2. Bucovála 1968, p. 31, no. 15. An unpublished example with a collared rim and measuring 9 1/8 in. (23 cm) in height has been noted in the Gaziantep Archaeology Museum (acc. no. 29.12.77).


REFERENCES L. Cesnola 1903, pl. XCVI, 4; Myres 1914, p. 511 ill.

Cat. 31

Square bottle

Mid Imperial, 2nd–3rd century a.d.

Roman

H. 5 in. (12.7 cm), Diam. of rim 1 1/8 in. (4.1 cm), W. 2 1/16 in. (6.8 cm)

Said to be from a tomb at Idalion (modern Dali)

Myres 5674, C.G. 341

The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.5723)

DESCRIPTION Translucent pale blue-green; handle in same color. Broad rim folded out, over, and in, flattened on top; short cylindrical neck, with tooled indent around base; partially concave shoulder with rounded, sloping corners; flat, vertical sides; slightly uneven, concave bottom; broad strap handle, with combed decoration on outer surface, attached to outer edge of shoulder, drawn up vertically, turned in a right-angle and applied in thick fold to neck below rim. Molded decoration on bottom comprising three concentric ridges.

Broken and repaired but complete; pinprick bubbles; dulling, pitting, and iridescent weathering.

COMMENTARY In the Atlas Cesnola reproduced photographs of seven four-sided prismatic jugs, but this is the only example that remains in the collection at the Metropolitan Museum. Four of the others were sold at the Anderson sale in 1928.1 Another example had also been sold in 1926 and is now in the Wilson Museum, Castine, Maine (w08234).

1. L. Cesnola 1903, pl. XCVI, 1, 3, 5, and 8.

REFERENCES L. Cesnola 1903, pl. XCVI, 7; Lightfoot 2006, p. 454, no. EU-MET 9, pl. 4; Triantafyllidis 2006, p. 389; Lightfoot 2013a, p. 85.
**Cat. 32**  
**Square bottle**  
Mid Imperial, 2nd–3rd century A.D.  
Roman  
H. 3¾ in. (9.2 cm), W. 2¼ in. (5.5 cm), Diam. of rim 1¾ in. (3 cm)  
Myres 5673, C.G. 262  
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.107)

**DESCRIPTION**  
Translucent pale yellow-green; handle in same color. Plain rim with beveled lip to flaring mouth; cylindrical neck expanding downward; pushed-in, horizontal shoulder with rounded corners; four flat sides, tapering downward; slightly concave bottom with slight ribbing in parallel lines; traces of large circular pontil mark; handle applied as a broad pad along outer edge of shoulder, drawn up and outward as a narrow strap, then turned in horizontally and trailed onto top of neck and outer edge of rim with loop above rim.

Broken with half of rim and part of neck missing (showing weathered edges); crack running around two sides of body; many bubbles; some pitting, brilliant iridescence, and patches of thick, creamy weathering.

**COMMENTARY**  
Another small square bottle from the Charvet Collection is also said to be from Cyprus (81.10.115).¹

¹ Froehner 1879, p. 76, no. 4, pl. XXVIII, 109.

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**Cat. 33**  
**Square bottle**  
Mid Imperial, 2nd–3rd century A.D.  
Roman  
H. 4¾ in. (12.5 cm), W. 3¾ in. (8.3 cm), Diam. of rim 1¾ in. (3.4 cm)  
Myres 5672, C.G. 265  
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.109)

**DESCRIPTION**  
Translucent blue-green; handle in same color. Rim folded out, round, and in, with flaring mouth; cylindrical, slightly concave neck, with tooling marks around base; sloping shoulder with rounded corners, four flat sides, tapering downward; flat but slightly uneven bottom with slight ribbing in parallel lines; claw handle applied to shoulder, drawn up and outward, then turned in horizontally and trailed onto top of neck and underside of rim.

Intact; few bubbles; slight pitting, dulling, and iridescence on exterior; patches of creamy weathering on interior.

**COMMENTARY**  
A similar square bottle in the Princeton University Art Museum is described as “probably Cypriote.”¹

¹ Antonaras 2012, p. 86, no. 98.
Cat. 34

Square bottle
Mid Imperial, 2nd–3rd century A.D.
Roman
H. 3¾ in. (9.5 cm), W. 1⅔ in. (3.7 cm), Diam. of rim 1 in. (2.5 cm)
Myres 5675, C.G. 267
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.111)

**DESCRIPTION** Translucent pale blue-green; handle in pale green. Rim folded out, over, and in; cylindrical neck, tapering downward and aslant to body, with tooling marks around base; horizontal, rounded shoulder; uneven, slightly indented sides to body; uneven, rectangular bottom; claw handle applied to shoulder with two large pads extending to top of side, drawn up and out, then turned in horizontally and trailed with upward projecting loop onto edge of rim and top of neck. Unstable on bottom.

Intact; some pinprick bubbles in body and elongated bubbles in handle; creamy brown weathering with dulling and iridescence, covering much of surface.

Cat. 35

Square bottle
Mid Imperial, 2nd–3rd century A.D.
Roman
H. 4⅞ in. (11.8 cm), W. 2⅜ in. (6 cm), Diam. of rim 1¼ in. (3.2 cm)
Said to be from a tomb at Idalion (modern Dali)
Myres 5676, C.G. 273
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.113)

**DESCRIPTION** Translucent pale blue-green with purple swirls; handle in same color (?).

Rim folded out, over, and in, and flattened on top; broad, cylindrical neck, expanding downward to sloping shoulder with rounded corners; straight sides; slightly uneven, flat bottom; strap handle applied as a large pad to shoulder, drawn up vertically, turned in at sharp angle, and trailed onto top of neck and outer edge of rim.

Intact; many bubbles and blowing striations; pitting and brilliant iridescence.

**COMMENTARY** Another small square jug from the Cesnola Collection is now in the Ringling Museum, Sarasota.¹

¹ SN28.1409, formerly C.G. 268 (Myres 5677); *Cyproite & Classical Antiquities* 1928, p. 43, lot 165.
Cat. 36
Square perfume bottle
Mid Imperial, 2nd–3rd century A.D.
Roman
H. 5¼ in. (13.4 cm), W. 1¼ in. (2.8 cm)
Said to be from a tomb at Idalion (modern Dali)
Myres 5704, C.G. 460
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.208)

description Colorless with blue-green tinge. Rim folded out, round, and in, forming slight constriction to neck; tall, cylindrical neck with slightly concave sides and tooling marks around base; small rounded shoulder; four indented rectangular sides to body; square, pushed-in bottom.
Intact; bubbles and blowing striations; thick, creamy weathering, with patches of iridescence and dulling.

commentary Another example is recorded in the Cyprus Museum, Nicosia. This type of bottle may be related to “Mercury bottles,” known principally from Italy and the West, although the only example of a true “Mercury bottle” from Cyprus is one now in the Abbey Museum of Art and Archaeology in Queensland, Australia; it has a base stamp depicting a hippocamp in relief. A similar square bottle appears among the finds excavated by Alexander Palma di Cesnola. There is a “Mercury bottle” with an indistinct base design (a figure?) in the Ringling Museum, Sarasota (SN28.1410), that is recorded there as coming from the Metropolitan as part of the purchase of Cesnola glass in 1928.
2. Webb 1986, pp. 33–34, no. 93, fig. 3; Triantafyllidis 2006, p. 389, no. CY 6, pl. 10.
3. A. Cesnola 1881, unnumbered plate (top shelf partially obscured by large dish at center).

references L. Cesnola 1903, pl. CV, 3.

Cat. 37
Hexagonal jug with Jewish symbols
Early Byzantine, late 6th–early 7th century A.D.
Roman, Palestinian
H. 5⅜ in. (14.4 cm), W. 2⅜ in. (6.1 cm)
Myres 5765, C.G. 327
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.140)
description Translucent light green; handle in same color. Mouth and neck free-blown. Rounded, partially tubular rim, folded out and down; broad trefoil mouth with narrowed spout; cylindrical neck with bulge at top, then expanding downward; concave shoulder with rounded outer edge; hexagonal body with concave sides; pushed-in bottom with small central kick and circular pontil scar; broad strap handle applied in uneven pad to top of body and edge of shoulder, drawn up and outward in a straight line, then curved in and trailed off on rim opposite spout with slight upward trail folded back on top of handle. On the body, six rectangular panels with impressed decoration, each of a different design bordered by lines of recessed dots. They comprise a five-branch menorah on a tripod base, a double lozenge with diamond-shaped central boss, and various vegetal motifs, including a stylized palm tree.1
Complete, but crack across middle of handle; pinprick and elongated bubbles, with some black impurities in handle and rim; dulling, slight pitting, and faint whitish iridescent weathering, with patches of thicker creamy brown weathering on interior of neck and handle.

**Commentary** Hexagonal and octagonal jars or jugs, decorated with Christian or Jewish symbols or neutral geometric patterns, were mass-produced in molds for the pilgrim trade in the Holy Land. This jug is the only known example with this particular design of Jewish symbols. Surprisingly, it is the only “pilgrim vessel” recorded from Cyprus, despite the fact that the island was on the sea route that brought pilgrims to and from Jerusalem.²

1. For the designs, see Barag 1970a, p. 50, fig. B IX; Newby 2008, p. 88.
2. However, it is possible that other mold-blown bottles in the Cyprus Museum belong to this category; see above n. 12 (Triantafyllidis 2006, p. 389, no. CY 5) with Myres and Ohnefalsch-Richter 1899, p. 103.

**References** Barag 1970a, p. 57, fig. 28; Newby 2008, p. 88, fig. 2.10; Lightfoot 2013a, p. 85.
INTRODUCTION (CAT. 38–130)

In the tombs that he excavated Cesnola found a considerable number of glass vessels that served as tableware. They include drinking vessels and bowls and dishes for serving and eating food.¹ Whereas many of the perfume bottles may be considered to have been made specifically for use during funeral rites or as grave gifts, these glasses are indicative of domestic use. Consequently, they are regarded as more representative of the role played by the glass industry in daily life. It is indeed fortunate that throughout the Roman Empire so much domestic glass, including some examples of high technical quality and artistic merit, was buried with the dead. On Cyprus they provide evidence for the range and variety of wares that were available. From this it is possible to discern an important aspect of daily life and to gauge the material wealth of the island’s population during the Roman period. It also allows some insight into Cyprus’s integration into the wider world of Roman society and the role that trade and industry played in the life of the island.

According to Olof Vessberg, it was during the period of the Antonine and Severan emperors (ca. A.D. 140–220) that Roman Cyprus was most prosperous and local glass production reached its peak.² The tableware now in the Cesnola Collection may support this conclusion, but the longevity both of certain types of glass and of tomb use does not allow for any great certainty. Nevertheless, this period of heightened glass production does coincide with a perceptible decline in pottery production, especially in terms of ceramic tablewares in the East.³

In his study *Roman Glass in Cyprus*, Vessberg also discussed the question of “the existence of a domestic Cypriote glass manufacture of any importance.”⁴ By means of typology he attempted to show that certain groups were distinctive and so could be recognized as locally produced.⁵ His conclusions are still valid, but now a great deal more is known about the Roman glass from the eastern Mediterranean region as a whole, and from Syria and Asia Minor in particular. As a result, a fuller picture can be drawn of the role that Cyprus played in the production and distribution of glass during the Roman period. In this respect, the blown ribbed bowls (Cat. 38–39) show that Cyprus had already taken its place in the Empire-wide glass industry by the mid-first century A.D. A similar case can be made for certain other types of glass, such as cups with a folded flange below the rim (Cat. 57), examples of which are found in contexts of the first century A.D. in both the West and the East. Likewise, a large cup or bowl in the Metropolitan (17.194.92) that is said to come from Cyprus finds its closest parallels among finds in northern and central Italy.⁶

However, Vessberg noted the scarcity of other drinking vessels, such as two types of handled cups, for which he could cite only single examples from Cyprus.⁷ Both types are represented in the collection of the Corning Museum of Glass.⁸ There is also a parallel for Vessberg’s type B in the Metropolitan Museum (fig. 14: 81.10.61); formerly in the Charvet Collection, it is said to come from Cyprus.⁹ In the Thanos N. Zintilis Collection there is recorded from a tomb in Pachna, near Limassol, a blue cup decorated with an opaque white trail on the rim; it combines features of Vessberg’s two types.¹⁰ All of these examples may be regarded as imports from the West; possibly, the same can also be said for a deeply-colored cup (Cat. 40) and a dish (Cat. 114). In addition, a one-handled cup (*modiolus*) with speckled decoration in the George C. McGee Collection is said to have been acquired in Cyprus.¹¹ These rare Italian imports stand in contrast to the mold-blown cups and beakers that arrived in larger numbers from workshops in Phoenicia (see above, p. 52). Likewise, cups and beakers with linear cut decoration (Cat. 41, 58, 66–67) have a wide distribution and are not necessarily a sign of local production.

Other types of tableware occur with such frequency in Cyprus that they can be regarded as local wares, even though similar examples are found elsewhere.¹² The sack-shaped cups and beakers belong to this category (Cat. 42–56). In addition to these fifteen examples, Cesnola sold at least three more examples to Governor Stanford in the late nineteenth century; they are now in the Iris & B. Gerald Cantor Center for Visual Arts at Stanford University.¹³ The rich tomb at Eurychou-Phoenikas also included several examples.¹⁴ In some cases, these vessels have been found in association with reverse-
painted lids (see below, p. 292) that are also common on Cyprus and were probably produced there. Another group that appears to be distinctively Cypriot consists of beakers with a carinated profile (Cat. 68–71). Popular, too, were cups and beakers with indented sides. Cesnola states in the Atlas that the Collection “contains at least thirty-two examples.” Two similar indented beakers were found in tomb A.17 at Amathus, which has been dated to ca. A.D. 160–70. The indented vessels can be regarded as locally produced, but they come in a variety of shapes and configurations. For example, the Metropolitan has three other indented vessels that are said to be from Cyprus, all part of the gift of J. Pierpont Morgan from the Gréau Collection. There are two beakers, both with an integral base ring; one (17.194.208) is rather squat and bulbous, but the other (17.194.204) has indents only on the lower half of the body (see Cat. 83). The third (17.194.206) is an unusual shallow bowl with eight indents in the lower side; it may be Late Roman and, possibly, was used as a hanging lamp. But indented vessels are not restricted to Cyprus, and numerous parallels can be found across the Roman Empire.

In the third and fourth centuries A.D. it is again possible to identify certain types of glass tableware that were traded between Phoenicia and Cyprus. Bowls with a projecting horizontal rib around the center of the body are an example of one such type (Cat. 112). The dishes dated to the fourth and fifth centuries A.D. (Cat. 115–124) also belong to the common repertoire of late Imperial glass tableware found throughout the Roman East, and so it is impossible to attribute them to a Cypriot workshop with any certainty. In addition to the ten examples that remain in the Cesnola Collection, there are four other dishes in the Metropolitan that are said to come from Cyprus. One (17.194.73) has a shallow vertical side and an integral low foot ring toward the center of the almost flat floor—a shape that is hard to match but may be compared with the profiles of two examples in the Cyprus Museum, Nicosia. There are two others of considerable size, the larger (17.194.95) measuring 15¼ in. (40 cm) in diameter, and the other (fig. 15: 17.194.96) in an unusual translucent purple glass. The solitary goblet now in the Collection (Cat. 97) is probably an import. Another unusual piece is a large cylindrical one-handled cup or mug that the Fitzwilliam acquired from Cesnola. It is said to come from Tamassos and is dated to the fourth century A.D.

The Cesnola Collection lacks specimens of several groups in Vessberg’s typology and this, in part, can be explained by the fact that some pieces were selected for sale before the

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Fig. 14. Kantharos (cup with two handles), said to be from Cyprus, 1st century A.D. Blown glass, H. 4 in. (10.2 cm). The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, Gift of Henry G. Marquand, 1881 (81.10.61)
Collection arrived at the Metropolitan. There is, for example, a bowl in the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, that is said to have been found by Cesnola at Leukolla. Vessberg cited two examples in the Cyprus Museum, Nicosia, describing them as boxes (pyxides). Although they display considerable variety, similar cups are known from across the Roman world, and many examples are now found in museum and private collections. The Metropolitan has one example that came from the Charvet Collection (81.10.139). Among the glass no longer in the Cesnola Collection is a tall beaker with indented sides that is illustrated in the Atlas. A comparable beaker is now in Quebec. A third beaker, also with indents and a body that flares out to the rim, is in the Pitt Rivers Museum, Oxford (1884.42.8), and may have been acquired from Cesnola prior to 1874.

Another group that is not now represented in the Cesnola Collection comprises bowls and dishes that have ornamental handle trails applied to the rim. Cesnola sold two examples of this type to the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, in 1872 (72.431, 432). In the Atlas Cesnola illustrated two others, one of which was a large dish with a diameter of some 8½–8¾ in. (21.6–22.2 cm). The other was a small bowl, which was sold in the Anderson sale in 1928. Myres cited two examples in his Handbook in 1914, one of which (5601) is the bowl mentioned above. The other piece, a dish (5602), is now in a private Dutch collection. Another example from Cyprus came to the Metropolitan from the Gréau Collection (17.194.72). The same collection contains another small bowl of this type that is said to be from Cyprus (fig. 16: 17.194.75). Another bowl from the Gréau Collection, also from Cyprus, is in the Wadsworth Atheneum Museum of Art (1917.783). There is a large dish in translucent yellow glass in the State Hermitage Museum, St. Petersburg, that may also come from Cyprus since it was formerly in the Stroganov Collection. The type, however, is common throughout the Roman East, especially in Asia Minor and Syria. Although fewer in number, examples have also been recorded in the Roman West and even in North Africa. In addition, the Fitzwilliam has an unusual example, said to be from Marion and bought from Cesnola, on which the ornamental trail runs around the entire rim. Vessberg drew attention to what he described as “ladles,” citing two examples, one of which is in the Cyprus Museum, Nicosia. The second example, in the Musée du Louvre, is from the de Clercq Collection with its provenance recorded as

Fig. 15. Dish, said to be from Cyprus, 1st–2nd century A.D. Blown glass, Diam. 13½ in. (34.3 cm). The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, Gift of J. Pierpont Morgan, 1917 (17.194.96)
Idalion; there is, however, no evidence to suggest that de Clercq acquired any of his Cypriot glass from Cesnola. A third is said to have been found at Salamis; it is now in the Victoria and Albert Museum, London. Similar handled pans are found throughout the Empire and appear in contexts from the second half of the first century to the fourth century A.D. Two examples in the Metropolitan Museum both have provenances in the West.

There is a noticeable lack of highly ornate glass within the surviving Cesnola Collection and, indeed, in the corpus of Roman glass tableware from Cyprus as a whole. For example, no cameo glass is recorded from Cyprus (see Cat. 483, a cameo medallion). It may be noted, on the other hand, that one fragment has been found even in the far-flung province of Britain. Nor are there any examples of cups, bowls, or dishes with engraved figural decoration. Indeed, there are only a couple of examples of early Roman faceted glass from Cyprus; one, in the British Museum, was excavated from tomb 114 at Kourion, while the other in the Manchester University Museum is said only to be from Cyprus. Similar cups have been found across the Roman world and beyond, including Roman Britain, and are dated to the second half of the first century A.D. Similarly, later Roman bowls with faceted decoration in vertical rows of rice-shaped cuts are rare in Cyprus; one was found by Cesnola and sold to the Fitzwilliam. This style of decoration was also popular throughout the Roman world, and examples found in excavations have a wide distribution, extending beyond the imperial frontiers. Various production centers have been proposed, but in the East only Syria has been included. Numerous finds in Asia Minor, as well as sites in Greece, may indicate that workshops existed in that region, perhaps located somewhere along the Aegean coast of Turkey. The lack of material from Cyprus, on the other hand, suggests that it was not a production center or a major importer of such glassware. It is clear, therefore, that the glass grave goods from Cyprus are not rich, even though they are numerous, and the tablewares that were included in the tombs reflect the everyday styles and tastes of well-to-do rather than wealthy Cypriots. The vessels were intended to serve the same practical purposes in death as in life and were not used as a status symbol for the dead.

Fig. 16. Bowl, said to be from Cyprus, late 1st–early 3rd century A.D. Blown glass, Diam. 4 3/16 in. (10.6 cm). The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, Gift of J. Pierpont Morgan, 1917 (17.194.75)
NOTES

1. For glass bowls and dishes, both cast and blown, photographed while still
in Cyprus, see Marangou 2000, p. 107 ill. (here fig. 10). Similar vessels
can be seen among the glass excavated by his brother Alexander Palma
di Cesnola in Cyprus between 1876 and 1879; A. Cesnola 1881
(unnumbered plates, one showing some twelve large dishes; here
figs. 11–12).

2. Vessberg 1952, p. 156.


6. Froehner 1903, p. 226, no. 1736. For western parallels, see Whitehouse
1997, p. 102, no. 151.

Another example appears to have been found by Alexander Palma di
Cesnola; A. Cesnola 1881 (unnumbered plate; here fig. 11).


9. Froehner 1879, p. 78, no. 9, pl. XIV, 80.


11. Thomas 1986, pp. 46–47, no. 53. For modiolli, see Czurda-Ruth 1979,
pp. 51–52.

12. See, for example, a blue cup from Aquileia and a colorless one from
Panticapaeum; Mandruzzato and Marcante 2005, p. 94, no. 217;
Arveiller-Dulong and Nenna 2005, p. 294, no. 872 (regarded as
“production dans tout l’Empire romain”). For other examples from
sites in Noricum (modern Slovenia), see Lazar 2003, pp. 91–92,
no. 3.2.5, fig. 31.


pl. 49.3, 50.18, 51.78, 53.179.

15. An example in the Hermitage was received from the Stroganov
Collection together with a painted lid; Kunina 1997, pp. 290–91,
no. 182; Karageorghis et al. 2005, pp. 128–29, no. H 56. One of the
beakers from the tomb at Eurychou-Phoenikas appears to be
associated with a painted lid; see Nicolaou 1984, pl. 51.78.

16. L. Cesnola 1903, pl. LXXIX.


18. MMA 17.194.208: Froehner 1903, p. 179, no. 1290, pl. 244.2; MMA
17.194.204: Froehner 1903, p. 198, no. 1470, pl. 258.8.

19. Froehner 1903, p. 168, no. 1211, pl. 219.4. For a similar beaker, dated to
the 4th–5th century A.D., see Whitehouse 1997, p. 116, no. 179.

20. For examples and discussion, see Whitehouse 1997, pp. 111–14,
os. 169–174. There is also one found in a tomb at Kaunos in Lydia;
Özen 2013, p. 16, 3a. For another example from Turkey, see

21. MMA 17.194.73: Froehner 1903, p. 225, no. 1709; Vessberg 1952,
pp. 113–14, pl. I.8, 14; Vessberg and Wesholm 1956, p. 132, fig. 42.8,
14. Compare also Israeli 2003, p. 156, no. 152, dated to the 1st
century A.D.

22. Froehner 1903, p. 202, no. 1521, pl. 267.2; no. 1519, pl. 266
(respectively).


24. Fitzwilliam Museum 1978, p. 35, no. 62. It belongs to a large group that
is classified as Isings form 69a; Isings 1957, p. 89.


26. For other examples, see Stern 2001, pp. 84–85, no. 25; Whitehouse

27. L. Cesnola 1903, pl. LXXIX, 6; Vessberg and Wesholm 1956, p. 143,
fig. 44.34.


29. L. Cesnola 1903, pl. LXXXVI, 2; see also Vessberg 1952, p. 114, pl. I:16
(where the Cesnola piece is cited).

30. L. Cesnola 1903, pl. LXXXVII, 4; Cypriote & Classical Antiquities 1928,


32. Dish measuring 8 in. (20.5 cm) in diameter. It also bears the number
C.G. 746. It was acquired from Skinner Auctioneers and Appraisers of
Antiques and Fine Art, Marlborough, Mass., auction 14 December
2011, lot 1252. This therefore cannot be the dish “with wave
enrichment at rim in simulation of handles” that was also sold in 1928
since records indicate that this piece had a different C.G. number
(685, 687, or 689); Cypriote & Classical Antiquities 1928, p. 42, lot 162.

33. Froehner 1903, p. 225, no. 1711.

34. Froehner 1903, p. 202, no. 1515, pl. 265.7.

35. Froehner 1903, p. 226, no. 1712.


37. Lightfoot 1989, p. 36, no. 37; Güler 2000, p. 50, no. 54; Israeli 2003,
p. 156, no. 154; Arveiller-Dulong and Nenna 2005, pp. 190–91,
os. 522–525, including three examples from Cyprus. For a
fragmentary dish from Caesarea Maritima in Israel, see Israeli 2008,
p. 372, no. 23.

38. See Whitehouse 1997, p. 75, no. 93; Lazar 2003, pp. 67–68, no. 1.3.2,
fig. 28.


41. de Ridder 1909, pp. 232–33, no. 493, pl. 24; Vessberg 1952, p. 118,
pl. II:22; Arveiller-Dulong and Nenna 2005, p. 197, no. 547.

42. V&A C.128-1926


44. MMA 81.10.95, said to be from Amiens, France; Froehner 1879, p. 139,
pl. XX, 89. MMA 17.194.125, said to be from Albintimilium (modern
Venticiglia, northern Italy); Froehner 1903, p. 182, no. 1318, pl. 249.3.


46. Murray, Walters, and Smith 1900, pp. 69, 85, fig. 104; Oliver 1984,
p. 53, nos. 54 and 48 (respectively).

47. Harden et al. 1987, p. 194, no. 104, from Barnwell, Cambridgeshire.


49. For discussion, see Weinberg and Stern 2009, pp. 94–96.

50. Fragments have been observed, for example, at Sagalassos in Pisidia, as
well as at other inland sites in Anatolia; see Lightfoot 1993, p. 94.
Cat. 38
Ribbed bowl
Early Imperial, mid-1st century A.D.
Roman
H. 2⅞ in. (6.2 cm), Diam. of rim 3⅝ in. (9.1 cm), Diam. of body 4 in. (10.2 cm)
Myres 5752, C.G. 668
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.264)

DESCRIPTION Translucent pale blue-green. Knocked-off, uneven rim; short concave neck; bulging side curving in to flat bottom. Side tooled into fourteen irregular, vertical ribs.

Broken with parts of rim missing and small hole in side; some bubbles; dulling, deep pitting, and patches of thick milky weathering.

COMMENTARY Two other ribbed bowls from the Cesnola Collection are in the Fitzwilliam Museum; one is from Larnaka and the other, in a striking translucent blue, from Tremithus.1 Another example is in the Medelhavsmuseet, Stockholm.2 One is also recorded in the Brighton Museum and Art Gallery as having been found “in Cyprus c. 1900.”3 Another ribbed bowl was found at Vasa-Kambi, where it was regarded as one of several “re-used hangovers” of Roman cast and early blown glass bowls.4 In fact, it is more probable that these early pieces show that the chamber tombs were used for burials over a prolonged period, extending back into the first century A.D. Examples from the West, known conventionally as zarte Rippenschalen, usually are decorated with a spiral trail in opaque white, although plain examples are also present there.5 Although fewer examples are recorded from the East, these ribbed bowls, which succeeded the cast and mold-blown versions, were equally popular there during the mid-1st century A.D.6 The Metropolitan has two such examples from the Gréau Collection that are said to come from Cyprus.7

REFERENCES Lightfoot 2013a, p. 86.

2. Slej 2003, p. 302, no. 355, described as “free blown and inflated in a dip mould.”
4. Harden 1958, pp. 49, 51–52, no. 6, pl. V,e, fig. 20.g.
5. Roussel-Ode 2014, p. 112, no. 32.
6. In addition to the eastern examples cited by Roussel-Ode (2014, p. 112), note ones from Asia Minor; Canav 1985, p. 85, no. 138 (from Bigadiç); Lightfoot 1993, p. 38, figs. 55–56; Gürler 2000, 72, no. 90 (from near Tire). For other eastern examples, see Dusenbery 1967, p. 45, figs. 33–34 (from Samothrace); Weinberg 1992, p. 121, no. 90 (from Megara); Kunina 1997, pp. 295, 297, no. 210, ill. 127 (from the Panticapaeum necropolis); Gorin-Rosen 2003, p. 383, nos. 660–661 (from Jerusalem).
Cat. 39
Ribbed bowl
Early Imperial, mid-1st century A.D.
Roman
H. 2⅝ in. (6.7 cm), Diam. of rim 3⅛ in. (7.9 cm), Diam. of body 3⅝ in. (9.2 cm)
Said to be from a tomb at Idalion (modern Dali)
Myres 5756, C.G. 712
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.280)

**DESCRIPTION** Translucent pale yellow. Knocked-off, vertical rim; short concave neck; bulging side curving in to slightly rounded and thickened bottom. Side tooled into seventeen irregular, vertical ribs.

Cracked with parts of rim missing; some bubbles; dulling, deep pitting, and brilliant iridescent weathering on exterior, creamy weathering on interior.

**COMMENTARY** See Cat. 38. An unusual example is in the Ringling Museum, Sarasota (SN28.1377). It was acquired from the Metropolitan as part of the sale of glass and other antiquities in 1928, but it is not certain that it comes from Cyprus. It appears to have been blown in a dip mold since the vertical ribs are very regular and the horizontal collar above resembles an over-blow.

1. It has not been possible to identify this piece in the sale catalogue; *Cypriote & Classical Antiquities* 1928.

Cat. 40
Cup
Early Imperial, 1st century A.D.
Roman
H. 2½ in. (6.4 cm), Diam. of rim 3⅛ in. (7.9 cm), Diam. of body 3¼ in. (8.3 cm)
Myres 5509, C.G. 662
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.5708)

**DESCRIPTION** Translucent blue. Knocked off, horizontal rim; slightly bulging collar below rim; uneven, convex side to body; rounded bottom, with small concave center. Faint wheel-abraded horizontal lines, one 5⁄32 in. (0.4 cm) below rim, two more on body at point of greatest diameter. Stands aslant on bottom.

Broken and repaired; few bubbles; dulling and whitish, iridescent weathering covering much of surfaces.

**COMMENTARY** There are few deeply-colored vessels in the Cesnola Collection. This example may be an import from the West.1

1. For a blue sack-shaped vessel, see Whitehouse 1997, p. 249, no. 424 (with references to similar finds from northern Italy).
Cat. 41

Cup

Early Imperial, 1st century A.D.

Roman

H. 2¾ in. (6.7 cm), Diam. of rim 2¾ in. (7.3 cm), Diam. of body 3¾ in. (7.9 cm)

Said to be from a tomb at Idalion (modern Dali)

Myres 5630, C.G. 640

The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.252)

DESCRIPTION Translucent pale blue-green. Slightly uneven, knocked-off rim; convex side to body, curving in to small, concave bottom. Three evenly-spaced horizontal grooves on body, uppermost immediately below rim.

Intact; many bubbles with some blowing striations; dulling, pitting, and faint iridescent weathering on exterior; patches of thick creamy weathering and brilliant iridescence on interior.

COMMENTARY A similar cup with a more cylindrical body is in the Ringling Museum, Sarasota, and was formerly part of the Cesnola Collection at the Metropolitan.1 Another example decorated with five bands of abraded grooves rather than three deep grooves was found in tomb 12 at Episkopi in 1972.2 Although Oliver points out that Cesnola was active in the area around Kourion, records indicate that this example was found at Idalion.3 It is, however, not a common type in Cyprus, and parallels can be found elsewhere; for example, there is a cup now in the Bolu Museum that was found at Kalmharman in western Asia Minor.4 Two taller beakers illustrated in the Atlas are similar in shape and decoration.5 A similar beaker is recorded from Panticapaeum in the Crimea.6 An unprovenanced example is in the Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto.7

1. SN28.1385, formerly C.G. 658 (Myres 5657). Another Cesnola example at the Ringling, Sarasota, is SN28.1288, formerly C.G. 651 (Myres 5638).
2. Oliver 1983, pp. 251, 255, no. 51, fig. 4, pl. XLI:10.
5. L. Cesnola 1903, pl. LXXXI, 5–6. The latter may be identified as a beaker now in the Ringling, Sarasota: SN28.1274, formerly C.G. 609 (Myres 5660); Cypriote & Classical Antiquities 1928, I, p. 42, lot 163.

REFERENCES L. Cesnola 1903, pl. LXXXIV, 1.
Cat. 42  
Cup  
Early to Mid Imperial, mid-1st–2nd century A.D.  
Roman  
H. 2¾ in. (5.5 cm), Diam. of rim 2½ in. (6.4 cm), Diam. of body 3¼ in. (7.8 cm)  
Myres 5502, C.G. 598  
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.5729)

**DESCRIPTION** Translucent pale blue-green. Knocked-off, uneven rim; slightly bulging collar below rim; straight side expanding downward, with pronounced projecting ridge below, then angled in to join slightly convex bottom. No trace of any wheel-cut decoration.  
Intact; many pinprick bubbles; deep pitting, dulling, and iridescence on exterior; creamy brown weathering on interior.  

**COMMENTARY** Although rather small and squat with a pronounced angular profile, this cup can still be classified among the sack-shaped vessels that occur in Cyprus.  
Another example (17.194.64) from Cyprus was acquired by the Metropolitan Museum from the Gréau Collection.

2. Froehner 1903, p. 200, no. 1493, pl. 262,3.

Cat. 43  
Cup  
Early to Mid Imperial, mid-1st–2nd century A.D.  
Roman  
H. 1¾ in. (4 cm), Diam. of rim 1⅛ in. (4.9 cm), Diam. of body 2¼ in. (5.9 cm)  
Myres 5516, C.G. 645  
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.255)

**DESCRIPTION** Translucent pale yellow-green. Knocked-off, uneven rim; slightly bulging collar below rim; side expanding downward, then angled in to join rounded bottom, slightly concave at center.  
Intact; many bubbles and glassy inclusions; slight, patchy weathering.  

**COMMENTARY** The production of these popular drinking vessels was widespread and probably extended over a prolonged period. Dated finds in the West suggest that it may have commenced by the middle of the first century and continued well into the second century A.D.  

1. See Lazar 2003, pp. 91–92, citing a find from a grave (no. 39) at Uneč containing a coin of Caligula (r. A.D. 37–41).
Cat. 44
Cup
Early to Mid Imperial, mid-1st–2nd century A.D.
Roman
H. 2⅞ in. (7.3 cm), Diam. of rim 3⅝ in. (8.1 cm), Diam. of body 3⅞ in. (9.8 cm)
Myres 5499, C.G. 590
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.245)

**DESCRIPTION** Translucent pale blue-green. Knocked-off, uneven rim; slightly bulging collar below rim; side expanding downward, then angled in to join convex bottom, flattened at center.

Intact, except for chips in rim; a few pinprick bubbles; dulling, pitting, and patches of brilliant iridescence on exterior; soil encrustation and creamy weathering on interior.

**COMMENTARY** This cup is undecorated; another example is in the Cyprus Museum, Nicosia. According to Cesnola, the Collection once contained ninety-three examples of this type. Fifteen examples of sack-shaped vessels, called beakers by Vessberg, are now in the Cesnola Collection. Two examples from Cyprus are now in the National Museum of Ireland, Dublin.1

2. L. Cesnola 1903, pl. LXXXII. The example illustrated as pl. LXXXII, 7 has not been identified among those that remain.

Cat. 45
Cup
Early to Mid Imperial, mid-1st–2nd century A.D.
Roman
H. 2⅞ in. (6.7 cm), Diam. of rim 2⅞ in. (7.5 cm), Diam. of body 3⅞ in. (8.9 cm)
Myres 5495, C.G. 601
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.247)

**DESCRIPTION** Colorless with blue-green tinge. Knocked-off, uneven rim; slightly bulging collar below rim; side expanding downward, then angled in to join convex bottom, flattened at center. Band of two faint wheel-cut lines on body above angle.

Intact; some bubbles; dulling, deep pitting, and brilliant iridescent weathering.

**COMMENTARY** This cup is decorated with horizontal lines around the body, like many others cited by Vessberg.1 It was clearly a very popular type among Cypriot glass. Two other examples are in the Thanos N. Zintilis Collection, and another is in the Phylactou Collection.2 An example in the British Museum (GR 94.11-1.338) was found together with a lid in a tomb at Amathus; for similar lids see Cat. 445–447.

2. Lubsen-Admiraal 2004, p. 336, nos. 717–718 (both clearly have cut decoration on the body); Karageorghis 2010b, p. 123, no. 141 (also with wheel-cut horizontal lines above angle).
Cat. 46

Cup
Early to Mid Imperial, mid-1st–2nd century A.D.
Roman
H. 2⅛ in. (7 cm), Diam. of rim 2⅛ (7.3 cm), Diam. of body 3⅝ in. (9.2 cm)
Myres 5490, C.G. 741
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.294)

Description Colorless with faint blue-green tinge. Knocked-off, uneven rim; slightly bulging collar below rim; side expanding downward, then sharply angled in to join slightly concave bottom. Band of faint wheel-abraded lines on body above angle.

Intact, except for hole in bottom; bubbles and blowing striations; deep pitting and brilliant iridescent weathering; soil encrustation on interior of bottom.

Commentary Cesnola sold another example to the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston (72.423).¹

¹ von Saldern 1968, no. 48.

Cat. 47

Cup
Early to Mid Imperial, mid-1st–2nd century A.D.
Roman
H. 2⅜ in. (7 cm), Diam. of rim 3⅛ in. (8.1 cm), Diam. of body 3⅛ in. (10 cm)
Myres 5487, C.G. 602
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.5732)

Description Translucent pale blue-green. Knocked-off, uneven rim; slightly bulging collar below rim; side expanding downward, then angled in to join bottom with pushed-in center.

Intact; few bubbles; dulling, faint pitting, iridescence, and patches of creamy weathering.

Commentary Compare an example in the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston (72.423), acquired from Cesnola in 1872.

Cat. 48

Cup
Early to Mid Imperial, mid-1st–2nd century A.D.
Roman
H. 2⅝ in. (6.1 cm), Diam. of rim 2⅛ in. (7.3 cm), Diam. of body 3⅛ in. (8.6 cm)
Myres 5497, C.G. 603
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.5733)

Description Uncertain, probably colorless with pale blue-green tinge. Knocked-off, uneven rim; slightly bulging collar below rim; side expanding downward, then angled in to join bottom with uneven pushed-in center. A single wheel-abraded horizontal line around neck below collar and a band of faint lines on body above angle. Stands aslant on base.

Intact; many pinprick bubbles; dulling, deep pitting, and brilliant iridescent weathering on exterior; thick creamy weathering on interior.

Cat. 49

Cup
Early to Mid Imperial, mid-1st–2nd century A.D.
Roman
H. 2½ in. (6.4 cm), Diam. of rim 2⅛ in. (7.3 cm), Diam. of body 3⅛ (8.9 cm)
Said to be from a tomb at Idalion (modern Dali)
Myres 5496, C.G. 591
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.246)

Description Colorless with blue-green tinge. Knocked-off, uneven rim; slightly bulging collar below rim; side expanding downward, then angled in to join convex bottom with deep, pointed kick at center. Band of faint wheel-abraded lines below bulge at top of body; two more horizontal lines on body above angle.

Intact; bubbles and blowing striations; dulling, pitting, and brilliant iridescent weathering.

Commentary This cup belongs to a variant type with a kick in the bottom; two other examples are cited in the Cyprus Museum, Nicosia.¹ A similar example, said to have been acquired in the village of Phasoula in the Limassol District, was on loan to the Australian National University, Canberra.² Another, unprovenanced example is in the Corning Museum of Glass.³

¹ Vessberg 1952, p. 121, pl. III:17; Vessberg and Wesholm 1956, p. 139, fig. 44:17.
² Webb 1997, p. 54, no. 230, pl. 17.
blown glass tableware (cat. 38–130)
Cat. 50
Cup
Early to Mid Imperial, mid-1st–2nd century A.D.
Roman
H. 2¾ in. (7.4 cm), Diam. of rim 3 in. (7.6 cm), Diam. of body 3¾ in. (9.5 cm)
Myres 5500, C.G. 647
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.256)

Description
Translucent pale blue-green. Knocked-off, uneven rim; slightly bulging collar below rim; straight side expanding downward, then angled in with bulge at top to join small bottom with deep central kick. Faint wheel-abraded horizontal lines on upper section of body.

Intact; many pinprick bubbles; dulling, pitting, and patches of brilliant iridescence on exterior; soil encrustation and creamy weathering on interior.

Commentary
A smaller example in the Princeton University Art Museum is regarded as a western product, although all the parallels cited come from Cyprus or the island of Siphnos in the Aegean.1


Cat. 51
Cup
Early to Mid Imperial, mid-1st–2nd century A.D.
Roman
H. 2⅝ in. (6.6 cm), Diam. of rim 2⅞ in. (7.3 cm), Diam. of body 3½ (8.9 cm)
Myres 5503, C.G. 600
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.5731)

Description
Uncertain, probably colorless with greenish tinge. Knocked-off, uneven rim; slightly bulging collar below rim; side expanding downward, then curving in to join bottom with slightly concave center. Band of faint wheel-abraded horizontal lines on body above angle.

Complete, but with large crack from rim down side to bottom; many pinprick bubbles; deep pitting and brilliant iridescent weathering on exterior; thick, creamy brown weathering on interior.

Commentary
This, and the following three cups (Cat. 52–54), belong to the group of sack-shaped vessels, but in these examples the profile is more rounded. Cesnola sold another example to John Henderson in London; it subsequently passed into the collection of the British Museum (GR 78.12-30.29). Like many of the others, they all have the band of horizontal lines around the body. Other Cypriot examples are in the Birmingham Museum and Art Gallery, and compare a bowl in the Penn Museum, Philadelphia, from tomb 5 at Ayios Ermoyenis (no. 63-1-193).1 In the Metropolitan there is also an example from the Charvet Collection, said to be from Cyprus (81.10.132).2

2. Froehner 1879, p. 78, no. 8, pl. XIII, 75.
Cat. 52
Cup
Early to Mid Imperial, mid-1st–2nd century A.D.
Roman
H. 2⅜ in. (6.9 cm), Diam. of rim 3⅛ in. (7.9 cm), Diam. of body 3⅞ (9.4 cm)
Said to be from a tomb at Idalion (modern Dali)
Myres 5504, C.G. 599
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.5730)

Description
Colorless with blue-green tinge. Knocked-off, uneven rim; slightly bulging collar below rim; side expanding downward, then curving in to join bottom with pushed-in center. Band of faint wheel-abraded horizontal lines on body above angle.

Intact; many pinprick bubbles; dulling, deep pitting, and brilliant iridescent weathering on exterior; only faint weathering on interior.

Commentary
Among the numerous examples of this type that existed in the Cesnola Collection it is now difficult to be certain which ones are the two illustrated in the Atlas. The attribution of this example as one of the two is made here for the first time.1 Other examples from the Cesnola Collection are now in the Ringling Museum, Sarasota.2

1. L. Cesnola 1903, pl. LXXXII, 6–7.

References
L. Cesnola 1903, pl. LXXXII, 6.

Cat. 53
Cup
Early to Mid Imperial, mid-1st–2nd century A.D.
Roman
H. 2⅜ in. (7.4 cm), Diam. of rim 3⅛ in. (7.7 cm), Diam. of body 3⅛ (9.3 cm)
Myres 5491, C.G. 740
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.293)

Description
Colorless with blue-green tinge. Knocked-off, uneven rim; slightly bulging collar below rim; side expanding downward, then curving in to concave bottom. Wheel-cut decoration comprising a single fine line below neck and a band of two lines on body above angle.

Intact; a few pinprick bubbles; some areas unweathered, others weathered with dulling and brilliant iridescence, and some patches of thick, enamel-like weathering.

Commentary
Another example with a rounded profile that was formerly part of the Cesnola Collection is now in the Corning Museum of Glass.1 It is the only piece of Cesnola glass in Corning.2

2. A painted jar in Corning was found at Salamis by Alexander Palma di Cesnola; Whitehouse 2001, pp. 258–59, no. 853.
Cat. 54
Cup
Early to Mid Imperial, mid-1st–2nd century A.D.
Roman
H. 2⅜ in. (7 cm), Diam. of rim 2⅞ in. (7.3 cm), Diam. of body 3½ (8.9 cm)
Said to be from Idalion (modern Dali)
Myres 5489, C.G. 630
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.249)

Description Colorless with pale greenish tinge. Knocked-off, uneven rim; slightly bulging collar below rim; side expanding downward, then angled in to join convex bottom, flattened at center. Band of two faint wheel-cut lines on body above angle. Intact, except for weathered chip in rim; some bubbles; dulling, deep pitting, and brilliant iridescent weathering.

Commentary The Gréau Collection included eight similar cups from Cyprus; one of them later came to the Metropolitan as part of the J. Pierpont Morgan Gift (17.194.127).¹ Another example with similar wheel-cut decoration is said to have been acquired in the village of Phasoula in the Limassol District; it was on loan to the Australian National University, Canberra.²

Cat. 55
Cup
Early to Mid Imperial, mid-1st–2nd century A.D.
Roman
H. 2⅜ in. (7 cm), Diam. of rim 3¼ in. (8.3 cm), Diam. of body 3⅞ in. (9.8 cm)
Myres 5498, C.G. 743
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.5827)

Description Translucent pale blue green. Rim slightly outsplayed, cracked off, and ground flat; slightly convex side expanding downward to rounded angle, then curving in sharply to bottom with slightly pushed-in center. Band of horizontal wheel-cut decoration above angle, comprising two thin lines flanking a broad, deeper groove.

Intact; few bubbles and blowing striations; dulling and small patches of iridescent weathering on exterior, milky white weathering on interior with thick layer of soil encrustation on bottom.

Commentary Possibly a parallel to an example in the Medelhavsmuseet, Stockholm that has a more rounded body.¹ Another example with similar wheel-cut decoration is said to have been acquired in the village of Phasoula in the Limassol District; it was on loan to the Australian National University, Canberra.²

¹ Vessberg 1952, p. 121, pl. III:19; Vessberg and Wesholm 1956, p. 139, fig. 44:19.
² Webb 1997, p. 54, no. 231, pl. 17.

Cat. 56
Cup
Mid Imperial, 2nd century A.D.
Roman
H. 2⅝ in. (5.7 cm), Diam. of rim 2⅜ in. (6 cm), Diam. of body 2⅜ in. (7.1 cm)
Myres 5501, C.G. 608
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.5736)
**Cat. 56**

**Description**  Colorless with greenish tinge. Everted rim, with rounded and thickened lip; uneven, undulating side expanding downward with slight projecting ridge at base, then angled in to bottom with pointed kick at center.

Intact; pinprick bubbles; pitting and brilliant iridescent weathering; some soil encrustation and limy weathering on interior.

**Commentary**  Similar to the other sack-shaped vessels, especially Cat. 49, but with a fire-rounded rim. In this respect it may be compared to a more cylindrical cup that Cesnola sold to the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston (72.421). 1

1. Compare also a larger cup without provenance in the Musée du Louvre; Arveiller-Dulong and Nenna 2005, p. 193, no. 532.

**Cat. 57**

**Cup**

Early to Mid Imperial, mid-1st–2nd century A.D.

Roman

H. 2¾ in. (6.5 cm), Diam. of rim 3½ in. (8 cm), Diam. of flange 3¼ in. (8.6 cm)

Said to be from a tomb at Idalion (modern Dali)

Myres 5543, C.G. 699

The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.5742)

**Description**  Translucent greenish yellow. Vertical rounded and thickened rim; broad, cylindrical neck, slightly tapering downward, with folded tubular flange at base; slender S-shaped profile to body, which curves in at top behind flange, descends almost vertically with slightly convex side, and then curves in to pushed-in base with trace of pontil scar.

Intact, except for small crack in rim and neck; few bubbles; patches of dulling, slight pitting, iridescence, and limy weathering.

**Commentary**  Cesnola associated this vessel with a lid (Cat. 228), perhaps simply because the glass of both has a similar color, but the two do not fit together, and the vessel is more likely to be a cup than a lidded container. It belongs to a large group found at sites across the Roman world and, as elsewhere, it was popular in Roman Cyprus. 1 One in the Cyprus Museum in Nicosia was found in the chamber tomb at Vasa-Kambi. 2 Examples are known from Pompeii and so date to before A.D. 79. 3 Another example comes from the same 1st-century A.D. tomb (stone slab grave no. 5) on the Aegean island of Siphnos as a mold-blown cup with the inscription KATAKAIPE KAI EΥΦΡΑΙΝΟΥ (“rejoice and enjoy yourself”). 4 Other examples of this type of inscribed mold-blown cup have been found on Cyprus (see p. 52). However, it is likely that production continued for a prolonged period; this example bears signs of the use of the pontil.

1. An example in the Medelhavsmuseet, Stockholm, is recorded as from both Cyprus and Baalbek; Slej 2003, pp. 302–3, no. 357. For examples found in Noricum (modern Slovenia), see Lazar 2003, pp. 76–77, no. 2.4.5, fig. 29.

2. Harden 1958, p. 49, no. 11, pl. V, j, fig. 20, I; presumably the same cup as that mentioned by Vessberg as T3/7 (an error for T3/71); Vessberg 1952, p. 147, pl. IX:37; Vessberg and Wesholm 1956, p. 170, fig. 50:37.

3. Compare also Whitehouse 1997, p. 84, no. 114.

4. Brock and Young 1949, p. 85 no. 5 (2), pl. 28.1.

**References**  L. Cesnola 1903, pl. CVII, 6; Vessberg 1952, p. 147; Vessberg and Wesholm 1956, p. 170; Lightfoot 2013a, p. 86.
Cat. 58

Cup
Early Imperial, 1st century A.D.
Roman
H. 2¾ in. (5.4 cm), Diam. 2½ in. (6.7 cm)
Said to be from a tomb at Idalion (modern Dali)
Myres 5470, C.G. 659
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.5741)

DESCRIPTION Colorless with greenish tinge. Uneven, knocked-off rim; slightly convex, vertical side, then turned in to bottom with slightly concave center. Deep, wheel-cut horizontal groove immediately below rim, one horizontal wheel-abraded line 3.8 cm down side from rim, and other faint horizontal lines on body.

Intact; pinprick bubbles and blowing striations; deep pitting and brilliant iridescence on exterior; thick creamy weathering on interior.

COMMENTARY Cesnola sold a similar drinking vessel, said to be from Palaeapaphos, to the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge.1 A cylindrical bowl of comparable proportions and decoration was found in Vasa-Kambi.2 Another Cypriot find comes from tomb 8 at Ayios Ermoyenis, Kourion, but there is no reference to any cut decoration.3 There is also an example in the Thanos N. Zintilis Collection.4 Other similar decorated cups are recorded in Asia Minor.5

2. Harden 1958, pp. 49, 51, no. 12, pl. V, k, fig. 20, j.
3. McFadden 1946, p. 486, no. 112, pl. XLV.
5. Canav 1985, p. 87, no. 142; Lightfoot 1989, p. 27, no. 11, fig. ½, pl. 2/2.

REFERENCES L. Cesnola 1903, pl. LXXXIV, 2.

Cat. 59

Cup
Early Imperial, 1st century A.D.
Roman
H. 3 in. (7.6 cm), Diam. of rim 2¼ in. (6.9 cm), Diam. of body 3¾ in. (8.1 cm)
Myres 5511, C.G. 705
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.276)

DESCRIPTION Translucent yellow. Knocked-off, uneven, and slightly flaring rim; short concave neck; globular body; plain concave bottom. One faint wheel-abraded horizontal line around neck; band of two lines on body, 1–1¾ in. (2.6–2.8 cm) below rim.

Intact; many pinprick bubbles; pitting, dulling, and iridescent weathering.
COMMENTARY Another globular cup, but undecorated, from Cyprus came to the Metropolitan from the Gréau Collection (17.194.60).1
1. Froehner 1903, p. 198, no. 1465, pl. 258,4.

Cat. 60
Cup
Mid Imperial, 2nd–3rd century A.D.
Roman
H. 1⅛ in. (4.2 cm), Diam. 2⅜ in. (5.5 cm)
Myres 5514, C.G. 644
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.254)

DESCRIPTION Translucent pale yellow-green. Rounded, thickened, and slightly outsplayed rim; cylindrical body with slightly convex side; rounded bottom with small, deep kick at center.
   Intact; pinprick bubbles and blowing striations; dulling and iridescence on exterior, creamy weathering on most of interior.

Cat. 61
Cup
Mid Imperial, 2nd–3rd century A.D.
Roman
H. 2⅞ in. (6.8 cm), Diam. 3¾ in. (7.9 cm)
Myres 5469, C.G. 605
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.5734)

DESCRIPTION Uncertain, probably colorless with pale blue-green tinge. Thickened, rounded, vertical rim with slight inner lip; straight side expanding downward, then turned in at sharp angle to uneven bottom with shallow kick at center.
   Intact; pinprick bubbles and blowing striations; dulling, pitting, and brilliant iridescence, with whitish weathering on bottom of interior.

COMMENTARY Other Cypriot examples are cited by Vessberg.1 There is also one in the Iris & B. Gerald Cantor Center for Visual Arts at Stanford University, California (JLS.1941), which was previously part of the Cesnola Collection. Another former Cesnola piece was sold to John Ringling in 1928 and is now in the Ringling Museum, Sarasota.2 A comparable cup was found in an undisturbed tomb of the early second century A.D. at Ayios Theodoros (Troodos).3
2. SN28.1297, formerly C.G. 620 (Myres 5475); Cypriote & Classical Antiquities 1928, I, p. 41, lot 156.
**Cat. 62**

**Cup**

Mid Imperial, 2nd–3rd century A.D.

Roman

H. 2⅞ in. (7.3 cm), Diam. 3½ in. (7.9 cm)

Myres 5472, C.G. 611

The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76

(74.51.5737)

**DESCRIPTION** Colorless with pale blue-green tinge. Thickened, rounded, vertical rim with slight inner lip; straight side expanding slightly downward, then turned in at sharp angle to bottom with uneven, concave center. Intact; pinprick bubbles and blowing striations; dulling, pitting, and some iridescent weathering on interior.

**COMMENTARY** Another vessel, described as a bowl, was acquired indirectly from Cesnola by the British Museum (GR 78.12-30.27); it, too, has a thickened, vertical rim and cylindrical body but the lower side curves in to a concave bottom. The shape is, therefore, unusual, and its Cypriot origins are noted on the British Museum website as “conjectural.”

1. L. Cesnola 1903, pl. LXXXII, 1-2.

**Cat. 63**

**Cup**

Mid Imperial, 2nd–3rd century A.D.

Roman

H. 2¾ in. (7.8 cm), Diam. 3¼ in. (7.8 cm)

Myres 5468, C.G. 607

The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76

(74.51.5735)

**DESCRIPTION** Colorless with pale blue-green tinge. Thickened, rounded, vertical rim; slightly convex vertical side, then turned in to flattish bottom.

Intact; pinprick and a few larger bubbles and blowing striations; dulling, pitting, and brilliant iridescence, with limy encrustation and creamy weathering on interior.

**COMMENTARY** Cat. 61 and 62 are very similar to two examples that Cesnola illustrated in the *Atlas.* Two cups of this type, formerly in the Cesnola Collection at the Metropolitan, are now in the Ringling Museum, Sarasota. Another vessel in the Phylactou Collection is also comparable.
Cat. 64
Cup
Mid Imperial, 2nd–3rd century A.D.
Roman
H. 3⅛ in. (8 cm), Diam. 3¼ in. (8.3 cm)
Myres 5465, C.G. 615
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.5738)

**Description** Colorless with pale blue-green tinge. Thickened, rounded, vertical rim with inner lip; straight side expanding slightly downward, then turned in at sharp angle to bottom with pointed kick at center.

Complete, but a hole in side from devitrification; pinprick bubbles and blowing striations; dulling, deep pitting, brilliant iridescence, and whitish weathering.

**Commentary** Several cups of the same type that were formerly in the Cesnola Collection at the Metropolitan are now in the Ringling Museum, Sarasota.¹


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Cat. 65
Cup
Mid Imperial, 2nd–3rd century A.D.
Roman
H. 2⅜ in. (7.4 cm), Diam. 3⅛ in. (7.7 cm)
Myres 5473, C.G. 625
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.5739)

**Description** Translucent pale blue-green. Thickened, rounded, vertical rim with inner lip; straight side expanding slightly downward, then turned in at sharp angle to bottom with pointed kick at center.

Intact; some pinprick and a few larger bubbles and blowing striations; dulling and iridescence on exterior; limy encrustation and creamy weathering on interior.

**Commentary** Another cup, decorated with tooled vertical ribs around the lower body, was formerly in the Cesnola Collection and is now in the Ringling Museum, Sarasota.¹

1. SN28.1374, formerly C.G. 613; Cypriote & Classical Antiquities 1928, I, p. 121, lot 457.
Cat. 66
Beaker
Early Imperial, 1st century A.D.
Roman
H. 3½ in. (8.9 cm), Diam. 2½ in. (6.5 cm)
Said to be from a tomb at Idalion (modern Dali)
Myres 5666, C.G. 634
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.250)

DESCRIPTION Colorless with greenish tinge. Uneven ground rim; cylindrical body with straight side tapering slightly downward; slightly pushed-in bottom. Wheel-cut decoration comprising four broad, horizontal grooves irregularly-spaced down side, with the uppermost just below rim.

Intact; pinprick bubbles; dulling, pitting, and iridescence, with many patches of thick creamy, enamel-like weathering on exterior, and interior covered with coil and limy encrustation.

COMMENTARY Vessberg, rather surprisingly, suggested that this beaker was possibly mold-blown.¹


REFERENCES L. Cesnola 1903, pl. LXXXI, 4; Vessberg 1952, p. 120, pl. 3.5; Vessberg and Wesholm 1956, p. 137, fig. 44:5.

Cat. 67
Beaker
Early Imperial, 1st century A.D.
Roman
H. 3½ in. (8.2 cm), Diam. 2½ in. (6.4 cm)
Said to be from a tomb at Idalion (modern Dali)
Myres 5653, C.G. 641
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.253)

DESCRIPTION Colorless with purple streaks below rim. Knocked-off rim; almost straight side to body, tapering downward; concave bottom. Thick-walled. Wheel-cut decoration on body in four bands, comprising a deep groove and faint lines below rim; two parallel lines; a deep groove flanked above and below by a single line; and two more parallel lines near bottom.

Intact; pinprick bubbles; patches of dulling, pitting, and iridescent weathering.
COMMENTARY  There is a larger beaker of this type in the Ringling Museum, Sarasota, that formerly was part of the Cesnola Collection at the Metropolitan.\(^1\) Vessberg cites other examples from Cyprus, attributing them to his beaker type A III.\(^2\) A similar vessel is in the Thanos N. Zintilis Collection.\(^3\) Compare also a taller beaker, said to have been acquired in Tel Aviv, Israel.\(^4\)

1. SN28.1373, formerly C.G. 636 (Myres 5668); *Cypriote & Classical Antiquities* 1928, I, p. 42, lot 163 ill.

**Cat. 68**

**Beaker**

Imperial, 1st–2nd century A.D.

Roman

H. 3\(\frac{3}{4}\) in. (8.7 cm), Diam. 3\(\frac{9}{16}\) in. (9 cm)

Said to be from a tomb at Idalion (modern Dali)

Myres 5638, C.G. 519

The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.223)

**DESCRIPTION**  Colorless with faint greenish tinge. Knocked-off rim; slightly bulging collar below rim; carinated side tapering downward; concave bottom. One fine horizontal wheel-cut line below collar, two more further down body, and another single line below just above turn.

Intact, except for one deep chip in rim; pinprick bubbles; almost unweathered on one side; elsewhere pitting and iridescent weathering.

**COMMENTARY**  Cesnola illustrated three examples of “tumblers with flaring sides” in the *Atlas* but mentioned another twenty-two specimens. One of them may be the beaker that Cesnola sent to Governor Stanford and is now in the Iris & B. Gerald Cantor Center for Visual Arts at Stanford University, San Francisco (JLS.1949 = C.G. 1488). Another was sold by the Metropolitan in 1928 and is now in the Ringling Museum, Sarasota.\(^1\) Now only four beakers (Cat. 68–71) remain in the Collection. Previously, Cesnola had sold another example to the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston (72.430).

1. SN28.1396, formerly C.G. 556 (Myres 5631); *Cypriote & Classical Antiquities* 1928, I, p. 42, lot 163.

**REFERENCES**  L. Cesnola 1903, pl. LXXXI, 1.
Cat. 69

Beaker

Early Imperial, 1st century A.D.  
Roman  
H. 3⅜ in. (9.5 cm), Diam. 3 in. (7.6 cm)  
Said to be from a tomb at Idalion (modern Dali)  
Myres 5640, C.G. 528  
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.226)

**Description**  
Colorless with faint greenish tinge. Knocked-off rim; slightly bulging collar below rim; convex side tapering downward; concave bottom. One fine horizontal wheel-cut line below collar, two broader grooves further down body, and another single line below just above turn.  
Intact, except for very small chip in rim; a few pinprick and larger bubbles; dulling, some pitting, iridescence, and creamy weathering.

**Commentary**  
Another tall beaker decorated with wheel-cut horizontal lines that was in the Cesnola Collection is now in the Ringling Museum, Sarasota. A similar beaker is in the Carnegie Museum of Natural History, Pittsburgh.  
1. SN28.1293, formerly C.G. 546 (Myres 5643); *Cypriote & Classical Antiquities* 1928, I, p. 42, lot 163.  

**References**  
L. Cesnola 1903, pl. LXXXI, 2.

Cat. 70

Beaker

Early to Mid Imperial, 1st–2nd century A.D.  
Roman  
H. 3⅛ in. (8 cm), Diam. 3⅛ in. (7.9 cm)  
Said to be from a tomb at Idalion (modern Dali)  
Myres 5658, C.G. 547  
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.231)

**Description**  
Colorless with pale greenish tinge. Uneven, knocked-off rim; flaring collar below rim; carinated side tapering downward; concave bottom. Cut decoration on side comprising a fine line immediately below rim, one horizontal wheel-
cut groove with fainter lines above, another with fainter lines below, and a third groove, with a band of fainter lines below.

Broken and repaired, with one large piece missing from rim; pinprick bubbles; some dulling and slight pitting, but most surfaces covered in creamy brown weathering and iridescence.

**COMMENTARY** A parallel is in the Israel Museum, Jerusalem.¹

¹ Israeli 2003, p. 160, no. 161, with references to other examples found in Israel and Jordan.

**REFERENCES** L. Cesnola 1903, pl. LXXXI, 3; Vessberg 1952, p. 122, pl. 3.24; Vessberg and Wesholm 1956, p. 142, fig. 44:24.

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**Cat. 71**

**Beaker**

Early Imperial, 1st century A.D.

Roman

H. 3⅞ in. (9.8 cm), Diam. 3 5⁄16 in. (8.4 cm)

Myres 5641, C.G. 536

The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.228)

**DESCRIPTION** Colorless. Knocked-off rim; slightly bulging collar below rim; carinated side tapering downward; concave bottom. One fine horizontal wheel-cut line below collar, two broader bands further down body just above turn.

Almost complete except for small weathered chips in rim and cracks around rim; pinprick and larger bubbles; deep pitting, brilliant iridescence, and creamy weathering; black enamel-like weathering and soil accretion on interior.

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**Cat. 72**

**Cup**

Mid Imperial, 2nd–3rd century A.D.

Roman

H. 3¾ in. (7.8 cm), Diam. 3¾ in. (7.8 cm)

Myres 5563, C.G. 520

The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.224)

**DESCRIPTION** Colorless with blue-green tinge. Rounded and thickened vertical rim; side slightly tapering downward with a horizontal bulge 1¾ in. (4.1 cm) below rim, and then tapering at more acute angle to concave bottom.
Intact; some pinprick bubbles and blowing striations; dulling and iridescent weathering, with patches of creamy weathering and accretion on interior.

**Commentary** Vessberg recorded two similar examples in the Cyprus Museum, Nicosia. A cup in the Ringling Museum, Sarasota, was acquired from the sale of Cesnola glass in 1928. Other examples have been noted in Turkey.

2. SN28.1292, formerly C.G. 1642.

**Cat. 73**
**Cup**
Mid Imperial, 2nd–3rd century A.D.
Roman
H. 2¾ in. (7 cm), Diam. of rim 2¼ in. (5.7 cm), Diam. of body 3¼ in. (8.4 cm)
Myres 5715, C.G. 584
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.242)

**Description** Translucent pale green, with trail in same color. Rounded and thickened rim; short, vertical neck; carinated body with conical side, then angled in sharply to integral, tubular base ring; bottom with small central kick and pontil scar. Single horizontal trail around upper body, then spiral up to end below rim.

Intact; few bubbles; dulling and iridescence on exterior; some soil encrustation and weathering on interior.

**Commentary** This vessel and Cat. 74 are here described as cups. They are, however, similar to some types of jar, especially Cat. 219. A similar piece in the State Hermitage Museum, St. Petersburg, is said to have been found in the vicinity of Pontic Olbia.


**Cat. 74**
**Cup**
Mid Imperial, 2nd–3rd century A.D.
Roman
H. 3¼ in. (8.5 cm), Diam. of rim 2¼ in. (5.7 cm), Diam. of body 3¼ in. (8.3 cm)
Said to be from a tomb at Idalion (modern Dali)
Myres 5714, C.G. 580
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.240)
**Cat. 75**

**Indented cup**

Mid Imperial, 2nd–3rd century A.D.  
Roman  
H. 2¼ in. (7.3 cm), Diam. of rim 3¼ in. (8.3 cm), W. of base 3 in. (7.6 cm)  
Said to be from a tomb at Idalion (modern Dali)  
Myres 5683, C.G. 524  
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76  
(74.51.5819)

**DESCRIPTION**  
Colorless. Rim short and everted, cracked off and ground; indented body with side expanding slightly downward and projecting rounded collar below; hexagonal side to base with central raised circle, forming flattish but slanting bottom. Cylindrical body has six indentations, curved at top and almost horizontal at bottom, giving body horizontal cross section that appears to be hexagonal.

Complete except for one large chip in rim and cracks in side below; pinprick and larger bubbles; dulling and faint iridescent weathering on exterior; patches of soil encrustation and weathering on interior.  

**COMMENTARY**  
Not previously identified as the cup in the *Atlas*.

1. The departmental records show that the damage to the rim was noted in 1970. An earlier photograph shows it as intact.

**REFERENCES**  
L. Cesnola 1903, pl. LXXX, 8; Vessberg 1952, p. 122, pl. III:31; Vessberg and Wesholm 1956, p. 142, fig. 44:31.

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**Description**  
Colorless with greenish tinge, with trail in same glass. Plain, rounded rim; short, flaring neck; carinated body with straight, conical side, then angled in to integral, tubular base ring; broad, flat bottom with slight, small central kick. Single horizontal trail around upper body, then spiral up to end below rim.

Complete, except for large hole in one side; many pinprick bubbles; heavily weathered and pitted, with brilliant iridescence; some soil encrustation and black, enamel-like weathering on interior.

**Commentary**  
Another vessel with matching dimensions but slightly different shape is illustrated in the *Atlas*, where Cesnola comments that the Collection included thirteen examples.\(^1\) One of these is now in the Ringling Museum, Sarasota.\(^2\) A similar vessel is in the Medelhavsmuseet, Stockholm.\(^3\) Unprovenanced examples exist in the Corning Museum of Glass and the Musée du Louvre.\(^4\)

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1. L. Cesnola 1903, pl. LXXXII, 5.  
2. SN28.1275, formerly C.G. 583; *Cypriote & Classical Antiquities* 1928, I, p. 41, lot 156.  
Cat. 76
Indented cup
Imperial, 1st–2nd century A.D.
Roman
H. 2¼ in. (6.7 cm), Diam. 2½ in. (7.3 cm)
Said to be from a tomb at Idalion (modern Dali)
Myres 5685, C.G. 517
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.221)

DESCRIPTION  Colorless with pale greenish tinge. Uneven, knocked-off rim; slightly bulging collar below rim; vertical side, rounded at base; almost flat bottom. One horizontal wheel-cut groove on collar; twelve vertical indents in side.

Intact; pinprick bubbles; slight pitting, but most of surfaces covered with creamy, enamel-like weathering with brilliant iridescence.

COMMENTARY  Departmental records alone provide the provenance information.

Cat. 77
Indented beaker
Mid Imperial, 2nd–3rd century A.D.
Roman
H. 3¼ in. (7.9 cm), Diam. 3 in. (7.6 cm)
Said to be from a tomb at Idalion (modern Dali)
Myres 5694, C.G. 708
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.277)

DESCRIPTION  Translucent pale yellow. Knocked-off, uneven rim; bulging collar below; convex side tapering downward; plain concave bottom. Four large indents in body. One faint wheel-abraded horizontal line around top of body below collar.

Intact; pinprick and larger bubbles; iridescence with patches of weathering on interior.

COMMENTARY  Other examples of the same type are in the Cyprus Museum, Nicosia.¹ In the Atlas Cesnola remarks that most of the vessels in the Collection with indents are of the four-sided variety and mentions that there were at least thirty-two examples.² Similar beakers have been found in tombs at Amathus and are regarded as typical of Cypriot glass.³
However, a comparable example was excavated at Assos (Behramkale, Turkey) and gifted in 1884 to the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston. Four two other parallels were found at Pantica-paeum in the Crimea. Compare also an example in the Princeton University Art Museum.

2. L. Cesnola 1903, pl. LXXIX. At least ten of them, sold in 1928, are now in the Ringling, Sarasota.
4. MFA 84.19.

REFERENCES
L. Cesnola 1903, pl. LXXX, 5.

Cat. 78
Indented beaker
Mid Imperial, 2nd–3rd century A.D.
Roman
H. 3⅛ in. (8 cm), Diam. of rim 2½ in. (6.4 cm), W. of body 2⅛ in. (6.9 cm)
Myres 5697, C.G. 538
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.229)

DESCRIPTION
Colorless with pale greenish tinge. Uneven, knocked-off rim; short, concave neck; bulbous side, tapering downward; concave bottom. Six deep vertical indents in side.

Intact; many pinprick bubbles and one large black inclusion, projecting both on exterior and interior in one indent; dulling and iridescent weathering.

COMMENTARY
This may be a beaker illustrated in the Atlas, but Cesnola states that the Collection then contained a large number of specimens of this type. One of these beakers is now in the Ringling Museum, Sarasota.

1. L. Cesnola 1903, pl. LXXX, 4.
Cat. 79

Indented beaker
Mid Imperial, 2nd–3rd century A.D.
Roman
H. 4⅜ in. (11.1 cm), Diam. of rim 3⅞ in. (9.8 cm)
Myres 5690, C.G. 698
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76
(74.51.274)

**DESCRIPTION** Colorless. Knocked-off, uneven, flaring rim; four-sided body tapering downward to squared base; thick, convex bottom. Four large indents in body. One faint wheel-abraded horizontal line below rim at top of body.

Intact, except for small chip in rim; pinprick bubbles; dulling, pitting, and limy encrustation, with patches of iridescent weathering.

**COMMENTARY** There is a similar vessel in the Ringling Museum, Sarasota, that formerly belonged to the Cesnola Collection at the Metropolitan.\(^1\) Another example of an indented beaker was found in tomb 12 at Episkopi.\(^2\)


**REFERENCES** Lightfoot 2013a, p. 86.

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Cat. 80

Indented beaker
Mid Imperial, 2nd–3rd century A.D.
Roman
H. 4¾ in. (12 cm), Diam. of rim 3¼ in. (8.3 cm)
Said to be from a tomb at Idalion (modern Dali)
Myres 5693, C.G. 690
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76
(74.51.269)

**DESCRIPTION** Colorless. Knocked-off, uneven rim; bulging collar below rim; four-sided body; side tapering slightly downward, with convex, rounded corners; concave bottom. Four deep vertical indents in side. One wheel-abraded horizontal line below collar on top of body.

Intact, except for small chip in rim; pinprick bubbles; dulling, pitting, and iridescence on exterior; soil encrustation and creamy weathering on interior.
COMMENTARY  Cesnola sold a similar piece to the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston (72.429).\(^1\) Another was purchased from the Metropolitan Museum by John Howard Wilson in 1926.\(^2\) Four other examples were sold to John Ringling in 1928 and are now in the Ringling Museum, Sarasota.\(^3\) Another was excavated for the British Museum (94.11-1.329) at Amathus in 1893–94.\(^4\) Other examples of tall indented beakers are recorded in the Cyprus Museum, Nicosia.\(^5\) There is also another four-sided, indented beaker from Cyprus in the Wadsworth Atheneum Museum of Art, Hartford (1917.781).\(^6\) A similar beaker is in the Alexander Palma di Cesnola Collection.\(^7\)

1. von Saldern 1968, no. 51.
2. It bears the number C.G. 1631 and is now in the Wilson Museum, Castine, Maine (w08203).
4. BM GR 94.11-1.329, unpublished.

REFERENCES  L. Cesnola 1903, pl. LXXIX, 9.

Cat. 81

Indented beaker

Mid Imperial, 2nd–3rd century A.D.

Roman

H. 4 ½ in. (11.7 cm), Diam. of rim 2 in. (5.1 cm), Diam. of body 2 ½ in. (5.4 cm)

Said to be from a tomb at Idalion (modern Dali)

Myres 5691, C.G. 692

The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.271)

DESCRIPTION  Colorless. Knocked-off, uneven, flaring rim; concave neck; four-sided body with rounded convex corners and slightly bulging pad at base; concave bottom. Four deep vertical indents in side.

Intact; many pinprick bubbles; dulling, pitting, patches of iridescent weathering and soil encrustation.

REFERENCES  L. Cesnola 1903, pl. LXXIX, 4.
**Cat. 82**

**Indented beaker**

Mid Imperial, 2nd–3rd century A.D.

Roman

H. 5⅝ in. (14.3 cm), Diam. of rim 2⅛ in. (5.4 cm)

Said to be from a tomb at Idalion (modern Dali)

Myres 5684, C.G. 691

The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76

(74.51.270)

**DESCRIPTION**

Colorless. Knocked-off, uneven, flaring rim; four-sided body; side tapering slightly downward, with rounded corners and bulging pad at base; uneven, pushed-in bottom with tooling marks. Four vertical indents in side. One faint wheel-abraded horizontal line below rim at top of body.

Intact; many pinprick and a few larger bubbles; dulling, pitting, and faint iridescent weathering.

**COMMENTARY**

Comparable beakers have been found in tombs at Amathus.¹ A similar example in the Ringling Museum, Sarasota, formerly belonged to the Cesnola Collection at the Metropolitan.²

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1. Oliver 1992, p. 113, no. T276/1, fig. 5:11. Another example is in the British Museum (GR 94.11-1.332, unpublished).
2. SN28.1282, formerly C.G. 1627; *Cypriote & Classical Antiquities* 1928, II, p. 13, lot 61. There is also a shorter version in the Ringling that was sold in the same lot: SN28.1286, formerly C.G. 1623.

**REFERENCES**

L. Cesnola 1903, pl. LXXIX, 5; Myres 1914, p. 511 ill.

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**Cat. 83**

**Indented beaker**

Mid Imperial, 2nd–3rd century A.D.

Roman

H. 3½ in. (8.9 cm), Diam. 3⅝ in. (7.9 cm)

Myres 5687, C.G. 521

The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76

(74.51.5817)

**DESCRIPTION**

Translucent pale blue-green. Rounded, thickened rim, folded slightly inward; flaring mouth; indented body with slightly bulbous side, tapering downward; squarish, pushed-in bottom. Cylindrical body has four large indentations extending from below mouth to rounded edge of bottom,
giving body horizontal cross section that appears to be square with prominent rounded corners.

Intact; some pinprick bubbles; dulling and creamy brown weathering on exterior; some soil encrustation and limy weathering on interior.

**COMMENTS** Another square beaker was acquired from Cesnola by the British Museum (GR 71.7-13.5). Cesnola features in the *Atlas* another type of beaker with indents only on the lower part of the body, stating that the Collection contained “several specimens of this pattern.” None now remain, but there is an example in the Metropolitan, said to be from Cyprus, that came from the Charvet Collection.

1. L. Cesnola 1903, pl. LXXIX, 8; Vessberg 1952, p. 122, pl. III:35; Vessberg and Wesholm 1956, p. 143, fig.44:35.

2. MMA 81.10.202: Froehner 1879, p. 139, pl. XXVII, 111.

**Cat. 84**

**Indented beaker**

Mid Imperial, 2nd–3rd century A.D.

Roman

H. 4½ in. (11.2 cm), Diam. 3 in. (7.7 cm)

Said to be from a tomb at Idalion (modern Dali)

Myres 5695, C.G. 695

The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.273)

**DESCRIPTION** Colorless with blue-green tinge. Flaring rim with rounded, vertical lip; upper part of body with plain cylindrical side, then tapering downward to circular base; convex bottom. Thirteen vertical indentations in body.

Intact; pinprick bubbles; dulling, pitting, and brilliant iridescent weathering on exterior; soil encrustation and creamy brown weathering on interior. Slightly misshapen and stands aslant.

**COMMENTS** Cesnola refers to two examples with thirteen narrow indents in the Collection. Vessberg records an example in the Cyprus Museum, Nicosia, with twelve indents. Another
beaker with nine indents in the body, said to be from Cyprus, is in the Wadsworth Atheneum Museum of Art, Hartford (1917.782).2

2. Froehner 1903, p. 225, no. 1708.

REFERENCES L. Cesnola 1903, pl. LXXIX, 7.

Cat. 85

Indented beaker
Mid Imperial, 2nd–3rd century A.D.

Roman
H. 4¼ in. (10.7 cm), Diam. of rim 2¾ in. (7.3 cm), Diam. of base 1¾ in. (4.4 cm)
Said to be from a tomb at Idalion (modern Dali)
Myres 5688, C.G. 694
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.272)

DESCRIPTION Translucent blue-green. Flaring rim with thickened, rounded lip; side tapering downward, turned out at bottom to form low base ring; slightly convex bottom with uneven tooled surface. Fourteen vertical indents in body of irregular length and depth.

Intact; some pinprick and larger bubbles; dulling, pitting, and iridescence, with patches of creamy brown weathering.

COMMENTARY Departmental records alone provide the provenance information. A similar beaker in the Collection is illustrated in Myres’s Handbook.1 Another example in the Metropolitan that is said to come from Cyprus was formerly in the Gréau Collection.2 They belong to Vessberg’s beakers of type B.IV, for which he cites a comparable example in the Cyprus Museum, Nicosia.3 Compare also a taller, more slender beaker said to be from Athens.4

2. MMA 17.194.209: Froehner 1879, p. 198, no. 1467, pl. 258.6.
Cat. 86
Beaker
Early or Mid Imperial, late 1st–mid-2nd century A.D.
Roman
H. 3¾ in. (8.3 cm), Diam. of rim 2¾ in. (6.5 cm), Diam. of body 3 in. (7.6 cm), Diam. of base 2 in. (5.1 cm)
Said to be from a tomb at Idalion (modern Dali)
Myres 5632, C.G. 531
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.227)

**Description** Translucent pale blue-green. Ground, horizontal rim; short, flaring neck; straight side expanding downward, then angled in to integral base ring; broad, flat bottom with small central kick; broad relief circle around projecting central knob on interior of bottom. Wheel-cut decoration comprising a single fine line below neck, a single broad, horizontal groove around upper body, and a band of two lines on lower body.

Intact; many pinprick bubbles; heavily weathered and pitted, with dulling and patches of brilliant iridescence; some soil encrustation and thick creamy weathering on interior.

**Commentary** Cesnola records in the *Atlas* that the Collection then included some thirty-one examples of beakers and cups with base rings. Vessberg, however, did not include this shape in his typology. Another example from Idalion was in the de Clercq Collection. There is also a similar beaker in the Alexander Palma di Cesnola Collection.

1. de Ridder 1909, p. 203, no. 399, pl. 21.

**References** L. Cesnola 1903, pl. LXXXIII, 1.

Cat. 87
Beaker
Late Imperial, probably 3rd century A.D.
Roman
H. 3¾ in. (9 cm), Diam. of rim 2¾ in. (6.8 cm), Diam. of body 3¾ in. (8.1 cm), Diam. of base 2¾ in. (5.2 cm)
Said to be from Idalion (modern Dali)
Myres 5661, C.G. 629
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.248)

**Description** Translucent blue-green. Plain, knocked-off rim, with slight bulging collar beneath; straight side to body, expanding downward, then curving in to solid, low base; flat bottom, with central hollow kick, forming projecting knob on interior. Decoration of well-executed horizontal lines, comprising a single fine line below collar, a broad and deep groove on upper body, and a band of two fine lines on lower body.
Intact, but numerous internal cracks, especially in base; some pinprick and larger bubbles, and a few glassy inclusions; very little weathering, with one patch of dulling, pitting, and brownish weathering on interior.

**COMMENTARY** This beaker is one of the best-preserved glasses in the entire Cesnola Collection. An example with a slightly convex profile to the body was sold by the Metropolitan in 1928 and is now in the Ringling Museum, Sarasota.\(^1\) Comparable beakers known from ancient Dalmatia are in the Glass Museum at Murano, Venice.\(^2\)

\(^1\) SN28.1395, formerly C.G. 557 (Myres 5651); *Cypriote & Classical Antiquities* 1928, I, p. 121, lot 459.

**REFERENCES** L. Cesnola 1903, pl. LXXXIII, 2; Lightfoot 2013a, p. 86.

**Cat. 88**

**Beaker**

Mid Imperial, 2nd–3rd century A.D.

Roman

H. 4 in. (10.2 cm), Diam. of rim 3¾ in. (9.8 cm), Diam. of base 2 in. (5.1 cm)

Myres 5551, C.G. 515

The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.220)

**DESCRIPTION** Translucent pale blue-green. Rounded, slightly flaring rim; straight side, tapering downward and tooled in around base; integral base ring; deep concave bottom. Complete, except for small hole in side and large crack around base; pinprick bubbles; deep pitting and weathering, with brilliant iridescence; soil encrustation on interior.

**COMMENTARY** Vessberg cites several examples of straight-sided, funnel-shaped beakers from Cyprus, but none provide an exact parallel for this beaker.\(^1\) There are two examples in the British Museum from tombs at Amathus (GR 94.11-1.328 and 94.11-1.333, both unpublished).\(^2\) The Phylactou Collection also contains a parallel.\(^3\) Another example from Cyprus in the Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto, has a cut and ground rim.\(^4\) There is also a tall beaker with a flaring rim in the Ringling Museum, Sarasota, that was purchased from the Metropolitan’s Cesnola Collection in 1928.\(^5\)

\(^1\) Vessberg 1952, p. 123, pl. IV:4, 5, 9; Vessberg and Wesholm 1956, p. 144, fig. 45:4, 5, 9.
\(^2\) BM GR 94.11-1.328 and 94.11-1.333, both unpublished.
\(^3\) Karageorghis 2010b, p. 124, no. 145.
\(^4\) Hayes 1975, p. 65, no. 192; see also Stern 1977, pp. 88–90, no. 25, citing numerous parallels from the East.
\(^5\) SN28.1428, formerly C.G. 549 (Myres 5532); *Cypriote & Classical Antiquities* 1928, I, p. 42, lot 163.
Cat. 89

Beaker
Mid Imperial, 2nd–3rd century A.D.
Roman
H. 3¾ in. (8.2 cm), Diam. of rim 2½ in. (7.4 cm), Diam. of base 1¼ in. (4.8 cm)
Myres 5560, C.G. 526
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.225)

Description Translucent blue-green. Rounded and thickened vertical rim; straight side tapering downward; integral tubular base ring; kick in center of bottom.

Intact; pinprick bubbles, blowing striations, and some glassy inclusions; faint dulling and iridescence, with patches of creamy weathering and soil accretion on interior.

Commentary The attribution to Idalion is uncertain since it probably derives from the mistaken identification of this piece as one of the beakers illustrated in the Atlas. A close parallel was sold in 1928 and is now in the Ringling Museum, Sarasota. A similar beaker, excavated at Amathus in 1893–94, is in the British Museum (GR 1894.11-1.333); it is, however, decorated with a trail below the rim.

1. L. Cesnola 1903, pl. LXXXIII.
2. SN28.1258, formerly C.G. 527 (Myres 5552); Cypriote & Classical Antiquities 1928, I, p. 42, lot 163.
3. See also BM 1894.11-1.328, from Amathus.

Cat. 90

Beaker
Late Imperial, 3rd–4th century A.D.
Roman
H. 3¾ in. (9.6 cm), Diam. of rim 3 in. (7.6 cm), Diam. of base 1⅞ in. (4.6 cm)
Myres 5550, C.G. 529
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.5820)

Description Translucent light green with yellowish tinge. Rounded, thickened rim, folded inward; body with almost straight side tapering downward; integral, tubular base ring; slight kick in bottom with traces of circular pontil mark.

Intact; many pinprick bubbles; dulling, pitting, and iridescent weathering on exterior; thick patches of soil encrustation and weathering on interior.
Cat. 91
Beaker
Mid Imperial, 2nd–3rd century A.D.
Roman
H. 4⅛ in. (10.5 cm), Diam. of rim 2¼ in. (5.7 cm), Diam. of body 2¾ in. (7 cm), Diam. of base 1⅛ in. (4.4 cm)
Myres 5540, C.G. 516
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.5816)

Description
Translucent pale blue-green. Rounded, slightly thickened rim; flaring mouth; elongated body with slightly bulbous side; integral, thick pad base; slightly pushed-in bottom with jagged pontil scar.

Intact; some pinprick bubbles and blowing striations; dulling, creamy brown weathering, and brilliant iridescence.

Commentary
This is an elongated version of a beaker that Cesnola sold to the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston (72.426). Another variety is represented by two beakers now in the Ringling Museum, Sarasota, that were acquired from the sale of Cesnola glass in 1928.1


Cat. 92
Beaker
Mid Imperial, 2nd–3rd century A.D.
Roman
H. 3⅓ in. (8.1 cm), Diam. of rim 3 in. (7.6 cm), Diam. of base 1⅜ in. (3.5 cm)
Said to be from a tomb at Idalion (modern Dali)
Myres 5535, C.G. 545
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.5821)

Description
Colorless with deep blue-green tinge. Rounded, outsplayed rim; cylindrical body with side expanding slightly downward, then sloping in sharply to integral, thick pad base; slightly pushed-in bottom with central pontil mark.

Intact; pinprick and larger bubbles and blowing striations; dulling, creamy brown weathering, and brilliant iridescence.

Commentary
Several beakers of similar shape in the Cyprus Museum, Nicosia, are cited by Vessberg but he described them as having an “attached foot-plate.” There is also a globular bowl of similar type with pad base that Cesnola sold to the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston (72.425). Two other examples formerly in the Cesnola Collection at the Metropolitan are now in the Ringling Museum, Sarasota.3

2. Another example of the same type as the MFA bowl, also from Cyprus, is in the Musée du Louvre; Arveiller-Dulong and Nenna 2005, p. 193, no. 534.

References
L. Cesnola 1903, pl. LXXXIII, 3.

Cat. 93
Beaker
Mid Imperial, 2nd–3rd century A.D.
Roman
H. 3⅓ in. (9.3 cm), Diam. of rim 3⅛ in. (7.8 cm), Diam. of base 1⅛ in. (4 cm)
Myres 5531, C.G. 560
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.232)
**DESCRIPTION** Translucent pale yellow-green. Rounded, flaring rim; cylindrical body with slightly convex, vertical side, curving in at base to integral tubular base ring; bottom with small kick at center and pontil scar.

Intact; pinprick and a few larger bubbles; dulling, iridescence, and patches of faint weathering.

**COMMENTARY** Two close parallels, also from the Cesnola Collection, are now in the Ringling Museum, Sarasota. A beaker in the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston (72.426), has a slightly more ovoid body but is otherwise a comparable piece; it was acquired from Cesnola in 1872. A similar example in the Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto, is said to be from Cyprus. Two other examples from Cyprus are in the Metropolitan; one (81.10.283) came as part of Henry G. Marquand’s gift of glass from the Charvet Collection, and the other (17.194.62) as a gift from J. Pierpont Morgan from the Gréau Collection. Parallels for this shape can also be found outside Cyprus.

1. SN28.1376, formerly C.G. 544 (Myres 5548), SN28.1422, formerly C.G. 552 (Myres 5554); *Cypriote & Classical Antiquities* 1928, I, p. 120, lot. 456.
3. Froehner 1879, p. 79, no. 11, pl. XIV, 79; Froehner 1903, p. 197, no. 1452, pl. 256.8.

**Cat. 94**

**Indented beaker**

Mid Imperial, mid- to late 2nd century A.D.

Roman

H. 3 3/16 in. (8.8 cm), Diam. of rim 2 13/16 in. (7.1 cm), Diam. of base 1 1/8 in. (4.1 cm)

Said to be from a tomb at Idalion (modern Dali)

Myres 5689, C.G. 540

The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.230)

**DESCRIPTION** Translucent yellow-green. Uneven, knocked-off rim, with bulging collar beneath; convex side to body, curving in to integral, low base ring, pushed-in bottom. Band of fine, abraded horizontal lines below collar; six deep vertical indents in body.
Intact, except for minor cracks in rim; pinprick bubbles and a few glassy inclusions; slight dulling, pitting, and areas of iridescent weathering.  

**COMMENTARY** This beaker has the body drawn out into a low stem, but in all other respects it is similar to a beaker in the Cyprus Museum, Nicosia. Other parallels are in the Glass Museum at Murano, Venice, and the Corning Museum of Glass.

**REFERENCES**  

**Cat. 95**  
**Indented beaker**  
Mid Imperial, 2nd–3rd century A.D.  
Roman  
H. 3⅛ in. (9.2 cm), Diam. of rim 2⅝ in. (7.3 cm), Diam. of base 1⅜ in. (3.5 cm).  
Said to be from a tomb at Idalion (modern Dali)  
Myres 5692, C.G. 700  
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.275)  

**DESCRIPTION** Colorless with blue-green tinge. Flaring rim with rounded lip; vertical side, turned out at bottom to form solid base pad; concave bottom with small pontil scar at center. Fourteen irregular vertical indents in body.  
Intact; some pinprick bubbles and blowing striations; dulling, pitting, and brilliant iridescence on exterior, thick creamy brown weathering on interior.

**REFERENCES**  
L. Cesnola 1903, pl. LXXX, 2; Vessberg 1952, p. 124, pl. 4:16; Vessberg and Wesholm 1956, p. 145, fig. 45:16.

**Cat. 96**  
**Beaker**  
Late Imperial, ca. 3rd century A.D.  
Roman  
H. 3⅛ in. (8.5 cm), Diam. of rim 3⅜ in. (8.5 cm), Diam. of base 1⅞ in. (3.6 cm)  
Myres 5530, C.G. 522  
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.5818)  

**DESCRIPTION** Colorless with light green tinge. Rim short and everted, cracked off and ground; cylindrical body with side expanding slightly downward, then curving in sharply to integral, thick pad base; flat bottom with central circular indent. Traces of horizontal cut line on upper part of body.  
Broken and repaired, with two chips in rim and large cracks in body; pinprick bubbles; deep pitting, thick creamy brown weathering, and brilliant iridescence on exterior; soil encrustation and thick weathering on interior.
Cat. 97
Goblet
Late Imperial or Early Byzantine, 4th–6th century A.D.
Roman
H. 3⅜ in. (8 cm), Diam. of rim 2⅜ in. (7.1 cm), Diam. of foot 1⅜ in. (4.3 cm)
Myres 5556, C.G. 581
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.241)

**DESCRIPTION**
Translucent light blue. Rounded and thickened rim with slight inward lip; funnel-shaped body with slightly concave side, then turned in horizontally to applied solid stem; tooled out, splayed, circular foot; concave bottom with pontil scar at center.

Intact; some pinprick and larger bubbles; dulling and faint iridescent weathering.¹

**COMMENTARY**
This is one of two examples of a stemmed drinking cup mentioned in the Collection by Myres.² Vessberg cites two examples from the Cyprus Museum, Nicosia, but both of these have tubular feet.³ Fragmentary examples of the tubular type are also recorded from Salamis and Kourion in early Byzantine contexts.⁴ Goblets with a tooled disk for the foot are less common; a good but unprovenanced example is in the Corning Museum of Glass.⁵

1. At some point the cup was thoroughly cleaned, removing much of the surface weathering visible on an old record photograph.
2. The other is Myres 5568.

Cat. 98
Bowl
Early Imperial, 1st century A.D.
Roman
H. 2⅜ in. (6 cm), Diam. 3⅛ in. (9.8 cm)
Myres 5510, C.G. 736
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.291)

**DESCRIPTION**
Colorless with blue-green tinge. Knocked-off, uneven, vertical rim; short concave neck; convex side curving in to concave bottom. Decoration of four parallel bands of wheel-abraded lines on body, aslant to rim.

Intact, except for one very small chip in rim; many pinprick bubbles; deep pitting, dulling, and iridescent weathering on exterior; creamy brown weathering on interior.

**COMMENTARY**
This belongs to Vessberg’s type of hemispherical bowls decorated with horizontal lines.¹ Another example with a deeper body is now in the Ringling Museum, Sarasota.² Similar vessels have been found in tombs at Amathus.³ Another example is in the Phylactou Collection.⁴


**REFERENCES**
3. From Site D, tomb 56, now in the British Museum (GR 94.11-1.144, unpublished); another: Oliver 1992, p. 111, no. T199/45, fig. 5:3.

Cat. 99
Bowl
Mid Imperial, 2nd–3rd century A.D.
Roman
H. 1½ in. (4.8 cm), Diam. of rim 4⅞–4⅜ in. (11.8–12.3 cm), Diam. of base 2 in. (5.1 cm)
Myres 5584, C.G. 666
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.262)

**DESCRIPTION** Colorless with pale blue-green tinge. Oval, rounded rim, folded up, out, and down, with exterior horizontal rib below; flaring broad mouth; double convex side to body, curving in to integral, slightly oval, tubular base ring; bottom with deep, rounded kick and pontil scar.

Broken and repaired, with two holes in side; many pinprick bubbles; some dulling and faint iridescence, with patches of weathering film.

Cat. 100
Bowl
Mid Imperial, 2nd–3rd century A.D.
Roman
H. 1½ in. (3.8 cm), Diam. of rim 4⅞ in. (10.6 cm), Diam. of base 2⅝ in. (5.2 cm)
Myres 5590, C.G. 671
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.266)
**DESCRIPTION** Colorless with greenish tinge. Outsplayed, horizontal, rounded rim, folded down and in onto undercurve; side tapering downward; base ring; deep, concave bottom with pontil scar.

Intact; pinprick bubbles; dulling, pitting, and iridescence, with small patches of creamy weathering.

**Cat. 101**

**Bowl**

Mid Imperial, 2nd – 3rd century A.D.

Roman

H. 1⅞ in. (4.9 cm), Diam. of rim 4¼ in. (10.8 cm), Diam. of base 2⅜ in. (6.1 cm)

Myres 5588, C.G. 663

The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.259)

**DESCRIPTION** Colorless with pale yellow-green tinge. Everted, tubular rim, folded out and down, forming collar with indent on inside of mouth; side tapers, then curve in to integral, tubular base ring; deeply pushed-in bottom with thickened dome and kick at center.

Intact; some pinprick and larger bubbles, with one black, gritty impurity in body; dulling and faint iridescence on exterior, with a patch of creamy white weathering on bottom.

**COMMENTARY** There is a parallel in the Cyprus Museum, Nicosia.¹

Cat. 102

Bowl

Mid Imperial, 2nd–3rd century A.D.

Roman

H. 1 1/8 in. (4.3 cm), Diam. of rim 4 3/4 in. (11.7 cm), Diam. of base 2 3/4 in. (5.7 cm)

Said to be from a tomb at Idalion (modern Dali)

Myres 5585, C.G. 744

The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.295)

**Description**  Colorless with blue-green tinge. Everted horizontal rim with rounded outer lip; projecting tubular fold below; S-shaped side curving in to integral tubular base ring; kick in bottom with circular pontil scar.

Intact; pinprick bubbles; deep pitting and brilliant iridescent weathering.

**Commentary**  This bowl resembles a group of five bowls in the Cyprus Museum, Nicosia, that Vessberg regarded as forming a homogenous group made in the same workshop.\(^1\) A similar example in the Ringling Museum, Sarasota (SN28.1402), formerly belonged to the Cesnola Collection at the Metropolitan.


**References**  L. Cesnola 1903, pl. LXXXVII, 3.
Cat. 103
Bowl
Mid Imperial, 2nd–3rd century A.D.  
Roman  
H. 2⅛ in. (5.4 cm), Diam. of rim 4 in. (10.2 cm), Diam. of base 2⅛ in. (5.4 cm)  
Myres 5544, C.G. 672  
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.267)

**DESCRIPTION**  
Colorless with pale green tinge. Tubular rim, folded over and in; straight side to body, tapering downward; integral, tubular base ring, splayed downward with rounded bottom edge; thick, pushed-in bottom, slightly concave with traces of pontil scar.

Intact; pinprick bubbles and blowing striations; some dulling and faint iridescence; patches of creamy brown and black weathering.

**COMMENTARY**  
Cesnola illustrated a similar but slightly larger bowl in the *Atlas*.1 The Collection originally must have had several examples, since he mentions some twenty-three bowls of this general type. One is now in the Ringling Museum, Sarasota (SN28.1405). They belong to Vessberg’s deep bowl type B.II.δ, for which an example in the Cyprus Museum, Nicosia is cited.2

1. L. Cesnola 1903, pl. LXXXVII, 2; compare also L. Cesnola 1903, pl. LXXXIV, 5.  

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Cat. 104
Footed bowl
Late Imperial, 4th century A.D.  
Roman  
H. 3 in. (7.6 cm), Diam. of rim 5⅜ in. (13.2 cm), Diam. of base 2⅜ in. (6.1 cm)  
Said to be from a tomb at Idalion (modern Dali)  
Myres 5724, C.G. 669  
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.265)

**DESCRIPTION**  
Colorless with pale green tinge and light purple streaks; base and trail in same colors. Horizontal rounded and thickened rim with slight downward kink on one side; broad, flaring mouth; funnel-shaped side to body, turned in sharply below; applied flaring base with thick tubular ring; uneven but flat bottom with off-center pontil scar. Fine trail applied on underside of mouth, wound two and a half times around top of body, and then trailed off backward. The bowl stands aslant on its base ring.

Intact; pinprick and larger bubbles; very slight weathering and iridescence.

**COMMENTARY**  
Vessberg refers to this bowl as similar to two deep bowls belonging to his type B.II.C.II.α (see Cat. 105), mistakenly taking Cesnola’s description of its “three-line ornamentation” to indicate engraved lines.1 In fact, its closest parallel is another bowl he cites in the Cyprus Museum, Nicosia, that has similar trail decoration.2 There is also an example in the National Museum, Copenhagen.3

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1. L. Cesnola 1903, pl. LXXXVII, 2; compare also L. Cesnola 1903, pl. LXXXIV, 5.  
2. Vessberg and Wesholm 1956, p. 135, fig. 43:11.  
3. There is also an example in the National Museum, Copenhagen.
Cesnola sold a large, deep footed bowl of similar shape and decoration to the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge.  

3. Vessberg 1952, pl. XI:3; Vessberg and Wesholm 1956, fig. 53:3.

REFERENCES  L. Cesnola 1903, pl. LXXXVI, 3; Myres 1914, p. 511 ill.

Cat. 105

Footed bowl

Late Roman, 3rd–4th century A.D.

Roman

H. 3¼ in. (8 cm), Diam. of rim 4¾ in. (10.6 cm), Diam. of base 2¼ in. (5.4 cm)

Said to be from a tomb at Idalion (modern Dali)

Myres 5537, C.G. 661

The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.258)

DESCRIPTION  Translucent pale blue-green. Outsplayed, rounded rim; convex side tapering downward, then turned in to flat bottom with pontil scar; added ring base with flaring side and thick, rounded edge.

Intact; pinprick bubbles; heavily weathered and pitted, with patches of brilliant iridescence and black enamel-like weathering.

COMMENTARY  This is possibly the bowl shown in a photograph of the Collection before it left Cyprus. Vessberg recorded two more examples in the Cyprus Museum, Nicosia. Another large “fruit bowl” dish from Cyprus is in the Metropolitan (17.194.90).

REFERENCES  L. Cesnola 1903, pl. LXXXIV, 3.

Cat. 106

Bowl

Mid Imperial, 2nd–3rd century A.D.

Roman

H. 1½ in. (3.7 cm), Diam. ¾ in. (8.3 cm), Diam. of base 1½ in. (3.8 cm)

Said to be from a tomb at Idalion (modern Dali)

Myres 5555, C.G. 664

The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.260)
Translucent greenish yellow. Rim folded out and down, forming rounded, partially tubular collar to mouth with inner lip; bulging side curving in to integral, low tubular base ring; flat bottom with traces of pontil and slight kick.

Intact; few bubbles; dulling, slight pitting, and iridescence on exterior, creamy iridescent weathering on interior.

**COMMENTARY**

Two examples in translucent blue, now in the Metropolitan and formerly in the Gréau Collection, are said to come from Cyprus (17.194.167, .171). A vessel described as a “cup” in the Corning Museum of Glass appears very similar to this example, but has a disk-shaped base. It is a type that is found throughout the Roman world from the mid-first century A.D. onward. One example is in the Yüksel Erimtan Collection, Ankara. There are also two similar bowls in the Alexander Palma di Cesnola Collection.

2. Whitehouse 1997, pp. 83–84, no. 113. A larger example in the Metropolitan (17.192.122) is said to come from Cyprus; Froehner 1903, p. 224, no. 1667.

**REFERENCES**

L. Cesnola 1903, pl. CVI, 7.

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Colorless with pale greenish tinge. Thick, rounded rim, with inner lip; short, convex, curving side to body; solid pad base; flat bottom, with small kick at center and pontil mark.

Intact; many pinprick bubbles; pitting, dulling, and iridescent weathering on exterior, slight soil encrustation and creamy brown weathering on interior.

**COMMENTARY**

See Cat. 106. Compare also a bowl in the Princeton University Art Museum.

1. Antonaras 2012, p. 113, no. 145.

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**Cat. 108**

**Bowl**

Early to Mid Imperial, mid-1st–2nd century A.D.

Roman

H. 1⅝ in. (4.1 cm), Diam. 3¼ in. (8.3 cm)

Myres 5648, C.G. 735

The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.290)
**Description**  
Colorless with blue-green tinge. Knocked-off, uneven rim with bulging collar below; vertical side, rounded at base; bottom with raised central base with shallow kick. Decoration comprises two parallel wheel-cut grooves on body, ½ in. (1.3 cm) apart.

One chip in rim and several cracks in side; few bubbles; slight patches of dulling and weathering, mainly on exterior of bottom; some soil encrustation around rim and side on interior.

**Cat. 109**  
**Bowl**  
Early to Mid Imperial, mid-1st–2nd century A.D.  
Roman  
H. 2⅞ in. (5.6 cm), Diam. 3⅞ in. (9.6 cm)  
Myres 5644, C.G. 678  
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.268)

**Description**  
Colorless. Knocked-off and ground vertical rim, with slight bulging collar below; curving convex side; pushed-in bottom. Decoration of finely cut horizontal lines, comprising a single line immediately below rim, a band of two lines around middle of body, and another single line near bottom.

Intact; some pinprick and larger bubbles; dulling, some pitting, and faint iridescence, with patches of thick creamy brown weathering.

**Commentary**  
Three very similar bowls are recorded in the Cyprus Museum, Nicosia, which led Vessberg to suggest that they form a workshop group.\(^1\)


**Cat. 110**  
**Bowl**  
Mid Imperial, 2nd–3rd century A.D.  
Roman  
H. 2 in. (5.1 cm), Diam. 3⅞ in. (9.8 cm), Diam. of base 2⅜ in. (6.7 cm)  
Myres 5512, C.G. 709  
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.278)

**Description**  
Translucent pale blue-green. Rounded, thickened, vertical rim with slight indent below; vertical side, then curving in to applied, solid base ring; almost flat bottom with pontil scar, uneven on interior with circular ridge caused by base ring and central, thickened boss.

Intact, but one long crack from rim down side; many bubbles; pitting, iridescence, and weathering, with enamel-like brownish surface to interior.

**Commentary**  
See Cat. 110.

**Cat. 111**  
**Bowl**  
Mid Imperial, 2nd–3rd century A.D.  
Roman  
H. 2¼ in. (5.7 cm), Diam. 4¼ in. (10.8 cm), Diam. of base 2¼ in. (6.2 cm)  
Myres 5521, C.G. 765  
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.308)

**Description**  
Translucent pale blue-green. Rounded, thickened, vertical rim with slight indent below; vertical side, then curving in to applied, solid base ring; almost flat bottom with pontil scar, uneven on interior with circular ridge caused by base ring and central, thickened boss.

Complete, but one long crack from rim down side; many bubbles; pitting, iridescence, and weathering, with enamel-like brownish surface to interior.

**Commentary**  
See Cat. 110.

**Cat. 112**  
**Bowl**  
Late Imperial, 3rd–4th century A.D.  
Roman  
H. 2¼ in. (5.7 cm), Diam. 3⅞ in. (9.2 cm)  
Myres 5649, C.G. 739  
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.292)

**Description**  
Translucent pale green with blue tinge. Rounded, vertical rim; collar below curving in to projecting horizontal rib; below, side curving in to bottom with kick and pontil scar at center.

Intact, except for one very small chip in rim; pinprick bub-
bles and blowing striations; dulling, some pitting, and patches of iridescent weathering on exterior; some creamy brown weathering on interior.

**COMMENTARY** Two bowls with the same distinctive folded cordon around the mid-point of the body are in the National Museums Scotland in Edinburgh; one is said to have been found in Cyprus. A third example that is said to be from Cyprus is in the National Museum of Ireland, Dublin. Another parallel in the Museum of Fine Arts, Budapest, is also from Cyprus. A bowl at the Ringling Museum, Sarasota, was formerly in the Cesnola Collection; it was one of the duplicates sold in 1928. In addition to the Cypriot parallels, examples have been found in graves near Acre (Akko, Israel), dated to the second half of the third and the first half of the fourth centuries A.D. Three others are in the Carnegie Museum of Natural History, Pittsburgh, and there is an example in the Thanos N. Zintilis Collection. They, perhaps, all originate from the same workshop located in Phoenicia (present-day Lebanon and northern Israel).

4. SN28.1214, formerly C.G. 763 (Myres 5519); Cypriote & Classical Antiquities 1928, I, p. 41, lot 156.

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**Cat. 113**

**Bowl**

Late Imperial, 3rd–4th century A.D.

Roman

H. 2½ in. (6.4 cm), Diam. of rim 3½ in. (8.9 cm), Diam. of body 3¾ in. (9 cm)

Myres 5486, C.G. 742
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.5743)

**DESCRIPTION** Translucent pale blue-green with yellow-green streaks. Plain, rounded rim; S-shaped sides; deep pushed-in bottom with pontil scar at center.

Intact; few bubbles and blowing striations; dulling, pitting, and iridescence, with patches of creamy weathering.

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**Cat. 114**

**Dish**

Early Imperial, 1st century A.D.

Roman, Cypriot

H. 1¾ (4.5 cm), Diam. of rim 8¾ in. (20.9 cm)

Myres 5592, C.G. 749
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.299)

**DESCRIPTION** Translucent pale blue-green. Rounded, flaring rim, with horizontal outward rib below; slightly convex side of uneven height, tapering downward to broad, integral
tubular base ring; flat bottom but with kick at center, forming thickened dome, and traces of pontil scar, comprising irregular indents and chips.

Intact; pinprick bubbles and blowing striations; some dulling and faint iridescence, with small patches of creamy brown weathering.

**COMMENTARY**  Vessberg does not include any large examples of this type, but it can be compared with what he calls a “special group” of smaller bowls that also have a base ring at the angle between the side and bottom. 1 Another example in the Corning Museum of Glass has a more rounded, convex side. 2 It has a pontil mark consisting of a circular cluster of small scars, which Whitehouse has associated with production in Italy during the first century A.D. 3 A piece that Cesnola sold to the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston (72.433), is described as a “round disk,” but it is probably the domed bottom of a dish similar to this one.

2. Whitehouse 1997, p. 69, no. 79.

**Cat. 115**

**Dish**

Late Imperial, 4th century A.D.

Roman

H. 2¾ in. (5.3 cm), Diam. of rim 9¼ in. (23.9 cm), Diam. of base 5¾ in. (14.6 cm)

Myres 5573, C.G. 753

The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.302)

**DESCRIPTION**  Colorless with pale blue-green tinge. Rounded, slightly thickened vertical rim; convex side to body, tapering downward then curving in sharply to pushed-in outer section of bottom; applied tubular foot ring, splayed outward; inner section of bottom slightly convex with thickened dome and pontil scar at center.

Intact; many pinprick bubbles, some elongated horizontally, and a few very large ones; dulling, pitting, and patches of brownish iridescent weathering.
Cat. 116
Dish
Late Imperial, 4th century A.D.
Roman
H. 1⅗ in. (4.3 cm), Diam. of rim 9¾ in. (24.1 cm), Diam. of base 4⅜ in. (12.1 cm)
Myres 5575, C.G. 755
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.303)

**Description**
Colorless with pale blue-green tinge. Rounded rim folded out and down; concave side to body, tapering downward then curving sharply in to outer, slightly concave section of bottom; splayed, integral, tubular foot ring, made by folding; inner section of bottom slightly convex with thickened dome and pontil scar at center.

Intact; few bubbles but some elongated horizontally; dulling, pitting, iridescence, and yellowish brown weathering on exterior.

Cat. 117
Dish
Late Imperial, 4th century A.D.
Roman
H. 2 in. (5.1 cm), Diam. of rim 8¼ in. (21 cm), Diam. of base 4⅜ in. (11 cm)
Myres 5593, C.G. 758
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.305)

**Description**
Colorless with faint yellow-green tinge. Tubular, flaring rim, folded out and down, with almost horizontal inner shoulder; S-shaped side to body, curving in to integral tubular base ring; slightly concave bottom, thickened at center with small pontil scar.

Broken and repaired, cracked on one side and a large hole in the other; pinprick bubbles; pitting, iridescent weathering, and some limy encrustation around rim.
Cat. 118

Dish
Late Imperial, 4th century A.D.
Roman
H. 1¾ in. (4.1 cm), Diam. of rim 6 in. (15.2 cm), Diam. of base 3¼ in. (7.9 cm)
Said to be from a tomb at Idalion (modern Dali)
Myres 5581, C.G. 757
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.304)

**Description** Colorless with blue-green tinge. Slightly inverted, rounded rim; short side to body, curving in to tubular, integral base ring; almost flat bottom, thickened at center and with trace of a central pontil scar. Stands lopsided on base ring.

Intact; pinprick and a few large bubbles; some dulling, creamy weathering, and iridescence; patches of limy encrustation on interior.

**Commentary** Drawing his information from the *Atlas*, Vessberg incorrectly described this dish as having a flat bottom without a base ring. Both Cesnola and Vessberg appear to have been deceived by the lopsided shape of this vessel. Other examples of lopsided dishes are in the Corning Museum of Glass.1 The functionality of such vessels as serving dishes in daily life is questionable. Indeed, it may be wondered why and how they reached the market at all, instead of being recycled at the glass workshop as defective pieces.


**References** L. Cesnola 1903, pl. LXXXVI, i; Vessberg 1952, p. 113, pl. 11; Vessberg and Wesholm 1956, p. 129, fig. 42:1.

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Cat. 119

Dish
Late Imperial, 4th century A.D.
Roman
H. 1½ in. (4.8 cm), Diam. of rim 6⅝ in. (16.8 cm), Diam. of base 3⅝ in. (9.2 cm)
Myres 5594, C.G. 748
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.298)

**Description** Colorless with slight blue tinge. Slightly everted, rounded, vertical rim; short, concave side to body, then turned in to tall, tubular, integral base ring; almost flat bottom, thickened at center and with central pontil scar.

Intact; blowing striations but few bubbles; some dulling and patches of creamy weathering with iridescence.

**Commentary** This dish may be compared with an example in the Corning Museum of Glass.1

1. Whitehouse 1997, p. 70, no. 82.

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Cat. 120

Dish
Late Imperial, 4th century A.D.
Roman
H. 1½ in. (3.8 cm), Diam. of rim 7⅛ in. (20.2 cm), Diam. of base 3¾ in. (10 cm)
Myres 5578, C.G. 759
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.306)
**DESCRIPTION** Translucent pale blue-green. Tubular rim, folded out, down, and in, with narrow, slightly convex inner shoulder; bulging side to body, curving in to integral tubular base ring; concave bottom, with kick at center and large pontil mark.

Intact; pinprick and a few larger bubbles; pitting, dulling, and iridescent weathering.

**COMMENTARY** A similar dish was sold to John Howard Wilson in 1926 and is displayed now at the Wilson Museum, Castine, Maine (w08219).
Cat. 121
Dish
Late Imperial, 4th century A.D.
Roman
H. 2¼ in. (6.6 cm), Diam. of rim 8¾ in. (22 cm), Diam. of base 5¾ in. (14.6 cm)
Said to be from a tomb at Idalion (modern Dali)
Myres 5574, C.G. 751
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.301)

DESCRIPTION Colorless with very pale green tinge. Rounded rim folded out and down; straight side to body, tapering downward, then curving slightly outward; tall, integral, tubular foot ring, made by folding with deep crease on interior; almost flat bottom with thickened dome and pontil scar at center.
Intact; pinprick and some elongated, horizontal bubbles; dulling, pitting, iridescence and yellowish brown weathering on exterior, with some whitish iridescent weathering on interior.

COMMENTARY This is the only example cited by Vessberg of a dish with a straight, flaring side to the body. It may, however, be compared with some smaller deep dishes, especially an example in Dublin. Similar dishes were found at Vasa-Kambi; those with tubular rims were placed in Period I (before A.D. 250), but burials continued there until the end of the fourth century A.D.

REFERENCES L. Cesnola 1903, pl. LXXXV, 3; Vessberg 1952, p. 113, pl. 1.9; Vessberg and Wesholm 1956, p. 132, fig. 42:9.

Cat. 122
Dish
Late Imperial, 4th century A.D.
Roman
H. 1½ in. (3.8), Diam. of rim 8¼ in. (21 cm), Diam. of base 4¼ in. (10.8 cm)
Myres 5576, C.G. 752
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.5828)

DESCRIPTION Colorless. Tubular rim, folded up, round, down, and in, forming collar on underside; shallow S-shaped side to body; integral tubular foot ring; pushed-in bottom with domed thickening at center and traces of large circular pontil mark.
Intact; pinprick and a few larger bubbles; dulling, yellow-brown iridescence, and patches of whitish weathering on exterior.

COMMENTARY There is similar dish in the Ringling Museum, Sarasota (SN28.1256), that formed part of the sale of ancient glass from the Metropolitan in 1928, so it probably comes from the Cesnola Collection.

Cat. 123
Dish
Late Imperial, 4th century A.D.
Roman
H. 1¼ in. (3.2 cm), Diam. of rim 6¼ in. (15.9 cm), Diam. of base 3½ in. (8.9 cm)
Said to be from a tomb at Idalion (modern Dali)
Myres 5591, C.G. 760

The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.307)

DESCRIPTION  Colorless with yellow tinge. Tubular, flaring rim, folded out, down, and in, with narrow, slightly convex inner shoulder; S-shaped side to body, curving in to integral tubular base ring; concave bottom, thickened at center and traces of small pontil mark.
Intact; pinprick bubbles; pitting, dulling, and iridescence, with most of exterior covered in thick, enamel-like weathering.

**COMMENTARY** Other examples are recorded in the Cyprus Museum, Nicosia.\(^1\) A similar dish in the Metropolitan (17.194.74), formerly in the Gréau Collection, is also said to come from Cyprus.\(^2\)

2. Froehner 1903, p. 180, no. 1300, pl. 246,4.

**REFERENCES** L. Cesnola 1903, pl. LXXXVIII, 3; Vessberg 1952, p. 114; Vessberg and Wesholm 1956, p. 132.

**Cat. 124**

**Dish**

Late Imperial, 4th–5th century A.D.

Roman

H. 1¾ in. (4.4 cm), Diam. of rim 8½ in. (21.9 cm), Diam. of base 4 in. (10.2 cm)

Said to be from a tomb at Idalion (modern Dali)

Myres 5577, C.G. 747

The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.297)

**DESCRIPTION** Colorless. Everted, flaring, tubular rim, folded round and down, with broad almost horizontal inner shoulder; irregular S-shaped side to body, curving in to uneven integral tubular base ring; large kick in bottom. Misshapen base ring, so does not stand securely.

Broken and repaired, with three holes in side; some pinprick and larger bubbles; deep pitting and brilliant iridescent weathering.

**COMMENTARY** In the *Atlas* Cesnola states that the Collection then comprised forty-four dishes, which he called plates, and provides details of ten examples. Of this total eleven now remain, but only four of these match the ones featured in the *Atlas*. A smaller version of this type with a horizontal brim and short convex side is in the Phylactou Collection.\(^1\)

1. Karageorghis 2010b, p. 125, no. 149 (inexplicably dated to ca. 300 B.C.).

**REFERENCES** L. Cesnola 1903, pl. LXXXV, 2.

**Cat. 125**

**Bowl**

Mid Imperial, 2nd–3rd century A.D.

Roman

H. 1⅜ in. (3.3 cm), Diam. 1⅝ in. (4.3 cm)

Myres 5515, C.G. 566

The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.235)

**DESCRIPTION** Translucent blue-green. Rounded and thickened rim with inner lip; convex sides to cylindrical body; flat bottom with small, central kick and traces of large pontil scar.

Intact; few bubbles; pitting, dulling, and iridescent weathering.

**COMMENTARY** This small vessel may be regarded as a cup or a jar. In either case, it may have been made specifically as a funerary gift. There is a parallel in the Cyprus Museum, Nicosia.\(^1\)

Cat. 126

Bowl
Mid or Late Imperial, ca. 3rd century A.D.
Roman
H. 1⅝ in. (4.1 cm), Diam. of rim 2⅞ in. (7.1 cm), Diam. of body 2⅜ in. (5.2 cm)
Myres 5539, C.G. 646
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.5823)

**DESCRIPTION** Translucent pale blue-green. Tubular collared rim, folded out, round, and down; horizontal, uneven neck; slightly convex sides, tapering gently downward; pushed-in bottom with prominent pontil scar at center.

Intact; pinprick bubbles and one black impurity in rim; pitting and creamy brown weathering with slight iridescence on exterior.

**REFERENCES** Lightfoot 2013a, p. 86.

Cat. 127

Cylindrical jar
Mid Imperial, 2nd–3rd century A.D.
Roman
H. 2⅞ in. (6.5 cm), Diam. of rim 4⅜ in. (10.5 cm), Diam. of body 2⅜ in. (7.3 cm), Diam. of base 3 in. (7.6 cm)
Said to be from a tomb at Idalion (modern Dali)
Myres 5529, C.G. 710
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.279)

**DESCRIPTION** Colorless. Broad, horizontal, tubular rim, folded out, down, and in; cylindrical body with slightly convex sides, then tooled into tubular, integral, flaring base ring; deep groove between base ring and slightly concave bottom with large circular pontil mark.

Intact, but one crack from rim slanting down side to base ring; a few pinprick bubbles; pitting, dulling, and patches of white and yellow brown iridescent weathering.

**COMMENTARY** This is an unusual, spindle-shaped vessel, identified by Vessberg as a box (pyxis). There are cast equivalents from the first half of the first century A.D. Certainly, the broad, horizontal rim could easily accommodate a lid, and the jar would have made an attractive container for a variety of personal objects. Another jar of similar shape, but with a more vertical folded rim, was sold by Cesnola to Governor Stanford; it is now in the Iris & B. Gerald Cantor Center for Visual Arts at Stanford University (JLS.10948). Compare also a bowl with a tapering, funnel-shaped body that was formerly in the Cesnola Collection and is now in the Ringling Museum, Sarasota.
Cat. 128
Beaker
Late Imperial, 3rd century A.D.
Roman
H. 3\(\frac{3}{16}\) in. (9 cm), Diam. 3\(\frac{3}{16}\) in. (7.8 cm)
Myres 5561, C.G. 777
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.311)

**Description** Colorless with green-blue tinge. Rounded, inverted rim; hour-glass shape to body with sides tapering in downward and then expanding outward to bottom with central, large flattish pad.

Intact; some pinprick bubbles; pitting, dulling, and iridescent weathering on exterior, creamy enamel-like weathering on most of interior.

**Commentary** A similar beaker in the Corning Museum of Glass has been tentively dated to the first century A.D. This, however, seems to be too early; the general appearance of the glass, the inverted rim, and the presence of a pontil mark on the Corning example suggest that these beakers fit better with a later date.


Cat. 129
Bowl or lamp
Late Imperial, 4th century A.D.
Roman
H. 2\(\frac{3}{16}\) in. (7.1 cm), Diam. 3\(\frac{3}{16}\) in. (8.8 cm)
Myres 5746, C.G. 767
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.309)

**Description** Translucent pale blue-green, with deep turquoise green blobs. Unworked, knocked-off rim, with bulging collar below; somewhat misshapen and uneven sides to body, tapering downward; pushed-in bottom. Four blobs applied irregularly to exterior of lower body.

Intact, except for minor chip in rim; pinprick bubbles; slight dulling, pitting, and iridescent weathering on exterior, patches of creamy brown weathering on interior.
COMMENTARY  Cesnola collected in Cyprus several vessels decorated with blue blobs and bands of cut lines. Three examples were acquired by the British Museum in 1871; a lamp or beaker (GR 71.1-23.3), a dish (GR 71.10-4.2), and a bowl (GR 71.10-4.3).1 A close parallel to the last in the Birmingham Museum and Art Gallery also comes from Cyprus.2 These, however, are thick-walled vessels with a ground rim and no collar below.3 This vessel belongs to a separate group. An example was excavated at Nea Paphos.4

1. Harden et al. 1968, p. 66, no. 86; Harden et al. 1987, p. 113, no. 46.
3. Compare also Antonaras 2012, p. 123, no. 163.

Cat. 130

Lamp

Late Imperial, 4th century A.D.

Roman

H. 5⅜ in. (14.6 cm), Diam. of rim 3⅓ in. (8.3 cm)

Said to be from a tomb at Idalion (modern Dali)

Myres 5557, C.G. 775

The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.310)

DESCRIPTION  Translucent pale green with bluish tinge. Unworked, uneven, knocked off rim; narrow bulging collar below; almost straight sides tapering to pointed, thick bottom, with small flattened pad at tip.

Intact; pinprick and some larger bubbles; some pitting, dulling, and iridescence on one side on exterior.

COMMENTARY  This is an example of a type of conical vessel used as either a goblet or a lamp that is found throughout the Roman world in late antiquity. Usually, the vessels are decorated with either applied colored blobs, cut decoration, or a combination of both.1 It is, however, a type not commonly found on Cyprus; the British Museum acquired one such lamp or conical beaker, decorated with sixteen blue blobs and horizontal bands of abraded lines, indirectly from Cesnola (GR 71.1-23.2). This example is a rare example of a plain version.


REFERENCES  L. Cesnola 1903, pl. CVII, 1; Vessberg 1952, p. 152, pl. 10.11; Vessberg and Wesholm 1956, p. 173, fig. 51.11.
INTRODUCTION (CAT. 131–228)

The Cesnola Collection includes a large variety of glass containers that were used for storage and serving purposes in Roman times. These can be treated separately from the multitude of perfume bottles, whose function can often be related more closely to burial rites. Of all the remaining vessels from Cyprus that can be categorized as containers made for daily use and display, the star piece is undoubtedly the flask with snake-thread decoration, said to be from Marion, that is in the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge. It is shown in one of the photographs taken by Cesnola of his Collection on Cyprus before he shipped it to Europe. The only other example of snake-thread glass known from Cyprus is another flask that originally belonged to Cesnola but was acquired by Felix Slade from the London sale in 1871 and bequeathed to the British Museum (GR 71.1-23.1). Both vessels were probably imports but whether they were made in the West, along with the examples decorated with colored trails, or somewhere in the East, together with the dropper or sprinkler flasks, remains uncertain.

As with the glass tableware, it is possible to identify certain types of container as imports—for example, the bird-shaped bottle (Cat. 131) that was probably made in Italy. Others, such as the small jug with a tubular fold between shoulder and body (Cat. 143), may have been made locally in imitation of Italian models. Some, on the other hand, have distinctive features that seem to indicate that they were made on the island to cater to local tastes and preferences. They include the small jugs with a decorative finned trail extending below the handle (Cat. 141–142). In addition to these two examples with rounded bottoms that are still in the Cesnola Collection, there is another type with a distinct base such as the jug in the Cleveland Museum of Art; it was one of a group of sixteen Cypriot glass vessels purchased from the Metropolitan Museum in 1916 by the John Huntington Art and Polytechnic Trust. Paul Åström purchased a similar jug in 1959, said to have been found in a tomb at a site called Xyliatos, southwest of Nicosia. Parallels outside Cyprus are hard to find, but there are three examples in the State Hermitage Museum, St. Petersburg; one was found in the Panticapaeum necropolis in 1847, and the other two in Kerch. However, these jugs also belong to a much larger assortment of vessels with collared rims that are ubiquitous throughout the Roman East. The Cesnola Collection still includes nine other examples (Cat. 134, 149–152, 169–171, 178–179). In addition, the Metropolitan has other examples that are said to be from Cyprus, including a cylindrical jug (17.194.216) and a globular bottle, in an unusual light purple glass (17.194.132).

One of the jugs that Cesnola sold to the Fitzwilliam is of particular interest in that the handle has been attached to the neck and drawn down onto the body. Said to have been found at Tremithus, it is a one-handed flask in translucent blue glass. Indeed, it seems that the Cesnola Collection originally contained another similar but smaller jug, for both the Atlas and an old photograph taken in Cyprus show a vessel with a three-ribbed handle that is clearly applied at the top and pressed onto the body at the bottom. It has a globular body and tall, conical neck with a rounded, funnel-shaped rim. Vessberg highlighted another jug of “peculiar type” in the Cyprus Museum, Nicosia, with an irregular spherical body in translucent purple glass. Recently, another example in translucent purple glass has been seen on the market. Two more examples from the East are known. One, said to be from Miletus, is a jug in the Staatliche Museen zu Berlin, described as made of brown glass. The other in blue glass comes from the Vogell Collection of finds from south Russia. An example in the Ernesto Wolf Collection in pale green glass has been attributed to a workshop in north Italy. Certainly, a number of similar jugs, but made of marbled mosaic glass in different colors, including opaque white, have been found there, and some are dated from their archaeological contexts and associated finds to the first half or middle of the first century a.d.
whether they operated in Italy or in the East, perhaps even in Cyprus, but more probably in Phoenicia or Syria.

Blown glass aryballoi are found throughout the Roman world, with many different varieties and extending over a long time period. Despite this, the aryballos form is relatively rare in Cyprus, and the Cesnola Collection now contains only one example (Cat. 176). Another is illustrated in the Atlas, and three more are pictured in an old photograph taken in Cyprus. Cesnola sold another, decorated with horizontal cut grooves and lines and said to be from Larnaka, to the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge. By contrast, pourer flasks (Cat. 182–184) are more numerous in Cyprus, and finds indicate that their use on the island matched that of other areas in the Roman East. Conical and sack-shaped jars are also common both in the Cesnola Collection (Cat. 213–221) and in Cyprus at large. They form part of a repertory that was widespread in the East but especially in Syria. Roman Egypt and Syria have produced numerous examples of jars decorated with zigzag trails between the rim and shoulder. Few examples, however, are recorded from Cyprus (Cat. 222).

The British Museum possesses three large and impressive flasks that were acquired from Cesnola. Each displays different characteristics that are not represented among the Cesnola glass in the Metropolitan Museum. One, with a thick rim, slender concave neck, ovoid body, and base ring, is decorated with a fine, irregular trail on the neck and a series of wheel-cut, horizontal grooves down the side. The second, with a funnel neck and rounded bottom, was blown in a dip mold, creating twenty-five spiral ribs on the conical body. The third is decorated with a trail on the neck and ten elongated indents around the funnel-shaped body. In addition, Cesnola sold a tall, sack-shaped jar in London, which passed via Felix Slade to the British Museum. It is in almost colorless glass with purple streaks and is decorated with an irregular spiral trail around the neck; on the body are twenty-five rounded protrusions, arranged in four irregular, horizontal rows. Vessberg cited a jar in the Cyprus Museum, Nicosia, decorated with similar “pinches.”

Another unusual type of flask, not represented in the Cesnola Collection, is decorated with internal trails attached to the body and drawn up to the bottom of the neck. Vessberg cited an example in the Cyprus Museum, Nicosia. Another, shorter flask, said to be from Cyprus, was donated to the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, by Sir Arthur Evans (AN1927.4500). A fragmentary example was recovered from near the basilica church at Kourion with other material dating to the third quarter of the seventh century A.D. Several other unprovenanced examples are known in major collections. A tall flask with a funnel-shaped body that came to the Metropolitan as part of the gift of J. Pierpont Morgan in 1917 (formerly in the Gréau Collection) is said to come from Cyprus, but no examples are known there; it is probably an import from Syria. Another late Roman flask in the Metropolitan (17.194.69) is also said to come from Cyprus but it, too, finds its closest parallels among finds from Syria and elsewhere.

Many of the glass containers now in the Cesnola Collection belong to the common repertoire of Roman blown glass, so their origins cannot be established with any certainty. They may have been made by glassworkers on Cyprus, produced in a regional workshop in the East, or distributed throughout the Mediterranean basin by means of long-distance trade from a major glass production center.

NOTES
3. Early Greek Antiquities 1871, lot 67; L. Cesnola 1877, pp. 75–76, pl. III; Harden 1934, p. 50, no. 1, pl. IV, 1; Harden et al. 1987, p. 131, no. 60.
5. Åström 1965, pp. 127, 131–32, fig. 8.
6. The site is at Ayia Marina in Eurychou. Åström 1965, pp. 123, 127, no. 8, figs. 2–3.
7. Kunina 1997, pp. 302–3, nos. 242–244 (all attributed to a Cypriot workshop); see also Stern 2001, p. 95, no. 32.
8. Fitzwilliam Museum 1978, p. 35, no. 63. It can be seen in a photograph of Cesnola glass taken before it left the island; Marangou 2000, p. 119 (top shelf, sixth object from left). The same vessel appears in a drawing with other glass, all of which are assigned to Idalion; L. Cesnola 1877, pl. III.
9. L. Cesnola 1903, pl. XC, 2; Marangou 2000, p. 119 (bottom shelf, second object from right).
11. Kunst der Antike 2016, pp. 168–69, lot 334. In addition, an example in light green glass with a conical, carinated body is in a Dutch private collection.
17. A. Cesnola 1881, bottom row, fifth and sixth from left; bottom row, sixth from left, shown with a domed lid.
20. See, for example, Antonaras 2012, pp. 205–6, nos. 302–304.
21. BM GR 76.11-14.2, unpublished.
22. BM GR 71.10-4.4, unpublished.
23. BM GR 71.1-23.4, unpublished. Compare another indented flask in the Cyprus Museum, Nicosia, that has a more globular body and flaring rim; Vessberg 1952, p. 135, pl. VIII:4; Vessberg and Wesholm 1956, p. 159, fig. 49:4.
24. BM GR 71.10-4.5, unpublished.
25. Vessberg 1952, p. 146, pl. IV:22; Vessberg and Wesholm 1956, p. 168, fig. 45:22. A globular flask in the Gaziantep Museum, Turkey (126.82.74), said to be from Kilis, has rows of pinched “warts” on the body; see also Canav 1985, p. 58, no. 81.
29. See Åström 1965, p. 150.
30. Young 1993, pp. 44–45, 47, no. 9, fig. 8; see also Stern 2001, p. 302, no. 165 (citing other examples).
31. Lees-Causey 1983, p. 154, no. 3 (with refs.); Thomas 1976, p. 34, no. 159.

Cat. 131
Bottle shaped like a bird
Early Imperial, 1st century A.D.
Roman
H. 2 3/16 in. (7.1 cm), L. 4 3/16 in. (11.9 cm), W. 1 3/16 in. (4.6 cm)
Myres 5623, C.G. 454
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.205)

DESCRIPTION Translucent pale blue-green. Cylindrical neck, flaring at top and merging at bottom with rounded, stylized body of a bird, tapering to form tail; pushed-in bottom. Broken and repaired, with head (or rim?) and top of neck missing, three holes in body, and broken end to tail; many bubbles; dulling, faint iridescence, and light creamy weathering.

COMMENTARY The present condition of this bottle makes it uncertain whether originally it was sealed at both ends (head and tail) as in other intact examples.\(^1\) Five fragmentary examples were found in a tomb in the Roman cemetery at Knossos, Crete; they are regarded as imports, made in a northern Italian workshop.\(^2\) This bottle, too, is probably Italian, which would explain its uniqueness among the Roman glass in Cyprus.\(^3\) Parallels have been found in Cologne, Germany.\(^4\)

2. Carington Smith 1982, p. 272, nos. 12–16, pl. 36c-e, fig. 4.
3. Few other examples have been recorded in the East: two from Thessaloniki and one from the Hauran, Syria; Stern 1977, p. 50, nos. 20 and 22 (parallels).

REFERENCES Lightfoot 2013a, p. 86.
Cat. 132
Bottle shaped like a bird
Imperial, 1st–3rd century A.D.
Roman
H. 1\(\frac{3}{8}\) (4 cm), L. 2\(\frac{3}{8}\) in. (5.6 cm), W. 1\(\frac{1}{6}\) in. (2.5 cm)
Myres 5622, C.G. 455
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.206)

DESCRIPTION  Colorless with blue-green tinge. Everted, possibly trefoil, rim; cylindrical neck, expanding to merge with ovoid body, drawn out at back to form stylized tail, rounded on top and pinched in below; pushed-in bottom.

Intact, but missing rim and most of top of neck; pinprick bubbles; creamy weathering and iridescence.

COMMENTARY  The worked and rounded tail marks this bottle out as different from the bird-shaped pourer flasks (Cat. 182–184); it may have had a rim worked into a pointed lip or a fully-formed trefoil mouth.1


Cat. 133
Jug
Early Imperial, mid-1st century A.D.
Roman
H. 2¼ in. (5.8 cm), Diam. of rim 1\(\frac{3}{8}\) in. (3 cm), Diam. of body 2\(\frac{3}{8}\) in. (5.6 cm)
Myres 5458, C.G. 339
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.145)

DESCRIPTION  Translucent streaky purple, with opaque pale blue handle. Rim folded out, down, and up, with beveled slanting outer lip; flaring mouth; cylindrical neck; slightly squat, globular body; small, slightly concave bottom; strap handle applied to top of body with two claw pads, drawn up, turned in horizontally, and trailed onto underside of rim and top of neck.

Large hole in top of body on side opposite handle; center of strap of handle very thin and partially weathered away; pinprick bubbles and blowing striations; dulling, pitting, and iridescence, with patches of creamy weathering.

COMMENTARY  A similar small jug, apparently also in purple glass but with a blue-green handle, is in the Phylactou Collection.1

Cat. 134
Jug
Early to Mid Imperial, 1st–2nd century A.D.
Roman, Cypriot
H. 3⅜ in. (9.7 cm), Diam. of rim 1⅛ in. (3 cm), Diam. of body 2⅓ in. (7.2 cm), Diam. of base 1⅛ in. (4.8 cm)
Myres 5441, C.G. 288
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.5784)

**DESCRIPTION** Translucent green with bluish tinge; handle in same color. Collared rim with large splayed downward fold and everted upward lip, then turned in and smoothed into slightly flaring mouth; cylindrical neck, tapering slightly downward, with tooled indent around base; short shoulder, curving outward to join bulbous body, with two thickened concentric ridges near top; splayed, integral base ring; pushed-in bottom; handle with two prominent ribs at sides, attached to upper body with downward fins, drawn up and slightly out, turned in at acute angle and pressed onto upper neck.

Intact, except for minor chip in rim; some bubbles, elongated in neck and handle; faint iridescence and weathering, with slight soil encrustation on interior.

**COMMENTARY** Compare an example in the Thanos N. Zintilis Collection.¹


Cat. 135
Jug
Early Imperial, 1st century A.D.
Roman
H. 4⅜ in. (11 cm), Diam. of rim 1⅜ in. (3.3 cm), Diam. of body 3 in. (7.6 cm), Diam. of base 1⅛ in. (3.9 cm)
Said to be from a tomb at Idalion (modern Dali)
Myres 5431, C.G. 314
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.133)

**DESCRIPTION** Translucent yellow-green; handle in same color. Rim folded out, down, around, and up, with beveled
outer edge above flaring mouth; slightly conical, cylindrical neck, with tooling marks at base; sloping shoulder; squat, bulbous body, curving in to integral, high base ring; concave bottom; strap handle applied to shoulder in two broad claws at front and triangular pad at back extending to base of neck with tooling marks across it, drawn up and out, turned in horizontally, with a vertical fold as thumb rest above rim, and then trailed onto top of neck and outer edge of rim.

Intact; some bubbles; some dulling and weathering, with areas of brilliant iridescence.

**Commentary** Three smaller jugs are illustrated in the *Atlas*, where Cesnola states that there are twelve other examples of the same type. A similar vessel was found in tomb 3 at Sinda together with another jug (see Cat. 139) and acquired by the Musée du Louvre in 1912.  

1. L. Cesnola 1903, pl. XCIV, nos. 4–6.  

**Cat. 136**

 Foro to Mid Imperial, mid-1st–2nd century A.D.  
Roman

H. 5¾ in. (14.6 cm), Diam. 3¾ in. (9.4 cm)  
Myres 5444, C.G. 332  
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.142)

**Description** Translucent blue-green; handle in same color; purple streak in rim and neck. Everted rounded rim, tooled into trefoil shape; conical-shaped, oval neck; sloping shoulder; body tapering downward with convex side; concave bottom; strap handle with three ribs applied to shoulder, drawn up and out, turned in horizontally to rim, and trailed onto top of neck and underside of rim.

Complete, but cracks in upper body below handle, running up shoulder and neck to rim; many pinprick bubbles; dulling, pitting, and iridescence on exterior; weathering and encrustation on interior.

**Commentary** This jug may be depicted in a photograph of Cesnola’s glass collection taken before it left Cyprus.  

1. Marangou 2000, p. 119 ill. (top shelf, third vessel from left; here fig. 1).

**Cat. 137**

Foro to Mid Imperial, mid-1st–2nd century A.D.  
Roman

H. 7¾ in. (18.9 cm), Diam. of rim 2¾ in. (5.6 cm), Diam. of body 3⅝ in. (9.2 cm)  
Myres 5453, C.G. 328  
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.141)

**Description** Translucent blue-green; handle and trail in same color. Rim folded out, down, up, and out, with rounded lip; broad cylindrical neck expanding downward to join imperceptibly with elongated bulbous body; low integral base and concave bottom with uneven surface; handle with central rib applied to top of body with long downward claw, drawn up and out, turned in horizontally to rim, with vertical fold forming thumb rest above. Single trail applied to part of top outer edge of rim in front of handle with tooled vertical rib to either side of handle.
Cat. 138
Jug
Early to Mid Imperial, 1st–2nd century A.D.
Roman
H. 3¾ in. (8.4 cm), Diam. of rim ¼ in. (2.1 cm), Diam. of body 2½ (5.7 cm)
Said to be from a tomb at Ormidia
Myres 5425, C.G. 325
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.5785)

DESCRIPTION  Translucent yellow-brown, with translucent light green handle. Rim folded out, over, and in, with flattened upper surface; cylindrical neck, expanding downward; squat, bulbous body; concave bottom; broad strap handle applied in large pad with two outer claws to top part of body, drawn up, then turned in vertically and attached in neck below rim with vertical loop as thumb rest above.

Intact; some pinprick bubbles; dulling and faint limy weathering with some iridescence, soil encrustation and whitish iridescent weathering on interior.

COMMENTARY  Cesnola noted in the Atlas that the Collection contained five vessels of the same shape. One of these may be a jug that he sold to Governor Stanford in 1884; it is now in the Iris & B. Gerald Cantor Center for Visual Arts at Stanford University, California (JLS.2079). Other examples are cited by Vessberg in both the Medelhavsmuseet, Stockholm, and the Cyprus Museum, Nicosia.1 Another in the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, was donated by the Cyprus Exploration Fund (AN1888.1286). A similar jug is in the Alexander Palma di Cesnola Collection.2


REFERENCES  L. Cesnola 1903, pl. XC, 4; Vessberg 1952, p. 127; Vessberg and Wesholm 1956, p. 146.

Cat. 139
Jug
Early to Mid Imperial, 1st–2nd century A.D.
Roman
H. 2¼ in. (7 cm), Diam. of rim ¾ in. (2.2 cm), Diam. of body 2⅛ in. (5.6 cm)
Said to be from a tomb at Idalion (modern Dali)
Myres 5423, C.G. 281
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.5783)

DESCRIPTION  Translucent light blue-green, with same color handle. Rim folded out, over, and in, with beveled upper surface; cylindrical neck; squat, globular body; small, slightly

1. Fitzwilliam Museum 1978, p. 52, no. 102a. It is probably shown in a photograph taken in Cyprus; Marangou 2000, p. 119 ill. (top shelf, sixth object from right; here fig. 1).
uneven bottom; ribbed handle applied in a large pad with claws to upper part of body, drawn up and outward, then folded in and attached in neck below rim with vertical, flat thumb rest above.

Intact; many bubbles; some iridescence and weathering on exterior, soil encrustation on interior of neck and iridescent weathering on inside of body.

**Commentary** Regarded as abundant in Cyprus by Vessberg. Some examples, as in this case, have the handle drawn up above the rim as a thumb rest; one was found at Vasa. Another globular jug with a sturdy handle was sold by Cesnola to the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston (72.463). A similar jug was acquired by the Musée du Louvre in 1912 with another example; both were found in tomb 3 at Sinda (see Cat. 135).³

2. Harden 1958, pp. 55–56, no. 1, pl. VI,a, fig. 23,a.

**References**  L. Cesnola 1903, pl. XCII, 2.

**Cat. 140**

**Jug**

Early to Mid Imperial, 1st–2nd century A.D.

Roman

H. 4 in. (10.2 cm), Diam. of rim 1¼ in. (3.2 cm), Diam. of body 2½ in. (5.7 cm)

Myres 5407, C.G. 276

The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.5782)
**Description**

Translucent pale blue-green, with same color handle. Tubular rim, folded out, around, and in, and pressed into top of mouth; short cylindrical neck with uneven tooled indents; straight side to conical body; pushed-in bottom; strap handle applied as a pad on top of body, drawn out in a loop and trailed onto edge of rim and top of neck, with vertical loop above.

Intact; some pinprick bubbles; dulling, faint iridescence, limy encrustation and weathering.

**Cat. 141**

**Jug**

Early to Mid Imperial, 1st–2nd century A.D.

Roman

H. 3⅜ in. (9.3 cm), Diam. of rim 1⅛ in. (2.7 cm), Diam. of body 2⅝ in. (6.2 cm)

Said to be from a tomb at Idalion (modern Dali)

Myres 5410, C.G. 259

The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.105)

**Description**

Translucent pale blue-green; handle in same color. Collared rim folded out, down, and up, with vertical rounded lip above mouth; short cylindrical neck; conical body curving in to flat base; handle attached as a long vertical pad to body, drawn out and around, and trailed onto top of neck and outer edge of rim with vertical tooled thumb rest above. Decoration of four horizontal projecting pressed fins on pad below handle.

Intact; some pinprick bubbles; dulling, some pitting, and iridescent weathering.

**Commentary**

The elaborate trail to the handle is matched on other jugs illustrated in the *Atlas*. Similar examples have been noted in the Cyprus Museum, Nicosia, and the Medelhavsmuseet, Stockholm. There is also a parallel in the Alexander Palma di Cesnola Collection. Other examples, all with an integral foot-ring matching one of the pieces in the *Atlas* (pl. XCV, 5), were found by Alexander Palma di Cesnola, as is shown in one of his plates. Another of this type that also has a collared rim is recorded in the Larnaka Museum. Both types are attested as finds from sites on the north coast of the Black Sea. Another interesting example from Zadar is thought to be a western product. There are three other examples in the Metropolitan’s collections, all with a collared rim and integral foot-ring.

1. L. Cesnola 1903, pl. XCV, nos. 1–2, 4–5. One is also shown in Myres 1914, pp. 509, 511 ill. (no. 5410).
4. A. Cesnola 1881 (unnumbered plate, showing two one-handed jugs and an amphora); see L. Cesnola 1903, pl. XCV, 5.
Cat. 142

Jug

Early to Mid Imperial, 1st–2nd century A.D.

Roman

H 4½ in. (10.3 cm), Diam. of rim 1 in. (2.5 cm), Diam. of body 1¾ in. (4.8 cm)

Said to be from a tomb at Idalion (modern Dali)

Myres 5416, C.G. 274

The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.5781)

DESCRIPTION Translucent pale blue, with same color handle. Collared rim, folded out, down, and up, with lip on outer edge of flaring mouth; cylindrical neck with tooled indent around base; straight side to conical body; flat bottom; handle applied as a long trail down side and lower part of neck, then drawn out in a loop and trailed onto rim and top of neck. Trail on body below handle decorated with ten horizontal crimped notches.

Complete except for part of rim with weathered breaks; many pinprick and larger bubbles; deep pitting, brilliant iridescence, and patches of silvery weathering.

COMMENTARY The conical shape is unusual and closely resembles the shape of a common type of perfume bottle; see, for example, Cat. 283, 294, 296, and 297. It may be seen as an experiment at adapting the shape for use as a small jug. There is a parallel in the Cyprus Museum, Nicosia. Another is in the Toledo Museum of Art (1916.164); it belongs to the group of glasses acquired from the Metropolitan and may be identified as one of the jugs shown in the Atlas. Cesnola also sold another small jug with crimped decoration below the handle to the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston (72.467).

REFERENCES L. Cesnola 1903, pl. XCV, 3.1

3. Cesnola gives the height of the jug as 3½ in. (9.8 cm).

Cat. 143

Jug

Early to Mid Imperial, mid-1st–2nd century A.D.

Roman

H 2¾ in. (6.8 cm), Diam. of rim ¾ in. (1.9 cm), Diam. of body 2¾ in. (6.2 cm)

Said to be from a tomb at Idalion (modern Dali)

Myres 5417, C.G. 335

The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.143)

DESCRIPTION Translucent pale blue-green; handle in same color. Rim folded out, around, and in; slender, cylindrical neck; slightly convex slanting shoulder with raised, tubular fold below; body flaring downward with concave side; broad, shallow, rounded bottom; strap handle with ribs at side edges applied to shoulder above fold, drawn up and out, turned in horizontally to top of neck and underside of rim, and trailed off with backward projection.

Intact; pinprick bubbles; dulling, pitting, and iridescent weathering.

COMMENTARY A number of other small jugs with the same distinctive tubular fold on the shoulder are known. According to Cesnola, the Collection had seven other examples. A fragment of another jug was recovered from a tomb at Eurychou-Phoenikas. They are not, however, unique to Cyprus; in the East, one example is recorded from a tomb on Naxos. Others are known from Asia Minor. Four similar examples in the Musée du Louvre are thought to be from Italy. Many more have been found in Italy and the western provinces. It is possible that the Cypriot examples were made in imitation of the western products rather than as direct imports.

REFERENCES L. Cesnola 1903, pl. XCIV (text).


3. See Lightfoot 2007, p. 81, no. 173 (with references, citing this example incorrectly as 74.51.43). Another example, in purple glass decorated with marvered opaque white splashes, is in the Victoria and Albert Museum, London (1005-1868).
4. One, of unknown provenance, is in the Bodrum Museum; Özet 1998, p. 54, no. 21; Özet 2000, p. 54, no. 21
   An example in opaque white is also known; www.e-tiquities.com, no. 1452: http://www.e-tiquities.com/A-White-Opague-Glass
   -Bottle-Roman. For an example with a high integral base, see Christie’s New York, Antiquities, 25 October 2016, lot 158, dated (unconvincingly) to ca. 3rd–4th century.

REFERENCES L. Cesnola 1903, pl. XCIV, 8.

Cat. 144
Jug
Early to Mid Imperial, mid-1st–2nd century A.D.
Roman
H. 3⅜ in. (8.1 cm), Diam. of rim 1⅛ in. (3.2 cm), Diam. of body 2¾ in. (5.7 cm)
Myres 5412, C.G. 338
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.144)

DESCRIPTION Translucent yellow-green; handle in same color. Lopsided rim folded out, around, and in, and pressed into flaring mouth; short, cylindrical neck, expanding at base to join imperceptibly with squat, bulbous body; concave bottom; strap handle applied to top of body with two claw pads, drawn up and out, turned in horizontally, and trailed onto top of neck and underside of rim, with vertical fold above forming thumb rest.
Intact; some bubbles; patches of dulling, faint iridescence, and weathering.

Cat. 145
Jug
Mid Imperial, 2nd–3rd century A.D.
Roman
H. 3⅝ in. (9.2 cm), Diam. 2⅛ in. (5.2 cm)
Myres 5413, C.G. 260
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.106)

DESCRIPTION Colorless with pale green tinge; handle in same color. Uneven rim folded out, around, and partially in, with beveled outer edge; flaring mouth; short cylindrical neck, curving out at base to bulbous body with convex side; flat but slightly uneven bottom; handle attached as pad to body, drawn out, up, and around, and trailed onto top of neck and outer edge of rim with loop above rim.
Intact; some large bubbles, blowing striations, and glassy inclusions; dulling, some pitting, and iridescence, with areas of creamy weathering.

COMMENTARY At the Metropolitan another small jug with a globular body and a handle that has a similar looped trail at the top is said to come from Cyprus (81.10.116).^1

^1. Froehner 1879, p. 138, pl. XIII, 76, no. 4.
**Cat. 146**

**Jug**

Mid Imperial, 2nd–3rd century A.D.

Roman

H. 6¾ in. (16.9 cm), Diam. of rim 1¾ in. (4.3 cm), Diam. of body 3¾ in. (10 cm)

Myres 5418, C.G. 278

The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.115)

**DESCRIPTION** Translucent pale blue-green; handle in same color but with olive green streaks. Rim folded out, down, over, and in, and pressed flat on top surface; oval mouth; cylindrical neck with tooling marks around base; large piriform body; pushed-in bottom; curving handle with ribs at sides, attached to top of body with downward fins, drawn up and out, turned in horizontally and trailed onto top of neck and rim, with folded thumb rest above.

Complete but several internal cracks in rim and body; pin-prick and larger bubbles with some white gritty impurities in body, and many black streaky impurities in handle; faint iridescence and weathering, with one patch of brownish weathering on interior.
Cat. 147

Jug
Mid Imperial, 2nd–3rd century A.D.
Roman
H. 5\(\frac{3}{8}\) in. (14.2 cm), Diam. of rim 1\(\frac{1}{8}\) in. (3.4 cm), Diam. of body 2\(\frac{3}{8}\) in. (6.7 cm)
Myres 5411, C.G. 277
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.114)

**Description** Translucent pale blue-green; handle in same color. Rim folded out, over, and in, with beveled inner edge on flaring mouth; broad, funnel-shaped neck, with slight indent at base; elongated piriform body, tooled in to form integral pad base; flat bottom but with uneven indent off-center; strap handle applied as three large claws to top of body, drawn up and out, turned in at sharp angle, and trailed onto top of neck and underside of rim.

Intact, but cracks in body; many pinprick bubbles and some blowing striations; pitting, dulling, and milky weathering with iridescence.

Cat. 148

Jug
Mid Imperial, mid-1st–2nd century A.D.
Roman
H. 5\(\frac{1}{4}\) in. (13 cm), Diam. of rim 1\(\frac{3}{8}\) in. (3.5 cm), Diam. of body 3\(\frac{5}{8}\) in. (8.4 cm), Diam. of base 2 in. (5.1 cm)
Myres 5430, C.G. 306
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.127)
**DESCRIPTION** Translucent pale blue-green; handle in same color. Rim folded out, around, and in, with beveled edges; flaring mouth; tall, cylindrical neck, with tooling marks at base; globular body; integral base ring with pronounced outward fold; flat bottom; strap handle of three ribs, applied as a thick, broad pad to upper body, drawn up and curved in, then trailed onto outer edge of rim and top of neck.

Broken and repaired, complete except for top of handle, where a vertical thumb rest is possibly missing; some pinprick bubbles; dulling and creamy weathering with iridescence.

**COMMENTARY** This jug appears, with its thumb rest intact, in a photograph of the Cesnola glass taken before the Collection left Cyprus.¹

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**Cat. 149**

**Jug**

Early to Mid Imperial, mid-1st–2nd century A.D.

Roman

H. 4¾ in. (10.9 cm), Diam. of rim 1½ in. (3.9 cm), Diam. of body 3⅛ in. (8.4 cm)

Said to be from a tomb at Idalion (modern Dali)

Myres 5439, C.G. 305

The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.126)

**DESCRIPTION** Translucent blue-green; handle in same color. Collared rim folded out, down, up, and out, with rounded outer vertical lip; slightly funnel-shaped cylindrical neck, with tooling marks at base; globular body; concave bottom; strap handle applied in four claw pads to shoulder, drawn up and turned in horizontally, with a vertical fold as thumb rest above rim, and then trailed onto outer edge of rim and top of neck.

Intact; few bubbles in body but many elongated bubbles in handle; dulling, weathering, and iridescence, with areas of pitting.

**COMMENTARY** A very similar jug, shown in the *Atlas*, is also said to be from Idalion.² An example decorated with bands of horizontal cut lines on the body was acquired at the Anderson sale by John Ringling and is now in the Ringling Museum, Sarasota; it was one in a lot of four.³ Another globular jug with a collared rim had been sold previously by Cesnola to Governor Stanford; it is now in the Iris & B. Gerald Cantor Center for Visual Arts at Stanford University (JLS.10949).

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1. Marangou 2000, p. 119 ill. (middle shelf, fifth object from left; here fig. 1).

2. SN28.1408, formerly C.G. 301 (Myres 5628); *Cypriote & Classical Antiquities* 1928, p. 43, lot 165.

3. L. Cesnola 1903, pl. XCI, 3.

**REFERENCES** L. Cesnola 1903, pl. XCI, 3.
Intact; few bubbles in body but some black and glassy impurities in handle; dulling, weathering, and iridescence, with most of surface covered with limy encrustation.

**COMMENTARY** A similar but smaller globular jug is illustrated in the *Atlas*.¹

1. L. Cesnola 1903, pl. XCII, 5.

**Cat. 151**

**Jug**

Early to Mid Imperial, mid-1st–2nd century A.D.

Roman

H. 4½ in. (11.5 cm), Diam. 3¼ in. (8 cm)

Myres 5680, C.G. 316

The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.135)

**DESCRIPTION** Translucent blue-green; handle in same color. Collared rim folded out, down, up, and out, with horizontal outer lip; short cylindrical neck, curving out at base to join sloping shoulder; cylindrical body, with side tapering downward; concave bottom; reeded strap handle applied to top of body and outer edge of shoulder in broad pad, drawn up and out, then turned in horizontally at acute angle, trailed onto top of neck and bottom edge of rim, and tooled into flat pad. Three horizontal bands of wheel-cut decoration on body: upper and lower bands each comprising two fine parallel lines; central band of two fine lines flanking a broader groove.

Intact; many bubbles and blowing striations; dulling, pitting, and iridescence with patches of creamy weathering.

**COMMENTARY** Cylindrical jugs are very common among the corpus of vessels with collared rims. The two (this and Cat. 152) that remain in the Cesnola Collection are rather
small examples, and the one featured in the *Atlas* is even smaller.¹ However, a much larger jug is shown in an early photograph of the Collection, taken before it left Cyprus; it may be the piece that Cesnola sold to the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, that is said to be from Tremithus.² At least one more example of this type of large container was found by Alexander Palma di Cesnola at Salamis.³

1. L. Cesnola 1903, pl. XC, 5.
3. A. Cesnola 1881 (unnumbered plate, top shelf; here fig. 12).

**Cat. 152**

**Jug**

Early to Mid Imperial, mid-1st–2nd century A.D.

Roman

H. 4⅜ in. (11.1 cm), Diam. of rim 2⅛ in. (5.4 cm), Diam. of body 4 in. (10.2 cm)

Myres 5442, C.G. 303

The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.124)

**DESCRIPTION** Translucent blue-green; handle in same color. Collared rim folded out, down, up and out, with rounded outer lip; short, slightly convex cylindrical neck, with tooling marks at base; broad sloping shoulder; body with convex side, tapering downward; concave bottom; strap handle applied in large splayed claw pads to shoulder, drawn up and turned in horizontally, and then pressed onto underside of rim and top of neck.

Intact; some bubbles and blowing striations; slight weathering, dulling, and iridescence, with one patch of encrusted earth on lower side of interior.

**COMMENTARY** Several other examples are known from Cyprus, including one from Amathus tomb 17, dated to the late second century A.D.¹ Another was found in a multi-period tomb (tomb 99) at Kato Platres together with other glass vessels.² A similar jug in the Toledo Museum of Art (1916.163) is reported to have come from Cyprus and was formerly in the Metropolitan Museum. There is also a large example with a broad, reeded handle in the Alexander Palma di Cesnola Collection.³ A similar jug with a broad, reeded handle but also decorated with linear cut decoration on the
body was acquired in 1912 by the British Museum (GR 1912.10-25.3) from Viscountess Wolseley together with other seventeen other Cypriot glass vessels.

2. Karageorghis 1970a, p. 219, fig. 62.

Cat. 153

Jug
Mid Imperial, 2nd–3rd century A.D.
Roman
H. 3⅛ in. (7.9 cm), Diam. of rim 1⅛ in. (2.7 cm), Diam. of body 2⅜ in. (6.5 cm)
Myres 5424, C.G. 283
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.117)

**DESCRIPTION** Uncertain color (colorless?); handle in same glass. Rim folded out, down, around, up, and in, forming collar with vertical lip above mouth; slender, cylindrical neck, with tooling marks around base; squat, globular body; small concave bottom; handle applied as a large pad with three outward claws, drawn up and out, curved in, and trailed onto top of neck with vertical thumb-rest up rim.

Intact, except for small part of rim and crack in body; dulling and brilliant iridescence on exterior; creamy weathering on interior; some soil encrustation around handle.

**COMMENTARY** Cesnola sold another small jug to the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston (72.465). Two other examples are illustrated in the *Atlas*: 1. L. Cesnola 1903, pl. XCIV, 7 and 9.

Cat. 154

Jug
Mid Imperial, 2nd–3rd century A.D.
Roman
H. 4⅛ in. (10.5 cm), Diam. of rim 1½ in. (2.8 cm), Diam. of body 2⅜ in. (7 cm)
Myres 5432, C.G. 312
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.131)

**DESCRIPTION** Translucent pale yellow-green; handle in same color. Rim folded unevenly out, around, and in; slightly funnel-shaped cylindrical neck, with tooling marks at base; globular body; concave bottom; strap handle applied to shoulder in three thick claw pads, drawn up and out, turned in horizontally, with a double vertical fold as thumb rest above rim, and then trailed on top of neck and outer edge of rim.

Intact; many bubbles; dulling, pitting, and iridescent weathering.
Cat. 155
Miniature jug
Mid Imperial, 2nd–3rd century A.D.
Roman
H. 1⅝ in. (3.7 cm), Diam. of rim 5⅛ in. (2.4 cm), Diam. of body 1⅜ in. (3.5 cm)
Myres 5457, C.G. 518
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.222)

**DESCRIPTION**  Colorless with blue-green tinge; handle in same color glass. Rim folded out, around, and in, flattened on top; short, slightly funnel-shaped neck, with tooling marks around base; horizontal shoulder; squat, bulbous body; bottom concave at center; rod handle applied in a pad on outer edge of shoulder, drawn up and bent in, attached to lower edge of rim and trailed off below.

Intact except for weathered chip in rim; pinprick bubbles; dulling, pitting, brilliant iridescence, and creamy weathering.

Cat. 156
Jug
Mid Imperial, 2nd–3rd century A.D.
Roman
H. 2½ in. (7 cm), Diam. of rim 1⅜ in. (2.8 cm), Diam. of body 2⅝ in. (5.5 cm)
Myres 5422, C.G. 284
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.118)

**DESCRIPTION**  Colorless with green tinge; handle in same color. Tubular rim, folded out, down, over, and in; beveled upper surface forming slight constriction to mouth; cylindrical neck, tapering slightly downward, with tooled indent around base; conical body with convex curving side; broad, slightly pushed-in bottom; strap handle, applied in a long, narrow pad on upper body, drawn up and out, then turned in at an acute angle, pressed onto neck under rim, with trail extending down neck. Decoration of wheel-abraded horizontal lines on lower half of body, comprising a single broad line at top, two other lines, and a single, fine line slightly above point of greatest diameter.

Intact; few bubbles; dulling, iridescence, and patches of weathering.
Cat. 158
Jug
Mid Imperial, 2nd–3rd century A.D.
Roman
H. 4⅜ in. (12 cm), Diam. of rim 1⅜ in. (4.3 cm), Diam. of body 4¾ in. (11.1 cm)
Myres 5437, C.G. 309
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.129)

**DESCRIPTION** Translucent blue-green; handle in same color but with some green streaks. Tubular rim folded out, down, around, and in, and then pressed onto inside of flaring mouth; short, slightly funnel-shaped cylindrical neck, with tooling marks at base; narrow, sloping shoulder; conical body, with convex side; broad, concave bottom; strap handle applied to shoulder with two rounded claw pads at sides and central rib, drawn up and out, turned in horizontally, drawn up in S-shape to form a vertical fold as thumb rest above rim, and then trailed onto outer edge of rim and top of neck.

Intact; few bubbles in body but some black and streaks in handle; dulling, weathering, and iridescence, with most surfaces covered with a limy encrustation.

Cat. 159
Jug
Mid Imperial, 2nd–3rd century A.D.
Roman
H. 5½ in. (13.2 cm), Diam. of rim 2⅜ in. (5.6 cm), Diam. of body 3¼ in. (9.8 cm)
Myres 5448, C.G. 304
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.125)

**DESCRIPTION** Translucent yellow-green; handle in same color. Thick tubular rim folded out, over, and in; concave neck, expanding downward; sloping shoulder; slightly convex side to body, tapering sharply downward; small concave bottom; strap handle applied in two large splayed claw pads to shoulder, drawn up and outward, curved in, with a vertical
fold as thumb rest above rim, and then trailed onto outer edge of rim and top of neck.

Intact; some bubbles, elongated on neck; pitting and dulling, with weathering and iridescence.

Cat. 160

Jug

Mid Imperial, 2nd–3rd century A.D.

Roman

H. 2⅜ in. (6 cm), Diam. of rim 1⅛ in. (2.7 cm), Diam. of body 1⅛ in. (4.3 cm)

Said to be from a tomb at Idalion (modern Dali)

Myres 5426, C.G. 319

The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.138)

**DESCRIPTION**  Translucent pale bluish green; handle in same color. Plain rounded rim; flaring mouth; funnel-shaped neck; squat globular body; pushed-in bottom with pontil scar at center; rod handle applied to top of body, drawn up and out in a straight line, turned in and down at acute angle, and trailed onto top of neck and pinched off above rim.

Intact; many bubbles, elongated in neck; dulling, pitting, and iridescent weathering.

**REFERENCES**  L. Cesnola 1903, pl. XCIII, 2.

Cat. 161

Jug

Late Imperial, 3rd century A.D.

Roman

H. 3⅞ in. (9.8 cm), Diam. of rim 1⅜ in. (4.5 cm), Diam. of body 2⅜ in. (5.7 cm)

Said to be from a tomb at Ormidia

Myres 5449, C.G. 272

The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.112)

**DESCRIPTION**  Colorless with pale blue-green tinge; handle in same color. Rim folded down, around, and in; broad, flaring mouth; short, concave neck; rounded shoulder, sloping downward; slightly convex side tapering downward; pushed-in bottom with central pontil scar; strap handle applied to outer edge of shoulder, drawn up, around, and in, then trailed onto top of neck and underside of mouth and rim, and trailed off on top edge of rim.

Intact; many bubbles; deep pitting and iridescent weathering.

**REFERENCES**  L. Cesnola 1903, pl. XC, 1.
**Cat. 162**

**Jug**
Mid to Late Imperial, 3rd–4th century A.D.
Roman
H. 6⅙ in. (16.4 cm), Diam. of rim 3⅛ in. (7.9 cm), Diam. of body 5½ in. (13.5 cm)
Said to be from a tomb at Idalion (modern Dali)
Myres 5452, C.G. 315
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.134)

**DESCRIPTION** Colorless with pale green tinge; handle in same color. Solid rim with rounded lip and downward rib below; broad, flaring mouth; short, cylindrical neck, globular body; pushed-in bottom; broad strap handle, decorated on exterior with vertical combed ribs, attached to top of body, drawn up and slightly out, then folded in and down, and trailed onto underside of mouth and top of neck.

Broken and repaired with crack running from base of neck, below handle, and around side; some pinprick bubbles and one large bubble in body, many bubbles and a few gritty impurities in handle; some limy encrustation and faint iridescent weathering.¹

¹. Departmental records indicate that it was broken while on loan to the Fitchburg Art Center, Massachusetts, between 1939 and 1947. It was eventually repaired in 1969.

**REFERENCES** L. Cesnola 1903, pl. XCII, 3.
Cat. 163
Jug
Late Imperial, 4th century A.D.
Roman
H. 5¾ in. (14.5 cm), Diam. of rim 1¾ in. (4.4 cm), Diam. of body 4¾ in. (10.6 cm)
Said to be from a tomb at Idalion (modern Dali)
Myres 5445, C.G. 343
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.147)

DESCRIPTION  Colorless with pale blue-green tinge; handle in same color. Plain rounded rim with thickened, beveled fold below; broad, flaring mouth; slender cylindrical neck with tooling indent around middle and expanding downward below; horizontal shoulder curving to join imperceptibly with large bulbous body; concave bottom; strap handle applied to shoulder, drawn up and out, turned in horizontally, drawn up and tooled to form pointed backward projecting thumb rest above, and then trailed onto rim and underside of mouth.

Broken, with many cracks, one part of rim and mouth missing, two holes in shoulder, and four small holes in body; some pinprick bubbles; pitting, dulling, and iridescence with creamy weathering on interior.

REFERENCES  L. Cesnola 1903, pl. XCIII, 6.

Cat. 164
Jug
Late Imperial, 3rd–4th century A.D.
Roman
H. 4¾ in. (10.5 cm), Diam. of rim 1¾ in. (3.5 cm), Diam. of body 1¾ in. (4.8 cm)
Myres 5719, C.G. 280
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.116)
DESCRIPTION Translucent pale blue-green; handle and trail in same color. Rim folded over and in and pressed into outer edge of broad, flaring mouth; short and slender concave neck, expanding downward to piriform body; integral tubular base ring; pushed-in bottom with central pontil mark; rod handle applied as a large, uneven pad to top of body, drawn up and out, curved in horizontally and trailed onto underside of mouth and edge of rim, with outward projecting thumb rest above. Trail in one and a half turns around neck.

Intact, except for part of trail; pinprick bubbles; pitting, dulling, and milky weathering with iridescence.

Cat. 165
Jug
Late Imperial, 3rd–4th century A.D.
Roman

H. 6⅛ in. (15.6 cm), Diam. of rim 2⅛ in. (6.5 cm), Diam. of body 3⅛ in. (9.6 cm), Diam. of base 2¼ in. (5.7 cm)
Myres 5451, C.G. 317
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.136)

DESCRIPTION Translucent pale bluish green; handle and trails in same color. Rounded tubular rim to broad flaring mouth; funnel-shaped neck; sloping shoulder, slightly indented below handle; globular body; applied thick coil base ring; slightly pushed in bottom with thick, sharp, central pontil mark; strap handle applied to shoulder in an uneven, slanting pad, drawn out in a straight line, then in at an acute angle, and trailed onto underside of mouth over trail and up above lip of rim. One trail applied slightly over one time around underside of mouth; another trail, applied as a large pad drawn out slightly over once around center of neck.
Broken and repaired, with cracks in one side of body and small hole; many bubbles; black impurities in handle and base; dulling, faint iridescence, and one patch of weathering on inside of body.

**REFERENCES** Myres 1914, p. 511 ill.

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**Cat. 166**

**Jug**

Late Imperial or Early Byzantine, 4th–5th century A.D.

Roman

H. 3⅜ in. (8 cm), Diam. of rim 1⅜ in. (5 cm), Diam. of body 2⅛ in. (5.8 cm), Diam. of base 1⅜ in. (5 cm)

Myres 5450, C.G. 318

The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.137)

**DESCRIPTION** Translucent pale bluish green, with translucent deep purple handle. Rounded tubular rim folded out, over, and in to flaring mouth; short, concave neck; globular body; integral tubular base ring; flat bottom with small central indent; rod handle applied to upper body in a large pad with tooling indent, drawn out and up, tooled in to flat projection, then turned in and trailed onto rim, with another tooled projection above.

Intact; some pinprick bubbles and glassy inclusions in body; dulling, iridescence, and weathering on body.

**COMMENTARY** The color and shape of the handle suggest that this may be an import from Syria. However, no close parallel is known.

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**Cat. 167**

**Jug**

Early Imperial, 1st century A.D.

Roman

H. 4⅛ in. (11.8 cm), Diam. of rim ¾ in. (2.3 cm), Diam. of body 2⅜ in. (5.5 cm)

Myres 5409, C.G. 285

The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.119)

**DESCRIPTION** Colorless with bluish tinge; handle in same color. Uneven rim folded out, over, and in; concave neck, joining imperceptibly with shoulder; ovoid body; integral base ring with pronounced outward fold; flat bottom; rod handle applied in a large pad on shoulder, drawn up and outward, curved in, and pressed onto top of neck, with tail ending on outer edge of rim.

Intact, except for small hole in shoulder; pinprick bubbles; creamy weathering, pitting, and iridescence.
Cat. 168
Jug with trefoil rim
Mid Imperial, 2nd–3rd century a.d.
Roman
H. 5⅝ in. (13.8 cm), Diam. 3⅛ in. (7.9 cm)
Said to be from a tomb at Ormidia
Myres 5447, C.G. 289
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.120)

DESCRIPTION Translucent blue-green; handle in same color. Tubular rim folded over, in, and pressed into side of neck, then tooled into trefoil shape; cylindrical, funnel-shaped neck, slightly tooled in at base; bulbous body; slightly concave bottom; strap handle applied in two large splayed claw pads to top of body, drawn up and outward, curved in, with a vertical fold as thumb rest above rim, and then trailed onto outer edge of rim and top of neck.

Cat. 169
Bottle
Early to Mid Imperial, mid-1st–2nd century a.d.
Roman
H. 5⅝ in. (13.8 cm), Diam. of rim 1⅝ in. (4 cm), Diam. of body 3⅛ in. (9.4 cm)
Myres 5624, C.G. 231
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.93)

DESCRIPTION Colorless with slight pale yellow-green tinge. Collared rim, folded out, down, around, up, and out, with fine, rounded horizontal lip, folded in slightly on one side; cylindrical
neck, slightly expanding downward, tooled around base, forming slightly concave shoulder; globular body; small, concave bottom with central pontil mark. Fine abraded lines in four horizontal bands on upper half of body. In the Metropolitan there is a larger example in attractive light purple glass that is said to come from Cyprus; it derives from the Gréau Collection.\footnote{Froehner 1903, p. 202, no. 1518, pl. 266.}

Intact; many bubbles; small patches of pitting and iridescent weathering.

**COMMENTARY** Myres lists four examples of bottles with incised line decoration, but only this and Cat. 171 now remain in the Collection. Both display the distinctive collared rim, which is found on a large array of different bottles and jugs throughout the eastern Meditterranean and Black Sea regions. A plain example with a rather squat globular body was acquired from Cesnola in 1872 by the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston (72.456). Another example with cut decoration is in the Princeton University Art Museum.\footnote{Antonaras 2012, p. 183, no. 264.}

**REFERENCES** Lightfoot 2013a, p. 85, fig. 3.

**Cat. 170**

**Bottle**

Mid Imperial, 2nd–3rd century A.D.  
Roman  
H. 4 in. (10.2 cm), Diam. of rim 1½ in. (3.8 cm), Diam. of body 3¾ in. (8.4 cm)  
Myres 5744, C.G. 208  
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.83)

**DESCRIPTION** Translucent pale blue-green, with same color trail. Collared rim, folded out, down, around, out, and up, tooled in at level of mouth, then up and slightly outward, with
rounded vertical lip; cylindrical neck, expanding downward, slightly flattened on one side below rim; rounded shoulder; squat, globular body; pushed-in bottom with central pontil mark. Fine spiral trail applied to outer edge of shoulder in large pad and drawn down body to bottom.

Intact, except for cracks and two holes in body; much of trail decoration is missing; pinprick bubbles; deep pitting and brilliant iridescent weathering.

**Cat. 171**
**Bottle**
Early to Mid Imperial, 1st–early 2nd century A.D.
Roman
H 8¼ in. (20.7 cm), Diam. of rim 1¼ in. (2.8 cm), Diam. of body 3¾ in. (7.7 cm)
Myres 5626, C.G. 181
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.71)

**DESCRIPTION** Translucent pale blue-green. Collared rim, with vertical, rounded lip; slender, cylindrical neck, tooled in around base; piriform body; concave bottom. Wheel-abraded decoration on body in horizontal bands; single fine line at top, then band of two fine lines flanking a broader groove, two more fine lines, and a single fine line at point of greatest diameter.

Broken and repaired around body with two small holes in side; some elongated, large, and pinprick bubbles; patches of enamel-like weathering and iridescence.
**Cat. 172**

**Bottle**

Mid Imperial, 2nd century A.D.

Roman

H. 3⅞ in. (8.7 cm), Diam. of rim ⅛ in. (2.4 cm), Diam. of body 2⅛ in. (6.8 cm)

Said to be from a tomb at Idalion (modern Dali)

Myres 5749, C.G. 73

The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76

(74.51.37)

**Description**

Translucent pale blue-green. Rim folded out, over, and in, with beveled outer lip; cylindrical neck; bulbous body, tapering downward; small, concave bottom.

Ten slanting vertical ribs, placed evenly around body, some extending onto neck and all ending on lower part of body.

Intact, except for chip in rim and hole in side of body; pinprick bubbles; some dulling, patches of iridescent weathering and pitting.

**Commentary**

In the *Atlas* Cesnola illustrated two other flasks of this type, also said to have been found at Idalion; one is Cat. 173, which has a more conical neck. Myres later listed as many as five examples. One of these may be the ribbed flask now in the Nicholson Museum, University of Sydney, that was acquired from the Cesnola Collection in 1927. In addition, there is a blue example from the Edward C. Moore Collection. A bottle with vertical ribs in the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, and said to come from Karpasia, was obtained from Cesnola.

1. L. Cesnola 1903, pl. CIV, nos. 2–3; Myres 1914, p. 512, nos. 5747–5751. See also Vessberg 1952, p. 133, pl. VIII:16; Vessberg and Wesholm 1956, p. 155, fig. 48:16.

**References**

L. Cesnola 1903, pl. CIV, 5.

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**Cat. 173**

**Bottle**

Mid Imperial, 2nd–3rd century A.D.

Roman

H. 3¾ in. (9.6 cm), Diam. of rim ⅜ in. (2.2 cm), Diam. of body 2⅛ in. (6.8 cm)

Said to be from a tomb at Idalion (modern Dali)

Myres 5748, C.G. 82

The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76

(74.51.43)

**Description**

Translucent pale blue-green. Rim folded out, over, and in, with uneven outer lip; cylindrical neck, expanding downward; bulbous body; slightly flattened bottom.

Ten slanting, vertical ribs, in sharp relief but of unequal length around body.

Intact; pinprick bubbles; patches of thick, creamy weathering, iridescence, and dulling.

**Commentary**

See Cat. 172. A similar bottle with eleven vertical ribs in the State Hermitage Museum, St. Petersburg,
Cat. 175

**Bottle**

Mid Imperial, 2nd–3rd century A.D.

Roman

H. 8⅞ in. (20.8 cm), Diam. of rim 1½ in. (3.9 cm), Diam. of body 6⅞ in. (17.3 cm)

Myres 5395, C.G. 344

The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.148)

**DESCRIPTION**

Translucent blue-green. Thick everted rim, folded in and pressed flat on top, forming inner lip to mouth; cylindrical neck, expanding downward; slightly concave shoulder; large globular body; pushed-in bottom. Wheel-abraded decoration in parallel horizontal bands around the body, comprising two broad bands around the upper body, six narrower lines around center, and a single broad band on the lower body.

Intact; some pinprick and elongated bubbles; dulling and faint limy weathering on exterior, iridescent weathering on interior.

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Cat. 176

**Aryballos (oil bottle)**

Imperial, mid-1st–3rd century A.D.

Roman

H. 2⅞ in. (6.7 cm), Diam. of rim 1¾ in. (2.9 cm), Diam. of body 2⅜ in. (5.8 cm)

Myres 5456, C.G. 326

The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.139)

**DESCRIPTION**

Translucent yellow-green; handles in same color. Rim folded out, over, and in, and flattened on top; cylindrical neck, flaring out at base to join squat, globular body; rounded bottom; two handles applied to top of body in large pads, drawn up, folded in, and pressed onto top of neck and underside of rim.

Body intact, but one handle broken and repaired; one large chip missing from rim; chip with weathering breaks missing from lower pad of each handle; some bubbles and glassy inclusions; dulling, pitting, and iridescence, with some creamy weathering.

**COMMENTARY**

Vessberg records four examples in the Cyprus Museum, Nicosia. In the *Atlas* it is stated that the Collection contained at least four examples, one of which, said to be from Ormidia, is illustrated there. There is an example in the Alexander Palma di Cesnola Collection, but it is not recorded as coming from Cyprus.

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**REFERENCES**

L. Cesnola 1903, pl. CIV, 2.

Cat. 174

**Bottle**

Mid Imperial, 2nd century A.D.

Roman

H. 3⅛ in. (8 cm), Diam. of rim ¾ in. (2 cm), Diam. of body 2⅜ in. (6.1 cm)

Myres 5378, C.G. 72

The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.36)

**DESCRIPTION**

Translucent pale blue-green. Rim folded out, down, over, and in; cylindrical neck, expanding slightly downward and tooled in at base; globular body; slightly concave bottom. Thick, heavy glass.

Broken around body and repaired; strain cracks; heavy weathering and pitting; brilliant iridescence.

**COMMENTARY**

A similar bottle is illustrated in the *Atlas*. Another example from the Cesnola Collection is now in the Ringling Museum, Sarasota.

1. L. Cesnola 1903, pl. CIV, 4.
2. SN28.1349, formerly C.G. 487.
2. L. Cesnola 1903, pl. LXXXIX, 2.

**Cat. 177**

**Amphora (two-handed bottle)**

Early Imperial, 1st century A.D.

Roman, Cypriot

H. 4½ in. (11.5 cm), Diam. of rim 1 in. (2.6 cm), Diam. of body 2½ in. (5.5 cm), Diam. of base 1⅜ in. (3.3 cm)

Said to be from a tomb at Kition (modern Larnaka)

Myres 5460, C.G. 263

The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.108)

**Description**

Translucent pale green; handles in same color. Rim folded down, around, and up, with beveled outer lip; short, flaring mouth; cylindrical neck; convex shoulder curving downward; straight, tapering side to body, turned out to form integral base ring with slightly concave bottom; two claw handles applied to shoulder, drawn up and around, then trailed onto top of neck and underside of rim.

Badly cracked around body, with one hole in side below handle; few bubbles; dulling, faint pitting, and creamy weathering with iridescence.

**Commentary**

Regarded by Vessberg as uncommon among Cypriot finds, this type of two-handed flask has a distinct neck and shoulder, tapering straight-sided body, and a base ring.¹ This piece may be the one illustrated in a photograph taken in Cyprus.² A larger example with linear-cut decoration on the body was found at Panticapaeum in the Crimea.³

2. Marangou 2000, p. 119 ill. (bottom shelf, third object from right; here fig. 1).

**References**

L. Cesnola 1903, pl. LXXXIX, 3.
**Cat. 178**

Amphora (two-handled bottle)

Early Imperial, 1st century A.D.

Roman

H. 5\(\frac{3}{16}\) in. (13.2 cm), Diam. of rim 1\(\frac{1}{16}\) in. (3.3 cm), Diam. of body 2\(\frac{5}{16}\) in. (5.8 cm)

Myres 5462, C.G. 310

The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.130)

**DESCRIPTION**

Translucent pale blue-green; handles in same color. Uneven collared rim, folded out, down, and up, with lip above mouth; cylindrical neck expanding downward to join imperceptibly with ovoid body that then curves out to low, splayed base ring; slightly concave bottom; rod handles with a single central rib, applied as a pad with a long, downward tail on upper body, drawn up and out, then turned in at an angle and pressed onto neck below rim.

Complete, but cracks in neck and body around one of the handles; a few pinprick bubbles and black streaked impurities in handles; slight iridescence and small patches of limy encrustation and weathering.

**Cat. 179**

Amphora (two-handled bottle)

Early or Mid Imperial, 1st–2nd century A.D.

Roman

H. 4\(\frac{3}{16}\) in. (12.6 cm), Diam. of rim 3\(\frac{1}{16}\) in. (2.4 cm), Diam. of body 2\(\frac{7}{16}\) in. (6.2 cm), Diam. of base 1\(\frac{1}{16}\) in. (4.1 cm)

Myres 5454, C.G. 323

The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.5722)

**DESCRIPTION**

Translucent pale blue, with same color handles. Collared rim, aslant to neck, folded out, down, and up, with lip on outer edge of flaring mouth; cylindrical neck expanding downward to join imperceptibly with ovoid body.
that then curves out slightly to low base ring; concave bottom with central pontil scar; rod handles applied as long tapering trails down side and lower part of neck, then drawn up and out in a loop and trailed onto neck. Trails on body with horizontal crimped decoration.

Intact; few bubbles, some black-streaked impurities in handles; slight iridescence and limy encrustation.

**COMMENTARY** A similar amphora measuring 4¾ in. (11.9 cm) in height is in the Medelhavsmuseet, Stockholm.\(^1\) Compare also another vessel with longer trails below the handles that is illustrated in the *Atlas* and said to come from Kition.\(^2\)

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**Cat. 180**

*Amphora (two-handled bottle)*

Mid Imperial, 2nd–3rd century A.D.

Roman

H. 4¾ in. (12.5 cm), Diam. of rim 1¼ in. (2.9 cm), Diam. of body 1¾ in. (4.2 cm), Diam. of base 1½ in. (2.9 cm)

Said to be from a tomb at Kition (modern Larnaka)

Myres 5455, C.G. 313

The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.132)

**DESCRIPTION** Translucent blue-green; handles in same color. Rim folded out, around, and in, with beveled outer edge; flaring, lopsided mouth; short, funnel-shaped neck, expanding downward to join imperceptibly with slender bulbous body; integral, thick, slightly everted base ring; uneven, concave bottom; rod handle applied to shoulder in long crimped pads, drawn up and around, pressed onto neck and trailed off back along top of handles.

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2. L. Cesnola 1903, pl. LXXIX, 4.
Intact; pinprick bubbles; dulling, pitting, and iridescence, with areas of creamy weathering and encrustation.

**References**  L. Cesnola 1903, pl. LXXXIX, 6; Myres 1914, p. 511 ill.

**Cat. 181**

**Amphora (two-handled bottle)**

Late Imperial, 4th century A.D.

Roman

H. 5\(\frac{3}{8}\) in. (15.1 cm), Diam. of rim 1\(\frac{3}{16}\) in. (4.4 cm), Diam. of body 3\(\frac{1}{8}\) in. (7.9 cm), Diam. of base 1\(\frac{1}{3}\) in. (4.4 cm)

Said to be from a tomb at Kition (modern Larnaka)

Myres 5720, C.G. 342

The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.146)

**Description**  Colorless with pale green tinge; handles and trails in same color. Rounded rim, folded out, over, and in; flaring mouth; cylindrical neck, expanding downward; sloping shoulder; piriform body, tapering downward; integral, tubular base ring; pushed-in bottom with off-center pontil scar; handles applied in a tooled pad to shoulder, drawn up vertically, turned in and down at an acute angle, and trailed onto neck. Trails applied to body in six pairs of wavy vertical lines and one extra single line, forming irregular X-shaped patterns; trails fire-rounded but in relief on both exterior and interior.

Badly broken and cracked around neck and upper body, with one large hole; few pinprick bubbles; dulling, slight pitting, and iridescent weathering, with small patches of limy encrustation on interior.

**Commentary**  This piece can be identified in a photograph that was taken of the Cesnola glass before it left Cyprus.\(^1\) It is unusual, and one of the more attractive containers that remains in the Collection.

1. Marangou 2000, p. 119 ill. (middle shelf, third object from right; here fig. 1).

2. Vessberg wrongly gives its height as 12.2 cm (4\(\frac{13}{16}\) in.).

**References**  L. Cesnola 1903, pl. LXXXIX, 5; Myres 1914, p. 511 ill.; Vessberg 1952, p. 144, pls. 6.28, 17; Vessberg and Wesholm 1956, p. 167, figs. 47:26, 59.\(^2\)

**Cat. 182**

**Pourer flask**

Mid Imperial, 2nd–early 3rd century A.D.

Roman, Cypriot

H. 2\(\frac{3}{4}\) in. (7.3 cm), L. 3\(\frac{3}{8}\) in. (8.6 cm), Diam. of rim 1\(\frac{9}{16}\) in. (4.3 cm)

Myres 5618, C.G. 196

The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.80)

**Description**  Colorless. Thick rim, folded out, down, over and in, and pressed into broad, flaring mouth; cylindrical neck, expanding downward to short, sloping shoulder; squat, bulbous body, drawn out on one side into slender nozzle; pushed-in bottom.

Complete, except for hole in body extending to nozzle; many pinprick and some large elongated bubbles, and blowing striations; pitting, brilliant iridescence, and patches of thick creamy weathering.

**Commentary**  Another example is illustrated in the *Atlas*; it appears to be one of the pieces acquired by the Toledo Museum of Art in 1916 (1916.161).\(^1\) Vessels of this type are well discussed by Vessberg, who cites numerous examples from Cyprus including the twelve examples that once were in the Cesnola Collection.\(^2\) Another in the British Museum was
found at Amathus in 1893–94. Others are known from Greece, Turkey, and Syria, implying that they were common throughout the eastern Mediterranean region. An example in the Metropolitan is said to be from near Tyre in Phoenicia. Vessberg called them gutti, Hayes askoi, and McFadden described the find from tomb 8 in the Ayios Ermoyenis cemetery at Kourion as a “baby feeder” since it was found in a child’s tomb. Their use remains uncertain, but it seems unlikely, given their fragility, that they were used at the baths, at public functions such as sacrifices, or for feeding infants; they are, in fact, ideal for pouring oil into the filling hole(s) of Roman mold-made terracotta lamps, which are ubiquitous on Cyprus and elsewhere. An example in the Thanos N. Zintilis Collection, presumably from Cyprus, has a handle attached from the side of the body to the rim, but this was an unnecessary addition since the vessel could be held comfortably in the palm of the hand with the thumb and forefinger around the neck.  

1. L. Cesnola 1903, pl. CVI, 2.
2. Vessberg 1952, p. 148; 1956, pp. 170, 172, 209–10, figs. 62:4–6; see L. Cesnola 1903, pl. CVI (text). One is included on a photograph of finds made by Alexander Palma di Cesnola; A. Cesnola 1881 (unnumbered plate; here fig. 11). Another example from Cyprus is in the Thanos N. Zintilis Collection; Lubsen-Admiraal 2004, p. 339, no. 728.
3. BM GR 94.11-1.337, unpublished.
4. In addition to those cited by Vessberg (1952, p. 148), see Harden 1958, p. 56, no. 1 (TS/157, from Vasa-Kambi); Akat 1984, p. 66, no. 275 ill. 124; Canav 1985, p. 39, no. 23 (both Turkish collections); Güler 2000, p. 51, no. 55 (from Kahrat, near Tire); Weinberg 1962, p. 132 (with other examples from Greece); Dusenbury 1967, p. 48, no. 49 (from Samothrace). There is also a very long-necked example from Panticapaeum; Kunina 1997, p. 329, no. 380.
5. MMA 15.43.154 (unpublished).

REFERENCES
Vessberg 1952, p. 149, pl. 10.2; Vessberg and Wesholm 1956, p. 170, fig. 51:2.

Cat. 183
Pourer flask
Mid Imperial, 2nd–early 3rd century A.D.
Roman, Cypriot
H. 3¼ in. (7.7 cm), L. 3¾ in. (9.5 cm), Diam. of rim 1½ in. (3.8 cm)
Myres 5617, C.G. 197
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.81)

DESCRIPTION Translucent pale blue-green. Rounded rim, partially folded over and in; broad, flaring mouth; uneven, cylindrical neck; bulbous body, drawn out on one side into slender nozzle; pushed-in bottom with traces of pontil mark. Thick heavy glass.

Intact, except for end of nozzle; many bubbles, some large, and blowing striations; dulling, faint iridescence, and patches
of creamy weathering.

**COMMENTARY** See Cat. 182.

**REFERENCES** Lightfoot 2013a, p. 86, fig. 4.

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**Cat. 184**

**Pourer flask**

Mid Imperial, mid-2nd–early 3rd century A.D.

Roman, Cypriot

H. 2¾ in. (6.5 cm), L. 3¾ in. (7.8 cm), Diam. of rim 1¾ in. (3.5 cm)

Myres 5616, C.G. 198

The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.5774)

**DESCRIPTION** Translucent pale yellow-green. Rim folded out, down, over, and in; broad, flaring mouth; cylindrical neck, expanding downward; slightly pushed-in, narrow shoulder; squat, bulbous body, drawn out on one side into slender, pointed nozzle; pushed-in bottom with traces of pontil mark.

Intact, except for end of nozzle; many large and pinprick bubbles, and blowing striations; dulling, pitting, and faint iridescence on exterior, patches of thick creamy weathering and soil encrustation on interior.

**COMMENTARY** See Cat. 182–183. In addition to these three similar examples, there is the odd-looking Cat. 185. The western-style bird flasks are represented by Cat. 131 and 132.

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**Cat. 185**

**Pourer flask**

Early to Mid Imperial, 1st–2nd century A.D.

Roman

H. 1¾ in. (4.8 cm), L. 3¾ in. (8.6 cm)

Myres 5620, C.G. 200

The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.5775)

**DESCRIPTION** Translucent pale blue-green. Irregular, uneven rim, folded over and in, forming collar to inside of mouth; short neck; bulbous body, drawn out on one side into slender, upturned nozzle, pushed-in bottom.

Intact, but with one small hole on neck; a few pinprick bubbles; dulling, faint iridescence, and limy encrustation and weathering.

**COMMENTARY** This example resembles a wineskin more closely than Cat. 182–184. Cesnola also acquired a perfume bottle in the shape of a wineskin, which he sold to the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge; it is shown in a photograph of his glass collection before it left Cyprus.¹

¹ Fitzwilliam Museum 1978, p. 50, no. 94; Marangou 2000, p. 119 ill. (top shelf, at right; here fig. 1).

**REFERENCES** Neuburg 1949, p. 26, no. 61, pl. XVIII, attributing the object to Palestine.
**Cat. 186**  
**Indented flask**  
Mid Imperial, 2nd–3rd century a.d.  
Roman  
H. 3⅞ in. (9.9 cm), Diam. of rim 1⅛ in. (2.8 cm), Diam. of body 1⅜ in. (4.4 cm)  
Myres 5709, C.G. 152  
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.65)

**DESCRIPTION**  
Colorless with blue-green tinge. Plain, rounded rim; flaring mouth; cylindrical neck; sloping, convex shoulder; side tapering downward; small, pushed-in bottom, with off-center pontil mark. Seven vertical indents in body, two with pinched protrusions near the bottom.

Broken around rim and neck, and repaired, with one hole in mouth; a few large bubbles; patches of dulling, pitting, and iridescent weathering.

**REFERENCES**  
Vessberg 1952, p. 135, pl. 7.42; Vessberg and Wesholm 1956, p. 158, fig. 48:42.

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**Cat. 187**  
**Indented flask**  
Mid Imperial, 2nd–3rd century a.d.  
Roman  
H. 4½ in. (11.5 cm), Diam. of rim 1⅛ in. (3.5 cm), Diam. of body 2⅛ in. (5.4 cm)  
Myres 5710, C.G. 514  
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.219)

**DESCRIPTION**  
Translucent light blue-green. Rounded rim, folded out, over, and in, and beveled inner lip; flaring mouth; cylindrical, slightly concave; broad, sloping shoulder; bulbous body, with side tapering downward and with seven elongated indents; round, pushed-in bottom, with traces of pontil scar.

Intact; pinprick and larger bubbles; faint weathering and iridescence, with some patches of soil encrustation.
Cat. 188
Indented flask
Mid Imperial, 2nd–3rd century A.D.
Roman
H. 3 5/16 in. (8.7 cm), Diam. of rim 1 in. (2.5 cm), Diam. of body 1 11/16 in. (4.2 cm)
Said to be from a tomb at Idalion (modern Dali).
Myres 5699, C.G. 490
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.214)

DESCRIPTION Translucent pale blue-green. Partly tubular, rounded rim; flaring mouth; neck expanding downward; broad, sloping shoulder; side of body tapering downward and with six elongated indents; round, pushed-in bottom.
Intact; pinprick bubbles and blowing striations; creamy weathering and iridescence.

REFERENCES L. Cesnola 1903, pl. CVI, 4.

Cat. 189
Flask
Mid Imperial, 2nd–3rd century A.D.
Roman
H. 9 in. (22.9 cm), Diam. of rim 2 1/4 in. (6.6 cm), Diam. of body 5 5/16 in. (15 cm)
Said to be from a tomb at Idalion (modern Dali).
Myres 5394, C.G. 188
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.77)

DESCRIPTION Colorless. Thick rim, with vertical outer edge, angular upper lip, and pressed into side of flaring mouth; funnel-shaped neck, then expanding downward to join large piriform body; pushed-in bottom with central kick.
Intact; many bubbles, some very large; dulling, soil encrustation, and limy weathering.

COMMENTARY This flask may be compared with a smaller example in the Phylactou Collection.1

REFERENCES L. Cesnola 1903, pl. XCVII, 7.

Cat. 190
Flask
Mid Imperial, 2nd–3rd century A.D.
Roman
H. 6 7/16 in. (16.4 cm), Diam. of rim 1 13/16 in. (4.6 cm), Diam. of body 2 11/16 in. (7.4 cm)
Myres 5625, C.G. 51
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.214)

DESCRIPTION Colorless. Flaring, solid rim with rounded ridge on outer edge; concave neck joining imperceptibly with sloping side of body; concave bottom. Wheel-abraded decoration in three groups of horizontal bands; two parallel lines below rim, two broader parallel lines around body, and two narrow parallel lines above bottom.
Intact; few bubbles, but one or two gritty inclusions; patches of iridescence and enamel-like weathering.

COMMENTARY A similar, shorter and wider flask is recorded in the Gréau Collection.1 Another parallel is in the Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto.2
1. Froehner 1903, p. 165, no. 1191, pl. 220,8.
Cat. 191
Flask
Mid Imperial, 2nd–3rd century A.D.
Roman
H. 6¼ in. (17.5 cm), Diam. of rim 2¼ in. (5.3 cm), Diam. of body 3¾ in. (9.8 cm)
Myres 5393, C.G. 183
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.74)

DESCRIPTION Colorless. Uneven, rounded rim with beveled outer lip; flaring mouth; short, cylindrical neck, slightly tooled in around base; elongated piriform body; small, concave bottom. Wheel-abraded decoration on body in horizontal bands; two broad bands of lines around upper part of body; two thinner bands just below point of greatest diameter.
Intact; some large and elongated bubbles; dulling, pitting, and iridescent weathering.

COMMENTARY Possibly the flask shown in a photograph of the Cesnola Collection before it left Cyprus.¹

¹ Marangou 2000, p. 119 ill. (top shelf, fourth object from right; here fig. 1).
**Cat. 192**
**Flask**
Mid Imperial, 2nd–3rd century A.D.
Roman
H. 3¾ in. (9.5 cm), Diam. of rim 1¾ in. (4.2 cm), Diam. of body 2½ (6.7 cm)
Myres 5387, C.G. 206
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.5776)

**DESCRIPTION** Translucent pale yellow-green. Rim folded over and in, and pressed into side of broad, funnel-shaped mouth; cylindrical neck; globular body, deep pushed-in bottom.

Intact, except for two small holes in side; many pinprick, some large and elongated bubbles, and blowing striations; dulling, pitting, iridescence, and patches of thick creamy brown weathering, with soil encrustation on bottom of interior.

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**Cat. 193**
**Flask**
Mid to Late Imperial, ca. 3rd century A.D.
Roman
H. 3⅜ in. (8.6 cm), Diam. of rim 1¾ in. (4.1 cm), Diam. of body 2¾ in. (5.6 cm)
Myres 5347, C.G. 191
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.5833)

**DESCRIPTION** Translucent light manganese purple. Plain rounded rim; broad flaring mouth; short cylindrical neck; piriform body; pushed-in bottom.

Intact; few bubbles and blowing striations; pitting, dulling, and iridescent weathering.
Cat. 194
Flask
Mid Imperial, 2nd–3rd century A.D.
Roman
H. 3⅛ in. (9.2 cm), Diam. of rim 1¼ in. (4 cm), Diam. of body 2⅛ in. (6.2 cm)
Said to be from a tomb at Idalion (modern Dali)
Myres 5349, C.G. 203
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.82)

DESCRIPTION  Colorless with pale yellow-green tinge. Rim folded out, over, and in; wide, funnel-shaped mouth; cylindrical neck expanding downward to join imperceptibly with bulbous body; pushed-in bottom with central kick.

Intact, except for crack and small hole in side of neck; many bubbles, some very large; dulling and iridescent weathering on exterior, patches of soil encrustation and creamy brown weathering on interior.

REFERENCES  L. Cesnola 1903, pl. XCVIII, 1.

Cat. 195
Flask
Mid Imperial, 2nd–3rd century A.D.
Roman
H. 3¾ in. (9.5 cm), Diam. of rim 1⅛ in. (4.9 cm), Diam. of body 2½ (6.4 cm)
Myres 5391, C.G. 255
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.5837)

DESCRIPTION  Translucent pale blue-green. Tubular rim, folded out, over, and in, and smoothed into broad flaring, funnel-shaped mouth; short cylindrical neck, with tooled indent around base; piriform body; pushed-in bottom with slight kick at center.

Complete except for pitting holes and one crack in body; many bubbles; deep pitting, brilliant iridescence, and patches of creamy brown weathering.
Cat. 196
Flask
Mid to Late Imperial, 3rd century A.D.
Roman
H. 4¾ in. (11.3 cm), Diam. 4½ in. (10.2 cm)
Said to be from a tomb at Idalion (modern Dali)
Myres 5736, C.G. 185
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.75)

**Description**  Colorless with pale blue-green tinge, with trail of same color. Rounded and thickened rim; flaring mouth; short concave neck, expanding downward to squat, broad, bulbous body; integral base ring; pushed-in bottom with large circular pontil mark. Single trail wound horizontally around neck.

Intact; some large and pinprick bubbles; small area of pitting and iridescent weathering on exterior; more iridescent weathering on interior.

**References**  L. Cesnola 1903, pl. XC VIII, 5; Vessberg 1952, p. 135, pl. 8.2; Vessberg and Wesholm 1956, p. 159, fig. 49:2.

Cat. 197
Flask
Late Imperial, 3rd–4th century A.D.
Roman
H. 4¾ in. (10.6 cm), Diam. of rim 1½ in. (4.1 cm), Diam. of body 3¼ in. (8.6 cm)
Myres 5380, C.G. 214
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.5778)

**Description**  Translucent light blue-green. Plain, vertical rim, partially flattened on top surface; funnel-shaped neck; very narrow, horizontal shoulder; globular body; pushed-in bottom with central pontil scar.

Intact; few pinprick bubbles; dulling, faint iridescence, and patches of limy weathering on exterior, soil encrustation and iridescent weathering on bottom of interior.

**Commentary**  Vessberg cites an example of a plain flask with a funnel-shaped neck in the Cyprus Museum, Nicosia. Another similar flask from Cyprus is in the Metropolitan,
formerly in the Gréau Collection. Several flasks of this type were found at Vasa-Kambi.1
2. Froehner 1903, p. 197, no. 1458, pl. 257,5.
3. Harden 1958, pp. 53–54, nos. 2–7, fig. 22, b–c, pl. 5, r–t.

Cat. 197
Flask
Late Imperial, 3rd–4th century a.d.  Roman
H. 3⅛ in. (9.4 cm), Diam. of rim 1⅛ in. (3.7 cm), Diam. of body 2⅛ in. (5.4 cm)
Myres 5361, C.G. 190
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.78)

DESCRIPTION Colorless with pale yellow-green tinge. Rounded rim, slightly inverted on one side; flaring mouth; concave neck; bulbous body; small, flattened bottom.

Intact; pinprick bubbles; pitting, iridescence, and patches of brown, enamel-like weathering.

Cat. 198
Flask
Late Imperial, 3rd–4th century a.d.  Roman
H. 4⅚ in. (10.6 cm), Diam. of rim 2⅛ in. (6.9 cm), Diam. of body 2⅛ in. (7 cm)
Myres 5348, C.G. 63
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.31)

DESCRIPTION Colorless. Rim folded around and in; wide, funnel-shaped mouth; short, concave neck; globular body; pushed-in bottom.

Intact; many bubbles; heavily pitted with severe iridescent weathering.

Cat. 200
Flask
Late Roman, ca. 3rd century a.d.  Roman
H. 3¾ in. (9.5 cm), Diam. of rim 1¼ in. (4.4 cm), Diam. of body 3¼ in. (8.3 cm)
Myres 5362, C.G. 105
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.5753)
DESCRIPTION Translucent blue-green. Rounded rim, folded out, over, and in; cylindrical neck, tapering downward; pushed-in shoulder; globular body; small bottom with shallow kick at center and traces of pontil mark.

Intact; a few pinprick and larger bubbles; exterior almost unweathered, soil encrustation and whitish limy weathering on interior.

COMMENTARY A similar flask was among the finds at Vasa-Kambi.¹

1. Harden 1958, p. 53, no. 7, fig. 22, e, pl. 5, t.

Cat. 201
Flask
Late Imperial, 3rd–4th century a.d.
Roman
H. 4⅜ in. (10.3 cm), Diam. of rim 2¼ in. (5.7 cm), Diam. of body 3⅜ in. (8 cm)
Myres 5346, C.G. 578
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.239)

DESCRIPTION Colorless with slight greenish tinge. Plain, rounded rim; funnel-shaped neck, tooled in around base; globular body; shallow kick in bottom.

Intact; pinprick bubbles; dulling, pitting, and iridescent weathering.

Cat. 202
Flask
Late Imperial, 3rd–4th century a.d.
Roman
H. 7⅞ in. (20 cm), Diam. of rim 1⅜ in. (4 cm), Diam. of body 3⅞ in. (9.8 cm)
Myres 5404, C.G. 233
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.94)

DESCRIPTION Translucent blue-green. Plain, rounded, and slightly thickened vertical rim; tall, slightly concave, cylindrical neck; horizontal shoulder; bulbous body, curving in to small, concave bottom.

Intact; many bubbles, elongated in neck; slight dulling, extensive pitting and iridescent weathering.

COMMENTARY Cesnola sold a comparable flask, said to be from Golgoi, to the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge.¹

1. Karageorghis, Vassiliki, and Wilson 1999, p. 134, no. 227, where it is (erroneously) dated to the first century A.D.
Cat. 203
Trailed flask
Mid or Late Imperial, 2nd–3rd century A.D.
Roman
H. 3¾ in. (7.9 cm), Diam. of rim 1¼ in. (4.3 cm), Diam. of body 2½ in. (6.5 cm)
Said to be from a tomb at Idalion (modern Dali)
Myres 5739, C.G. 71
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.35)

DESCRIPTION Colorless with greenish tinge, with same color trail. Rim folded around and in; funnel-shaped mouth; short, concave neck; squat, bulbous body; kick in bottom, with traces of encircling pontil. Trail evenly wound in a spiral from below rim around neck and body.

Intact, except for crack in rim and mouth, and part of trail missing around neck; many bubbles; brown, enamel-like weathering and some iridescence.

COMMENTARY Few vessels with trails covering the entire body are recorded from Cyprus.1

1. A jug in the Medelhasmuseet, Stockholm is not recorded as a Cypriot find, although it is included in the publication of its Cypriot collections; Slej 2006, pp. 303–4, no. 359.

REFERENCES L. Cesnola 1903, pl. CIV, 8; Vessberg 1952, p. 133, pl. 7.19; Vessberg and Wesholm 1956, p. 156, fig. 48:19.

Cat. 204
Ribbed flask
Late Imperial, 3rd–4th century A.D.
Roman
H. 3¾ in. (9.8 cm), Diam. of rim 1¾ in. (3.7 cm), Diam. of body 2¾ in. (6.8 cm)
Myres 5747, C.G. 60
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.29)

DESCRIPTION Colorless with bluish green tinge, with same color ribs. Plain rounded, slightly thickened rim; funnel-shaped mouth; short, cylindrical neck, expanding downward; bulbous body; kick in bottom. Ten slanting, vertical ribs, placed unevenly around body, one extending onto neck.

Intact; some large and pinprick bubbles; several black, protruding inclusions; pitting, iridescence, and patches of enamel-like weathering.

COMMENTARY A very similar flask was found at Amathus; Andrew Oliver, however, regarded a date in the first or second century A.D. more likely for it.1 Another example, lacking the top of the neck and rim, was found in chamber 2 at Vasa-Kambi, which produced coins of both Trajan (r. A.D. 97–117) and Constantius II (r. A.D. 337–61).2

1. Oliver 1992, pp. 103, 112, no. T.256/28, with references to other examples.
2. Harden 1958, pp. 12, 53, no. 8, fig. 22, f.
**Cat. 205**  
**Ribbed flask**  
Late Imperial, 3rd–4th century A.D.  
Roman  
H. 3¼ in. (9.1 cm), Diam. of rim 1¾ in. (3.7 cm), Diam. of body 2¾ in. (6.2 cm)  
Said to be from a tomb at Idalion (modern Dali)  
Myres 5750, C.G. 61  
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.30)

**DESCRIPTION**  
Colorless with bluish green tinge, with same color trail and ribs. Rim folded out, over, and in; funnel-shaped mouth; short, cylindrical neck, expanding downward; bulbous body; kick in bottom with trace of pontil scar. Trail wound once around neck; eight slanting, vertical ribs of varying length around body.

Intact; some large and pinprick bubbles; several gritty inclusions; slight iridescence.

**COMMENTARY**  
A close parallel is recorded in the Cyprus Museum, Nicosia.1 Another example in the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, may come from Cyprus.2 There is also a parallel in the Alexander Palma di Cesnola Collection.3

2. Fitzwilliam Museum 1978, p. 52, no. 102c.  

**REFERENCES**  
L. Cesnola 1903, pl. CIV, 1; Vessberg 1952, p. 133; Vessberg and Wesholm 1956, p. 155.

**Cat. 206**  
**Miniature flask**  
Late Imperial, 3rd–4th century A.D.  
Roman  
H. 2 3/16 in. (6.5 cm), Diam. of rim ⅝ in. (1.6 cm), Diam. of body 1¾ in. (4.4 cm)  
Myres 5238, C.G. 119  
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.59)

**DESCRIPTION**  
Colorless (?). Plain, knocked-off vertical rim; funnel-shaped neck, with tooled groove around base; bulbous body; concave bottom.

Intact; many bubbles; deep pitting and iridescent weathering.

**COMMENTARY**  
A similar flask is illustrated in the *Atlas*, where Cesnola comments that the Collection had at least six examples of this shape.1 There is a similar bottle in the Alexander Palma di Cesnola Collection.2 Another example is in the Thanos N. Zintilis Collection.3

1. L. Cesnola 1903, pl. XCVII, 8.  
Cat. 207

Flask
Mid Imperial, 3rd century A.D.
Roman
H. 5¾ in. (14.6 cm), Diam. of rim 1¾ in. (4.8 cm), Diam. of body 2½ in. (7.4 cm)
Myres 5718, C.G. 184
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.73)

**DESCRIPTION**  Colorless with pale green tinge, with same color trail. Plain, rounded rim; broad, flaring mouth; concave neck, expanding downward to join bulbous body; integral, tubular base ring; pushed-in bottom with central kick surrounded by prominent pontil scar. Fine single trail around neck.

Intact, except for large part of trail; many pinprick bubbles; dulling and pitting; patches of brown, enamel-like weathering and iridescence.

**COMMENTARY**  This flask is a taller and more slender version of an example illustrated in the *Atlas*.¹ Vessberg cites another in the Cyprus Museum, Nicosia.² In addition, there is in the British Museum a flask of similar shape, measuring 8¾ in. (21.3 cm) in height and with a base ring and pointed kick in the bottom; it came from the bequest of Felix Slade, who had bought it from Cesnola.³ Another parallel is provided by a flask in the Alexander Palma di Cesnola Collection.⁴

1. L. Cesnola 1903, pl. XCVIII, 4; Vessberg and Wesholm 1956, p. 159, fig. 49:6.
2. Vessberg and Wesholm 1956, p. 159, fig. 49:5.
3. BM GR 71.7-13.8, unpublished.
Cat. 208

Flask
Mid or Late Imperial, 2nd–3rd century A.D.
Roman
H. 4⅞ in. (12.5 cm), Diam. of rim 1½ in. (3.9 cm), Diam. of body 3⅛ in. (9.1 cm)
Said to be from a tomb at Idalion (modern Dali)
Myres 5356, C.G. 87
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.48)

**DESCRIPTION**  Colorless with green tinge. Rim folded over and in, with beveled outer lip; flaring mouth; concave neck; bulbous body; integral, solid base ring; pushed-in bottom, with trace of large pontil scar. Possible traces of trail decoration around neck.

Intact; many bubbles; dulling, pitting, and deep iridescent weathering.

**COMMENTARY**  Cesnola refers to more than thirty examples in the Collection “of this general type,” which includes flasks with a plain bottom and those with a base ring.¹ This example is one of three that he illustrates with a “distinct base,” one of which is decorated with a trail around the neck.²

1. L. Cesnola 1903, pl. XCVIII.
2. L. Cesnola 1903, pl. XCVIII, 5; Vessberg and Wesholm 1956, p. 159, fig. 49:2.

**REFERENCES**  L. Cesnola 1903, pl. XCVIII, 6; Vessberg 1952, p. 135, pl. 8.3; Vessberg and Wesholm 1956, p. 159, fig. 49:3.

Cat. 209

Jar
Mid Imperial, 2nd–3rd century A.D.
Roman
H. 4⅞ in. (11.3 cm), Diam. of rim 2⅞ in. (6 cm), Diam. of body 2⅜ in. (7.3 cm)
Myres 5567, C.G. 570
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.237)

**DESCRIPTION**  Colorless with slight greenish tinge. Plain, rounded rim; flaring neck; elongated piriform body; small concave bottom. Single horizontal trail around upper body, then spiral up to end below rim.
Intact; pinprick and some large bubbles and blowing striations; patches of faint brownish weathering and iridescence.

**Cat. 210**

**Jar**  
Mid Imperial, 2nd–3rd century a.D.  
Roman  
H. 2⅛ in. (6.5 cm), Diam. of rim 2⅛ in. (6.2 cm), Diam. of body 3½ in. (7.9 cm)  
Myres 5523, C.G. 642  
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.5740)

**DESCRIPTION**  
Colorless with pale greenish tinge. Rounded and everted rim; narrow, concave neck; bulbous body, tapering downward; pushed-in bottom with traces of irregular pontil mark.

Intact; some pinprick and larger bubbles; dulling, iridescence, and whitish weathering.

**Cat. 211**

**Jar**  
Mid Imperial, 2nd–3rd century a.D.  
Roman  
H. 4⅜ in. (11.2 cm), Diam. of rim 2⅛ in. (5.2 cm), Diam. of body 2⅛ in. (6.4 cm)  
Said to be from a tomb at Idalion (modern Dali)  
Myres 5727, C.G. 568  
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.236)

**DESCRIPTION**  
Colorless with slight greenish tinge. Everted, rounded rim; conical, straight side; tubular integral base ring; pushed-in bottom with round pontil mark. Single horizontal trail around upper body, then spiral up to end below rim.

Intact; pinprick and larger bubbles; patches of dulling and pitting, with creamy brown weathering and faint iridescence.

**COMMENTARY**  
This tall jar may be compared with a cup in the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston (72.427), that was acquired from Cesnola.

**REFERENCES**  
L. Cesnola 1903, pl. LXXXII, 4; Vessberg and Wesholm 1956, p. 169.

**Cat. 212**

**Jar**  
Early to Mid Imperial, 2nd–3rd century a.D.  
Roman  
H. 3⅜ in. (8.6 cm), Diam. of rim 1¾ in. (4 cm), Diam. of body 3⅜ in. (8.5 cm)  
Myres 5569, C.G. 224  
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.90)
**DESCRIPTION**  Colorless with pale purple tinge and purple streaks. Rounded, thickened rim with bulge in one side; broad, flaring mouth; short, concave neck; sloping shoulder; bulbous body; pushed-in bottom with kick and pontil scar.

Intact, except for large crack from shoulder, down side and across bottom; some pinprick bubbles; dulling and faint iridescence on exterior; patches of encrusted enamel-like weathering on interior.

**COMMENTARY**  Vessberg listed several jars with “spherical or depressed spherical” bodies in the Cyprus Museum, Nicosia, and the Medelhavsmuseet, Stockholm. One example was found at Vasa-Kambi. Another jar at the Metropolitan (17.194.97) is said to come from Cyprus. It belongs to a late Roman type, known mainly from Syria.

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**Cat. 213**  
**Jar**  
Late Imperial, late 3rd–4th century A.D.  
Roman  
H. 3½ in. (8.9 cm), Diam. of rim 2¼ in. (5.7 cm), Diam. of body 3¼ in. (7.8 cm)  
Myres 5753, C.G. 571  
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.238)

**DESCRIPTION**  Translucent pale yellowish green, with purple streaks. Plain, rounded rim; flaring neck; conical body, rounded at base; flat bottom, with kick at center. Thick heavy glass. Single horizontal trail wound unevenly three times around upper body, then spiral up to end below rim; on body, spiral pattern of pre-inflated molded ribs.

Intact; pinprick and several large bubbles; little exterior weathering; soil encrustation with weathering and iridescence on interior.

**COMMENTARY**  This is a rare example of a dip-molded jar from Cyprus, although the type is common in the Roman East, especially in Syria.

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2. Harden 1958, p. 53, no. 10, fig. 22, g, pl. 5, u.  
3. Froehner 1903, p. 198, no. 1464, pl. 258.3.  
4. See, for example, Israeli 2003, p. 236, no. 298.
Cat. 214

Ribbed jar
Late Imperial, 3rd–4th century A.D.
Roman
H. 2¾ in. (5.8 cm), Diam. of rim 1½ in. (3.8 cm), Diam. of body 2¾ in. (5.6 cm)
Myres 5760, C.G. 59
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.28)

DESCRIPTION  Colorless with light green tinge, with same color trail and ribs. Solid rim folded out, over, and in; short, concave neck; conical body, with side curving in below; pushed-in bottom with prominent pontil scar. Slender trail wound three times around neck; eleven vertical, slightly slanting ribs of varying length on body.

Intact; some bubbles; little pitting and weathering.

COMMENTARY  A taller jar in the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston (72.428), that was acquired from Cesnola belongs to the same or a related workshop.

Cat. 215

Jar
Late Imperial, 3rd century A.D.
Roman
H. 3¼ in. (7.9 cm), Diam. of rim 2½ in. (5.2 cm), Diam. of body 3 in. (7.6 cm)
Myres 5725, C.G. 579
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.5727)

DESCRIPTION  Colorless; trail in same glass. Thickened, rounded rim; flaring mouth; short, concave neck; bulbous body, turned in to small concave bottom. Thick trail applied around neck.

Complete but cracked on body and bottom; pinprick and a few larger bubbles and blowing striations; pitting and brilliant iridescence, with some patches of creamy weathering; some soil encrustation on interior.

COMMENTARY  An unprovenanced example in the Thanos N. Zintilis Collection is associated with a knobbed lid. Such jars are so common in Cyprus that it may be regarded as a local product, but similar vessels are also found in Asia Minor and Syria.

**DESCRIPTION**  Colorless with pale blue-green tinge; trail in same glass. Thickened, rounded rim; flaring mouth; short, concave neck; bulbous body, turned in to small bottom with central kick. Trail applied on neck and wound twice around top of body.

Intact; few bubbles; pitting, dulling, and iridescence, with some patches of creamy brown weathering around neck.

**COMMENTARY**  A similar jar is illustrated in the *Atlas*, and Cesnola comments that the Collection included twenty-four examples “of varying sizes.” Vessberg also listed numerous examples in the Cyprus Museum, together with one in the Medelhavsmuseet, Stockholm.¹

1. L. Cesnola 1903, pl. XCIII, 2. One example is now in the Ringling, Sarasota: SN28.1222, formerly C.G. 574 (Myres 5735); Cypriote & Classical Antiquities 1928, p. 121, lot. 457.

**Cat. 217**

**Jar**

Late Imperial, 3rd century A.D.

Roman

H. 3¼ in. (8.3 cm), Diam. of rim 2½ in. (5.2 cm), Diam. of body 2½ in. (7.3 cm)

Myres 5716, C.G. 582

The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.5728)

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**DESCRIPTION**  Colorless with pale blue-green tinge; trail in same glass. Thickened, rounded rim; flaring mouth; short, concave neck; bulbous body, turned in to small pushed-in bottom. Trail applied on neck and wound one and a half times around top of body.

Broken and repaired, with small holes in body; many bubbles; deep pitting, dulling, and brilliant iridescence, with some patches of creamy brown weathering.

**COMMENTARY**  An example of this type of jar was found in chamber 5 at Vasa-Kambi, where it attributed to Period III (after A.D. 300).¹

1. Harden 1958, p. 52, no. 2, fig. 21, b, pl. 5, o.

**Cat. 218**

**Jar**

Late Imperial, 3rd–4th century A.D.

Roman

H. 2½ in. (7.3 cm), Diam. of rim 1½ in. (4.8 cm), Diam. of body 2½ in. (7 cm)

Myres 5717, C.G. 588

The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.5838)

**DESCRIPTION**  Colorless with pale green tinge; same color trail. Plain rounded rim; flaring mouth; short concave neck;
sack-shaped body; kick at center of bottom with traces of pontil scar. Trail wound once around top of body.

Intact; pinprick bubbles and blowing striations; dulling and traces of weathering on exterior; soil encrustation and patches of creamy brown weathering on interior.

**Cat. 219**
**Jar**
Late Imperial, 3rd century A.D.
Roman
H. 3\(\frac{3}{4}\) in. (8.5 cm); Diam. of rim 2\(\frac{3}{4}\) in. (5.7 cm), Diam. of body 2\(\frac{3}{16}\) in. (7.5 cm)
Said to be from a tomb at Idalion (modern Dali)
Myres 5723, C.G. 635
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.251)

**DESCRIPTION**  Colorless with pale bluish tinge, with trail in same color. Plain, rounded rim; flaring neck; conical body, rounded at base; integral, tubular base ring; pushed-in bottom. Single horizontal trail wound unevenly three and a half times around top of body.

Intact; pinprick and a few larger bubbles; dulling, pitting, and iridescent weathering on exterior; patches of soil encrustation with weathering and iridescence on interior.

**COMMENTARY**  In the *Atlas* Cesnola states that the Collection contained thirteen examples of this type with an upward tapering profile and base ring. This is the only example that now remains. Another variety also illustrated in the *Atlas* is said to have existed in as many as twenty-four examples but is no longer represented in the Collection.¹ An example (08.8838) in the Kelsey Museum of Archaeology, University of Michigan, in Ann Arbor has a more pronounced angle to the body; it is said to be from Cyprus and formerly in the Cesnola Collection.²

1. L. Cesnola 1903, pl. LXXXII, 3.

**REFERENCES**  L. Cesnola 1903, pl. LXXXII, 5.

**Cat. 220**
**Jar**
Mid to Late Imperial, 3rd–mid-4th century A.D.
Roman
H. 4\(\frac{1}{4}\) in. (10.2 cm), Diam. of rim 2\(\frac{3}{4}\) in. (5.9 cm), Diam. of body 3 in. (7.6 cm)
Myres 5721, C.G. 587
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.243)

**DESCRIPTION**  Translucent pale blue-green, with trail in same color. Plain, rounded rim; flaring neck; conical body,
rounded at base; kick in bottom. Single horizontal trail wound around top of body; on lower body extending onto bottom, six irregular short ribs.

Intact; pinprick bubbles and blowing striations; dulling, pitting, and patches of creamy weathering on exterior; soil encrustation with weathering and iridescence on interior.

**Commentary**  Another example in the Cyprus Museum, Nicosia, is cited by Vessberg.¹

1. Vessberg and Wesholm 1956, p. 169, fig. 45:27. For an unprovenanced example, see Whitehouse 2001, p. 161, no. 685.

**Cat. 221**

**Jar**

Late Imperial, late 3rd–mid-4th century A.D.

Roman

H. 3⅞ in. (8.8 cm), Diam. of rim 2⅜ in. (5.4 cm), Diam. of body 2⅞ in. (6.2 cm)

Said to be from a tomb at Idalion (modern Dali)

Myres 5755, C.G. 589

The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.244)

**Description**  Translucent blue green, with trail in same color. Plain, rounded rim, with beveled inner lip; flaring neck; conical body, rounded at base; deep pushed-in bottom with pontil scar at center. Single horizontal trail wound around top of body, then spiral up to end on neck; on lower body extending onto bottom, nine irregular short ribs.

Intact; pinprick bubbles and larger bubbles; patches of dulling, pitting, and faint iridescent weathering.

**References**  L. Cesnola 1903, pl. CVII, 4.

**Cat. 222**

**Jar**

Late Imperial, 3rd–4th century A.D.

Roman

H. 1⅜ in. (4.1 cm), Diam. of rim 1⅛ in. (3.6 cm), Diam. of body 1⅛ in. (4.4 cm)

Myres 5745, C.G. 430

The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.197)
DESCRIPTION Translucent pale blue-green with purple streaks; trail in same color. Rim folded out, over, and in, and pressed into wide horizontal mouth; short, cylindrical neck, expanding downward; almost horizontal shoulder; squat, bulbous body; shallow kick in bottom with traces of circular pontil mark. Trail wound around from left to right in zigzag between outer edge of shoulder and rim, forming openwork collar.

Intact; but one strand of trail missing with crack in body below; many bubbles; dulling, small patches of soil encrustation and blackish weathering on exterior; encrustation and iridescence weathering on interior. Large piece of woody root trapped behind trail around neck.

COMMENTARY According to departmental records, this jar is said to be from a tomb at Idalion (modern Dali). Jars with trail decoration in the form of an openwork collar are quite common in the Roman East, especially in Syria and Egypt, throughout the late Roman period (third–fifth centuries A.D.). This example is one of the smallest known.


Cat. 223

Miniature jar

Mid or Late Imperial, 2nd–3rd century A.D.

Roman

H. 1⅜ in. (4.1 cm), Diam. of rim 1⅜ in. (3.6 cm), Diam. of body 1⅜ in. (4.6 cm)

Said to be from a tomb at Idalion (modern Dali)

Myres 5533, C.G. 86

The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.47)

DESCRIPTION Colorless. Tubular rim, folded out, around, and into broad mouth; short, concave neck; almost horizontal shoulder above bulbous body with convex curving side tapering downward; pushed-in bottom, with traces of large pontil mark.

Intact; some large and pinprick bubbles; patches of creamy weathering, iridescence, and pitting.

COMMENTARY A larger bulbous jar from the Cesnola Collection is now in the Ringling Museum, Sarasota.¹

1. SN28.1378, formerly C.G. 653 (Myres 5382); Cypriote & Classical Antiquities 1928, p. 120, lot 456.

REFERENCES L. Cesnola 1903, pl. XC VII, 2.

Cat. 224

Miniature jar

Mid Imperial, 2nd–3rd century A.D.

Roman

H. 1⅝ in. (4.3 cm), Diam. of rim 1⅛ in. (3.3 cm), Diam. of body 1⅛ in. (4.1 cm)

Myres 5532, C.G. 177

The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.69)

DESCRIPTION Translucent pale green. Tubular rim folded over and in to flaring mouth; short, tapering neck; lopsided shoulder, horizontal on one side; biconical body, with ridge around center; pushed-in bottom with kick and traces of pontil scar.

Intact; large and pinprick bubbles; slight dulling and iridescence, with patch of weathering on one side of body.

COMMENTARY Another miniature jar found by Cesnola is in the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge. ² A slightly larger parallel is in the Phylactou Collection.

Cat. 225
Miniature jar
Mid Imperial, 2nd–4th century A.D.
Roman
H. ¾ in. (2.4 cm), Diam. ¾ in. (2.1 cm)
Myres 5792, C.G. 806
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76
(74.51.327)

description
Colorless with blue-green tinge. Large tubular rim folded out, up and in; short neck, tooled in at base; globular body; thick bottom, with small flattened pad at center.

Intact; many pinprick bubbles; slight dulling on exterior, soil encrustation and iridescent weathering on interior.

commentary
This small ointment jar finds parallels in the West, regarded as products of the Rhineland.1

1. Rohde 1980, p. 174, no. 70, fig. 68 (right).

Cat. 226
Miniature bottle
Late Imperial, 3rd–4th century A.D.
Roman
H. 1⅜ in. (4.1 cm), Diam. of rim ¾ in. (1.9 cm), Diam. of body 1⅞ in. (4.8 cm)
Myres 5373, C.G. 381
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76
(74.51.5789)

description
Translucent deep honey brown. Rounded rim, smoothed into side of flaring mouth; short, concave, cylindrical neck; slight curving shoulder; piriform body tapering downward; thick, rounded base ring below small, flat bottom.

Broken and repaired with chips in rim and two holes in body; pinprick bubbles; slight dulling and iridescence on exterior, and faint whitish weathering on interior.

Cat. 227
Trick bottle
Imperial, 2nd–4th century A.D.
Roman
H. 1⅜ in. (4.8 cm), Diam. of rim 1⅛ in. (4.3 cm), Diam. of body 1⅛ in. (4.8 cm)
Said to be from a tomb at Kition (modern Larnaka)
Myres 5568, C.G. 346
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76
(74.51.150)

description
Translucent deep olive green, appearing opaque black. Rim folded down, over, and in, forming slight inner lip; broad, uneven mouth; cylindrical neck expanding downward to join squat bulbous body; bottom deeply pushed in to form hemispherical concavity. Stands aslant.

Intact; pinprick bubbles; some pitting and iridescence, with one area of dulling where thick enamel-like brown weathering has flaked off.

commentary
Another trick bottle was found at Salamis by Alexander Palma di Cesnola.1 Several other examples of this curious vessel are known in various collections, but all are without provenances.2 There is, however, a find from Celia in Noricum (modern Slovenia) that is dated to the second half of the first century A.D.3 Some have been described as cups and goblets, shown standing on the broad, flat mouth. Ray W. Smith saw them as trick vessels filled with wine and stoppered so that an unsuspecting drinker would be deceived into thinking the glass was full, when in fact the liquid is unreachable within the walls of the cup.4 The trick, however, would only be possible if the glass was transparent and the contents visible, appearing to fill the cup. The deep color of this example negates such a trick. Rather, the trick is that the bottle appears to have a generous capacity, whereas in fact the pushed-in

1. Rohde 1980, p. 174, no. 70, fig. 68 (right).
DESCRIPTION Translucent yellow-green. Solid, round, central knob; domed upper side; broad, folded, tubular flange, turned slightly upward; lower side expands slightly downward to rounded, thickened rim.

Intact; pinprick and larger bubbles; patches of dulling, iridescence, and limy weathering. Top of knob is scarred, perhaps from the pontil.

COMMENTARY In the *Atlas* Cesnola illustrated this lid together with a cup (Cat. 57), but the two do not fit or match. Nevertheless, it is possible that they were found together in the same tomb. The Thanos N. Zintilis Collection has another domed and knobbed lid, which is said to belong to a jar similar to Cat. 215–218.¹

REFERENCES L. Cesnola 1903, pl. LXXVII, 1; Lightfoot 2013a, p. 85.

Cat. 228

**Lid**

Mid Imperial, 2nd–3rd century A.D.

Roman

H. 1⅜ in. (4 cm), Diam. 3⅜ in. (8.6 cm), Diam. of rim 3⅜ in. (8.6 cm)

Said to be from a tomb at Idalion (modern Dali)

Myres 5570, C.G. 707

The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.5824)

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¹. A. Cesnola 1882, pp. 181–82, fig. 173; Ohnefalsch-Richter 1893, p. 408, no. 12, pl. 65.
³. Lazar 2003, pp. 108–9, no. 3.7.3, fig. 33.

REFERENCES L. Cesnola 1903, pl. CVII, 6; Vessberg 1952, p. 150, pl. X.7; Vessberg and Wesholm 1956, p. 173, fig. 51:7.
INTRODUCTION (CAT. 229–442)

Of all the glass that Cesnola excavated or acquired in Cyprus, by far the largest group comprised blown perfume bottles, formerly known as unguentaria or lachrymatories (tear bottles). The Collection now includes 191 examples, but originally there were many more. It is difficult to calculate the exact number that was acquired by the Metropolitan Museum in 1874–76, but in 1912 Myres noted some 305 “bottles without handles.” Both before and after that date many perfume bottles were sold off as duplicates. Thirteen were purchased, for example, by John Howard Wilson in 1926 and are now kept in the Wilson Museum, Castine, Maine. One of the largest groups, however, is now in the Ringling Museum, Sarasota. There, some 208 perfume bottles came from the Anderson sale in 1928, of which 112 can now be positively identified as once belonging to the Metropolitan’s Cesnola Collection.

The majority are plain bottles that were simply and swiftly made using naturally colored glass. There are, however, a few in strong shades of monochrome glass, blue being the most common color (Cat. 245–252). An exceptional bottle in deep purple, said to be from Amathus, was sold by Cesnola to the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge. A smaller number are in marbled glass (Cat. 234–235) or are decorated with applied trails (Cat. 236–239). There are examples of both types in the Fitzwilliam that were purchased from Cesnola and came from Amathus and Golgoi, respectively. The marbled bottle, made of thick glass usually in green with marvered white trails, is known from Syria and Egypt. Similar bottles are shown in two photographs taken in Cyprus before the Cesnola Collection was shipped abroad. Bottles decorated with unmarvered trails were popular, especially during the first century A.D., and have been found throughout the Empire. Relatively few, however, have been recorded in Cyprus, and the Cesnola Collection now includes four examples, two of which are illustrated in the Atlas together with a trailed flask (Cat. 203). A few perfume bottles have linear-cut decoration (Cat. 240–242). The Collection also has a number of small lentoid bottles (Cat. 243–244, 439–441), a type that is not illustrated by Olof Vessberg. Cesnola included two examples in the Atlas, although he described one of them as having “one side crushed in while in molten state.” A larger lentoid bottle in the Metropolitan (17.194.93), formerly in the Gréau Collection, is also said to come from Cyprus.

There are some types of perfume bottle that are not represented now in the Cesnola Collection. For example, Cesnola sold a tall, slender bottle with a pointed bottom in translucent blue to the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge. One is illustrated in the 1892 publication Salaminia, and a similar bottle still exists in the Alexander Palma di Cesnola Collection. An example has been found in tomb 8 in the necropolis at Ayios Ermoyenis at Kourion. There is another in Stockholm, and two more are in the Thanos N. Zintilis Collection. Likewise, in the Atlas there is a perfume bottle whose body is divided by a constriction into two parts; it is said to be one of four examples. None of these are now in the Collection, but two other examples have been found in tombs at Amathus; the Phylactou Collection also contains two examples. It does not appear, however, to be a very common or widespread type of perfume bottle. Two parallels for this unusual type are in the State Hermitage Museum, St. Petersburg, both found in the Crimea and regarded as Syrian. Others have been found in Rome. On the other hand, other types of perfume bottles appear frequently, both in the Cesnola Collection and elsewhere. A bottle with a pronounced bell-shaped body is illustrated in the Atlas, and Cesnola notes that there are 119 “more or less like this” in the collection. It is therefore surprising that not a single example of this type now remains in the Metropolitan Museum. Two close parallels are in the Royal Ontario Museum, and another is in the Alexander Palma di Cesnola Collection. Numerous examples have been found in the West, as at Zadar in present-day Croatia, thus giving rise to the idea of local production in Dalmatia.

Here the corpus of perfume bottles is divided into three basic varieties. There are those of considerable size and volume, measuring over 4½ in. (11.5 cm) in height, which must have made impressive grave gifts or containers for offerings. They include Vessberg’s “unguentaria of candlestick type,” which he divided into a number of groups. Here they are catalogued as six types, numbering in total some forty-seven examples. The dating of the groups remains problematic, since some tombs indicate a date of ca. A.D. 100, but others, notably the tombs at Vasa-Kambi where many examples were found, suggest a much later date.

Type I, with tall neck and bulbous body. See Cat. 341–360. Type II, with tall neck and conical body. See Cat. 361, 364. Type III, with tall neck and disk-shaped body. See Cat. 366–374.
Type IV, with tall neck and bell-shaped body. See Cat. 375–381. Type V, with tall neck and piniform body. See Cat. 382–387. Type VI, with tall neck and body tapering downward. See Cat. 388–390.

Mid-sized perfume bottles are more numerous and come in many different varieties, although globular, conical, and piniform shapes predominate; they range between 4½ in. (11.5 cm) and 2 in. (5 cm) in height. Some are handsomely made (for example, Cat. 334–337) and may have held a greater volume than some of the large candlestick unguentaria, especially those with the disk-shaped body. Others, on the other hand, are of crude workmanship and shape, and these may have been made specifically as funeral gifts. The latter include Vessberg’s tubular and “cylinder-shaped” unguentaria, represented in the Cesnola Collection by Cat. 392–403. Donald Harden noted that at Vasa-Kambi the glass finds did not include any examples of these types, although larger perfume bottles are well represented. It may just be coincidence but it could, perhaps, reflect the social status and economic wealth of those buried in the chamber tombs there. Vessberg cited an example in Stockholm of a bottle made of “thick glass of rather dark green color.” The type is represented in the Collection by several examples (Cat. 404–405, 422–423), but they are rare finds in Cyprus and are probably imports, perhaps used for expensive exotic oils or perfumes.

The third category comprises miniature bottles measuring less than 2 in. (5 cm) in height (Cat. 243–246, 406–409, 431–437). These can be only symbolic gifts, containing limited amounts of liquid. Although Vessberg cited several examples of small bottles in the Cyprus Museum, Nicosia, and in Stockholm, he does not include any of these miniature ones in his typology, merely stating that they are “common in all collections of Cypro-Roman glass.”

Cosmetic flasks (kohl tubes), common in Syria and Palestine in the Late Roman period (third-fourth centuries A.D.), appear only as rare imports in Cyprus, as they do also in much of Asia Minor. Vessberg refers to a single example in the Cyprus Museum, Nicosia, and another, with its provenance given as Athienou, is in the Musée du Louvre. A double kohl tube with an elaborate trailed handle is in the Pierides Foundation Museum, Larnaka; presumably, it was acquired in Cyprus. The Cesnola Collection, however, does not contain any kohl tubes.

Notes
1. Myres 1914, p. 509.
2. Inv. nos. w08164, w08171, w08172, w08192, w08199, w08210, w0822, w08222, w08230, w08238, w08773, w08784, and probably w08658.
5. Israeli 2003, p. 209, no. 244, citing an example from Masada.
6. Marangou 2000, p. 119 ill., bottom shelf, second from left (here fig. 1), and p. 180 ill., bottom shelf, second (?) from right (here fig. 5). They may be the same vessel and, perhaps, show the example now in the Fitzwilliam; Fitzwilliam Museum 1978, p. 49, no. 93b.
7. L. Cesnola 1903, pl. CIV, 6–8.
8. L. Cesnola 1903, pl. CVI, 1 and 3.
19. L. Cesnola 1903, pl. CI, 1. This may be the bottle shown in a photograph taken before the collection left Cyprus; Marangou 2000, p. 119 ill. (top shelf, second from left; here fig. 1).
22. Curiously, a slightly larger number, some fifty-two examples, were part of the collection that was purchased by John Ringling and is now in the Ringling, Sarasota.
30. Vessberg and Wesholm 1956, p. 167, fig. 47:28; Arveiller-Dulong and Nenna 2004, pp. 347–48, nos. 754, 756. Similar pointed perfume bottles have been found in Cilicia; Yağıcı 1999, pp. 171–72, pl. 35, fig. 1.
32. However, the Metropolitan’s collection of ancient glass includes thirty-two examples. The Princeton University Art Museum also has a fine selection of some twenty-nine examples of Late Roman kohl tubes, all described as “Palestinian”; Antonaras 2012, pp. 260–75, nos. 425–453.
Cat. 229
Perfume bottle with three feet
Early Imperial, mid-1st century A.D.
Roman
H. 2⅜ in. (6.7 cm), Diam. of rim ¾ in. (1.9 cm), Diam. of body 1⅛ in. (3.5 cm)
Myres 5377, C.G. 440
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.200)

DESCRIPTION Translucent pale blue. Solid rim with horizontaI everted lip; cylindrical neck, tapering slightly downward; sloping shoulder; truncated ovoid body with three solid rods around base, drawn out and tooled, ending in splayed and pinched feet; slightly rounded bottom with irregular indent.

Complete, except for lower part of one rod and foot, and two cracks running from rim down to body; many pinprick bubbles; dulling, some pitting, and patches of iridescent weathering.

COMMENTARY Bottles of this distinctive type and size have been regarded as Italian products, possibly made in Campania. If correct, then this example, like one found in a tomb at Garny in Armenia, would be an import from the West. The Metropolitan has another example, which was once in the Charvet Collection. There is also a deep green example, said to have been found in Bigadiç (ancient Achyraus, Mysia); the color would appear to confirm a western origin for the type. A version with an elongated body, acquired by the Marmaris Archaeological Museum from an unknown source in Turkey, may be a local, eastern example of the type.

REFERENCES
1. Stern 1977, pp. 53–54, no. 13 (with list of parallels); de Tommaso, p. 54, type 25.
3. MMA 81.10.270: Froehner 1879, p. 80, pl. VI,35. Stern did not list either of the Metropolitan examples, although she cited one as the Charvet example. Another example is in the Victoria and Albert Museum, London (C.157-1963).

Cat. 230
Perfume bottle
Early Imperial, early 1st century A.D.
Roman
H. 1¾ in. (4.5 cm), Diam. of rim ⅛ in. (1.7 cm), Diam. of body ⅜ in. (2.7 cm)
Myres 5358, C.G. 413
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.5795)

DESCRIPTION Opaque white. Fine rounded rim; flaring mouth; cylindrical neck, deeply tooled in around base; piriform body; small concave bottom.

Intact; slight dulling, iridescence, and brown weathering.

COMMENTARY Relatively few plain blown perfume bottles in opaque white glass are known; another example was found in a tomb at Karpasha. By contrast, many mold-blow bottles and flasks are in opaque white. This bottle, however, is smaller than the mold-blown examples and must have been intended for some precious liquid.

REFERENCES
1. Loulloupis 1966, p. 28, no. 34, pl. XI, no. 6.
Cat. 231

**Perfume bottle**

Early Imperial, 1st century A.D.

Roman

H. 6⅞ in. (17.5 cm), Diam. of rim ¾ in. (1.9 cm), Diam. of body 1⅜ in. (4.3 cm)

Myres 5372, C.G. 92

The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.49)

**DESCRIPTION** Translucent streaky purple. Fine, rounded rim with slight upward lip, flaring mouth; cylindrical neck, expanding downward to elongated body, tapering downward and drawn out into a rounded, solid knob.

Broken and repaired with one small hole in neck; pinprick bubbles and blowing striations; dulling and pitting, with patches of iridescent weathering on exterior; iridescent weathering and soil encrustation on interior.

**COMMENTARY** An even more slender fusiform bottle with a funnel-shaped mouth was acquired from Cyprus by the Musée
du Louvre in 1869.1 This bottle, together with Cat. 232–233, belongs to Vessberg’s “pithoid” flask group (type A.VI), in which he included an example illustrated in the Atlas with a sack-shaped body.2 The latter no longer exists in the Collection.

2. Vessberg and Wesholm 1956, p. 158; see L. Cesnola 1903, pl. CV, 8.

Cat. 232
Perfume bottle
Early Imperial, 1st century A.D.
Roman
H. 4½ in. (11.5 cm), Diam. of rim ¾ in. (2 cm), Diam. of body 1⅜ in. (3.5 cm)
Said to be from a tomb at Idalion (modern Dali)
Myres 5376, C.G. 57
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.27)

**DESCRIPTION** Translucent greenish yellow. Uneven rim folded out, around, and in; cylindrical neck, slightly tooled in around base; body with convex curving side, tapering to solid, drawn-out knob base with tooling indent in one side.

Intact; pinprick bubbles; dulling, deep pitting and weathering, leaving a brilliant iridescent surface on exterior.

**COMMENTARY** In the Atlas Cesnola states that the Collection contained five examples of this shape, of which Cat. 231 may be one.1 There is a similar bottle in the Alexander Palma di Cesnola Collection.2 Other parallels are in the Thanos N. Zintilis and Phylactou collections.3

1. L. Cesnola 1903, pl. CV, 6.

**REFERENCES** L. Cesnola 1903, pl. CV, 6; Vessberg 1952, p. 135, pl. 7.44; Vessberg and Wesholm 1956, p. 158, fig. 48:44.
**Cat. 233**

**Perfume bottle**

Early Imperial, 1st century A.D.

Roman

H. 4¾ in. (10.7 cm), Diam. of rim ¾ in. (2.2 cm), Diam. of body 1¼ in. (3.2 cm)

Myres 5369, C.G. 75

The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.5750)

**DESCRIPTION**  Colorless with pale blue-green tinge. Rim folded out, around, and up, with vertical lip; cylindrical neck, slightly tooled in around base; body with slightly convex curving side, tapering to solid knob base. Rim tooled on one side into small spout.

Intact; few pinprick bubbles; dulling, pitting, and iridescence weathering.

**COMMENTARY**  Cesnola sold another example to the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston (72.452); it has more pronounced tooling around the base of the neck. Compare also a broken example in dark blue glass from Cyprus that was bought by the Musée du Louvre in 1869.¹


**Cat. 234**

**Marbled perfume bottle**

Early Imperial, early to mid-1st century A.D.

Roman

H. 1¾ in. (4.8 cm), Diam. ⅜ in. (3.7 cm)

Myres 5761, C.G. 355

The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.195)

**DESCRIPTION**  Translucent amber yellow, with opaque white trail. Unworked, knocked-off rim; flaring mouth; short, cylindrical neck, expanding downward; sloping shoulder; squat bulbous body, with side curving down and inward; concave bottom. Single trail applied in spiral from rim to bottom, marveled and tooled into pattern of hanging loops on shoulder and neck.

Broken and repaired, parts of rim and mouth missing; pinprick bubbles; pitting, dulling, and iridescence, with some patches of creamy weathering.

**COMMENTARY**  A bottle with similar decoration but in translucent purple and opaque white is said to be from Golgoi and was acquired from Cesnola by the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge.¹


**REFERENCES**  Lightfoot 2013a, p. 85.

**Cat. 235**

**Marbled perfume bottle**

Early Imperial, early to mid-1st century A.D.

Roman

H. 2¾ in. (6.1 cm), Diam. of rim ½ in. (2 cm), Diam. of body 1¼ in. (3.4 cm)

Myres 5762, C.G. 420

The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.195)

**DESCRIPTION**  Translucent blue and opaque white. Tubular rim folded out, over, and in, and smoothed into sides of flaring mouth; short, cylindrical neck, expanding downward to join imperceptibly with piriform body; flattened, slightly concave bottom. Numerous trails applied to gather and marveled into
surface, forming an irregular wavy pattern extending from rim to bottom.

Intact; some bubbles; deep pitting, dulling, and patches of iridescence and creamy white weathering.

**COMMENTARY** A taller comparable bottle, said to be from Salamis, was acquired from Cesnola by the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge.¹


**Cat. 236**

**Trailed perfume bottle**

Early Imperial, 1st century A.D.

Roman

H. 4⅞ in. (12.4 cm), Diam. of rim 1⅛ in. (2.9 cm), Diam. of body 3 in. (7.6 cm)

Myres 5737, C.G. 459

Said to be from a tomb at Idalion (modern Dali)

The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.207)

**DESCRIPTION** Colorless with purple tinge; trail in opaque white. Rim folded out, around, and in; short, flaring mouth; cylindrical neck, expanding slightly downward; globular body; small, flattened bottom. Single trail applied to neck and drawn in a spiral downward, getting thicker, and ending on bottom.

Complete, but small break in rim repaired; pinprick bubbles; pitting and iridescent weathering.

**COMMENTARY** Another large trailed bottle, said to be from Golgoi, was sold by Cesnola to the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge.¹ A fragmentary trailed bottle found in a tomb at Eurychou-Phoenikas has been regarded as a parallel.² There is also a bottle in purple glass with an opaque white trail that was found in tomb 340 at Amathus.³ Another parallel is in the Alexander Palma di Cesnola Collection.⁴


**REFERENCES** L. Cesnola 1903, pl. CIV, 7; Myres 1914, p. 511 ill.
Cat. 237
Trailed perfume bottle
Early Imperial, 1st century A.D.
Roman
H. 3\(\frac{3}{4}\) in. (10 cm), Diam. of rim 1 in. (2.6 cm), Diam. of body 2\(\frac{3}{4}\) in. (6.8 cm)
Myres 5743, C.G. 79
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.40)

**DESCRIPTION**  Colorless with bluish tinge, with same color trail. Rim folded out, down, over, and in; flaring mouth; neck expanding downward, joining imperceptibly with globular body; rounded bottom. Fine, unmarvered spiral trail from base of neck to bottom in thirteen turns.

Intact, except for parts of trail on upper part of body, and crack in neck; bubbles; thick enamel-like weathering, iridescence, and pitting.

**COMMENTARY**  Myres listed eight examples, including two on which the trail is of a different color than the body. One with a squat, bulbous body decorated with a blue trail is now in the Ringling Museum, Sarasota. A small bottle with trailed decoration in the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, and purchased from Cesnola is said to come from Tremithus.

1. Myres 1914, p. 512, nos. 5737–5744 (no. 5737 is shown in the photograph on p. 511).

Cat. 238
Trailed perfume bottle
Early Imperial, 1st century A.D.
Roman
H. 3\(\frac{3}{4}\) in. (7.7 cm), Diam. of rim 1\(\frac{3}{16}\) in. (2.1 cm), Diam. of body 1\(\frac{3}{16}\) in. (4 cm)
Said to be from a tomb at Idalion (modern Dali)
Myres 5741, C.G. 488
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.213)

**DESCRIPTION**  Translucent blue-green, with trail in same color. Rim folded out, around, and in; short, flaring mouth; cylindrical neck, expanding downward; globular body; slightly flattened bottom. Single trail applied to neck and drawn downward in spiral, ending on bottom.

Intact; pinprick bubbles; pitting and iridescent weathering.

**COMMENTARY**  In the British Museum there is an attractive bottle in translucent deep amber with an applied opaque blue
spiral trail (GR 94.11-1.496); it was found in tomb 143 at Amathus during excavations in 1893–94.

REFERENCES L. Cesnola 1903, pl. CIV, no. 6.

Cat. 239

**Trailed perfume bottle**

Early Imperial, second half of 1st century A.D.

Roman

H. 2¼ in. (6 cm), Diam. of rim ¾ in. (1.9 cm), Diam. of body 1⅜ in. (2.7 cm)

Myres 5742, C.G. 345

The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.149)

**DESCRIPTION** Translucent amber yellow, with opaque white trail. Rim folded out, over, and in; flaring mouth; short, slender cylindrical neck, expanding at base to join imperceptibly with elongated piriform body; convex but slightly flattened bottom. Single trail applied in large pad at base of neck and drawn down in a spiral in nine turns, ending on bottom; top half of trail is in relief, the rest is marvered into body.

Intact; pinprick bubbles; creamy weathering and iridescence, with some pitting.

Cat. 240

**Perfume bottle**

Early Imperial, 1st century A.D.

Roman

H. 3½ in. (7.9 cm), Diam. of rim ¾ in. (2.2 cm), Diam. of body 2¼ in. (5.7 cm)

Myres 5246, C.G. 449

The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.203)

**DESCRIPTION** Translucent blue. Lopsided rim, folded out, over, and in, with vertical inner lip; cylindrical neck with tooling marks around base; broad piriform body; flat bottom. Wheel-cut horizontal groove around upper body.

Broken and repaired, with numerous holes and losses, and many cracks; pinprick and larger bubbles; dulling, deep pitting, and brilliant iridescent weathering. Thick heavy glass.

**COMMENTARY** Cut decoration is found only rarely on perfume bottles.¹ It is, therefore, remarkable that the Collection contains three examples (see Cat. 241–242), although none of them were selected by Cesnola for inclusion in the *Atlas*.

Cat. 241
Perfume bottle
Early Imperial, 1st century A.D.
Roman
H. 2¾ in. (5.9 cm), Diam. of rim ¾ in. (1.8 cm), Diam. of body 1¾ in. (3.6 cm)
Myres 5183, C.G. 368
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.168)

DESCRIPTION  Colorless with pale bluish tinge and streaked with purple. Beveled rim, folded out, over, and in; tall cylindrical neck, tooled in around base; conical body with rounded side curving in to uneven, flattened bottom. Wheel-cut horizontal groove around body.

Intact; many pinprick bubbles and blowing striations; dulling, some pitting, and iridescent weathering on rim and interior of neck.

Cat. 242
Perfume bottle
Early or Mid Imperial, 1st–early 2nd century A.D.
Roman
H. 2¾ in. (6.5 cm), Diam. of rim ¾ in. (2.1 cm), Diam. of body 1¾ in. (5 cm)
Myres 5627, C.G. 81
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.42)

DESCRIPTION  Colorless with bluish tinge. Rim folded out, over, and in, with beveled upper surface; cylindrical neck, with slight tooling marks around base; squat globular body; slightly concave bottom. Fairly heavy, thick glass. Single horizontal cut groove around upper part of body.

Intact; some pinprick bubbles; dulling and iridescent weathering.

COMMENTARY  Two similar perfume bottles with a cut groove around the upper body are in the Alexander Palma di Cesnola Collection. Another parallel in pale purple glass but without provenance is in the Corning Museum of Glass.

Cat. 243
Lentoid perfume bottle
Early Imperial, 1st century A.D.
Roman
H. 1½ in. (3.8 cm), Diam. of rim ⅜ in. (1.0 cm), L. of body ⅜ in. (2 cm), W. of body ⅝ in. (1.7 cm)
Myres 5371, C.G. 359
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.161)

**DESCRIPTION** Translucent deep turquoise green. Rim folded out, over, and in, flattened on top; long, slightly conical neck, tooled in around base; lentoid body with tooled indents on front and back; round bottom.

**COMMENTARY** A purplish blue example is said to have been found in Bigadiç, Turkey (ancient Achyraus, Mysia).¹

¹ Canav 1985, p. 46, no. 47.

Cat. 244
Lentoid perfume bottle
Early Imperial, 1st century A.D.
Roman
H. 1¼ in. (3 cm), Diam. of rim ⅝ in. (1.7 cm), L. of body ⅝ in. (1.8 cm), W. of body ¼ in. (0.6 cm)
Myres 5374, C.G. 363
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.164)

**DESCRIPTION** Translucent blue. Rim folded out, over, and in, flattened on top; long, cylindrical neck, tooled in around base; lentoid body with tooled indents in both sides; round bottom.

Intact; some pinprick bubbles; dulling, pitting, and iridescent weathering.

**COMMENTARY** A similar but larger example in pale blugreen was found in tomb 219 at Amathus.¹

¹ Belgiorno 2007, p. 244, no. 100.

Cat. 245
Perfume bottle
Early Imperial, 1st century A.D.
Roman
H. 1⅛ in. (4.3 cm), Diam. of rim ⅜ in. (1.7 cm), Diam. of body ⅛ in. (3 cm)
Myres 5250, C.G. 390
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.179)

**DESCRIPTION** Translucent cobalt blue. Rim folded out and over, with beveled edges; short, funnel-shaped neck, with deep tooled indent around base; squat piriform body; small, slightly concave bottom.

Intact; pinprick bubbles and blowing striations; only faint weathering and pitting of exterior.

**COMMENTARY** There is a squat bottle in cobalt blue in the Iris & B. Gerald Cantor Center for Visual Arts at Stanford University (JLS.17264) that is tentatively attributed to Cyprus.
Cat. 246
Perfume bottle
Early Imperial, 1st century A.D.
Roman
H. 1⅞ in. (4.8 cm), Diam. of rim 9⁄16 in. (1.5 cm), Diam. of body 1⅛ in. (3.2 cm)
Myres 5189, C.G. 389
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.178)

**DESCRIPTION** Translucent cobalt blue. Plain, rounded rim; flaring mouth; slightly convex, cylindrical neck, with tooling marks around base; uneven conical body with rounded side curving in at base; flat bottom with traces of a circular pontil mark.

Intact; some pinprick bubbles; dulling and faint iridescence on exterior; patches of soil encrustation and iridescent weathering on interior.

Cat. 247
Perfume bottle
Early Imperial, 1st century A.D.
Roman
H. 2 in. (5.1 cm), Diam. of rim 13⁄16 in. (2.1 cm), Diam. of body 1½ in. (3.8 cm)
Myres 5235, C.G. 393
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.5793)

**DESCRIPTION** Translucent cobalt blue. Plain rounded rim; flaring mouth folded out, over, and in; cylindrical but slightly convex neck; globular body; flattened, concave bottom.

Complete except for large chip in rim and top of neck with weathered breaks; pinprick bubbles and blowing striations; deep pitting, brilliant iridescence, and patches of thick creamy brown weathering.

Cat. 248
Perfume bottle
Early Imperial, 1st century A.D.
Roman
H. 2¼ in. (5.2 cm), Diam. of rim ¾ in. (1.8 cm), Diam. of body 1½ in. (3.8 cm)
Myres 5234, C.G. 391
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.180)

**DESCRIPTION** Translucent cobalt blue. Lopsided, splayed rim with rounded lower edge and beveled top; cylindrical neck, with some tooling ridges; globular body; small, slightly flattened bottom.

Intact, except for minor chip in rim; pinprick bubbles and blowing striations; dulling, heavy pitting and weathering with patches of brilliant iridescence.
Cat. 249
Perfume bottle
Early Imperial, 1st century A.D.
Roman
H. 2 in. (5.1 cm), Diam. of rim ¼ in. (1.9 cm), Diam. of body 1¼ in. (3.5 cm)
Myres 5237, C.G. 398
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.183)

**Description**
Translucent cobalt blue. Plain, rounded rim; flaring mouth; funnel-shaped neck; globular body; slightly concave bottom.

Intact; pinprick and small bubbles, with blowing striations; faint iridescence with small patches of pitting and weathering; some soil encrustation.

Cat. 250
Perfume bottle
Early Imperial, 1st century A.D.
Roman
H. 2½ in. (5.5 cm), Diam. of rim 13/16 in. (2.1 cm), Diam. of body 1¾ in. (4.4 cm)
Myres 5236, C.G. 401
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.186)

**Description**
Translucent cobalt blue. Rim folded out, over, and in, with raised inner lip; funnel-shaped neck, with slight tooling marks around base; squat bulbous body; concave bottom. Tooling lines around upper body.

Intact; some bubbles and blowing striations; iridescent weathering with patches of dulling and pitting.

Cat. 251
Perfume bottle
Early Imperial, 1st century A.D.
Roman
H. 3⅛ in. (8 cm), Diam. of rim ⅞ in. (2.2 cm), Diam. of body 2⅛ in. (5.2 cm)
Myres 5217, C.G. 453
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.204)

**Description**
Translucent deep cobalt blue. Uneven, rounded rim; short, flaring mouth; cylindrical neck, expanding downward; globular body; small, concave bottom.

Intact; some pinprick and larger bubbles; patches of dulling and iridescent weathering.
Cat. 252

Perfume bottle

Early Imperial, 1st century A.D.

Roman

H. 5¼ in. (13.3 cm), Diam. of rim ¾ in. (2.4 cm), Diam. of body 2¾ in. (5.7 cm)

Myres 5103, C.G. 169

The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.5707)

**DESCRIPTION**  Translucent blue. Rim folded out, over, and in; irregular flaring mouth; cylindrical neck, expanding downward, with tooling marks around base; elongated piriform body with rounded side curving in to pushed-in bottom.

Intact; many bubbles and blowing striations; creamy brown weathering and iridescence.

Cat. 253

Perfume bottle

Early Imperial, 1st century A.D.

Roman

H. 3 in. (7.7 cm), Diam. of rim ¾ in. (2.2 cm), Diam. of body 2½ in. (5.3 cm)

Said to be from a tomb at Idalion (modern Dali)

Myres 5220, C.G. 166

The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.5705)

**DESCRIPTION**  Translucent deep purple. Plain, rounded rim; small, flaring, funnel-shaped mouth; cylindrical neck, with slight tooling around base; globular body; small, pushed-in bottom.

Intact; some bubbles; slight pitting, areas of iridescent weathering, and soil encrustation inside neck.

**COMMENTARY**  In the *Atlas* Cesnola comments that the Collection contained thirteen similar examples but in various colors. Some of them are presumably the preceding examples in translucent blue.

**REFERENCES**  L. Cesnola 1903, pl. LXXVII, 5.
Cat. 254  
**Perfume bottle**  
Early Imperial, 1st century A.D.  
Roman  
H. 3¾ in. (9.5 cm), Diam. of rim ¾ in. (2.1 cm), Diam. of body 1¼ in. (4.1 cm)  
Myres 5198, C.G. 458  
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.5706)  

**Description**  
Translucent deep purple. Everted, fire-rounded rim, with beveled outer lip; cylindrical neck, slightly tooled in around base; elongated conical body; flattened but uneven bottom, slightly concave at center.  
Intact; a few bubbles and glassy inclusions; patchy iridescent weathering and limy encrustation.

Cat. 255  
**Perfume bottle**  
Early Imperial, 1st century A.D.  
Roman  
H. 1⅞ in. (4.8 cm), Diam. of rim ⅝ in. (1.6 cm), Diam. of body 1⅜ in. (3.5 cm)  
Myres 5226, C.G. 419  
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.194)  

**Description**  
Translucent deep honey yellow. Unworked rim; flaring mouth; cylindrical neck, slightly convex and tooled in around base; squat piriform body; flattened bottom.  
Complete, except for chips in rim; one large crack from rim to body; some pinprick bubbles; dulling and faint iridescence; patches of black, enamel-like weathering on interior.  

**Commentary**  
A very similar bottle is in the Corning Museum of Glass.¹


Cat. 256  
**Perfume bottle**  
Early Imperial, 1st century A.D.  
Roman  
H. 4¾ in. (11.8 cm), Diam. of rim ¾ in. (2.3 cm), Diam. of body 2¼ in. (7 cm)  
Myres 5285, C.G. 83  
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.44)
**DESCRIPTION**  Translucent honey yellow. Plain rounded rim; flaring mouth; neck expanding downward; globular body; concave bottom.

Broken around body, with two large holes in sides; many bubbles; iridescent weathering and pitting; some dulling.\(^1\)

\(^1\) Departmental records indicate that the bottle was broken in 1950.

**Cat. 257**  
**Perfume bottle**  
Early Imperial, 1st century A.D.  
Roman  
H. 1⅝ in. (4.1 cm), Diam. of rim ⅜ in. (1.2 cm), Diam. of body 1¼ in. (2.8 cm)  
Myres 5232, C.G. 372  
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.170)

**DESCRIPTION**  Translucent turquoise greenish blue. Unworked, plain rim; flaring mouth; slightly funnel-shaped neck, tooled in around base; squat piriform body; slightly concave bottom with traces of a large, circular pontil mark.

Intact, except for small chip in rim; pinprick bubbles; dulling, some pitting, and patches of creamy iridescent weathering on interior.

**Cat. 258**  
**Perfume bottle**  
Early Imperial, 1st century A.D.  
Roman  
H. 1⅜ in. (3.1 cm), Diam. of rim ⅜ in. (1 cm), Diam. of body 2⅜ in. (5.2 cm)  
Myres 5168, C.G. 400  
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.185)

**DESCRIPTION**  Translucent green. Rim folded out, over, and in, and flattened around mouth; cylindrical neck, tooled in around base; conical body, curving in to flat bottom.

Intact; pinprick bubbles; dulling, pitting, and iridescent weathering.
Cat. 259
Perfume bottle
Early Imperial, 1st century A.D.
Roman
H. 2½ in. (6.4 cm), Diam. of rim ¾ in. (2.3 cm), Diam. of body 1⅛ in. (4.9 cm)
Myres 5222, C.G. 114
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.56)

**Description**
Translucent greenish yellow. Rim folded over and into horizontal mouth; short, cylindrical neck, tapering downward; broad piriform body; small, slightly concave bottom. Thick, heavy glass.

Intact; many bubbles and striations; pitting and weathering, with dulling and faint iridescence.

Cat. 260
Perfume bottle
Early Imperial, 1st century A.D.
Roman
H. 2¼ in. (6.2 cm), Diam. of rim ¾ in. (1.8 cm), Diam. of body 1⅛ in. (4.1 cm)
Myres 5225, C.G. 158
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.66)

**Description**
Translucent pale blue. Plain, knocked-off rim; small, flaring mouth; cylindrical neck; globular body; flattened bottom.

Broken around rim and neck, and repaired; patches of dulling, deep pitting, and iridescent weathering.

Cat. 261
Perfume bottle
Early Imperial, 1st century A.D.
Roman
H. 2¾ in. (7 cm), Diam. of rim ¾ in. (2.2 cm), Diam. of body 2 in. (5.1 cm)
Myres 5207, C.G. 126
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.343)

**Description**
Colorless with pale blue tinge. Short, slightly funnel-shaped, cylindrical neck with horizontal tooling marks around base; elongated piriform body; small, slightly concave bottom.

Rim missing, unevenly broken off on neck with jagged edge, and cracked around body and bottom; many pinprick bubbles; deep pitting and iridescent weathering.

**Commentary**
An old photograph on file in the department shows the bottle with the top of the neck and a flaring rim above the break.¹

¹ When the rim was lost is not recorded.

Cat. 262
Perfume bottle
Early Imperial, 1st century A.D.
Roman
H. 2¼ in. (7 cm), Diam. of rim ¾ in. (2.2 cm), Diam. of body 2 in. (5.1 cm)
Myres 5207, C.G. 126
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.5756)
**Description**  Translucent pale blue-green. Uneven rim folded out, over, and in; short cylindrical neck with tooling indent around base; squat piriform body, rounded at base; flat bottom. Traces of horizontal indent around middle of body.

Complete but with many internal cracks; pinprick bubbles; deep pitting and dulling, patches of creamy weathering with brilliant iridescence.

**Cat. 263**

**Perfume bottle**

Early Imperial, 1st century A.D.

Roman

H 3¾ in. (7.9 cm), Diam. of rim ¾ in. (2.2 cm), Diam. of body 1¼ in. (4.4 cm)

Myres 5258, C.G. 144

The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.5760)

**Description**  Colorless with pale blue tinge. Rim folded out, over, and in; slightly flaring mouth; cylindrical neck, tooled in around base; piriform body; small, slight concave bottom. Horizontal tooled indent around upper part of body.

Intact but with internal crack across bottom; pinprick and larger bubbles and blowing striations; slight dulling and pitting on exterior around rim; on interior brilliant silver-like iridescent weathering with some soil encrustation and one large, loose lump.

**Commentary**  Similar bottles were found in a rich tomb at Eurychou-Phoenikas.¹


**Cat. 264**

**Perfume bottle**

Early Imperial, 1st century A.D.

Roman

H. 2¾ in. (7.1 cm), Diam. of rim ¾ in. (1.8 cm), Diam. of body 2 in. (5.1 cm)

Myres 5243, C.G. 129

The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.63)

**Description**  Translucent pale blue. Rim folded out, over, and in, with jagged upward inner lip; short, cylindrical neck, tooled in around base; convex, sloping shoulder, with horizontal tooled marks below; bulbous body; small, slightly concave bottom. Thick, heavy glass.

Intact; heavy pitting and iridescence, with patches of creamy weathering.

**Commentary**  This type (Vessberg’s flask type A.III.γ Group 1), equated with de Tommaso type 76, is distinguished by the fact that it has a domed shoulder above the bulbous or “depressed spherical” body, for which Vessberg cited several parallels.¹ Known throughout the Roman East, they appear to have been popular especially in Cyprus, but they are rare in the West.² There is an example of this type in the Alexander Palma di Cesnola Collection.³

2. de Tommaso, p. 87; compare also Antonaras 2012, p. 243, no. 388.
Cat. 265
Perfume bottle
Early Imperial, 1st century A.D.
Roman
H. 2½ in. (6.8 cm), Diam. of rim ¾ in. (1.9 cm), Diam. of body 1¼ in. (4.4 cm)
Myres 5259, C.G. 425
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.5797)

**Description**  Translucent pale grayish blue. Rim folded out, over, and in, with beveled upper surface; cylindrical neck, with tooling marks around base; convex sloping shoulder with prominent tooling marks below; bulbous body; slightly concave bottom.

Intact; pinprick bubbles; deep pitting, some dulling, and brilliant iridescent weathering around top of neck and rim.

**Commentary**  An example found at Vasa-Kambi has a more globular body with a less-pronounced tooled dip.¹

¹ Harden 1958, p. 53, no. 13, fig. 22, j, pl. 5, w.

Cat. 266
Perfume bottle
Early Imperial, 1st century A.D.
Roman
H. 2½ in. (5.6 cm), Diam. of rim ¾ in. (1.7 cm), Diam. of body 1⅝ in. (4.1 cm)
Myres 5245, C.G. 397
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.182)

**Description**  Translucent pale blue-green; trails in thin opaque white. Uneven rim folded out, over, and in; short, flaring mouth; cylindrical neck, with tooling marks around base; convex sloping shoulder with prominent tooling marks below; squat bulbous body; slightly concave bottom. Fine white marvered trails forming swirling pattern.

Broken and repaired around body; a few pinprick bubbles; dulling and iridescent weathering; creamy enamel-like weathering on interior of neck.

**Commentary**  This type of small bottle is rarely decorated in this way with applied marvered trails.

Cat. 267
Perfume bottle
Early Imperial, 1st century A.D.
Roman
H. 2⅛ in. (5.5 cm), Diam. of rim ¾ in. (1.9 cm), Diam. of body 1¼ in. (4.1 cm)
Myres 5245, C.G. 397
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.182)

**Description**  Translucent pale blue-green, with purple streaks. Rim folded out, over, and in, with beveled upper surface; cylindrical neck, with tooling marks around base; convex sloping shoulder with prominent tooling marks below; squat bulbous body; slightly concave bottom.

Broken and repaired around body, with one jagged hole; pinprick bubbles; heavy pitting, some dulling, and brilliant iridescent weathering.
An example is recorded from Mysia in Asia Minor. There is also an unpublished example in blue glass in the Metropolitan Museum. Two other examples of this type are in the Alexander Palma di Cesnola Collection. Compare also a bottle in the Ringling Museum, Sarasota (SN28.1427), that may be from the Cesnola Collection.

2. MMA 91.1.1358 (unpublished).

Cat. 268
Perfume bottle
Early Imperial, 1st century A.D.
Roman
H. 2 in. (5.1 cm), Diam. of rim ⅜ in. (1.7 cm), Diam. of body 1⅜ in. (3.3 cm)
Myres 5248, C.G. 385
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.176)

Description
Translucent pale blue-green. Rim folded out, over, and in, with beveled upper surface; tall cylindrical neck, with tooling marks around base; convex sloping shoulder with prominent tooling marks below; squat bulbous body; slightly flattened bottom.

Intact; pinprick bubbles; dulling and pitting; patches of enamel-like weathering and brilliant iridescence.

Cat. 269
Perfume bottle
Early Imperial, 1st century A.D.
Roman
H. 1⅔ in. (4.5 cm), Diam. of rim ⅜ in. (1.6 cm), Diam. of body 1¼ in. (3.3 cm)
Myres 5251, C.G. 392
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.5792)

Description
Translucent streaky manganese purple with colorless patches. Rim folded out, over, and in, with vertical inner lip; cylindrical neck tapering downward, with tooling marks around base; conical shoulder with horizontal indent below; squat bulbous body; slightly concave bottom.

Intact; pinprick bubbles; pitting, dulling, and iridescent weathering.

Cat. 270
Perfume bottle
Early Imperial, 1st century A.D.
Roman
H. 1⅓ in. (4.2 cm), Diam. of rim ⅜ in. (1.6 cm), Diam. of body 1¼ in. (3.3 cm)
Myres 5255, C.G. 416
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.193)

Commentary
A similar small bottle in the Toledo Museum of Art (1916.162) is reported to have come from Cyprus and was formerly part of the Cesnola Collection in the Metropolitan Museum.
**Cat. 271**

**Perfume bottle**
Early Imperial, 1st century A.D.
Roman
H. 1⅝ in. (4.1 cm), Diam. of rim ⅜ in. (1.6 cm), Diam. of body 1 ⅛ in. (2.7 cm)
Myres 5253, C.G. 405
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.189)

**DESCRIPTION** Translucent pale blue-green. Rim folded out, over, and in, with beveled upper surface and vertical inner lip; slightly funnel-shaped neck, with tooling marks around base; convex sloping shoulder with prominent tooling marks below; squat bulbous body; uneven bottom, slightly concave at center.

**COMMENTARY** There is a similar but larger bottle in the Thanos N. Zintilis Collection.¹ An example, without provenance, is in the Corning Museum of Glass.²


**REFERENCES** Lightfoot 2013a, p. 85.

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**Cat. 272**

**Perfume bottle**
Early Imperial, 1st century A.D.
Roman
H. 1⅝ in. (4 cm), Diam. of rim ⅜ in. (1.4 cm), Diam. of body ⅜ in. (2.4 cm)
Myres 5249, C.G. 365
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.166)

**DESCRIPTION** Translucent pale blue-green. Rim folded out, over, and in; slightly flaring mouth; tall cylindrical neck, with tooling marks around base; convex sloping shoulder with tooling marks below; squat bulbous body; small flattened bottom.

**COMMENTARY** A heavily-weathered bottle with matching dimensions in the Ringling Museum, Sarasota (SN28.1430), may also be from the Cesnola Collection. There is a similar example, without provenance, in the Corning Museum of Glass.¹


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**Cat. 273**

**Perfume bottle**
Early Imperial, 1st century A.D.
Roman
H. 1⅝ in. (4.9 cm), Diam. of rim ⅜ in. (1.6 cm), Diam. of body ⅜ in. (2.4 cm)
Myres 5247, C.G. 375
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.5788)

**DESCRIPTION** Translucent pale green. Rim folded out, over, and in, with flattened upper surface; cylindrical neck, with tooling marks around base; convex sloping shoulder with tooling marks below; very squat bulbous body; flat bottom.

**COMMENTARY** A heavily-weathered bottle with matching dimensions in the Ringling Museum, Sarasota (SN28.1430), may also be from the Cesnola Collection. There is a similar example, without provenance, in the Corning Museum of Glass.¹

Intact; pinprick bubbles and blowing striations; dulling, pitting and patches of brilliant iridescence and creamy brown weathering on exterior; soil encrustation on interior.

**COMMENTARY** This is an example of Vessberg’s second group in flask type A.III.γ, which, instead of having a “depressed spherical” body, is more piriform in shape.¹ A larger example in the Ringling Museum, Sarasota (SN28.1344), may be from the Cesnola Collection.


**Cat. 274**
**Perfume bottle**
Early Imperial, 1st century A.D.
Roman
H. 3⅝ in. (9.2 cm), Diam. of rim 1 in. (2.6 cm), Diam. of body 1⅛ in. (4.2 cm)
Myres 5204, C.G. 125
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.62)

**DESCRIPTION** Colorless (?). Rim folded over and into horizontal mouth; short, cylindrical neck, tooled in around base; piriform body; small, flat bottom.

Intact; many bubbles; deep pitting and iridescent weathering.

**COMMENTARY** This belongs to a large group of vessels that Vessberg classified as “flasks with pear-shaped body” (type A. III.α), for which he cited many examples in the Medelhavsmuseet, Stockholm, and the Cyprus Museum, Nicosia.


**Cat. 275**
**Perfume bottle**
Early to Mid Imperial, 1st–2nd century A.D.
Roman
H. 3 in. (7.6 cm), Diam. of rim ⅓⅛ in. (1.7 cm), Diam. of body 1¾ in. (3.2 cm)
Myres 5379, C.G. 503
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.217)

**DESCRIPTION** Translucent pale blue. Rim folded out, down, and in, with jagged inner lip; cylindrical neck, tooled in around base; sloping shoulder; cylindrical body, with convex sides; rounded bottom, concave at center.

Intact; pinprick bubbles, blowing striations, and a few glassy inclusions; dulling and faint iridescence on exterior; patches of creamy weathering and iridescence on interior.

**COMMENTARY** There is a close parallel in the Alexander Palma di Cesnola Collection.

¹ Sternini 1998, pp. 79–80, no. V52, pl. 7.
Cat. 276
Perfume bottle
Early to Mid Imperial, 1st–2nd century A.D.
Roman
H. 2⅞ in. (6.8 cm), Diam. of rim ¾ in. (1.9 cm), Diam. of body 1¼ in. (3.2 cm)
Said to be from a tomb at Idalion (modern Dali)
Myres 5367, C.G. 507
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.5814)

DESCRIPTION  Colorless with slight blue-green tinge. Rim folded out, down, over, and in, with beveled upper surface and slight vertical lip above mouth; short cylindrical neck, tooled in around base; elongated globular body; small rounded but slanting bottom.
Intact; pinprick bubbles and blowing striations; dulling and iridescence on exterior, soil encrustation and creamy weathering around mouth, and patches of iridescent weathering on interior.

REFERENCES  L. Cesnola 1903, pl. CVI, 5.

Cat. 277
Perfume bottle
Early or Mid Imperial, 1st–2nd century A.D.
Roman
H. 3 in. (7.6 cm), Diam. of rim 1 in. (2.5 cm), Diam. of body 2¼ in. (5.4 cm)

Myres 5219, C.G. 62
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.5748)

DESCRIPTION  Translucent pale blue-green. Thick everted, horizontal rim, with rounded outer lip and circular groove on top surface; short, cylindrical neck, tapering downward; globular body; flat bottom with slightly concave center.
Intact; many pinprick bubbles; pitting, dulling, and creamy brown weathering.

Cat. 278
Perfume bottle
Early to Mid Imperial, 1st–2nd century A.D.
Roman
H. 2⅞ in. (5.5 cm), Diam. of rim ⅝ in. (1.6 cm), Diam. of body ⅞ in. (2.2 cm)

Myres 5172, C.G. 408
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.190)

DESCRIPTION  Colorless with pale blue-green tinge. Uneven, lopsided rim, folded out, over, and in; cylindrical neck, expanding slightly downward and tooled in around base; piriform body; round bottom, flattened at center.
Intact, but crack in rim and neck; many pinprick and small bubbles; dulling and faint iridescence, with patch of thick, creamy, enamel-like weathering on rim and top of neck.
Cat. 279  
**Perfume bottle**  
Early to Mid Imperial, 1st–2nd century A.D.  
Roman  
H. 2¼ in. (5.7 cm), Diam. of rim ⅜ in. (1.6 cm), Diam. of body ⅜ in. (2.2 cm)  
Myres 5118, C.G. 473  
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.5807)

**Description**  
Colorless with pale greenish tinge. Slanting tubular rim folded out, over, and in; cylindrical neck with tooled indent around base; piriform body; small concave bottom.  
Complete, but crack in rim and neck, repaired; pinprick bubbles and blowing striations; dulling, pitting, and iridescent weathering on exterior, soil encrustation and weathering on interior.

Cat. 280  
**Perfume bottle**  
Early to Mid Imperial, 1st–2nd century A.D.  
Roman  
H. 2¼ in. (5.7 cm), Diam. of rim ¾ in. (1.9 cm), Diam. of body 1⅛ in. (2.1 cm)  
Myres 5136, C.G. 468  
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.5803)

**Description**  
Colorless with pale blue tinge. Rim folded out, over, and in; flaring mouth; cylindrical neck with tooled indent around base; piriform body; round bottom.  
Intact; few bubbles but one large elongated bubbles in neck; dulling, limy weathering, and iridescence, with some soil encrustation.

Cat. 281  
**Perfume bottle**  
Early to Mid Imperial, 1st–2nd century A.D.  
Roman  
H. 2⅜ in. (5.9 cm), Diam. of rim ¾ in. (1.9 cm), Diam. of body 1⅝ in. (3.8 cm)  
Myres 5184, C.G. 383  
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.5790)

**Description**  
Colorless with faint yellowish tinge. Uneven rim folded out, over, and in; cylindrical neck with tooling indent around base; conical body, rounded at base; flattened but slanting bottom. Traces of horizontal indent around middle of body.  
Intact; pinprick bubbles; pitting, dulling, and faint iridescence on exterior, and creamy weathering with iridescence on interior of neck.
Cat. 282
Perfume bottle
Early to Mid Imperial, 1st–2nd century A.D.
Roman
H. 2¾ in. (7 cm), Diam. of rim ⅝ in. (1.6 cm), Diam. of body 1⅝ in. (3.7 cm)
Myres 5193, C.G. 111
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.5712)

**Description**  
Colorless with pale blue-green tinge. Rim folded out, over, and in; cylindrical neck, tapering downward; conical body, curving into small flat bottom.

One large chip in rim and neck; many pinprick bubbles; deep pitting and iridescent weathering.

Cat. 284
Perfume bottle
Early to Mid Imperial, 1st–2nd century A.D.
Roman
H. 2⅞ in. (7.3 cm), Diam. of rim ¾ in. (1.9 cm), Diam. of body 1⅛ in. (4.1 cm)
Myres 5175, C.G. 431
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.198)

**Description**  
Colorless with pale blue-green tinge. Rim folded out, over, and in; slightly funnel-shaped, cylindrical neck, with faint tooling marks around base; conical body, curving in to flat bottom. Two roughly horizontal ridges (marvered trails?) around upper body.

Broken and repaired; half of rim missing; three holes in body and bottom, and numerous cracks; many pinprick and small bubbles; dulling and iridescent weathering; patches of thick, enamel-like weathering remaining on rim and top of neck.¹ Very thin and extremely weathered glass.

¹ Departmental records indicate that the bottle was broken into four pieces by 1970.
Cat. 285
**Perfume bottle**
Early to Mid Imperial, 1st–2nd century A.D.
Roman
H. 3¾ in. (8 cm), Diam. of rim ⅜ in. (2.1 cm), Diam. of body 1¾ in. (4.4 cm)
Myres 5132, C.G. 148
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.5762)

**DESCRIPTION** Translucent pale blue-green. Rim folded out, over, and in; flaring mouth; cylindrical neck, tooled in around base; conical body, curving in to slightly raised, flat bottom. Faint horizontal tooled indent around upper part of body.

Intact; many pinprick and larger bubbles and blowing striations; dulling, pitting, and iridescence on exterior; soil encrustation and creamy brown weathering on inside of neck.

**COMMENTARY** It contains a large black (burnt?), solid object. A comparable bottle is in the Thanos N. Zintilis Collection.  

Cat. 286
**Perfume bottle**
Early Imperial, 1st century A.D.
Roman
H. 3¾ in. (8.1 cm), Diam. of rim ⅜ in. (2.1 cm), Diam. of body ⅚ in. (5.6 cm)
Myres 5149, C.G. 133
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.5713)

**DESCRIPTION** Colorless with pale blue-green tinge. Rim folded out, over, and in; flattened on top; short, cylindrical neck, with tooling marks around base; conical body, rounded at base; concave bottom.

Complete, but broken and repaired on one side of rim; many pinprick bubbles; deep pitting, dulling, and iridescent weathering.

**COMMENTARY** It contains a large black (burnt?), solid object. A comparable bottle is in the Thanos N. Zintilis Collection.  

Cat. 287
**Perfume bottle**
Early Imperial, 1st century A.D.
Roman
H. 3⅜ in. (8.4 cm), Diam. of rim ⅜ in. (2.1 cm), Diam. of body ⅜ in. (5.9 cm)
Myres 5202, C.G. 451
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.5802)

**DESCRIPTION** Colorless with pale blue-green tinge. Rim folded out, over, and in, with beveled upper surface; slightly flaring mouth; cylindrical neck, slightly tooled in around base; conical body, curving in sharply to small, slight concave bottom. Horizontal tooled indent around upper part of body.

Intact; pinprick and a few larger bubbles; deep pitting and brilliant iridescent weathering on exterior, limy encrustation and creamy brown weathering on interior.
Cat. 288
Perfume bottle
Early to Mid Imperial, 1st–2nd century a.d.
Roman
H. 3¼ in. (8.3 cm), Diam. of rim ¾ in. (2.2 cm), Diam. of body 1⅝ in. (4.6 cm)
Myres 5174, C.G. 150
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.5764)

DESCRIPTION  Colorless with pale blue tinge. Rim folded out, over, and in, flattened on top and tooled on one side to form spout; short cylindrical neck, with tooled indent around base; conical body curving in to slightly convex bottom.

Intact; few pinprick bubbles; pitting, dulling, and iridescent weathering, with some soil encrustation on interior.

Cat. 289
Perfume bottle
Early Imperial, 1st century a.d.
Roman
H. 3⅜ in. (8.6 cm), Diam. of rim 13⁄16 in. (2.1 cm), Diam. of body 2½ in. (6.4 cm)
Myres 5142, C.G. 156
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.5766)

DESCRIPTION  Translucent pale blue-green. Uneven, slanting rim folded out, over, and in; flaring mouth; cylindrical neck, with tooled indent around base; elongated conical body curving in to small, flat bottom.

Intact; pinprick bubbles; deep pitting, dulling, and iridescent weathering.

Cat. 290
Perfume bottle
Early to Mid Imperial, 1st–2nd century a.d.
Roman
H. 3⅝ in. (9.2 cm), Diam. of rim ¾ in. (2.2 cm), Diam. of body 2¼ in. (5.7 cm)
Myres 5148, C.G. 426
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.5798)

DESCRIPTION  Colorless with faint bluish tinge. Slanting rim folded out, over, and in, flattened on top, with irregular opening to mouth; cylindrical neck with tooling marks around base; conical body, curving sharply to slightly concave bottom.

Complete except for hole in side; pinprick bubbles; deep pitting and brilliant iridescent weathering.
Cat. 291

Perfume bottle

Early to Mid Imperial, 1st–2nd century A.D.
Roman
H. 3⅛ in. (9.2 cm), Diam. of rim ⅜ in. (2.1 cm), Diam. of body ⅞⅛ in. (4.6 cm)
Myres 5199, C.G. 145
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76
(74.51.5761)

**Description**
Translucent pale blue-green. Thick rim folded out, over, and in, flattened on top; cylindrical neck with band of tooling marks around base; conical body, curving in to flat bottom.

Complete but crack around top of neck, with other internal cracks in body; a few pinprick and larger bubbles; dulling, pitting, and iridescent weathering, with some soil encrustation and one loose lump inside.

**Commentary**
This is one of the most common shapes of perfume bottles, and numerous examples have been found in Cyprus. A similar bottle is in the Thanos N. Zintilis Collection.¹

¹ Lubsen-Admiraal 2004, p. 344, no. 743.

Cat. 292

Perfume bottle

Early to Mid Imperial, 1st–2nd century A.D.
Roman
H. 3¾ in. (9.5 cm), Diam. of rim ¾ in. (1.9 cm), Diam. of body 7⅞⅛ in. (3.7 cm)
Said to be from a tomb at Idalion (modern Dali)
Myres 5159, C.G. 509
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76
(74.51.218)

**Description**
Colorless with pale blue-green tinge. Lopsided rim folded out, over, and in, and pressed flat; slender, cylindrical neck, tooled in around base; elongated conical body; concave bottom.

Complete, but with one small hole in body; pinprick bubbles; deep pitting and brilliant iridescent weathering.

**References**
L. Cesnola 1903, pl. LXXVII, 4.

Cat. 293

Perfume bottle

Early Imperial, 1st century A.D.
Roman
H. 3⅛ in. (9.7 cm), Diam. of rim ⅜ in. (2.2 cm), Diam. of body ⅛⅛ in. (5.2 cm)
Myres 5146, C.G. 446
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76
(74.51.5801)
DESCRIPTION Translucent pale blue-green. Rim folded out, over, and in, with beveled outer edge; slightly flaring mouth; cylindrical neck expanding downward, with tooled indent around base; conical body, curving in to flat bottom. Horizontal tooled indent around center of body.

Complete, but large cracks in neck and body; some pin-prick bubbles and blowing striations; patches of faint iridescent weathering on exterior, soil encrustation and weathering on interior with loose soil inside bottle.

Cat. 294
Perfume bottle
Early Imperial, 1st century A.D.
Roman
H. 3¾ in. (10 cm), Diam. of rim ¾ in. (2 cm), Diam. of body 1½ in. (4.8 cm)
Myres 5147, C.G. 67
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.32)

DESCRIPTION Translucent light blue. Rim folded out, over, and in with beveled top; cylindrical neck, tooled in at base; conical body, curving in to small, flat bottom.

Intact; many pinprick bubbles; pitting, dulling, and severe iridescent weathering.

COMMENTARY Two similar bottles, said to be from tombs at Idalion (modern Dali), are featured in the Atlas, but they are both considerably taller than this example.¹

1. L. Cesnola 1903, pl. LXXVII, 11 and 15.

Cat. 295
Perfume bottle
Early or Mid Imperial, 1st–2nd century A.D.
Roman
H. 4¾ in. (10.3 cm), Diam. of rim ¾ in. (2 cm), Diam. of body 2¾ in. (5.3 cm)
Myres 5143, C.G. 68
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.33)

DESCRIPTION Colorless but with prominent purple streaks. Rim folded out, over, and in, and pressed flat around mouth but aslant to neck; tall, slender, cylindrical neck, with tooled indent around base; conical side to body, curving in to flat but uneven bottom. Two faint horizontal lines around upper part of body.
Intact; a few bubbles, glassy inclusions, and blowing striations; dulling and faint iridescent weathering on exterior, some thicker, enamel-like weathering on interior.

**Cat. 296**

*Perfume bottle*

Early or Mid Imperial, 1st–2nd century A.D.

Roman

H. 4 7/16 in. (11.3 cm), Diam. of rim 15/16 in. (2.4 cm), Diam. of body 2 1/16 in. (5.3 cm)

Said to be from a tomb at Idalion (modern Dali)

Myres 5156, C.G. 84

The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.45)

**DESCRIPTION**  Colorless. Rim folded out, over, and in; broad mouth; cylindrical neck, expanding downward, with tooling around base; elongated conical body with slightly convex sides, curving in to concave bottom.

Intact; some bubbles; deep weathering and pitting; brilliant iridescence.

**REFERENCES**  L. Cesnola 1903, pl. LXXXVII, 4.

**Cat. 297**

*Perfume bottle*

Early or Mid Imperial, 1st–2nd century A.D.

Roman

H. 4 1/2 in. (11.5 cm), Diam. of rim 1 1/4 in. (2.8 cm), Diam. of body 2 3/16 in. (5.5 cm)

Myres 5155, C.G. 85

The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.46)

**DESCRIPTION**  Colorless. Rim folded out, over, and in; broad mouth; cylindrical neck with slight bulge toward bottom and tooling around base; conical body with slightly convex curving side; concave bottom.

Intact; some bubbles; deep weathering and pitting; brilliant iridescence.
Cat. 298
Perfume bottle
Early to Mid Imperial, 1st–2nd century A.D.
Roman
H. 4¾ in. (12.1 cm), Diam. of rim 1¾ in. (2.8 cm), Diam. of body 2⅛ in. (5.2 cm)
Myres 5197, C.G. 117
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.58)

DESCRIPTION Translucent pale yellow-green. Plain, rounded rim; flaring mouth; cylindrical neck, expanding slightly downward and with tooling grooves around base; conical body curving in to slightly concave bottom.
Intact; a few bubbles and black impurities; patches of dulling and weathering; iridescence.

Cat. 299
Perfume bottle
Early to Mid Imperial, 1st–2nd century A.D.
Roman
H. 4⅞ in. (12.4 cm), Diam. of rim 1 in. (2.5 cm), Diam. of body 1⅜ in. (4.9 cm)
Myres 5154, C.G. 151
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.5765)

DESCRIPTION Colorless with pale blue tinge. Rim folded out, over, and in, flattened on top with irregular opening to mouth; cylindrical neck, with tooling marks around base; conical body curving in to slightly concave bottom.
Intact; some pinprick bubbles, blowing striations, and a few glassy inclusions; deep pitting and iridescent weathering.
Cat. 300
**Perfume bottle**
Early Imperial, 1st century A.D.
Roman
H. 5 in. (12.7 cm), Diam. 2\(\frac{1}{16}\) in. (5.2 cm)
Myres 5157, C.G. 69
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76
(74.51.34)

**Description**  Colorless with greenish tinge. Flaring rim with slight fold to outer edge; tall, cylindrical neck, tooled in at base; uneven conical body, curving in to small, slightly concave bottom.

Broken around mouth, with two-thirds of rim missing; pinprick bubbles; iridescent weathering.

Cat. 301
**Perfume bottle**
Mid Imperial, 2nd–3rd century A.D.
Roman
H. 5½ in. (14.3 cm), Diam. of rim 1\(\frac{3}{16}\) in. (3.5 cm), Diam. of body 3\(\frac{1}{4}\) in. (7.8 cm)
Myres 5106, C.G. 256
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76
(74.51.104)

**Description**  Translucent blue-green. Rim, folded out, over, and in, flattened on top and into mouth; cylindrical neck, tapering downward and tooled in around base; conical body, curving in to flat bottom. Thick heavy glass.

Intact; many bubbles; dulling, pitting, and iridescent weathering.
COMMENTARY  According to the departmental record cards, this is one of the numerous perfume bottles that Cesnola found in tombs at Idalion (modern Dali). A similar large bottle, formerly in the Cesnola Collection at the Metropolitan, is now in the Ringling Museum, Sarasota.¹

1. SN28.1303, formerly C.G. 47 (Myres 5105); Cypriote & Classical Antiquities 1928, I, p. 42, lot 159.

Cat. 302
Perfume bottle
Mid Imperial, 2nd–3rd century A.D.
Roman
H. 5¾ in. (14.6 cm), Diam. of rim 1¼ in. (3.2 cm), Diam. of body 2⅞ in. (7.1 cm)
Myres 5107, C.G. 251
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.103)

DESCRIPTION  Translucent pale green. Uneven rim folded out, around, and in, with thick rounded outer lip; cylindrical neck, expanding downward, tooled in around base; conical body, curving in to flat bottom.

Intact; many bubbles; deep pitting and brilliant iridescence with areas of creamy brown weathering.

Cat. 303
Perfume bottle
Early Imperial, 1st century A.D.
Roman
H. 5¾ in. (14.6 cm), Diam. of rim 1¼ in. (2.9 cm), Diam. of body 2⅜ in. (5.7 cm)
Myres 5104, C.G. 109
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.5711)
**Description**  Translucent pale blue-green. Rim folded out, over, and in; flaring mouth; tall cylindrical neck with slight indent around base; conical body with slightly convex curving side; bottom concave at center.

Intact; many pinprick and a few larger bubbles; dulling and iridescence on exterior; patches of soil encrustation and iridescent weathering on interior.

**Cat. 304**
**Perfume bottle**
Early to Mid Imperial, 1st–2nd century A.D.
Roman
H. 2 ¾ in. (7 cm), Diam. of rim ⅞ in. (2.2 cm), Diam. of body 1 ⅝ in. (4.1 cm)
Myres 5190, C.G. 159
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.5767)

**Description**  Translucent pale blue-green. Rim folded out, over, and in, with beveled upper surface; short cylindrical neck, with tooling marks around base; ovoid body; slightly concave bottom.

Complete, but with cracks in neck; pinprick bubbles and blowing striations; deep pitting, brilliant iridescence, and patches of creamy weathering.

**Cat. 305**
**Perfume bottle**
Early Imperial, 1st century A.D.
Roman
H. 2 ¾ in. (7.1 cm), Diam. of rim ⅛ in. (1.9 cm), Diam. of body 2 ⅛ in. (7 cm)
Myres 5176, C.G. 163
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.5770)

**Description**  Translucent light blue-green. Slanting rim folded out, over, and in, forming slight constriction to mouth; short cylindrical neck, tapering downward and with slight tooled indent around base; ovoid body; slightly concave bottom.

Complete, but with cracks in rim, neck, and upper part of body; pinprick and a few larger bubbles; pitting and dulling on exterior, and patches of iridescent weathering on rim and interior.
Cat. 306
Perfume bottle
Early to Mid Imperial, 1st–2nd century A.D.
Roman
H. 2⅝ in. (7.4 cm), Diam. of rim ⅞ in. (2.2 cm), Diam. of body 1¼ in. (4.4 cm)
Myres 5158, C.G. 448
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.202)

DESCRIPTION  Colorless with pale blue-green tinge. Lopsided rim folded out, over, and in, and pressed flat; cylindrical neck, with tooling marks around base; piriform body; flat bottom.
  Complete, but large crack running from rim to bottom; pinprick bubbles; dulling, pitting, and brilliant iridescent weathering.

Cat. 307
Perfume bottle
Early or Mid Imperial, 1st–2nd century A.D.
Roman
H. 3⅛ in. (7.8 cm), Diam. of rim 13⁄16 in. (2.1 cm), Diam. of body 1⅝ in. (4.1 cm)
Myres 5160, C.G. 427
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.5799)

DESCRIPTION  Translucent very pale blue. Rim folded out, slightly down, over, and in; funnel-shaped neck with tooling marks around base; slightly elongated piriform body; flat bottom.
  Intact; many pinprick bubbles; pitting, dulling, and brilliant iridescence, with some remaining patches of creamy white weathering; mouth sealed with soil, and a large quantity of loose soil inside bottle.

Cat. 308
Perfume bottle
Early to Mid Imperial, 1st–2nd century A.D.
Roman
H. 3⅜ in. (7.9 cm), Diam. of rim ⅞ in. (2.2 cm), Diam. of body 1¾ in. (4.4 cm)
Myres 5206, C.G. 122
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.5755)

DESCRIPTION  Colorless. Rim folded out, over, and in, with uneven flattened upper surface; cylindrical neck, with tooled indent around base; piriform body; rounded bottom, flat at center.
  Broken and repaired, with pieces missing around body and on bottom; pinprick bubbles and blowing striations; pitting and brilliant iridescent weathering, with some soil encrustation on interior of neck.

COMMENTARY  Broken during study in October 2010.
Cat. 309
Perfume bottle
Early Imperial, 1st century A.D.
Roman
H. 4⅛ in. (10.5 cm), Diam. of rim ¾ in. (1.9 cm), Diam. of body 2 in. (5.1 cm)
Myres 5145, C.G. 844
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.342)

DESCRIPTION Colorless with greenish tinge. Small rim, folded out, over, and in; tall, cylindrical neck, tooled in at base; piriform body; flat bottom.

Broken and repaired on neck below rim; many pinprick bubbles; deep pitting and iridescent weathering.

COMMENTARY A similar example, but measuring 3⅞ in. (9.8 cm) in height, is shown in the Atlas.¹ Another example was found in tomb 12 at Episkopi.² A third parallel is provided by a bottle in the Toledo Museum of Art (1916.160) that is reported to have come from Cyprus and was formerly in the Metropolitan.

1. L. Cesnola 1903, pl. XCIX, 1.

Cat. 310
Perfume bottle
Early to Mid Imperial, 1st–2nd century A.D.
Roman
H. 4¾ in. (10.8 cm), Diam. of rim ¾ in. (2.1 cm), Diam. of body 2¾ in. (5.7 cm)
C.G. 138
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.5759)

DESCRIPTION Translucent pale blue-green. Rim folded out, over, and in, flattened on top and forming slight constriction to mouth; cylindrical neck with tooled line around base; piriform body; small, flat bottom. Irregular tooled line around upper part of body.

Broken and repaired, with vertical crack in neck; pinprick bubbles; dulling, pitting, and iridescent weathering, with some soil encrustation on interior.¹

COMMENTARY This is a rare example of a glass that was not listed by Myres in his Handbook.

1. Recorded as broken prior to 1970.

REFERENCES Unpublished.
Cat. 311
Perfume bottle
Early to Mid Imperial, 1st–2nd century A.D.
Roman
H. 3½ in. (8.9 cm), Diam. of rim ¾ in. (1.9 cm), Diam. of body 2⅛ in. (5.6 cm)
Myres 5209, C.G. 170
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.5771)

DESCRIPTION Translucent pale blue-green. Rim folded out, over, and in, beveled on top and with slight vertical inner lip around mouth; cylindrical neck with tooled indent around base; broad piriform body; slightly concave bottom.

Intact; pinprick bubbles; dulling, slight pitting, and iridescence with patches of thick creamy brown weathering.

Cat. 312
Perfume bottle
Early to Mid Imperial, 1st–2nd century A.D.
Roman
H. 3⅞ (9.8 cm), Diam. of rim 1 in. (2.5 cm), Diam. of body 2⅛ in. (5.6 cm)
Myres 5208, C.G. 434
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.5834)

DESCRIPTION Colorless with pale blue-green tinge. Collared rim folded out, down, around, and up; slightly flaring mouth; cylindrical neck with tooled indent around base; slightly elongated piriform body; pushed-in bottom. On lower side of body, one projecting vertical pinched knob.

Intact; pinprick and larger bubbles; some pitting, dulling, and brilliant iridescence, with patches of creamy white weathering.
Cat. 313
Perfume bottle
Early to Mid Imperial, 1st–2nd century A.D.
Roman
H. 4 ¼ in. (10.3 cm), Diam. of rim ¾ in. (2.2 cm), Diam. of body 2 in. (5.1 cm)
Myres 5188, C.G. 143
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.5714)

DESCRIPTION Translucent pale blue-green. Rim folded out, over, and in, flattened on top with slight constriction to mouth; cylindrical neck with tooling indents around base; piriform body; thick, slightly concave bottom.

Intact; many pinprick bubbles; dulling, pitting, and iridescent weathering, with some soil encrustation on interior.

COMMENTARY A very similar bottle, now in the Musée du Louvre, was found at Kourion during excavations conducted by the French consul Emile de Castillon in 1886–87.¹

1. Arveiller-Dulong and Nenna 2005, p. 204, no. 574.

Cat. 314
Perfume bottle
Early to Mid Imperial, 1st–2nd century A.D.
Roman
H. 4⅛ in. (10.5 cm), Diam. of rim ¾ in. (1.9 cm), Diam. of body 1⅞ in. (4.8 cm)
Myres 5141, C.G. 160
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.5768)

DESCRIPTION Translucent pale blue-green. Rim folded out, over, and in, flattened on upper surface; tall cylindrical neck, expanding downward and with tooled indents around base; piriform body; small, concave bottom.

Complete, except for weathering chip in rim; pinprick bubbles and some glassy inclusions on body; pitting, dulling, and iridescent weathering.
Cat. 315
Perfume bottle
Early to Mid Imperial, 1st–2nd century A.D.
Roman
H. 4¼ in. (10.8 cm), Diam. of rim 1 in. (2.5 cm), Diam. of body 2⅞ in. (6.2 cm)
Myres 5210, C.G. 843
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.5829)

DESCRIPTION Translucent pale light blue. Rim folded out, over, and in, flattened on upper surface; funnel-shaped neck with slightly bulging sides and tooled indent around base; piriform body; flat bottom.
Complete, but crack around neck immediately below rim and other vertical cracks in neck and body; some pinprick bubbles; dulling, faint iridescence, and patches of creamy white weathering on exterior, soil encrustation and whitish weathering on interior.

Cat. 316
Perfume bottle
Early to Mid Imperial, 1st–2nd century A.D.
Roman
H. 4¼ in. (10.9 cm), Diam. of rim ¼ in. (2.4 cm), Diam. of body 2½ in. (6.3 cm)
Myres 5153, C.G. 131
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.64)

DESCRIPTION Colorless with blue-green tinge. Rim folded out, over, and in; cylindrical neck, expanding downward with tooling marks around base; broad piriform body curving in to slightly concave bottom.
Intact; many bubbles; deep pitting and brilliant iridescent weathering.
Cat. 317

Perfume bottle
Early to Mid Imperial, 1st–2nd century A.D.
Roman
H. 4 ¾ in. (11.5 cm), Diam. of rim 1 ¾ in. (2.9 cm), Diam. of body 2 ¾ in. (6.8 cm)
Myres 5215, C.G. 218
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.5715)

Description
Colorless with pale blue-green tinge. Rim folded out, over, and in, forming uneven constriction on one side of mouth; cylindrical neck with tooled indent around base; squat piriform body; thick bottom, slightly concave at center.

Intact; pinprick bubbles; dulling and iridescence on exterior; patches of soil encrustation and iridescent weathering on interior.

Cat. 318

Perfume bottle
Early to Mid Imperial, 1st–2nd century A.D.
Roman
H. 4 ¾ in. (12 cm), Diam. of rim 1 ¾ in. (2.7 cm), Diam. of body 2 ¾ in. (6.5 cm)
Myres 5211, C.G. 513
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.5725)

Description
Translucent pale blue-green. Rim folded out, over, and in; cylindrical neck; piriform body; small, flat bottom.

Intact; pinprick bubbles; deep pitting and brilliant iridescence, with creamy enamel-like weathering around rim and top of neck.
Cat. 319
Perfume bottle
Early to Mid Imperial, 1st–2nd century A.D.
Roman
H. 4⅜ in. (12.5 cm), Diam. of rim ¾ in. (2.4 cm), Diam. of body 2¼ in. (5.2 cm)
Myres 5200, C.G. 74
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.38)

DESCRIPTION
Colorless with green tinge. Rim folded out, over, and in; flaring mouth; cylindrical neck expanding downward, with slight tooling around base; elongated piriform body with convex curving side; concave bottom.
Intact; many bubbles; deep weathering and pitting; brilliant iridescence.

Cat. 320
Perfume bottle
Early to Mid Imperial, 1st–2nd century A.D.
Roman
H. 4¾ in. (12 cm), Diam. of rim ¾ in. (2.4 cm), Diam. of body 2¾ in. (7 cm)
Myres 5180, C.G. 222
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.89)

DESCRIPTION
Colorless (?). Small, everted rim, with beveled outer lip; cylindrical neck, with tooling around base; large piriform body; rounded bottom, flat at center.
Intact, except for part of rim and large crack in body; many bubbles; deep pitting and brilliant iridescent weathering.
Cat. 321
Perfume bottle
Early to Mid Imperial, 1st–2nd century A.D.
Roman
H. 5 in. (12.7 cm), Diam. of rim 1⅛ in. (3 cm), Diam. of body 2⅞ in. (6.7 cm)
Myres 5196, C.G. 128
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.5757)

DESCRIPTION  Translucent pale blue-green. Rim folded out, over, and in, flattened on top and forming slight constriction to mouth; cylindrical neck, tapering downward and tooled in around base; piriform body; small, slight concave bottom.
Intact; pinprick bubbles; dulling, pitting, and iridescent weathering, with some soil encrustation inside neck.

Cat. 322
Perfume bottle
Early to Mid Imperial, 1st–2nd century A.D.
Roman
H. 5½ in. (14 cm), Diam. of rim 1⅛ in. (2.9 cm), Diam. of body 2⅞ in. (6.6 cm)
Said to be from a tomb at Idalion (modern Dali)
Myres 5178, C.G. 78
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.39)

DESCRIPTION  Colorless with greenish tinge. Rim folded out, down, over, and in, with beveled outer lip; convex, cylindrical neck expanding downward, with band of tooling marks around base; elongated piriform body with convex curving side; concave bottom.
Intact; some bubbles; deep weathering and pitting; brilliant iridescence.

REFERENCES  L. Cesnola 1903, pl. XCIX, 3.
Cat. 323

Perfume bottle

Early to Mid Imperial, 1st–2nd century A.D.
Roman
H. 5½ in. (13.1 cm), Diam. of rim 1½ in. (3.8 cm), Diam. of body 3½ in. (8.4 cm)
Myres 5214, C.G. 217
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.86)

Description
Translucent pale blue-green. Rim folded out, over, and in, with beveled upper surface and rounded lip around mouth; cylindrical neck, expanding downward and slightly tooled in around base; broad piriform body, curving in to convex bottom, slightly flattened at center. Fairly thick and heavy glass.

Intact; many pinprick bubbles; deeply pitted and weathered, with brilliant iridescence on most of surface.

Cat. 324

Perfume bottle

Early to Mid Imperial, 1st–2nd century A.D.
Roman
H. 1¼ in. (3.1 cm), Diam. of rim 9⁄16 in. (1.5 cm), Diam. of body ½ in. (1.3 cm)
Myres 5375, C.G. 361
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.162)

Description
Translucent pale yellow-green. Rim folded out, over, and in; flaring mouth; cylindrical neck, tooled in around base; slightly conical body with convex curving side; rounded bottom, slightly flattened at center.

Chip missing from rim; crack around lower body; some bubbles; dulling and iridescent weathering.

References
Lightfoot 2013a, p. 85.

Cat. 325

Perfume bottle

Early to Mid Imperial, 1st–2nd century A.D.
Roman
H. 1½ in. (3.6 cm), Diam. of rim ¾ in. (1.4 cm), Diam. of body ½ in. (1.3 cm)
Myres 5122, C.G. 357
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.159)
**DESCRIPTION**  Translucent pale purple. Rim folded out, over, and in, flattened on top; long, slightly funnel-shaped neck, tooled in around base; conical body with convex curving side; flattened bottom, concave at center.

Intact; few bubbles; patches of dulling and iridescent weathering.

**Cat. 326**

**Perfume bottle**

Early to Mid Imperial, 1st–2nd century A.D.

Roman

H. 1⅝ in. (4.2 cm), Diam. of rim ¾ in. (1.5 cm), Diam. of body ¼ in. (2 cm)

Myres 5167, C.G. 356

The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.158)

**DESCRIPTION**  Translucent pale green. Rim folded out, over, and in, forming lopsided mouth; slightly funnel-shaped neck, tooled in around base; conical body with slightly convex curving side; thick, flattened bottom, concave at center.

Intact; some bubbles; dulling and slight iridescence on exterior; iridescent weathering on interior.

**COMMENTSARY**  A comparable small bottle was sold by Cesnola to the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston (72.446).

**Cat. 327**

**Perfume bottle**

Early to Mid Imperial, 1st–2nd century A.D.

Roman

H. 1⅝ in. (4.3 cm), Diam. of rim ¼ in. (1.9 cm), Diam. of body ⅛ in. (2.2 cm)

Myres 5166, C.G. 402

The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.187)

**DESCRIPTION**  Translucent pale blue-green. Uneven rim, folded out, over, and in; funnel-shaped neck, tooled in around base; conical body; concave bottom.

Intact; many pinprick and small bubbles; dulling and pitting on exterior, thick enamel-like weathering and brilliant iridescence on interior.

**Cat. 328**

**Perfume bottle**

Early to Mid Imperial, 1st–2nd century A.D.

Roman

H. 2¼ in. (5.6 cm), Diam. of rim ⅛ in. (2.4 cm), Diam. of body ⅛ in. (2.7 cm)

Myres 5162, C.G. 474

The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.5808)

**DESCRIPTION**  Translucent light yellow-brown. Rim folded out, over, and in; flaring mouth; cylindrical neck, tapering downward with tooled indent around base; conical body with slightly convex curving side; flattened bottom.

Intact, except for chip in rim; pinprick bubbles and blowing striations; dulling, pitting and iridescent weathering, with some soil encrustation on interior.

**Cat. 329**

**Perfume bottle**

Early to Mid Imperial, 1st–2nd century A.D.

Roman

H. 2⅝ in. (5.9 cm), Diam. of rim ⅝ in. (1.6 cm), Diam. of body ⅝ in. (2.5 cm)

Myres 5192, C.G. 387

The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.5791)
**DESCRIPTION** Translucent pale yellow-green. Rim folded out, over, and in, flattened on top; cylindrical neck with tooling indent around base; conical body with sides rounded at base; flattened but slightly concave bottom.

Intact; a few pinprick and some large and elongated bubbles; dulling and creamy white weathering with iridescence.

**Cat. 330**

**Perfume bottle**
Imperial, 1st–2nd century A.D.
Roman
H. 4½ in. (11.4 cm), Diam. of rim 1 in. (2.5 cm), Diam. of body 1½ in. (3.8 cm)
Myres 5399, C.G. 1815
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.353)

**DESCRIPTION** Translucent light blue-green. Everted rim, folded up and in, with beveled upper surface; tall, cylindrical neck, expanding slightly downward and tooled in around base; slender conical body; small, concave bottom. Thick-walled.

Intact; many bubbles; deep pitting and brilliant iridescent weathering.

**Cat. 331**

**Perfume bottle**
Early to Mid Imperial, 1st–2nd century A.D.
Roman
H. 3⅝ in. (9.2 cm), Diam. of rim 1 in. (2.5 cm), Diam. of body 2⅜ in. (6 cm)
Myres 5195, C.G. 137
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.5758)

**DESCRIPTION** Colorless. Rim folded out and over, flattened on top but aslant to neck; cylindrical neck; bulbous body; slightly concave bottom.
Intact; many bubbles and blowing striations; deep pitting, dulling, and iridescence with patches of thick creamy weathering.

**COMMENTARY**  This bottle belongs to a common type that occurs throughout the Roman world and has been found in archaeological contexts spanning the first two centuries A.D.¹


**Cat. 332**

**Perfume bottle**

Early Imperial, 1st century A.D.

Roman

H. 2⅞ in. (7.3 cm), Diam. of rim ¾ in. (1.9 cm), Diam. of body 1⅞ in. (4 cm)

Myres 5186, C.G. 447

The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.201)

**DESCRIPTION**  Translucent pale blue-green. Rim folded out, over, and in; slightly funnel-shaped, cylindrical neck, with faint tooling marks around base; piriform body; slightly convex bottom.

Intact; many pinprick and small bubbles, with blowing striations; dulling and faint iridescent weathering, with small areas of pitting on exterior; soil encrustation and weathering on neck and side of body on interior.

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**Cat. 333**

**Perfume bottle**

Early to Mid Imperial, 1st–2nd century A.D.

Roman

H. 5¼ in. (13 cm), Diam. of rim 1¼ in. (2.9 cm), Diam. of body 2⅞ in. (7.3 cm)

Myres 5181, C.G. 252

The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.5779)

**DESCRIPTION**  Colorless. Rim folded out, over, and in, with beveled upper surface; cylindrical neck with tooled indent around base; piriform body; slightly convex bottom.

Intact; pinprick and elongated bubbles, and blowing striations; dulling, pitting, iridescence, and whitish weathering, with some soil encrustation on interior.
Cat. 334  
**Perfume bottle**  
Early to Mid Imperial, 1st–2nd century A.D.  
Roman  
H. 5¼ in. (14.1 cm), Diam. of rim 1¼ in. (3.5 cm), Diam. of body 3⅜ in. (9.2 cm)  
Myres 5265, C.G. 258  
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.5721)  

**DESCRIPTION**  
Translucent yellow-green. Uneven rim folded out, over, and in; flaring mouth; cylindrical neck, expanding slightly downward, with tooled indent around base; bulbous body; flat bottom.  
Intact; pinprick and larger bubbles, with a few glassy inclusions; limy encrustation and iridescent weathering on interior.

Cat. 335  
**Perfume bottle**  
Early or Mid Imperial, 1st–2nd century A.D.  
Roman  
H. 6½ in. (15.5 cm), Diam. of rim 1¾ in. (4.2 cm), Diam. of body 3⅜ in. (9.4 cm)  
Myres 5264, C.G. 52  
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.25)  

**DESCRIPTION**  
Translucent blue-green. Uneven rim folded out, over, and in, and pressed flat on top causing constriction in mouth; cylindrical neck, expanding slightly downward with tooling marks around its base; bulbous body; curving bottom, flat at center.  
Intact; some larger and pinprick bubbles; pitting, dulling, and iridescence, with patches of enamel-like weathering.
**COMMENTARY**  This is a sturdy, well-made example that was probably made for daily use. Another example from the Cesnola Collection is now in the Ringling Museum, Sarasota.¹ A similar bottle is in the Thanos N. Zintilis Collection.²

¹. SN28.1426, formerly C.G. 54.

**Cat. 336**
**Perfume bottle**
Early or Mid Imperial, 1st–2nd century a.D.
Roman

H. 4½ in. (12.1 cm), Diam. of rim 1¾ in. (2.7 cm), Diam. of body 2⅞ in. (7.2 cm)
Myres 5201, C.G. 116
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.57)

**DESCRIPTION**  Colorless. Rim folded out, over, and in onto outer edge of mouth; cylindrical neck, expanding downward and tooled in around base; tall bulbous body; flat bottom.
Intact; some pinprick bubbles; deep iridescent weathering.
Cat. 337
Perfume bottle
Mid Imperial, 2nd–3rd century A.D.
Roman
H. 4¾ in. (11.8 cm), Diam. of rim 1¼ in. (2.9 cm), Diam. of body 2¾ in. (7 cm)
Myres 5212, C.G. 247
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.99)

Description  Translucent pale blue-green. Rim folded out, over, and in, flattened on top and into mouth; cylindrical neck expanding downward and tooled in around base; conical body with convex curving lower side; thick, rounded bottom. Fairly thick and heavy glass.

Intact; some pinprick bubbles; dulling, iridescence, and faint weathering. Soil encrusted on interior.

Commentary  A similar bottle but with a shorter neck and larger body, said to be from a tomb at Idalion (modern Dali), is featured in the Atlas.¹

1. L. Cesnola 1903, pl. XCIX, 5.

Cat. 338
Perfume bottle
Mid Imperial, 2nd–3rd century A.D.
Roman
H. 5 in. (12.7 cm), Diam. of rim 1¼ in. (3.2 cm), Diam. of body 2¾ in. (7 cm)
Said to be from a tomb at Idalion (modern Dali)
Myres 5269, C.G. 241
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.5718)

**DESCRIPTION** Translucent yellow-green. Tubular rim folded out, over, and in, flattened on top; cylindrical neck, expanding downward, with tooling marks around base; narrow horizontal shoulder; bulbous body; convex bottom.

Intact; pinprick bubbles; patches of limy encrustation and iridescent weathering, with thicker soil encrustation on interior of neck.

**REFERENCES** L. Cesnola 1903, pl. C, 2.

**Cat. 339**

**Perfume bottle**

Mid Imperial, 2nd–3rd century A.D.

Roman

H. 6½ in. (16.5 cm), Diam. of rim 1¼ in. (3.7 cm), Diam. of body 3¾ in. (8.4 cm)

Myres 5267, C.G. 249

The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.101)
**Cat. 340**

**Perfume bottle**

Mid Imperial, 2nd–3rd century A.D.

Roman

H. 3⅞ in. (9.9 cm), Diam. of rim ⅛ in. (2.1 cm), Diam. of body 2¼ in. (5.6 cm)

Myres 5221, C.G. 124

The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.61)

**DESCRIPTION** Colorless (?). Rim folded unevenly out, over, and in; cylindrical neck with indent on one side, expanding downward and tooled in around base; globular body; small, flat bottom.

**Cat. 341**

**Perfume bottle (candlestick unguentarium)**

Mid Imperial, late 1st–mid-2nd century A.D.

Roman

H. 6½ in. (16.9 cm), Diam. of rim ⅛ in. (3.2 cm), Diam. of body 2¾ in. (7.3 cm)

Myres 5307, C.G. 41

The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.5747)

**DESCRIPTION** Colorless with pale greenish tinge and purple streaks. Rim folded out, over and in; flaring mouth; cylindrical neck, expanding downward, with indent around base; undulating bulbous body, expanding downward; convex bottom.

Intact; pinprick, elongated, and some larger bubbles; black impurities in rim; faint iridescence on exterior; small patches of soil encrustation and thin whitishe weathering on interior.

**COMMENTARY** This belongs to Vessberg’s unguentarium of candlestick type I, for which he cites several examples in both the Medelhavsmuseet, Stockholm and the Cyprus Museum, Nicosia.1 A number of similar perfume bottles were found in a tomb at Ayios Ermoyenis, Kourion, where other finds suggested a deposit date of no later than the end of the first century A.D.2 Nine examples were also found in an intact tomb at Ayios Theodoros, in which the latest coins dated to the reign of the emperor Trajan (r. A.D. 97–117).3

2. McFadden 1946, p. 485, nos. 98–103, pl. 44.
3. Hadjisavvas 1987, pp. 255–57, nos. 5–13, fig. 3, pl. 64.

**Cat. 342**

**Perfume bottle (candlestick unguentarium)**

Mid Imperial, late 1st–mid-2nd century A.D.

Roman

H. 6¼ in. (17.5 cm), Diam. of rim 1¼ in. (3.7 cm), Diam. of body 3½ in. (8.9 cm)

Myres 5279, C.G. 226

The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.91)

**DESCRIPTION** Translucent blue-green. Thick rim folded out, over, and in, with beveled upper surface; cylindrical neck, expanding downward, with tooling marks around base; squat, bulbous body, with convex sides; concave bottom.
Intact; pinprick bubbles and blowing striations; deeply pitted and weathered, with brilliant iridescence on most of surface.

**COMMENTARY** Vessberg cites an even taller example in the Medelhavsmuseet, Stockholm.\(^1\) Another tall example, formerly in the Cesnola Collection, is in the Ringling Museum, Sarasota.\(^2\)

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Cat. 343
Perfume bottle (candlestick unguentarium)
Mid Imperial, late 1st–mid-2nd century A.D.
Roman
H. 6¾ in. (16.8 cm), Diam. 3¾ in. (9.2 cm)
Myres 5240, C.G. 2
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.2)

**DESCRIPTION**  Translucent pale bluish green. Tubular rim unevenly folded out, over and in; cylindrical neck expanding slightly downward, with horizontal tooling groove around base; squat, bulbous body; slightly concave base.

Intact; many bubbles; pitting and iridescent weathering.

**REFERENCES**  Myres, p. 511 ill.

Cat. 344
Perfume bottle (candlestick unguentarium)
Mid Imperial, late 1st–mid-2nd century A.D.
Roman
H. 6¾ in. (16.8 cm), Diam. of rim 1½ in. (3.8 cm), Diam. of body 3¼ in. (8.4 cm)
Myres 5263, C.G. 230
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.5780)

**DESCRIPTION**  Translucent pale blue-green body and yellow green neck and rim. Tubular rim folded out, over and pressed flat around mouth; tall cylindrical neck, expanding slightly downward, with tooled indent around base; squat sloping body, expanding downward; slightly concave bottom.

Intact; some pinprick and elongated bubbles; pitting, dulling, and patches of brilliant iridescence on exterior; limy encrustation and creamy brown weathering on interior of neck.

Cat. 345
Perfume bottle (candlestick unguentarium)
Mid Imperial, late 1st–mid-2nd century A.D.
Roman
H. 6¼ in. (15.9 cm), Diam. of rim 1¼ in. (3.2 cm), Diam. of body 2¼ in. (7.1 cm)
Myres 5315, C.G. 239
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.5717)

**DESCRIPTION**  Translucent pale blue-green. Fine tubular rim folded out, over, and in; flaring mouth; tall cylindrical neck, expanding downward with tooled indent around base; squat bulbous body, expanding downward, with slightly angular sides; shallow concave bottom. Faint horizontal wheel-abraded band on body.

Intact; pinprick and elongated bubbles; dulling and faint iridescence on exterior; patches of soil encrustation and iridescent weathering on interior.
Cat. 346

Perfume bottle (candlestick unguentarium)

Mid Imperial, late 1st–mid-2nd century A.D.

Roman

H. 6¾ in. (15.5 cm), Diam. 2¼ in. (7 cm)

Said to be from a tomb at Idalion (modern Dali)

Myres 5300, C.G. 215

The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.84)

**DESCRIPTION**

Colorless (?). Uneven rim, folded out, around, and in, and pressed into flaring mouth; tall, cylindrical neck, expanding downward, tooled in around base; squat, bulbous body, with convex sides; concave bottom.
Intact, except for holes around mouth and top of neck; pinprick bubbles; deeply pitted and weathered, with brilliant iridescence on most of surface.

REFERENCES L. Cesnola 1903, pl. C, 4.

Cat. 347

Perfume bottle (candlestick unguentarium)

Mid Imperial, late 1st–mid-2nd century A.D.

Roman

H. 6¾ in. (15.5 cm), Diam. of rim 1½ in. (3.5 cm), Diam. of body 3¼ in. (8.3 cm)

Myres 5239, C.G. 48

The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.22)

DESCRIPTION Colorless. Rim folded out, over, and in; cylindrical neck, expanding downward; squat, bulbous body; flat bottom.

Intact, except for small hole in side of body; many bubbles; heavy iridescent weathering and pitting; some brown, gritty accretions on rim and inside neck.

COMMENTARY John Ringling purchased many large perfume bottles from the Metropolitan’s Cesnola Collection in 1928. One of the examples now in the Ringling Museum, Sarasota, is a close parallel to this piece.¹

¹ SN28.1150, formerly C.G. 45; Cypriote & Classical Antiquities 1928, I, p. 42, lot 159.
Cat. 348

**Perfume bottle (candlestick unguentarium)**

Mid Imperial, late 1st–mid-2nd century A.D.

Roman

H. 6¼ in. (15.4 cm), Diam. of rim 1⅜ in. (3.3 cm), Diam. of body 1⅝ in. (3.3 cm)

Myres 5271, C.G. 257

The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.5720)

**DESCRIPTION** Translucent pale blue-green. Rim folded out, over, and in, flattened on top and forming slight constriction to mouth; cylindrical neck, expanding slightly downward, with tooled indent around base; bulbous body; flat bottom.

Cat. 349

**Perfume bottle (candlestick unguentarium)**

Mid Imperial, late 1st–mid-2nd century A.D.

Roman

H. 6⅜ in. (15.4 cm), Diam. of rim 1⅜ in. (4.1 cm), Diam. of body 3⅞ in. (9.8 cm)

Myres 5303, C.G. 238

The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.5716)

Intact; pinprick bubbles and blowing striations; dulling, pitting, and iridescent weathering, with soil encrustation on interior.
DESCRIPTION Translucent pale blue-green. Tubular rim folded out, over, and in; flaring mouth; tall cylindrical neck, expanding downward; very narrow horizontal shoulder; squat bulbous body, expanding downward; broad, concave bottom.

Intact; many pinprick and a few larger bubbles; dulling and iridescence on exterior; soil encrustation and iridescent weathering on interior.

Cat. 350
Perfume bottle (candlestick unguentarium)
Mid Imperial, late 1st–mid-2nd century A.D.
Roman
H. 6 in. (15.2 cm), Diam. of rim 1⅝ in. (4.1 cm), Diam. of base 4 in. (10.2 cm)
Myres 5340, C.G. 24
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.5745)

DESCRIPTION Colorless. Tubular rim folded out, down, over and pressed into top of mouth; cylindrical neck expanding downward, with slight indent around base; narrow horizontal shoulder; squat sloping body, expanding downward; flat bottom.

Intact; many pinprick and elongated bubbles; deep pitting, dulling, and brilliant iridescence on exterior; limy encrustation and thick brown weathering on interior.

Cat. 351
Perfume bottle (candlestick unguentarium)
Mid Imperial, late 1st–mid-2nd century A.D.
Roman
H. 5⅞ in. (15 cm), Diam. 3⅜ in. (8.6 cm)
Myres 5274, C.G. 95
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.50)

DESCRIPTION Translucent pale yellowish green. Rim folded out, over, and in, flattened on top and into mouth; tall, cylindrical neck, expanding downward and tooled in around base; bulbous body; flat bottom.

Intact, except for one crack and small chip in rim and larger cracks around body radiating from small hole; pinprick bubbles; dulling, with patches of pitting and iridescent weathering.

Cat. 352
Perfume bottle (candlestick unguentarium)
Mid Imperial, late 1st–mid-2nd century A.D.
Roman
H. 5⅜ in. (14.4 cm), Diam. 2⅜ in. (6.7 cm)
Myres 5277, C.G. 96

The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.51)

DESCRIPTION Translucent pale blue-green. Rim folded out, over, and in, with uneven lip around mouth; cylindrical neck, expanding downward; bulbous body; slightly convex bottom.

Intact; many bubbles; thick, creamy weathering on interior; dulling and iridescent weathering on exterior.

COMMENTARY Another perfume bottle of similar shape and size that is said to come from Cyprus was acquired by the Metropolitan from J. Pierpont Morgan as part of the Gréau Collection.1

1. Froehner 1903, p. 194, no. 1427, pl. 253,9.
Cat. 353
**Perfume bottle (candlestick unguentarium)**
Mid Imperial, late 1st–mid-2nd century A.D.
Roman
H. 5¼ in. (13.3 cm), Diam. of rim 1¼ in. (3.1 cm), Diam. of body 2¾ in. (6.7 cm)
Myres 5281, C.G. 53
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.26)

**DESCRIPTION**  Colorless with green tinge. Rim folded out, over, and in, flattened on top; cylindrical neck expanding downward; squat body with convex curving side; slightly concave bottom.

  - Intact; many bubbles; pitting, weathering, and brilliant iridescence.

Cat. 354
**Perfume bottle (candlestick unguentarium)**
Mid Imperial, late 1st–mid-2nd century A.D.
Roman
H. 5½ in. (13.1 cm), Diam. 2⅛ in. (6.8 cm)
Myres 5273, C.G. 250
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.102)
DESCRIPTION Translucent pale blue-green. Rim, folded out, over, and in, flattened on top and partially into mouth; cylindrical neck, expanding slightly downward, tooling marks around base; bulbous body; flat bottom with rounded edge.

Intact, except for cracks in side; pinprick bubbles; dulling, pitting, and iridescence, with areas of creamy brown weathering.

Cat. 355
Perfume bottle (candlestick unguentarium)
Mid Imperial, late 1st–mid-2nd century A.D.
Roman

H. 4⅞ in. (12.4 cm), Diam. of rim 1¼ in. (3.2 cm), Diam. of body 2¾ in. (7 cm)
Myres 5275, C.G. 253
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.5719)

DESCRIPTION Colorless with pale blue-green tinge. Rim folded out, over, and in, flattened on top; cylindrical neck with tooling marks around base; bulbous body; slightly concave bottom.
Complete except for part of rim (ancient loss); pinprick bubbles; deep pitting, dulling, and brilliant iridescent weathering on exterior; thicker soil encrustation on interior of neck and inside body.

**Cat. 356**

*Perfume bottle (candlestick unguentarium)*

Mid Imperial, late 1st–mid-2nd century A.D.

Roman

H. 4¾ in. (12.1 cm), Diam. of rim 1¾ in. (2.9 cm), Diam. of body 2½ in. (6.4 cm)

Myres 5278, C.G. 70

The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.5749)

**DESCRIPTION**  Colorless with blue-green tinge. Rim folded out, over, and in, flattened on top and into sides of mouth; cylindrical neck, tapering downward; bulbous body; flat bottom.

Broken on body with large hole in side; bubbles and blowing striations; deep pitting and brilliant iridescence, with small patches of thick creamy weathering.

**Cat. 357**

*Perfume bottle (candlestick unguentarium)*

Mid Imperial, late 1st–mid-2nd century A.D.

Roman

H. 4¾ in. (12.1 cm), Diam. of rim 1¼ in. (2.8 cm), Diam. of body 2½ in. (6.6 cm)

Myres 5280, C.G. 49

The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.23)
**DESCRIPTION**  Translucent blue-green. Uneven rim folded out, over, and in, and pressed flat on top and into mouth; cylindrical neck, expanding slightly downward and then curving out to join squat bulbous body; flat bottom.

Intact, except for crack across bottom and lower body; many pinprick bubbles; brilliant iridescent weathering and pitting.

**Cat. 358**  
**Perfume bottle (candlestick unguentarium)**  
Mid Imperial, late 1st–mid-2nd century A.D.  
Roman  
H. 4½ in. (11.8 cm), Diam. of rim ¾ in. (1.9 cm), Diam. of body 2¼ in. (5.7 cm)  
Myres 5287, C.G. 90  
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.5751)

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**DESCRIPTION**  Colorless with light blue tinge. Lopsided rim, folded out, over, and in, slightly flattened on top; tall cylindrical neck; squat bulbous body; flat bottom with slight concavity at center.

Intact; pinprick bubbles and blowing striations; faint dulling, weathering, and brilliant iridescence.

**Cat. 359**  
**Perfume bottle (candlestick unguentarium)**  
Mid Imperial, late 1st–mid-2nd century A.D.  
Roman  
H. 4½ in. (11.5 cm), Diam. 2½ in. (6.7 cm)  
Myres 5276, C.G. 220  
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.88)
**DESCRIPTION**  Colorless. Uneven, rounded rim, folded out, over, and in; cylindrical neck, expanding slightly near base, and tooling marks around base; bulbous body; flat bottom with rounded edge.

Intact; many bubbles and blowing striations; deep pitting and brilliant iridescent weathering.

Cat. 360  
**Perfume bottle**  
Mid Imperial, late 1st–mid-2nd century A.D.  
Roman

H. 6\(\frac{3}{16}\) in. (15.7 cm), Diam. 3\(\frac{7}{16}\) in. (8.7 cm)  
Myres 5310, C.G. 216  
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.85)

**DESCRIPTION**  Colorless with pale blue-green tinge. Thick, tubular rim, folded out, over, and in; cylindrical neck, expanding downward and tooled in around base; bulbous body with convex curving side; concave bottom.

Intact; many bubbles; some pitting and dulling; patches of creamy and iridescent weathering.
Cat. 361
Perfume bottle (candlestick unguentarium)
Mid Imperial, 2nd–3rd century A.D.
Roman
H. 8¾ in. (22.2 cm), Diam. of rim 1¾ in. (4.3 cm), Diam. of body 3¾ in. (8.6 cm)
Said to be from a tomb at Idalion (modern Dali)
Myres 5306, C.G. 25
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.5746)

DESCRIPTION Translucent deep-blue green. Tubular rim folded out, down, over, and in, with beveled upper surface; tall, slender, and slightly concave cylindrical neck, with tooling marks around base; conical body; deep pushed-in bottom, with small circular pontil mark at center.
   Intact; pinprick and elongated bubbles; deep pitting, dulling, and iridescence with patches of thick creamy brown, enamel-like weathering.

COMMENTARY This belongs to Vessberg’s unguentarium type II (“with triangular outline”). A similar bottle in the Yüksel Erimtan Collection, Ankara, was presumably found in Asia Minor.¹

1. Lightfoot and Arslan 1992, p. 87, no. 43.

REFERENCES L. Cesnola 1903, pl. CI, 3.

Cat. 362
Perfume bottle
Late Imperial, 3rd century A.D.
Roman
H. 2½ in. (7.1 cm), Diam. of rim ½ in. (2.2 cm), Diam. of body 1½ in. (4.8 cm)
Said to be from a tomb at Idalion (modern Dali)
Myres 5324, C.G. 93
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.5752)

DESCRIPTION Translucent pale blue. Thick rim, folded out, over and in, flattened on top and forming uneven opening to mouth; cylindrical neck, tapering slightly downward and tooled in deeply around base; conical body with straight sides; deep, pointed kick in bottom with large circular pontil scar.
   Intact; pinprick bubbles; areas of pitting and iridescent weathering.

COMMENTARY The shape is also found in terracotta unguentaria from Cyprus but is unusual in glass.¹ A larger example in the Yüksel Erimtan Collection was presumably found in Turkey.²

1. Lightfoot and Arslan 1992, p. 87, no. 43.

2. Lightfoot and Arslan 1992, p. 87, no. 43.
2. Lightfoot 1992, p. 87, no. 43.

REFERENCES  L. Cesnola 1903, pl. CVI, 12.

Cat. 363
Perfume bottle
Mid Imperial, 2nd–3rd century A.D.
Roman
H. 4⅜ in. (11.3 cm), Diam. of rim 1 in. (2.5 cm), Diam. of body 1⅝ in. (4 cm)
Myres 5332, C.G. 110
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.5754)

DESCRIPTION  Translucent pale blue-green. Rim folded out, over, and in; flaring mouth; slender, and slightly concave cylindrical neck, with irregular bulges from tooling around top and horizontal indents around base; conical body; pushed-in bottom, with traces of circular pontil mark.

Intact; many pinprick bubbles and blowing striations; deep pitting, dulling, and brilliant iridescence with small patches of thick creamy brown, enamel-like weathering.

COMMENTARY  A comparable but smaller bottle with a flaring mouth was sold by Cesnola to the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston (72.438). This, together with Cat. 364–365, is here attributed to Vessberg’s unguentarium type II (“with triangular outline”), although in profile they resemble an example he cited in the Cyprus Museum, Nicosia, that he classified as belonging to type IV (“bell-shaped body”).¹

¹ Vessberg and Wesholm 1956, p. 164, fig. 50.3.
Cat. 364
Perfume bottle
Mid Imperial, 2nd–3rd century A.D.
Roman
H. 5½ in. (13 cm), Diam. 1⅛ in. (3.3 cm)
Myres 5331, C.G. 120
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.60)

Description
Translucent blue-green. Uneven rounded rim; flaring mouth; long, cylindrical neck, expanding downward and tooled in around base; squat, conical body; slightly concave bottom. Thick, heavy glass, especially on bottom.

Intact; pinprick bubbles; patches of pitting and iridescent weathering.

Cat. 365
Perfume bottle
Mid Imperial, 2nd–3rd century A.D.
Roman
H. 3½ in. (8.9 cm), Diam. 1¼ in. (3.2 cm)
Myres 5327, C.G. 180
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.70)

Description
Translucent pale blue-green. Uneven rim, folded out, over, and in; small, flaring mouth; cylindrical neck, expanding downward and tooled in around base; squat, conical body; pushed-in bottom.

Intact; some bubbles; dulling, pitting, iridescence, with patches of creamy weathering.
Cat. 366
Perfume bottle (candlestick uguentarium)
Mid Imperial, 2nd–3rd century A.D.
Roman
H. 9¾ in. (24.8 cm), Diam. of rim 2¼ in. (5.7 cm), Diam. of body 6¾ in. (15.6 cm)
Said to be from a tomb at Idalion (modern Dali)
Myres 5341, C.G. 18
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.16)

DESCRIPTION Colorless with blue-green tinge. Tubular rim folded down, over, and in, and pressed into everted mouth; cylindrical neck flaring downward, with irregular shape at top from tooling; broad, almost flat body, with convex side, curving out and downward; pushed-in bottom with central kick and large pontil mark.

Complete except for about half of rim and mouth, and internal cracks in body; some pinprick bubbles; dulling, iridescence, and patches of creamy brown weathering.

COMMENTARY This belongs to Vessberg’s candlestick uguentarium type III, which he classified as bottles with “body in shape of a flat disc,” noting that the type is “abundantly represented in the Cyprus Museum.”1 Cesnola noted in the Atlas that the Collection comprised seventy-eight perfume bottles of this type with “flat bases.”2 He sold a comparable bottle to the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, (72.461, now broken) and several others to Stanford; there are now six examples in the Iris & B. Gerald Cantor Center for Visual Arts at Stanford University.3 This example is one of the largest perfume bottles in the Cesnola Collection. There are numerous large perfume bottles in the Ringling Museum, Sarasota, that probably all come from the Cesnola Collection, but the height of the largest is only just over 8 in. (20.3 cm).4

1. Vessberg 1952, p. 138, pls. 8.21–22; 18.6–7; Vessberg and Wesholm 1956, p. 163, figs. 49.20–21; 60.6–7.
2. L. Cesnola 1903, pl. CII, 2–4.
4. For example, SN28.1102 (H. 8¾ in. [20.8 cm]), SN28.1118, formerly C.G 991, and SN28.1144 (both H. 8¼ in. [20.6 cm]).

REFERENCES  L. Cesnola 1903, pl. CII, 4; Lightfoot 2013a, p. 85.

Cat. 367
Perfume bottle (candlestick uguentarium)
Mid Imperial, 2nd–3rd century A.D.
Roman
H. 7¾ in. (18.7 cm), Diam. of rim 1½ in. (3.8 cm), Diam. of body 3¾ in. (9.6 cm)
Myres 5319, C.G. 33
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.18)

DESCRIPTION Colorless with greenish tinge. Uneven rim folded out and over, forming outer lip; cylindrical neck expanding downward; convex sides expanding sharply out and downward; pushed-in bottom with small central kick surrounded by traces of pontil mark.

Intact; black impurity in rim; brilliant iridescent weathering covering most of surfaces.

COMMENTARY Another example no longer in the Collection is illustrated in the Handbook.1

1. L. Cesnola 1903, pl. CII, 3; Myres 1914, p. 511, no. 5318 (C.G. 15).

Cat. 368
Perfume bottle (candlestick uguentarium)
Mid Imperial, 2nd–3rd century A.D.
Roman
H. 6⅓⁄₁₆ in. (17.3 cm), Diam. of rim 1½ in. (3.8 cm), Diam. of body 3¾ in. (9.6 cm)
Myres 5321, C.G. 5
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.5)

DESCRIPTION Colorless with greenish tinge. Flaring, downturned rim; cylindrical neck, flaring downward; sides of wide, flat body expanding sharply outward; pushed-in bottom with central shallow kick.

Intact, except for part of rim; some bubbles; deep pitting and brilliant iridescent weathering.

COMMENTARY Similar bottles with a flat, disk-shaped body were found among the uguentaria in the Limassol Oasis tomb 1, for which a date of ca. A.D. 220 has been given.1 An example from the Cesnola Collection was sold in 1926 to John Howard Wilson.2 Another parallel was sold in 1928 to John Ringling and is now in the Ringling Museum, Sarasota.3

1. Vessberg 1953, p. 167, pl. 58, nos. 16, 98.
2. It is now in the Wilson Museum, Castane, Maine (w08164).
3. SN28.1164, formerly C.G. 1101; Cypriote & Classical Antiquities 1928, I, p. 43, lot 164. Three other uguentaria from the same lot can be identified as SN28.1124, SN28.1130 (formerly C.G. 997), and SN28.1179.
253 glass perfume bottles (cat. 229–442)
Cat. 369

**Perfume bottle (candlestick unguentarium)**
Mid Imperial, 2nd–3rd century A.D.
Roman
H. 6⅜ in. (17.1 cm), Diam. of rim 1⅜ in. (3.5 cm), Diam. of body 3¼ in. (9.5 cm)
Myres 5322, C.G. 34
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.19)

**DESCRIPTION**
Colorless with bluish tinge. Tubular rim folded out, over, and in; cylindrical neck flaring downward; convex body, curving out and sharply downward; pushed-in bottom with central kick.

Broken and repaired on body with small hole in edge at base; many bubbles and blowing striations; pitting, iridescence, and patches of creamy brown weathering.
COMMENTARY  The Thanos N. Zintilis Collection includes four examples of this type.¹

Cat. 370
Perfume bottle (candlestick unguentarium)
Mid Imperial, 2nd−3rd century A.D.
Roman
H. 6¾ in. (17.1 cm), Diam. of rim 1½ in. (4.1 cm), Diam. of body 3¾ in. (9.2 cm)

Myres 5317, C.G. 1
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874−76 (74.51.5835)

DESCRIPTION  Colorless with greenish tinge. Rounded rim, pressed into sides of flaring mouth; tall cylindrical neck, flaring downward; sides of wide, flat body expanding sharply outward; broad, pushed-in bottom. Two concentric, wheel-cut (?) lines on body immediately below neck.
Intact; pinprick and elongated bubbles, deep pitting and brilliant iridescence with patches of creamy brown weathering.

**Commentary** A close parallel is provided by a bottle from Cyprus in the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge. Another example with a flaring mouth, formerly in the Cesnola Collection, was sold by the Metropolitan in 1928 and is now in the Ringling Museum, Sarasota.


**Cat. 371**

**Perfume bottle (candlestick unguentarium)**

Mid Imperial, 2nd–3rd century A.D.

Roman

H. 6⅜ in. (15.4 cm), Diam. of rim 1¾ in. (3.1 cm), Diam. of body 3¼ in. (7.7 cm)

Myres 5334, C.G. 7

The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.7)
DESCRIPTION  Colorless with greenish tinge. Uneven rim folded out, over, and in, with lopsided mouth; slender, concave neck; side of wide body expanding sharply outward; pushed-in bottom with central kick surrounded by traces of pontil scar.

Broken on neck and repaired; hole around lower part of neck; bubbles; deep pitting and iridescent weathering.

COMMENTARY  A large example was sold by Cesnola to Stanford and is now in the Iris & B. Gerald Cantor Center for Visual Arts, Stanford University (JLS.1910). Several other tall candlestick unguentaria from the Cesnola Collection are in the Ringling Museum, Sarasota.1


Cat. 372
Perfume bottle (candlestick unguentarium)
Mid Imperial, 2nd–3rd century A.D.
Roman
H. 5½ in. (14.6 cm), Diam. of rim 1¼ in. (3.2 cm), Diam. of body 3¾ in. (8.3 cm)
Myres 5337, C.G. 10
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.5836)

DESCRIPTION  Colorless. Rounded rim, pressed into sides of flaring mouth; tall cylindrical neck, flaring slightly downward; side of wide, flat body expanding sharply outward; broad, pushed-in bottom with central circular pontil mark.

Intact; pinprick bubbles; deep pitting, dulling, and brilliant iridescence with patches of creamy brown weathering.

Cat. 373
Perfume bottle (candlestick unguentarium)
Mid Imperial, 2nd–3rd century A.D.
Roman
H. 4¾ in. (12.5 cm), Diam. of rim 1 in. (2.5 cm), Diam. of body 2¾ in. (6.1 cm)
Said to be from a tomb at Idalion (modern Dali)
Myres 5338, C.G. 4
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.4)

DESCRIPTION  Colorless with greenish tinge. Rim folded out, over, and in; short, flaring mouth; slender, tall, slightly concave neck; horizontal shoulder; sides of body expanding downward; pushed-in bottom; circular pontil scar at center of bottom.

Intact; some bubbles; deep pitting and iridescent weathering.

REFERENCES  L. Cesnola 1903, pl. CII, 2.
Cat. 374
Perfume bottle (candlestick unguentarium)
Mid Imperial, 2nd–3rd century A.D.
Roman
H. 4¾ in. (12.1 cm), Diam. of rim 1 in. (2.6 cm), Diam. of body 2½ in. (6.3 cm)
Myres 5336, C.G. 12
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.12)

DESCRIPTION  Colorless with greenish tinge. Rim folded out, over, and in; cylindrical, slightly concave neck; sides of body expanding downward; pushed-in bottom with small, central kick, with part of pontil scar.
Intact; bubbles; pitting and brilliant iridescence.

Cat. 375
Perfume bottle (candlestick unguentarium)
Mid Imperial, 2nd–3rd century A.D.
Roman
H. 6¼ in. (17.3 cm), Diam. of rim 1⅜ in. (4.9 cm), Diam. of body 4½ in. (11.4 cm)
Myres 5342, C.G. 16
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.15)

DESCRIPTION  Colorless with greenish tinge. Partially tubular rim, unevenly folded out in broad, horizontal lip, turned in, and pressed into top of mouth; cylindrical neck, expanding downward and tooled in around base; convex sloping sides to body; pushed-in bottom.
Intact; few bubbles; iridescent weathering.

**COMMENTARY** This belongs to Vessberg’s candlestick unguentarium type IV, which has a “bell-shaped body.” Another, with a broad conical neck, is in the Ringling Museum, Sarasota (SN28.1180), and probably comes from the Cesnola Collection. A comparable example, also from Cyprus, is in the Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto.¹

¹ Hayes 1975, p. 130, no. 532.
CAT. 376

CAT. 377
Cat. 376
Perfume bottle (candlestick unguentarium)
Mid Imperial, 2nd–3rd century A.D.
Roman
H. 6¾ in. (17.2 cm), Diam. of rim 1¾ in. (4.1 cm), Diam. of body 3¾ in. (8.6 cm)
Myres 5314, C.G. 22
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.17)

**DESCRIPTION**  Translucent pale green, with large purplish streak in body and lower part of neck. Thick rim folded out, over, and in; slightly concave, cylindrical neck, tooled in around base; convex sides to body, curving out and downward; slightly concave bottom with off-center pontil scar. Spiral tooling grooves on body. Thick-walled and heavy.

Intact; many bubbles; dulling, deep weathering, and faint iridescence.

Cat. 377
Perfume bottle
Mid Imperial, 2nd–3rd century A.D.
Roman
H. 5½⅛ in. (15.2 cm), Diam. of rim 1⅜ in. (3.5 cm), Diam. of body 3½ in. (7.8 cm)
Myres 5312, C.G. 6
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.6)

**DESCRIPTION**  Colorless with greenish tinge. Tubular rim folded out, over, and in; cylindrical neck, expanding downward, with slight tooling around base; side of body expanding outward and downward; slightly concave bottom with trace of central pontil mark.

Intact, except for small hole in lower part of body; pinprick bubbles; patches of deep pitting and iridescent weathering.

Cat. 378
Perfume bottle (candlestick unguentarium)
Mid-Imperial, 2nd–3rd century A.D.
Roman
H. 4⅞ in. (12.4 cm), Diam. of rim 1⅛ in. (2.9 cm), Diam. of body 2⅛ in. (5.4 cm)
Myres 5335, C.G. 161
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.5769)

**DESCRIPTION**  Colorless. Tubular rim folded out, over and pressed into top of flaring mouth; tall cylindrical neck, tapering downward, with slight indent around base; narrow sloping shoulder; low conical body; pushed-in bottom.

Intact; pinprick bubbles; dulling, iridescence, and creamy weathering, with some soil encrustation on interior.

**REFERENCES**  L. Cesnola 1903, pl. CII, 1.
Cat. 379
Perfume bottle
Mid Imperial, 2nd–3rd century A.D.
Roman
H. 6⅝ in. (16.1 cm), Diam. of rim 1¾ in. (3.5 cm), Diam. of body 2⅞ in. (6.8 cm)
Myres 5308, C.G. 42
Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.20)

**DESCRIPTION**  Translucent bluish green. Uneven rim folded out, over, and in, and pressed flat on top and into mouth; cylindrical neck expanding downward, tooled in around base; bell-shaped body; concave bottom.

Intact; some pinprick bubbles; some pitting and patches of iridescent weathering.
**COMMENTARY** Vessberg cited a number of examples of perfume bottles with a bell-shaped body.¹

Two other examples that Cesnola sold to Stanford are now in the Iris & B. Gerald Cantor Center for Visual Arts, Stanford University (JLS.1963 and JLS.2065).


Cat. 380

**Perfume bottle**

Mid Imperial, 2nd–3rd century A.D.

Roman

H. 5⅜ in. (14.3 cm), Diam. of rim 1⅜ in. (3.5 cm), Diam. of body 3 in. (7.6 cm)

Myres 5299, C.G. 29

The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.5710)

**DESCRIPTION** Colorless with pale blue-green tinge. Uneven rim folded out, over, and in, with beveled outer edge; broad, flaring mouth; tall cylindrical neck, expanding downward with tooling marks around base and on small horizontal shoulder; conical body with convex sides; concave bottom.

Intact; many pinprick bubbles; deep pitting, dulling, and brilliant iridescent weathering.

**COMMENTARY** A similar bottle in the Ringling Museum, Sarasota, comes from the Cesnola Collection.¹

1. SN28.1277; *Cypriote & Classical Antiquities* 1928, I, p. 46, lot 182.

Cat. 381

**Perfume bottle**

Mid Imperial, 2nd–3rd century A.D.

Roman

H. 5⅜ in. (13.5 cm), Diam. 2⅝ in. (7.4 cm)

Said to be from a tomb at Idalion (modern Dali)

Myres 5304, C.G. 248

The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.100)

**DESCRIPTION** Colorless with pale blue tinge. Rim folded out, over, and in, and pressed into mouth; cylindrical neck expanding downward and tooled in around base; sloping shoulder; conical body with convex sides; rounded bottom, flattened at center.

Intact; pinprick bubbles; some deep pitting and brilliant iridescence; most of surface covered with creamy, iridescent weathering. Soil encrusted on interior.

**REFERENCES** L. Cesnola 1903, pl. C, 5.
Cat. 382
Perfume bottle
Mid Imperial, 2nd–3rd century A.D.
Roman
H. 6½ in. (16.1 cm), Diam. 2½ in. (5.2 cm)
Said to be from a tomb at Ormidia
Myres 5290, C.G. 234
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.95)

**DESCRIPTION** Translucent pale blue-green. Thick, rounded rim, folded out, over, and in, smoothed into fairly broad collar to mouth; tall, cylindrical neck, tooled in around base; piriform body; pushed-in bottom with kick and slight trace of pontil scar.

Intact; elongated and large bubbles; slight dulling, lime encrustation on exterior and inside mouth.

The neck is blocked up with stones and earth, leaving deep brown-colored contents sealed in body, partially solidified and partially still liquid.

**COMMENTARY** In the *Atlas* Cesnola mistakenly ascribes many of the blown glass vessels to “Greek tombs.” He thus refers to the liquid in this bottle as having been sealed inside “for upwards of twenty-five hundred years.” He also mentions that there were at least four other examples of this shape in the Collection. Parallels in the Medelhavsmuseet, Stockholm, and the Cyprus Museum, Nicosia, are cited by Vessberg, who classified the type as having a “pear-shaped body.” Since the bottle remains sealed, the contents have not been analyzed.²

2. Contents have been found in several Roman glass vessels; see, for example, Barag 1972; Anderson-Stojanović 1987, p. 116 (with refs. in n. 64); Ayabakan 1991, p. 51, no. 3, fig. 7; Welsby and Anderson 2004, p. 304, nos. 310–311.

**REFERENCES** L. Cesnola 1903, pl. CIII, 4.

Cat. 383
Perfume bottle
Mid Imperial, 2nd–3rd century A.D.
Roman
H. 7 in. (17.8 cm), Diam. 2⅞ in. (6.8 cm)
Myres 5298, C.G. 228
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.92)

**DESCRIPTION** Colorless with pale blue-green tinge. Thick, rounded rim, folded out, over, and in, with fairly broad collar to mouth; cylindrical neck, expanding downward and tooled in around base; slightly elongated piriform body; pushed-in bottom with kick and slight trace of pontil scar.

Intact; a few elongated and pinprick bubbles; slight dulling on exterior; iridescent weathering on interior.
Cat. 384
Perfume bottle
Mid Imperial, 2nd–3rd century A.D.
Roman
H. 7¾ in. (18.9 cm), Diam. 2¾ in. (7 cm)
Myres 5292, C.G. 243
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.96)

DESCRIPTION  Colorless with pale blue-green tinge. Thick, rounded rim, folded out, down, over, and in, with fairly broad, oval collar to mouth; cylindrical neck, expanding downward and tooled in around base; piriform body; pushed-in bottom with kick and circular pontil scar.

Intact; pinprick bubbles; pitting, iridescence, and creamy weathering.
Cat. 385

Perfume bottle

Mid or Late Imperial, 2nd–3rd century A.D.

Roman

H. 6½ in. (16.1 cm), Diam. of rim ¾ in. (2.1 cm), Diam. of body 1¾ in. (4 cm)

Said to be from a tomb at Ormidia

Myres 5297, C.G. 100

The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.54)

Cat. 386

**DESCRIPTION**  Colorless with greenish tinge. Rim folded out, over, and in, and smoothed into flaring, lopsided mouth; slender, concave neck, tooled in around base; piriform body; pushed-in bottom.

Broken around body and repaired, with areas missing; dulling, deep pitting, and iridescent weathering.¹

**COMMENTARY**  This bottle may be identified as the one shown in a photograph taken of the Collection before it left Cyprus.²
1. Departmental records note that the bottle was broken in October 1962.
2. Marangou 2000, p. 119 ill. (on middle shelf, second from left; here fig. 1).

REFERENCES  L. Cesnola 1903, pl. CIII, 2.

Cat. 386
Perfume bottle
Mid Imperial, 2nd–3rd century A.D.
Roman
H. 6¼ in. (15.9 cm), Diam. 2⅛ in. (5.2 cm)
Said to be from a tomb at Ormidia
Myres 5293, C.G. 246
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.98)

DESCRIPTION  Colorless (?). Rounded rim, folded out, over, and in, and pressed flat into fairly broad collar to mouth; concave cylindrical neck, tooled in around base; slender, elongated piriform body; pushed-in bottom with shallow kick.

Intact; elongated and pinprick bubbles; deep pitting and brilliant iridescent weathering.

COMMENTARY  In the Atlas Cesnola states that the Collection contained sixteen examples of this type. Others are listed by Vessberg in the Medelhavsmuseet, Stockholm, and the Cyprus Museum, Nicosia.¹ There is also an example in the Alexander Palma di Cesnola Collection.² Additionally, there are two examples in the Ringling Museum, Sarasota, that were acquired from the Metropolitan’s collection of Cesnola glass.³

1. Vessberg 1952, p. 139, pls. 9.5–7; 19.2; Vessberg and Wesholm 1956, p. 164, figs. 50.5–7; 61.2.

REFERENCES  L. Cesnola 1903, pl. CIII, 1.

Cat. 387
Perfume bottle
Mid Imperial, 2nd–3rd century A.D.
Roman
H. 5¼ in. (13.3 cm), Diam. 2¼ in. (6.6 cm)
Myres 5296, C.G. 186
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.76)

DESCRIPTION  Translucent pale blue-green. Rim folded out, over, and in, with broad mouth; cylindrical neck, expanding downward and deeply tooled in around base; slightly elongated piriform body; pushed-in bottom with deep kick and trace of pontil scar.

Intact, except for crack in body and bottom, and small hole in side; many bubbles; deep pitting and iridescent weathering.

COMMENTARY  Similar vessels in the Collection are all said to come from Ormidia.¹

1. See L. Cesnola 1903, pl. CIII.
Cat. 388  
**Perfume bottle**  
Mid Imperial, 2nd–3rd century A.D.  
Roman  
H. 7⅞ in. (20 cm), Diam. 2⅝ in. (7.4 cm)  
Said to be from a tomb at Ormidia  
Myres 5294, C.G. 245  
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.97)  

**DESCRIPTION**  
Colorless with pale yellow-green tinge. Thick, rounded, and slanting rim, folded unevenly out, down, over, and in, with fairly broad collar to mouth; cylindrical neck, expanding downward and tooled in around base; convex curving body tapering downward; pushed-in bottom with kick.  
Intact, except for crack in side of body; elongated and pin-prick bubbles; dulling and deep iridescent weathering; encrustation under rim; remains of black enamel-like weathering on bottom.  

**COMMENTARY**  
Although closely related to the previous bottles (Cat. 382–387), this example can be ascribed to Vessberg’s unguentarium type VI.¹  


**REFERENCES**  
L. Cesnola 1903, pl. CIII, 5; Myres 1914, p. 511 ill.  

Cat. 389  
**Perfume bottle**  
Mid or Late Imperial, 2nd–3rd century A.D.  
Roman  
H. 6⅛ in. (16.9 cm), Diam. of rim 1⅛ in. (2.9 cm), Diam. of body 2⅜ in. (5.8 cm)  
Said to be from a tomb at Ormidia  
Myres 5291, C.G. 97  
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.52)  

**DESCRIPTION**  
Translucent pale blue-green. Rim folded out, over, and in, with broad, uneven mouth; slender, slightly concave cylindrical neck, tooled in around base; sloping shoulder; convex sides to body, tapering downward; pushed-in bottom with deep kick trace of pontil scar.  
Intact; many bubbles, elongated in neck; dulling and iridescence.  

**REFERENCES**  
L. Cesnola 1903, pl. CIII, 3.
Cat. 390
Perfume bottle
Mid or Late Imperial, 2nd–3rd century A.D.
Roman
H. 7¾ in. (19.7 cm), Diam. 1¾ in. (4.5 cm)
Myres 5311, C.G. 80
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.41)
**Description**  Translucent pale blue-green. Rim folded out, over, and in, with broad mouth; slender, slightly concave cylindrical neck, tooled in around base; sloping shoulder; straight sides to body, tapering downward; pushed-in bottom with deep kick and trace of pontil scar.

Intact; some bubbles; dulling and iridescence.

**Cat. 391**
**Perfume bottle**
Mid Imperial, 2nd–3rd century A.D.
Roman
H. 1¼ in. (3.2 cm), Diam. of rim 9⁄16 in. (1.4 cm), Diam. of body 5⁄8 in. (1.6 cm)
Myres 5370, C.G. 358
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.160)

**Description**  Translucent dark honey brown. Plain rounded rim; flaring mouth; cylindrical neck, tooled in around base; squat bulbous body; flattened bottom.

Intact; dulling, pitting, and iridescent weathering.

**Cat. 392**
**Perfume bottle**
Early to Mid Imperial, 1st–2nd century A.D.
Roman
H. 2¼ in. (6.5 cm), Diam. of rim ¾ in. (1.9 cm), Diam. of body ¾ in. (1.7 cm)
Myres 5140, C.G. 410
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.5794)

**Description**  Translucent pale blue-green. Rim folded out, over, and in, flattened on top; tall neck, slightly triangular in section; small, slightly bulbous and misshapen body; thick, flat bottom.

Intact; pinprick and small elongated bubbles; dulling, faint iridescence, and patches of thin whitish weathering.

**Cat. 393**
**Perfume bottle**
Mid Imperial, 2nd–3rd century A.D.
Roman
H. 3½ in. (8.4 cm), Diam. of rim ⅞ in. (2.2 cm), Diam. of body ⅞ in. (2.2 cm)
Myres 5129, C.G. 462
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.210)

**Description**  Translucent blue-green. Rim folded out, around, and in, flattened on top with irregular mouth; concave cylindrical neck, expanding at base to form small rounded body; thick, concave bottom.

Intact; many bubbles; deep pitting and weathering, with brilliant iridescence down one side; soil encrustation blocking inside of neck.
Cat. 394
Perfume bottle
Early to Mid Imperial, 1st–2nd century A.D.
Roman
H. 3 ¾ in. (9.6 cm), Diam. of rim ¾ in. (1.9 cm), Diam. of body ¾ in. (2.1 cm)
Myres 5111, C.G. 506
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.5813)

DESCRIPTION Colorless with pale blue-green tinge. Slanting rim, folded out, over, and in; pressed unevenly to one side; tall cylindrical neck; small, squat, globular body; pushed-in bottom with traces of pontil mark.

Intact; pinprick bubbles; dulling, pitting, and patches of brilliant iridescent weathering on exterior, soil encrustation and creamy brown weathering on interior.

Cat. 395
Perfume bottle
Early to Mid Imperial, 1st–2nd century A.D.
Roman
H. 2 ¾ in. (6.6 cm), Diam. of rim ¾ in. (1.6 cm), Diam. of body ¾ in. (1.9 cm)
Myres 5124, C.G. 470
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.5805)

DESCRIPTION Translucent light blue. Rim folded out, over, and in; flaring mouth; slender cylindrical neck with tooled indent around base; elongated piriform body; small flattened bottom.

Intact; pinprick and a few larger bubbles; dulling on exterior, brilliant iridescent weathering on interior; neck blocked by encrusted soil and some loose soil in bottle.

Cat. 396
Perfume bottle
Early to Mid Imperial, 1st–2nd century A.D.
Roman
H. 2 ½ in. (7 cm), Diam. of rim ¾ in. (2.1 cm), Diam. of body ¾ in. (1.9 cm)
Myres 5121, C.G. 444
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.5800)

DESCRIPTION Translucent light yellow-green. Rim folded out, over, and in; slender, cylindrical neck with tooled indent around base; elongated piriform body, rounded below; small, thick, flat bottom.

Intact; few bubbles; dulling, pitting, and whitish iridescent weathering.

COMMENTARY A similar bottle, formerly in the Cesnola Collection, is now in the Ringling Museum, Sarasota.1

1. SN28.1364, formerly C.G. 1420; Cypriote & Classical Antiquities 1928, I, p. 45, lot. 176.
Cat. 397
Perfume bottle
Early to Mid Imperial, mid-1st–early 2nd century a.d.
Roman
H. 3 in. (7.6 cm), Diam. of rim ⅜ in. (1.6 cm), Diam. of body ¼ in. (1.7 cm)
Myres 5126, C.G. 463
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.211)

**Description** Translucent yellow-green. Rim folded out, around, and in; cylindrical neck, tooled in around base; slender, elongated piriform body; thick, flattened bottom.

Intact; many bubbles; deep pitting, brilliant iridescent weathering, and dulling.

**Commentary** Two similar “test tube” bottles are featured in the *Atlas*, both said to be from tombs at Idalion (modern Dali).¹

¹ L. Cesnola 1903, pl. CV, 4 and 9.

Cat. 398
Perfume bottle
Early to Mid Imperial, 1st–2nd century a.d.
Roman
H. 3⅛ in. (8.4 cm), Diam. of rim ¼ in. (1.9 cm), Diam. of body ⅛ in. (2.2 cm)
Myres 5117, C.G. 504

The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.5812)

**Description** Colorless with very pale blue-green tinge and purple streaks. Uneven rim, folded out, over, and in, flattened on upper surface; flaring mouth; cylindrical neck, tapering slightly downward, with deep tooled indent around base; elongated piriform body; small, flattened but uneven bottom.

Complete except for about half of rim and part of upper neck; many pinprick bubbles and blowing striations; dulling, slight pitting, and brilliant iridescent weathering.¹

¹ Damage to rim noted in May 1970.

Cat. 399
Perfume bottle
Early to Mid Imperial, 1st–2nd century a.d.
Roman
H. 3¾ in. (8.7 cm), Diam. of rim ⅜ in. (1.6 cm), Diam. of body ⅝ in. (2.2 cm)
Myres 5120, C.G. 484
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.5809)

**Description** Colorless with pale blue-green tinge. Uneven rim, folded out, over, and in, flattened on upper surface; cylindrical neck, tapering downward, with deep tooled indent around base; elongated piriform body; small, flat bottom.
Intact; pinprick bubbles and blowing striations; dulling, pitting, and brilliant iridescent weathering on exterior, soil encrustation and creamy brown weathering on interior, with large lump of soil inside.

Cat. 400

Perfume bottle
Early to Mid Imperial, 1st–2nd century A.D.
Roman
H. 3¾ in. (9.5 cm), Diam. of rim ¾ in. (1.4 cm), Diam. of body ¾ in. (2.4 cm)
Myres 5119, C.G. 472
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.5806)

DESCRIPTION Colorless with pale blue-green tinge. Rounded rim, flattened on upper surface; flaring mouth; cylindrical neck, tapering downward, with deep tooled indent around base; elongated piriform body; small, round bottom.

Intact; many pinprick bubbles; dulling, slight pitting, and patches of iridescent weathering on exterior, soil encrustation and creamy brown weathering on interior.

Cat. 401

Perfume bottle
Early to Mid Imperial, 1st–2nd century A.D.
Roman
H. 3⅓ in. (10 cm), Diam. of rim ⅞ in. (2.1 cm), Diam. of body ⅞ in. (2.4 cm)
C.G. 491
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.5810)

DESCRIPTION Translucent pale green with bluish tinge. Rounded rim; flaring mouth; cylindrical neck, tapering downward, with deep tooled indent around base; elongated piriform body; small, thick, uneven bottom.

Intact; many bubbles and blowing striations; dulling, slight pitting, and patches of iridescence with thick creamy brown weathering on neck and mouth.

COMMENTARY This bottle does not have a Myres number. See also Cat. 310.

REFERENCES Unpublished.
Cat. 402
Perfume bottle
Early to Mid Imperial, 1st–2nd century A.D.
Roman
H. 4¾ in. (10.7 cm), Diam. of rim ¾ in. (2.1 cm), Diam. of body ¾ in. (2.2 cm)
Myres 5112, C.G. 469
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.5804)

Description
Translucent blue-green. Fine rim folded out, over, and in; flaring mouth; cylindrical neck with tooled indent around base; elongated piriform body; small, concave bottom with traces of pontil scar.

Intact; pinprick bubbles and blowing striations; dulling, pitting, and patches of iridescent weathering on exterior, soil encrustation and whitish enamel-like weathering on interior of neck.

Cat. 403
Perfume bottle
Early to Mid Imperial, 1st–2nd century A.D.
Roman
H. 4½ in. (11.4 cm), Diam. of rim ¾ in. (1.7 cm), Diam. of body ¾ in. (2.2 cm)
Myres 5113, C.G. 499
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.5811)

Description
Translucent pale blue-green. Fine rim folded out, over, and in; flaring mouth; cylindrical neck, with deep tooled indent around base; elongated piriform body; very small, uneven bottom.

Intact; pinprick bubbles and blowing striations; dulling, slight pitting, and patches of brilliant iridescent weathering.

Commentary
Another large tubular bottle from the Cesnola Collection is in the Ringling Museum, Sarasota.¹

This is one of few examples in the Cesnola Collection of perfume bottles in thick-walled deep green glass (see also Cat. 405). Three others were sold by the Metropolitan in 1928 and are now in the Ringling Museum, Sarasota.¹ A similar bottle in the Victoria and Albert Museum, London, (433Q-1883) was donated by Herbert (later Lord) Kitchener, who had directed survey work in Cyprus in 1878. John Hayes discussed such vessels, which he described as thick green “utility ware” unguentaria, in the context of Egyptian glassware.² This bottle, which may be an import from Egypt, can be compared to examples from the Fayum in the Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto.³

Cat. 404
Perfume bottle
Early to Mid Imperial, 1st–2nd century A.D.
Roman, possibly Egyptian
H. 3¼ in. (8.6 cm), Diam. of rim ⅜ in. (1.9 cm), Diam. of body 1¼ in. (3.2 cm)
Myres 5402, C.G. 1818
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.5831)

Description
Translucent deep blue-green. Rim folded out, over and in, with beveled upper surface; cylindrical neck, with tooing indent around base; piriform body, curving in to bottom, with deep, jagged pontil scar.

Intact; pinprick bubbles and blowing striations; deep pitting, dulling, and patches of brilliant iridescent weathering on exterior, soil encrustation and limy weathering on inside of neck and mouth.

Commentary
This is one of few examples in the Cesnola Collection of perfume bottles in thick-walled deep green glass (see also Cat. 405). Three others were sold by the Metropolitan in 1928 and are now in the Ringling Museum, Sarasota.¹

¹. SN28.1360, formerly C.G. 1421.
³. Hayes 1975, pp. 138–39, nos. 569–570, figs. 18–19, pl. 35.
Cat. 405
Perfume bottle
Late Imperial, 3rd century A.D.
Roman
H. 5½ in. (13.7 cm), Diam. of rim 1¾ in. (2.7 cm), Diam. of body 1¾ in. (3.7 cm)
Said to be from a tomb at Idalion (modern Dali)
Myres 5403, C.G. 1819
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.5832)

**Description**  Translucent deep blue-green. Rim folded out, over and in, with upper surface pressed flat; slightly flaring mouth; tall cylindrical neck, with concave sides, expanding downward to join imperceptibly with uneven conical body; uneven bottom, with jagged pontil scar.

Complete but broken and repaired around upper neck and lower body; pinprick and elongated bubbles and blowing striations; deep pitting, dulling, and patches of brilliant iridescence on exterior, soil encrustation and limy weathering on interior.

**Commentary**  A taller example from the Cesnola Collection was sold in 1928 and is now in the Ringling Museum, Sarasota. Another very similar bottle in the Medelhavsmuseet, Stockholm is cited by Vessberg. Other examples of this type, known from Syria and Egypt, are in the Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto. See also Cat. 404.

3. Hayes 1975, p. 140, nos. 579–581, fig. 18, pl. 35.

**References**  L. Cesnola 1903, pl. LXXVII, 9.
Cat. 406
Perfume bottle
Early to Mid Imperial, 1st–2nd century A.D.
Roman
H. 1⅜ in. (3.5 cm), Diam. of rim 11⁄16 in. (1.8 cm), Diam. of body 15⁄16 in. (2.4 cm)
Myres 5169, C.G. 373
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.171)

description Colorless with pale blue-green tinge. Rim folded out, over, and in, and partially pressed into lopsided, slanting mouth; cylindrical neck, with faint tooling marks around base; slanting shoulder, with tooling marks below; squat body with rounded sides; flattened bottom.

Intact, except for small chip in rim; many pinprick bubbles; dulling, faint iridescence and patches of creamy weathering on interior.

commentary There is a similar bottle in the Thanos N. Zintilis Collection.¹ Both of these examples are considerably smaller than a bottle in the Cyprus Museum, Nicosia, that Vessberg assigned to his “candlestick unguentarium” type VIII.²

2. Vessberg and Wesholm 1956, p. 165, fig. 50:15.

Cat. 407
Perfume bottle
Early or Mid Imperial, 1st–2nd century A.D.
Roman
H. 1⅝ in. (4.9 cm), Diam. of rim ⅝ in. (1.6 cm), Diam. of body 1⅝ in. (4.1 cm)
Myres 5329, C.G. 382
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.5704)

description Colorless with many translucent purple streaks. Rim folded out, over, and in, with uneven, beveled upper lip; cylindrical neck but slightly bulging and tooled in around base; squat bulbous body; flattened bottom.

Intact; pinprick bubbles; some iridescent weathering on exterior, soil encrustation of interior.

Cat. 408
Perfume bottle
Early to Mid Imperial, 1st–2nd century A.D.
Roman
H. 1⅜ in. (4.1 cm), Diam. of rim ¾ in. (1.6 cm), Diam. of body 15⁄16 in. (2.4 cm)
Myres 5233, C.G. 376
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.172)

description Colorless with pale blue-green tinge. Thickened, rounded, uneven rim; flaring mouth; cylindrical neck, tooled in around base; squat bulbous body; small, flattened bottom.

Intact, but with crack in body and across bottom; dulling, pitting, and weathering covering most of surfaces, with patches of brilliant iridescence.

Cat. 409
Perfume bottle
Early to Mid Imperial, 1st–2nd century A.D.
Roman
H. 1⅜ in. (3.7 cm), Diam. of rim ¾ in. (1.9 cm), Diam. of body 1¾ in. (3 cm)
Myres 5229, C.G. 374
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.5787)
DESCRIPTION  Translucent light blue. Rim folded out, over, and in, with beveled upper surface; cylindrical neck with tooled indent at base; globular body; small, flattened bottom.

Intact; pinprick bubbles; dulling on exterior; creamy brown weathering and thick layer of soil encrustation on bottom of interior.

Cat. 410
Perfume bottle
Early to Mid Imperial, 1st–2nd century A.D.
Roman
H. 1 ⅜ in. (3.9 cm), Diam. of rim ⅞ in. (1.7 cm), Diam. of body ⅜ in. (1.6 cm)
Myres 5254, C.G. 366
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.167)

DESCRIPTION  Colorless with pale green tinge. Rim folded out, over, and in; cylindrical neck, with broad, tooled-in area around base; squat bulbous body; small, slightly concave bottom.

Intact; dulling, pitting, and iridescent weathering covering most of surfaces.

Cat. 411
Perfume bottle
Early to Mid Imperial, 1st–2nd century A.D.
Roman
H. 1 ⅜ in. (2.7 cm), Diam. of rim ½ in. (1.3 cm), Diam. of body ⅞ in. (2.1 cm)
Myres 5231, C.G. 371
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.169)

DESCRIPTION  Colorless with pale blue-green tinge. Rim folded out, over, and in, and flattened unevenly into mouth; cylindrical neck, with tooling marks around base; conical body with horizontal tooling marks around convex side; slightly concave bottom.

Cracked with large hole in base of body and edge of bottom on one side; many bubbles; dulling, pitting, and brilliant iridescent weathering.

Cat. 412
Perfume bottle
Mid Imperial, 2nd–3rd century A.D.
Roman
H. 1⅜ in. (3.5 cm), Diam. of rim ¾ in. (1.8 cm), Diam. of body ⅞ in. (2.2 cm)
Myres 5326, C.G. 380
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.174)

DESCRIPTION  Translucent pale light blue. Rim folded out, over, and in; flaring mouth; short, funnel-like neck; globular body; flattened bottom.

Intact; pinprick bubbles and blowing striations; dulling, pitting and patches of iridescent weathering.

Cat. 413
Perfume bottle
Mid Imperial, 2nd–3rd century A.D.
Roman
H. 1⅜ in. (3.5 cm), Diam. of rim ¾ in. (1.8 cm), Diam. of body ⅞ in. (2.2 cm)
Myres 5326, C.G. 380
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.174)
**DESCRIPTION** Translucent blue-green. Thick rim folded out, over, and in; funnel-shaped neck, with slight tooling marks around base; horizontal shoulder with sloping edges; roughly squared body with slightly indented sides; pushed-in bottom with pontil scar.

Intact; many bubbles and surface glassy inclusions on one side; dulling, faint iridescence, and patches of creamy weathering.

**Cat. 414**
**Perfume bottle**
Mid or Late Imperial, 3rd–4th century A.D.
Roman
H. 1\(\frac{5}{16}\) in. (4.3 cm), Diam. of rim \(\frac{3}{8}\) in. (2.3 cm), Diam. of body \(\frac{1}{4}\) in. (3.2 cm)
Myres 5354, C.G. 396
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.181)

**DESCRIPTION** Translucent purple. Rim folded out, around, and in; funnel-shaped neck, with tooling marks around base; squat piriform body with convex sides; kick in bottom.

Intact; bubbles and blowing striations; dulling and iridescence on exterior; enamel-like weathering on interior.

**COMMENTARY** A similar bottle, said to be from a tomb at Idalion (modern Dali), is illustrated in the *Atlas.*

1. L. Cesnola 1903, pl. XCVII, 6.

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**Cat. 415**
**Perfume bottle**
Mid Imperial, 2nd–3rd century A.D.
Roman
H. 2\(\frac{7}{16}\) in. (6.5 cm), Diam. of rim \(\frac{1}{4}\) in. (3.2 cm), Diam. of body \(\frac{2}{3}\) in. (5.6 cm)
Myres 5352, C.G. 213
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.5777)

**DESCRIPTION** Colorless. Rounded rim, folded out, down, over, and in, and smoothed into surface of flaring mouth; cylindrical neck; squat bulbous body; bottom with pushed-in center and traces of pontil mark.

Intact; many pinprick, some large and elongated bubbles, and blowing striations; dulling, iridescence, and patches of thick creamy brown weathering, with some soil encrustation on interior.
Cat. 416
Perfume bottle
Early to Mid Imperial, 1st–2nd century A.D.
Roman
H. 3½ in. (8.9 cm), Diam. of rim ¾ in. (2.1 cm), Diam. of body 2¾ in. (6 cm)
Myres 5252, C.G. 149
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.5763)

**Description**
Translucent pale blue-green. Rounded rim folded out and tooled around outer lip; flaring mouth; slightly convex cylindrical neck, tooled in around base; squat globular body; thick, flat bottom. Slight uneven horizontal tooled indent around top of body.

Intact; few bubbles; dulling, pitting, and iridescent weathering, with one large lump of soil attached to side and bottom of interior.

Cat. 417
Perfume bottle
Mid or Late Imperial, 2nd–4th century A.D.
Roman
H. 2¾ in. (6.1 cm), Diam. of rim ¾ in. (1.9 cm), Diam. of body 1¾ in. (3.9 cm)
Myres 5224, C.G. 386
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.177)

**Description**
Translucent green. Plain, rounded rim; flaring mouth; slightly convex neck, tooled in around base; globular body; flattened bottom with traces of a large, circular pontil mark in relief.

Intact; many pinprick and small bubbles, with blowing striations, faint iridescence with small patches of pitting and weathering.
Cat. 418
**Perfume bottle**
Late Imperial, 3rd century A.D.
Roman
H. 7⅜ in. (19.5 cm), Diam. of rim 1¼ in. (3 cm), Diam. of body 2¼ in. (5.5 cm)
Myres 5102, C.G. 101
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.55)

**DESCRIPTION** Colorless with blue-green tinge. Plain, rounded rim; flaring mouth; cylindrical neck, expanding downward and tooled in around base; elongated conical body with convex sides; flat bottom.
Intact; some bubbles; dulling, with patches of pitting and iridescent weathering.

1. Another bottle (C.G. 157) is incorrectly given the number 5102 in Myres 1914, p. 511 ill.

Cat. 419
**Perfume bottle**
Imperial, 1st–3rd century A.D.
Roman
H. 3¼ in. (8.3 cm), Diam. of rim 1¼ in. (3.2 cm), Diam. of body 1⅛ in. (3 cm)
Myres 5328, C.G. 494
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.215)

**DESCRIPTION** Translucent blue-green. Rim folded out, down, around, and in, with beveled inner lip; broad, flaring mouth; cylindrical neck with slightly convex sides and tooling marks around base; small conical body; thick, concave bottom, with jagged scar to one side.
Intact; many bubbles; pitting, dulling, and iridescence on exterior; creamy weathering inside mouth and neck.

Cat. 420
**Perfume bottle**
Early to Mid Imperial, late 1st–3rd century A.D.
Roman
H. 2¾ in. (7 cm), Diam. of rim 1¼ in. (2.9 cm), Diam. of body 1¼ in. (3.2 cm)
Myres 5330, C.G. 172
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.5772)
**DESCRIPTION**  Translucent blue-green. Rim folded out, over, and in; broad flaring mouth; cylindrical, slight convex neck with irregular tooling marks at top and horizontal indent around base; conical body with slightly concave sides; pushed-in bottom.

Intact; many pinprick bubbles; dulling, iridescence and small patches of creamy weathering on exterior, thicker creamy brown weathering on inside of mouth and neck with some soil encrustation on interior.

**Cat. 421**  
**Perfume bottle**  
Early to Mid Imperial, 1st–2nd century A.D.  
Roman  
H. 3⅞ in. (9.8 cm), Diam. of rim 1¼ in. (2.9 cm), Diam. of body 1⅛ in. (3.2 cm)  
Myres 5323, C.G. 511  
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.5815)

**DESCRIPTION**  Translucent blue-green. Tubular rim folded out, down, over, and in, with beveled upper surface; tall, slender cylindrical neck, tapering slightly downward, with tooled indent around base; conical body with concave sides, deep pushed-in bottom, with small pontil mark at center.

Intact; pinprick and elongated bubbles; deep pitting, dulling, and iridescence with patches of thick brown, enamel-like weathering.
Commentary  Cesnola sold a comparable bottle to the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston (72.462). Similar Egyptian examples are in the Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto.\footnote{1} Hayes 1975, pp. 139–40, nos. 575–577, fig. 18, pl. 35.

References  Lightfoot 2013a, p. 85.

Cat. 423
Perfume bottle
Mid or Late Imperial, 2nd–4th century A.D.
Roman
H. 4\(\frac{3}{8}\) in. (11 cm), Diam. of rim 1\(\frac{3}{8}\) in. (3.2 cm), Diam. of body 2\(\frac{3}{8}\) in. (5.6 cm)
Myres 5396, C.G. 1812
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.5709)

Description  Color uncertain (purple?), appearing black. Broad, slanting rim, folded out, over, and in, flattened on top, forming irregular oval mouth; uneven, tall, cylindrical neck; low, conical body; flattened bottom with central deep kick and pontil scar. Heavy, thick-walled bottle.

Intact; many irregular tooling marks and indents; dulling, some pitting, and faint whitish iridescent weathering.

Cat. 424
Perfume bottle
Early to Mid Imperial, 1st–2nd century A.D.
Roman
H. 2\(\frac{1}{16}\) in. (7.1 cm), Diam. of rim ¾ in. (1.9 cm), Diam. of body 1 in. (2.6 cm)
Myres 5325, C.G. 423
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.5796)

Description  Colorless. Tubular rim, folded out, over, and in; tapering cylindrical neck with tooled indent around base; slender conical body; pushed-in bottom.

Broken and repaired with pieces missing around body and bottom; many pinprick bubbles; dulling and iridescence on exterior; thick soil encrustation on inside of neck and iridescent weathering on interior of body.

Commentary  Recorded as broken in many pieces in May 1970.
Cat. 425

**Perfume bottle**

Mid Imperial, 2nd–3rd century A.D.

Roman

H. 2\(\frac{3}{4}\) in. (7.4 cm), Diam. of rim 1\(\frac{1}{16}\) in. (3.4 cm), Diam. of body 2 in. (5.1 cm)

Said to be from a tomb at Idalion (modern Dali)

Myres 5357, C.G. 192

The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.79)

**DESCRIPTION**  Colorless with pale yellow-green tinge. Rim tooled out horizontally, folded over and in, and pressed into lopsided, flaring mouth; cylindrical neck, expanding downward; globular body; kick in bottom with trace of pontil scar.

Intact; many bubbles; dulling and deep pitting; patches of brilliant iridescence and of thick, creamy weathering.

**COMMENTARY**  According to Cesnola, the Collection once contained thirteen examples of this type.\(^1\) One of these is now in the Ringling Museum, Sarasota.\(^2\) They may be equated with Vessberg’s flask type A.I.a.\(^3\)

1. L. Cesnola 1903, pl. XCVII, 4.
2. SN28.1449, formerly C.G. 1163.

**REFERENCES**  L. Cesnola 1903, pl. XCVII, 4.
Cat. 426
Perfume bottle (spindle-shaped unguentarium)
Mid Imperial, 2nd–3rd century A.D.
Roman
H. 3 in. (7.6 cm), Diam. of rim 2¼ in. (5.2 cm), Diam. of body 2½ in. (5.2 cm)
Said to be from a tomb at Idalion (modern Dali)
Myres 5385, C.G. 207
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.5839)

**DESCRIPTION** Translucent pale blue-green. Horizontal rounded rim with slight vertical lip on top edge; broad mouth; cylindrical neck with tooled indent around base; squat conical body with thick rounded edge at base; pushed-in bottom with central pontil mark.

Intact, but crack running from rim to lower body; many bubbles and blowing striations; pitting, dulling, and brilliant iridescence with patches of brown enamel-like weathering.

**COMMENTARY** A blue example in the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, is said to come from Amathus; it was purchased from Cesnola.1 Another now in the Ringling Museum, Sarasota (SN28.1437), may also be from the Cesnola Collection.


**REFERENCES** L. Cesnola 1903, pl. CVI, 10.

Cat. 427
Perfume bottle (spindle-shaped unguentarium)
Mid Imperial, 2nd–3rd century A.D.
Roman
H. 2½ in. (6.4 cm), Diam. of rim 1¾ in. (4.4 cm), Diam. of body 2¾ in. (5.6 cm)
Said to be from a tomb at Idalion (modern Dali)
Myres 5390, C.G. 195
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.5773)

**DESCRIPTION** Colorless with yellow tinge. Tubular rim folded out, over and in, and pressed into broad, flaring mouth; cylindrical neck, expanding slightly downward; very squat body with rounded sloping profile; uneven bottom with concave center.

Intact; pinprick and elongated bubbles; dulling, pitting, faint iridescence, and creamy weathering.

**COMMENTARY** Vessberg cites similar bottles but in thick-walled glass in the Cyprus Museum, Nicosia.1 Other thick-walled examples are recorded in present-day Turkey.2


2. Canav 1985, p. 57, no. 78; Yağcı 1990, p. 32, fig. 31, showing several examples.

**REFERENCES** L. Cesnola 1903, pl. CVI, 8; Vessberg 1952, p. 139, pl. 9.16; Vessberg and Wesholm 1956, p. 165, fig. 50:16.
Cat. 428

**Indented bottle**

Mid Imperial, 2nd–3rd century A.D.

Roman

H. 4⅝ in. (11.7 cm), W. ⅞ in. (2.3 cm), Diam. of rim ¾ in. (2.1 cm)

Myres 5705, C.G. 461

The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.209)

**DESCRIPTION**

Translucent blue-green. Rim folded out, around, and in, with irregular downward projection on one side; concave cylindrical neck, expanding at base to join slender bulbous body with four deep indents in side; thick, rounded bottom with jagged surface. Intact; many bubbles; dulling, iridescence, and small patches of weathering; soil encrustation inside neck.

**COMMENTARY**

Although not very common, indented perfume bottles have been found in both the West and East. They are usually square in shape with a flat base.¹ Vessberg cites one such bottle in the Cyprus Museum, Nicosia.² This example, however, has a pointed bottom and does not stand upright on its own. A similar vessel appears to be among the finds from a rock-cut tomb at Pazarkası in the necropolis of Seleucia ad Calycadnum (modern Silifke, Turkey).³

3. Erten 2013, p. 43, fig. 4 (inv. 2159), described as a bardak (beaker/cup, which it clearly is not). See also Canav 1985, p. 54, nos. 71–72, citing other parallels in the Adana Museum. Compare also an example in the Princeton University Art Museum; Antonaras 2012, p. 247, no. 400, and another on the market: http://www.e-tiquities.com/Roman-Unguentarium-Roman

**REFERENCES**

Lightfoot 2013a, p. 86.

Cat. 429

**Fusiform bottle**

Late Imperial, 3rd–4th century A.D.

Roman

H. 6⅝ in. (16.8 cm), Diam. of rim 1⅛ in. (2.9 cm), Diam. of body 1⅛ in. (2.7 cm)

Said to be from a tomb at Idalion (modern Dali)

Myres 5698, C.G. 478

The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.212)

**DESCRIPTION**

Translucent pale green. Tubular rim folded out, around, and in, forming irregular oval mouth; cylindrical, concave neck; short, sloping shoulder; slender, bulbous body, tapering downward, with irregular pattern of four indents at top; rounded bottom, with flat pad from pontil.

Intact; pinprick bubbles; dulling, creamy weathering, and iridescence.

**COMMENTARY**

Cesnola refers to twelve “tubular” bottles in the Collection, but only two (this and Cat. 431) now remain. The Ringling Museum, Sarasota, has two examples that were
acquired by John Ringling at the 1928 Anderson sale of Cesnola glass from the Metropolitan. Another example, formerly in the Gréau Collection, is also said to be from Cyprus. Many more examples are said to be in the Cyprus Museum, Nicosia.

2. Froehner 1903, p. 200, no. 1501, pl. 263,2.

REFERENCES  L. Cesnola 1903, pl. CV, 2; Vessberg 1952, p. 141, pl. 9.32; Vessberg and Wesholm 1956, p. 166, fig. 50:32.

Cat. 430
Fusiform bottle fragment
Late Imperial, 3rd–4th century A.D.
Roman
H. as preserved 8⅜ in. (21.3 cm), Diam. 2¼ in. (7 cm)
Said to be from a tomb at Idalion (modern Dali)
Myres 5150, C.G. 182
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.72)

DESCRIPTION Colorless with pale greenish yellow tinge. Fusiform body, curving in and then expanding slightly toward thick, rounded bottom.

Broken and repaired fragment, missing top half of body and rim; few bubbles; dulling and many patches of deep, iridescent weathering. Soil encrusted on interior.

COMMENTARY Broken prior to 1962, this bottle originally measured some 13⅛ in. (33.3 cm) in height and was considerably larger than other similar bottles in the Collection. It may be the one shown in a photograph of Cesnola glass taken in Cyprus. His brother Alexander also excavated several examples of varying sizes during his work between 1876 and 1879. There is a bottle of this type still in the Alexander Palma di Cesnola Collection.

1. Marangou 2000, p. 119 ill. (on top shelf, fifth from right; here fig. 1).
2. A. Cesnola 1881 (unnumbered plate, showing one large and three smaller examples).

Cat. 431
Perfume bottle
Mid Imperial, 2nd–3rd century A.D.
Roman
H. 1½ in. (3.8 cm), Diam. of rim ⅜ in. (2.2 cm), W. ⅜ in. (2.6 cm)

Myres 5708, C.G. 384
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.175)

DESCRIPTION Colorless with pale greenish tinge. Rounded, slightly thickened rim; flaring mouth; concave cylindrical neck; sloping shoulder with rounded corners; roughly squared body with deeply indented sides; pushed-in bottom with slight traces of pontil mark.

Intact; pinprick bubbles; some dulling, creamy weathering covering most surfaces, with some patches of iridescence.

COMMENTARY This may be the square bottle shown in a photograph of Cesnola glass taken in Cyprus.

1. Marangou 2000, p. 119 ill. (on bottom shelf at center; here fig. 1).

Cat. 432
Square bottle
Mid Imperial, 2nd–3rd century A.D.
Roman
H. 1½ in. (3.8 cm), W. ⅜ in. (2.1 cm), Diam. of rim ⅜ in. (2.2 cm)

Myres 5702, C.G. 411
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.191)

DESCRIPTION Colorless with pale greenish tinge. Round, slightly thickened rim; flaring mouth; concave cylindrical neck; sloping shoulder with rounded corners; roughly squared body with deeply indented sides; pushed-in bottom with kick.

Intact; pinprick bubbles; little weathering of exterior; patches of creamy weathering and iridescence on interior.
Cat. 433
Miniature bottle
Mid Imperial, 2nd–3rd century A.D.
Roman
H. 1½ in. (3.9 cm), W. 1½ in. (2.3 cm), Diam. of rim ¾ in. (1.9 cm)
Myres 5703, C.G. 404
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.188)

**Description** Colorless with pale greenish tinge. Rim folded out, over, and in; flaring mouth; concave, cylindrical neck; sloping shoulder with rounded corners; roughly squared body with indented sides; pushed-in bottom with kick.

Intact; many pinprick bubbles; pitting and brilliant iridescence, with some dulling and creamy weathering.

**Commentary** A similar small indented bottle was found, together with “fragments of seven others,” in chamber 5 at Vasa-Kambi.1

1. Harden 1958, pp. 25, 53, no. 12, fig. 22, i, pl. 5, v. It is attributed to Period IV (mid-fourth century A.D.), but in Table I it is placed in Period I (before A.D. 250); Harden 1958, p. 47.

Cat. 434
Perfume bottle
Early Imperial, 2nd–3rd century A.D.
Roman
H. 1¼ in. (4.4 cm), Diam. of rim ¼ in. (1.9 cm), W. 1¼ (3.2 cm)
Myres 5706, C.G. 399
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.184)

**Description** Colorless, but with purple streaks. Plain, rounded rim; flaring mouth; slightly funnel-shaped neck; sloping shoulder with rounded corners; roughly squared body with indented sides; pushed-in bottom, with traces of circular pontil mark.

Intact; except for two small chips in rim; cracks across bottom; pinprick bubbles; dulling and iridescence; weathering and encrustation inside mouth and interior.

Cat. 435
Perfume bottle
Mid Imperial, 2nd–3rd century A.D.
Roman
H. 1½ in. (4.8 cm), W. 1¼ in. (2.6 cm), Diam. of rim ¾ in. (1.9 cm)
Myres 5707, C.G. 421
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.196)

**Description** Colorless with pale greenish tinge. Tubular rim, folded out, over, and in; flaring mouth; tall, slightly funnel-shaped neck; sloping shoulder; roughly shaped, four-sided body with shallow indent in each side; pushed-in bottom with traces of pontil mark.

Intact; pinprick and some large bubbles; slight dulling and patches of iridescent weathering, with some soil encrustation.

Cat. 436
Perfume bottle
Late Imperial, 3rd–4th century A.D.
Roman
H. 1½ in. (3.5 cm), Diam. of rim ½ in. (2.2 cm), W. ½ in. (1.6 cm)
Myres 5700, C.G. 364
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.165)
DESCRIPTION  Translucent blue. Rim folded out, over, and in; flaring mouth; cylindrical but slightly concave neck; lopsided sloping shoulder; roughly squared body with two indented sides; kick in bottom with traces of round pontil mark.

Intact; many bubbles and some white gritty inclusions; slight pitting and patches of iridescent weathering.

Cat. 437  
Perfume bottle  
Late Imperial, 4th century A.D.  
Roman  
H. 1⅛ in. (4 cm), Diam. of rim ⅝ in. (1.6 cm), W. ¾ in. (1.9 cm)  
Myres 5701, C.G. 362  
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.163)

DESCRIPTION  Translucent cobalt blue. Rim folded out, over, and in, and flattened into mouth; cylindrical neck, tooled in around base; steeply sloping shoulder; roughly squared body with indented sides; pushed-in bottom with traces of large round pontil mark.

Intact; dulling, slight pitting, and faint iridescence.

COMMENTARY  Another example of a small bottle with indented sides and a constriction around the base of the neck is in the Phylactou Collection; it, however, has a rounded rim, flaring mouth, and globular body.1

1. Karageorghis 2010b, p. 124, no. 147.

Cat. 438  
Perfume bottle  
Late Imperial, 3rd century A.D. or later  
Roman  
H. 3⅛ in. (8.1 cm), Diam. of rim ⅞ in. (2.1 cm), Diam. of body 2⅛ in. (5.2 cm)  
Myres 5218, C.G. 435  
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.199)

DESCRIPTION  Translucent green. Rim folded out with beveled lip; tall cylindrical neck; globular body; flattened bottom with large circular pontil mark.

Intact; many pinprick and larger bubbles; faint iridescence on exterior; patches of weathering and soil encrustation on interior.
Cat. 439
Lentoid bottle
Mid Imperial, 2nd–3rd century A.D.
Roman
H. 3⅞ in. (8.8 cm), L. of body 2⅜ in. (6.1 cm), Diam. of rim 1⅜ in. (1.8 cm)
Myres 5366, C.G. 175
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.67)

DESCRIPTION  Colorless. Knocked-off rim, slightly folded out, over, and in on one side; funnel-shaped neck, tooled in around base; globular, flattened body; small, flat bottom, with trace of pontil scar. On one side, indented, elliptical grooves. Intact; pinprick bubbles; dulling, slight iridescence, and brownish enamel-like weathering.

COMMENTARY  A much larger, and probably later, lentoid bottle from Cyprus in the Metropolitan came from the Gréau Collection (17.194.93).¹

1. Froehner 1903, p. 200, no. 1503, pl. 263.

Cat. 440
Lentoid bottle
Mid Imperial, 2nd–3rd century A.D.
Roman
H. 3 in. (7.6 cm), L. of body 2⅜ in. (5.2 cm), Diam. of rim 1⅜ in. (2.1 cm)
Said to be from a tomb at Idalion (modern Dali)
Myres 5365, C.G. 176
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.68)

DESCRIPTION  Translucent pale blue-green. Uneven, rounded rim; small, flaring mouth; cylindrical neck, tooled in around base; globular, flattened body; small, flattened pad with pontil marks on bottom. Intact; except for cracked and chipped rim; some bubbles; dulling and faint iridescence on one side; patches of pitting and iridescent weathering on the other.

COMMENTARY  The shape and dimensions of this bottle match those of one in the Atlas that is described as made of purple glass.² There is, however, another purple lentoid bottle that features on the same plate in the Atlas, so Cesnola may well have confused the two.² Another lentoid bottle, attributed to Period III (after A.D. 300), was found in chamber 5 at Vasa-Kambi.³

1. Froehner 1903, p. 200, no. 1503, pl. 263.
2. Froehner 1903, p. 200, no. 1503, pl. 263.
3. Froehner 1903, p. 200, no. 1503, pl. 263.
1. L. Cesnola 1903, pl. CVI, 1; see also Vessberg 1952, p. 135, pl. 7.46; Vessberg and Wesholm 1956, p. 158, fig. 48:46.
2. For the other, see L. Cesnola 1903, pl. CVI, 3; Vessberg 1952, p. 135, pl. 7.47; Vessberg and Wesholm 1956, p. 158, fig. 48:47.
3. Harden 1958, p. 53, no. 14, fig. 22, k, pl. 5, x.

**REFERENCES**  L. Cesnola 1903, pl. CVI, 1; Vessberg 1952, p. 135, pl. 7.47; Vessberg and Wesholm 1956, p. 158, fig. 48:47.

**Cat. 441**

**Lentoid bottle**

Imperial, 1st–4th century A.D.

Roman

H. 2⅜ in. (6 cm), L. of body 1 in. (2.5 cm), Diam. of rim 13⁄16 in. (2.1 cm)

Myres 5368, C.G. 502

The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.216)

**DESCRIPTION** Translucent pale greenish blue. Tubular rim, folded out, rounded, and in; short cylindrical neck, expanding downward and joining imperceptibly with body; lentoid body, with an indent on each; thick bottom, with deep tooled kick at center.

Intact; many bubbles and a few black inclusions; slight pitting and creamy weathering.

**COMMENTARY** Similar small bottles, presumably used as personal containers for scent, have been found in settlement areas as well as in cemeteries at sites throughout the eastern Mediterranean region. As well as in Roman times, they appear in both Islamic and Byzantine contexts: 1. Four examples, from different local sites, are in the Isparta Museum, Turkey. 2.

1. Lightfoot 2005, p. 174, fig. 1 (with refs.).

**Cat. 442**

**Perfume bottle**

Mid Imperial, 2nd–3rd century A.D.

Roman

H. (original) 5⅞ in. (12.8 cm), Diam. of rim 1⅛ in. (2.9 cm), Diam. of body (original) 2⅝ in. (6.7 cm)

Myres 5179, C.G. 219

The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.87)

**DESCRIPTION** Colorless with pale blue-green tinge. Rim folded out, and in, and flattened on top, with inner lip forming partial constriction to mouth; slightly funnel-shaped, cylindrical neck, with tooling marks around base; piriform body; thick, rounded bottom.

Broken in many pieces but rim, neck, and bottom remain complete; many bubbles; deep pitting and iridescent weathering; some gritty encrustation on interior.

**COMMENTARY** The bottle is recorded as having been broken in or before 1969. Its original shape is known from an early photograph kept in the departmental records.
CATALOGUE CHAPTER 8
Miscellaneous Glass

INTRODUCTION (CAT. 443–472)

As with finds in other media, Cesnola collected an odd assortment of ancient glass objects, irrespective of their intrinsic or commercial value. Such is the case with a small number of fragments (Cat. 448–449, see also Cat. 8). Other items will be seen as “novelties,” products of the burgeoning Roman glass industry that sought to adapt its material to many different uses, some of which were more successful than others.

However, the more impressive of the cold-worked glass vessels are also included here. The painted cylindrical bottle (Cat. 443) is a unique piece in the Collection, but Cesnola’s brother, Alexander Palma di Cesnola, found a painted amphoriskos at Salamis. He described it as decorated with a frieze of birds, including a peacock, perched on sprays of flowery foliage. The object, complete with its gold stopper, is in the Corning Museum of Glass; the painted surface is now very weathered, so much so that the drawing in Salaminia has been called “imaginatively incorrect.” The decoration, however, resembles that on a two-handled flask found at Panticapaeum in the Crimea in 1910. Both vessels have been associated with finds of painted cups from northern Italy, and a production center in that region has thus been postulated. Whether or not this is true, it is almost certain that both of the painted vessels found on Cyprus by the Cesnola brothers were imports. Here Cat. 443 is assigned to an Egyptian workshop.

On the other hand, the three lids (Cat. 444–446) are of a type that was common in Cyprus and was probably made there. Indeed, they may have been seen as products of a local glass industry that perhaps targeted visitors to temples and cult centers on the island. Cesnola did not include such lids in the Atlas, although Myres referred to five examples in the Handbook, stating that none of them were painted. One of these may be the lid now in the Wilson Museum, Castine, Maine (w08223) that was sold by the Metropolitan Museum in 1926 together with a cylindrical cup. Vessberg mentioned more than thirty such examples with painted decoration. They were decorated with figures sketched onto the interior of the lid, but the painted details are now often indistinct or effaced. For example, five painted lids have been found at Amathus; they show a range of subjects—one has a standing female figure, either Athena or a maenad; a second depicts probably Selene; and a third a striding Eros; the designs on the other examples are lost. Another example from Amathus in the British Museum (GR 94.11-1.339) represents a draped and veiled (?) female bust, perhaps Artemis. The Gréau Collection includes a bowl and painted lid that were found in Cyprus (17.194.88a, b); on the lid (fig. 17) is a seated naked female figure, perhaps Aphrodite. A well-preserved example depicting a plump, winged Eros holding a large bunch of grapes before him is in the Wadsworth Atheneum Museum of Art, Hartford (1930.63). An example in the Israel Museum, Jerusalem, depicts the winged figure of Nike (Victory). There are three examples in the Alexander Palma di Cesnola Collection, one of which was published in 1882 with a drawing showing a standing nude female figure, identified as Venus (Aphrodite). In addition to numerous examples from Cyprus, a few others have been found at sites in northern Israel and in the Hauran, Syria.

Fig. 17 Painted lid, said to be from Cyprus, 2nd century A.D. Blown and cold-painted glass, Diam. 3½ in. (9.5 cm). The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, Gift of J. Pierpont Morgan, 1917 (17.194.88b)
Although glass came to be used frequently for lamps in late Roman times (fourth century A.D. onward; see Cat. 129–130), earlier examples are rare, and the one that Cesnola found (Cat. 447), which imitates the shape of a mold-made terracotta oil lamp, appears to be unique. Glass utensils are more common, but it is questionable whether items such as the glass spoon (Cat. 451) were really practical. The objects identified here as stirring rods (Cat. 451–453) are ubiquitous throughout the Roman Empire. They have also been regarded as spindles used in spinning thread for weaving, so in funerary contexts one would expect to find them with female burials. There is, however, little evidence from recorded excavations to prove this. Yet, spindle whorls are a common find among the glass objects in the Cesnola Collection (Cat. 458–467) and in other collections of Roman glass, found both in Cyprus and elsewhere. They presumably served as offerings symbolizing traditional female virtues, just as in many parts of the Roman world epitaphs and depictions on tombstones of items such as a weaving basket, a spindle, and a distaff testified to the deceased’s domestic industry. Mirrors were also often shown on women’s tombstones, but it is uncertain whether the small glass mirror set in a lead frame (Cat. 469) can be taken as an indicator of the gender of its recipient. The glass die (Cat. 457), on the other hand, may be associated with male pastimes. The marble (Cat. 468) also probably belonged to a man, if not a child. Likewise, there is a glass astragal (knucklebone, used in gaming) in the Metropolitan Museum; it is said to be from Cyprus and was acquired from the Charvet Collection (81.10.161). Another, in the Alexander Palma di Cesnola Collection, may also have been found in Cyprus.

The Cesnola Collection contains a number of unusual and unexpected objects, including the two rectangular plaques of mosaic glass (Cat. 470–471) that were used as decorative inlays for floors, walls, or furniture. From the same category comes the obsidian furniture attachment (Cat. 472), which remains an enigmatic piece whose date is far from certain. Other Cypriot finds may be cited as similar anomalies. For example, tomb 650 in the eastern necropolis of Amathus produced a pair of glass objects of unusual shape and appearance. Described as “ovoid lids,” they appear to be polygonal and made of mosaic glass decorated with lines radiating from a central dot. No parallels are known.
Cat. 443
Cylindrical bottle with painted decoration
Late Imperial, 2nd century A.D.
Roman, Egyptian
H. as extant 7¾ in. (18.8 cm), Est. Diam. 4¾ in. (11 cm)
C.G. 66
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.5864)

DESCRIPTION Colorless with yellow-green tinge. Colored enamels, painted on exterior. Fragmentary cylindrical bottle; horizontal shoulder with rounded edge; vertical sides, curving in at bottom. Cold-painted decoration on body, comprising three rectangular, vertical panels; at top, red and yellow horizontal lines above a continuous frieze of yellow strokes overpainted with red dots and dashes; a similar pattern runs vertically down sides between the three main panels, which are also framed with red and yellow lines. The panels depict birds, vegetation, and baskets containing fruit, all painted in red, yellow, light blue, green, white, and black. The vertical sides of the vessel are divided into three decorative panels. In one scene two ducks sit on lotus pods; in another there is a
white cock below a basket containing fruit, possibly figs, and a third shows a parrot also below a basket.

Reconstructed from many fragments, some of which do not join and with extensive losses; rim, neck, and bottom missing; pinprick bubbles; slight pitting and patches of brownish weathering.

**Commentary** Records indicate that the fragments were found in 1940 among debris of the Cesnola Collection. They had been overlooked by Myres and not included in his *Handbook*, but when they had been reconstructed, they made up a bottle that is one of the most ornate pieces in the whole assemblage.

The style of the painting, especially the tell-tale yellow and red linear borders to the painted panels, is indicative of Egyptian manufacture, perhaps at a workshop located in Alexandria. Parallels include the large beaker in the Bagram Hoard from Afghanistan and a cup in the Musée du Louvre, found at Panticapaeum in the Crimea. A flask in a private collection also depicts similar scenes of birds and lush vegetation.

2. Lightfoot 2016a, no. 123.

**References** Lightfoot 2013a, p. 85.
Cat. 444
Lid
Mid Imperial, 2nd–3rd century A.D.
Roman, Cypriot
H. 7/16 in. (1.1 cm), Diam. 2 15/16 in. (7.5 cm)
Myres 5610, C.G. 564
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.233)

DESCRIPTION Colorless with greenish tinge. Knocked-off, inverted lip; rounded edge; broad, concave top.
Intact, except for losses to part of lip; pinprick and large bubbles; deep weathering and brilliant iridescence; some red soil encrustation on inside under lip.

COMMENTARY None of these three lids (with Cat. 445–446) preserve any trace of painting, but they clearly belong to the same group as those that are decorated with reverse-painted figures. Commonly depicted are either a winged Eros or a female figure that may be identified as Aphrodite. Both are subjects that are eminently appropriate on Cyprus, the mythological birthplace of the goddess of love.1 An example depicting a youthful, chubby Eros holding a bunch of grapes and a pruning hook, was presented to the British Museum in 1888 by the Committee of the Cyprus Exploration Fund. It is associated with a globular jar.2 Two other examples in the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, were acquired from Cesnola; one is said to be from Tremithus and the other from Idalion.3 The former depicts a standing female figure holding two large bunches of grapes. Another example in the Fitzwilliam has a bust of Selene, the moon goddess, with crescent horns on her shoulders.4 Another lid, formerly in the Ray Winfield Smith Collection, depicts what is described as “an Oriental divinity”; it is in the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts (59.29.6).5 The Metropolitan has a sack-shaped jar with a painted lid from the Gréau Collection that is said to be from Cyprus (17.194.88a, b); the lid has a representation of a seated goddess with drapery covering her lap and legs, now much fainter than shown in the original publication in 1903.6

5. Corning Museum 1957, pp. 167, 169, no. 344; “Recent Important Acquisitions” 1960, pp. 138–39, no. 5; Åström 1965, p. 152. The female figure is heavily draped and a cluster of objects (grapes, fruit?) hangs from her outstretched right hand.
Cat. 445
Lid
Mid Imperial, 2nd–3rd century A.D.
Roman, Cypriot
H. ½ in. (1.3 cm), Diam. 3¼ in. (8.3 cm)
Myres 5614, C.G. 565
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.234)

**Description**  Colorless with greenish tinge. Knocked-off, inverted lip; rounded edge; broad, concave top.
Intact; pinprick and larger bubbles; patches of black enamel weathering and brilliant iridescence on inside; dulling and iridescence on exterior.

**Commentary**  See Cat. 444.

Cat. 446
Lid
Mid Imperial, 2nd–3rd century A.D.
Roman, Cypriot
Diam. 2¾ in. (5.6 cm)
Myres 5612, C.G. 561
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.5822)

**Description**  Colorless. Knocked-off, uneven, downturned lip; circular, concave disk with rounded edge.
Intact; pinprick and larger bubbles; iridescence and brown enamel-like weathering.

**Commentary**  See Cat. 444.

Cat. 447
Oil lamp
Early Imperial, ca. 2nd half of 1st century A.D.
Roman
H. 1½ in. (3.8 cm), L. 4¾ in. (11.2 cm), Diam. of discus 3¼ in. (8 cm)
Myres 5615, C.G. 722
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.286)

**Description**  Translucent blue-green; applied trail in same color. Projecting oval nozzle with wick hole; circular body with sloping, slightly concave shoulder, separated from the discus by a single groove; plain discus, deeply pressed in at center; raised outer flange below shoulder, then sides curving into rounded base with deeply pressed-in center; integral projecting oval boss at rear, opposite nozzle, to which a solid, thick trail has been applied to form a handle.
Broken and repaired, with part of discus missing and weathered breaks on nozzle and handle; many bubbles; slight dulling and iridescence, with patches of thick, yellow limy weathering, especially at front of body and on nozzle, and smaller areas of soil encrustation. No filler hole is visible but must have been located toward the rear of the discus behind the central point where the discus and bottom have been pressed together.

**COMMENTARY** This most unusual object appears to have been blown in a closed mold. Most Roman oil lamps were made of terracotta or bronze. Glass examples are relatively rare, and this one is particularly interesting because it copies the shape of mold-made terracotta lamps fairly closely—even down to the decoration on the nozzle.

**REFERENCES** Lightfoot 2013a, p. 86; Lightfoot 2013b, p. 428, fig. 6.
Cat. 448
Bowl fragment
Hellenistic, mid-2nd–early 1st century B.C.
Greek, Syro-Palestinian
L. 2½ in. (6.4 cm), W. 2 in. (5 cm), Th. ¼ in. (0.7 cm)
C.G. 784
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.6311)

DESCRIPTION Translucent olive green. Triangular body fragment of thick-walled hemispherical bowl. Two parallel fine horizontal grooves on exterior surface; recessed area on interior at bottom.

Broken on all sides, with weathering on two edges; pinprick bubbles; dulling, pitting, and iridescence, with small patches of creamy white weathering.

COMMENTARY The fragment comes from a cast bowl that was probably made in Phoenicia and imported into Cyprus. It was not listed by Myres in his Handbook.

REFERENCES Unpublished.

Cat. 449
Base fragment
Late Imperial, 3rd–4th century A.D.
Roman
H. 1½ in. (2.9 cm), Diam. 2¼ in. (5.4 cm)
Said to be from a tomb at Idalion (modern Dali)
Myres 5534, C.G. 750
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.300)

DESCRIPTION Translucent pale yellow-green. Tall conical base with tubular lower edge; traces of pontil scar around center of bottom.

Complete, but broken off fragment of large, footed vessel; pinprick and some large bubbles; pitting and iridescence.

COMMENTARY This was published in the Atlas as if it were a small bowl, so is shown inverted. It probably belongs to a large footed bowl similar to Cat. 104–105.

REFERENCES L. Cesnola 1903, pl. CVI, 6.
**Cat. 450**

**Spoon**

Late Imperial, 4th century A.D.

Roman

L. 7 in. (17.8 cm), W. of bowl 1½ in. (3.9 cm)

Said to be from a tomb at Idalion (modern Dali)

Myres 5778, C.G. 779

The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.313)

**DESCRIPTION** Colorless. Shallow bowl with rounded, thickened edges, drawn out to a pointed tip with small tooling indent at apex; handle drawn up from bowl in a tubular, tapering rod, terminating in a lopsided knob, flattened and pushed in on the underside.

Intact; some pinprick bubbles; some dulling and iridescence, with large areas covered by brownish enamel-like weathering.

**COMMENTARY** This may be the spoon shown in a photograph taken before the Cesnola Collection left Cyprus.1 Many glass utensils are clearly imitations of metal instruments; such is the case with glass spatulas, needles, and even strigils. Spoons are relatively common and come in two main types: one is cast and carved, and the other is blown. This example belongs to the latter group, as does another example, said to have been found at Marion and sold to the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, by Cesnola.2 Another example in the Metropolitan Museum (15.43.235) is said to have been found near Nazareth, Israel.3

1. Marangou 2000, p. 107 ill. (bottom shelf, at far right; here fig. 10).

**REFERENCES** Lightfoot 2013a, p. 86.

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**Cat. 451**

**Stirring rod**

Early to Mid Imperial, 1st–2nd century A.D.

Roman

H. 7¾ in. (19.4 cm), Diam. of loop 1 in. (2.5 cm)

Myres 5776, C.G. 349

The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.151)

**DESCRIPTION** Translucent pale blue-green. Cylindrical rod, tightly twisted to produce spiral fluting; one end tooled into a flat disk, the other is formed into a loop or ring handle by bending the rod around a full 360 degrees and attaching it to the top of the straight shaft of the rod.

Broken and repaired on handle, with minor losses at top of loop; dulling, iridescence, and patches of creamy weathering.

**COMMENTARY** There is a parallel in the Limassol Museum.1 The example shown in a photograph taken before the Cesnola Collection left Cyprus cannot be identified with a specific rod.2

2. Marangou 2000, p. 119 ill. (bottom shelf, at center; here fig. 1).

**REFERENCES** Lightfoot 2013a, p. 86.
Miscellaneous Glass (Cat. 443–472)

Cat. 450

Cat. 451

Cat. 452
Cat. 453
Stirring rod
Early to Mid Imperial, 1st–2nd century A.D.
Roman
H. 6⅞ in. (17.5 cm), Diam. of loop 1⅛ in. (2.9 cm)
Said to be from a tomb at Idalion (modern Dali)
Myres 5060, C.G. 351
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76
(74.51.153)

DESCRIPTION
Translucent cobalt blue with opaque white trails. Cylindrical rod, slightly bent at top end, tightly twisted to produce spiral fluting; bottom end tooled into a globular knob, the top end is formed into a tapering loop or ring handle by bending the rod around a full 360 degrees and attaching it to the top of the shaft of the rod, in profile aslant to rod. Disk: translucent blue with opaque white trail. Low, conical body with ridged surface, flattened at center; flat bottom but with shallow spiral grooves; vertical hole. Trail applied to upper surface in a spiral from center to outer edge.

Stirrer: Complete, but broken and repaired at top of rod where turned out to form handle; some dulling, iridescence, and patches of faint brownish weathering. Disk: Intact; many bubbles; some dulling and pitting, and faint brownish enamel-like weathering.

COMMENTARY
The disk is firmly stuck in one place, aslant to the rod; the same position is shown in the Atlas photograph. According to Cesnola, the Collection contained seven “more or less perfect” examples of such rods, which he states were found inside bottles. In addition, the Collection still has three bronze examples of the same type (74.51.5438–.5440). A fragmentary rod found at Amathus has its bottom end shaped like a pine cone.

1. L. Cesnola 1877, pl. V; L. Cesnola 1903, pl. LXVIII, 5; Myres 1914, p. 492, nos. 4831–4834; Richter 1915b, pp. 299–300, nos. 871–873; McClees 1933, pp. 69–70, fig. 87.

REFERENCES
L. Cesnola 1903, pl. LXXVI, 2; Vessberg 1952, p. 153, pl. 10.17; Vessberg and Wesholm 1956, p. 174, fig. 51:17.

Cat. 454
Pin
Imperial, 1st–4th century A.D.
Roman
L. 3⅝ in. (9.8 cm), Diam. of head ⅜ in. (0.8 cm)
Myres 5779, C.G. 352
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76
(74.51.154)

DESCRIPTION
Colorless with slight greenish tinge. Solid globular head, tooled in on two sides at base; slender neck; broader, triangular shaft at top, with vertical tooling indents on two sides, tapering into a cylindrical shape.

Intact, except for end of pin where point may be missing; a few pinprick bubbles; dulling and slight creamy weathering with iridescence.

COMMENTARY
The object may be identified as a hairpin.

Cat. 455
Stirring rod
Imperial, 1st–4th century A.D.
Roman
L. 5⅞ in. (14.1 cm), Diam. ⅜ in. (0.5 cm)
Myres 5780, C.G. 353
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76
(74.51.155)

DESCRIPTION
Uncertain color. Solid, cylindrical rod, slightly thickened at either end into small knobs.

Intact; thick, black enamel-like weathering, with small patches of pitting and iridescence.

COMMENTARY
Another Cesnola example, from Golgoi, is in the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge. A plain rod in blue glass, broken at one end, was found in a tomb at Eurychou-Phoenix. Three similar slender rods are in the Kocabaş Collection, Istanbul, but they are decorated with opaque white trails. The exact use of such rods remains uncertain, but they may have been used as applicators. Similar objects have been found in the Old City of Jerusalem in a sealed deposit of the mid-first century B.C.

303
miscellaneous glass (cat. 443–472)

CAT. 453

CAT. 454

CAT. 455
Cat. 456

Needle

Early Imperial, 1st century A.D.

Roman

L. 6⅛ in. (15.5 cm), Diam. ⅛ in. (0.5 cm)

Said to be from a tomb at Idalion (modern Dali)

Myres 5781, C.G. 354

The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.156)

Description

Translucent light blue, with opaque white trail. Solid rod, circular in cross section, tapering at one end to point, the other worked into two prongs to form the eye of the needle and then joined and drawn up to a point. The head of the needle is decorated with an opaque trail, applied at point and wound spirally down, ending just below the eye.

Intact, except for tip of the head of the needle; most of surfaces covered with thin whitish weathering.

Commentary

Two other examples were found in the Katydata necropolis near Soloi, where they are said to be common.1 They are also known from graves at Amathus.2 Three examples, probably found in Cyprus, are in the Phylactou Collection.3 A similar object described as a “stylus” was found at Yerkesik, near Muğla, in ancient Caria.4 Another from Sungurlu in north central Anatolia is recorded in the Museum of Anatolian Civilizations, Ankara.5 They belong to a type of glass utensil that is found across the Roman world but whose precise function is still uncertain; suggestions include applicators and hairpins.6

4. Özet 1998, p. 93, no. 54; Özet 2000, p. 93, no. 54.
5. Özet 1987, p. 602, no. 5.
6. For discussion and references, see Whitehouse 2003, pp. 54–55, no. 976.

Other examples in Turkey; Akat, Firat, and Kocabaş 1984, p. 56, nos. 114–115, ill. 51/a-b. For another example, apparently acquired in Egypt, see Cooney 1976, p. 158, no. 1831.

References

L. Cesnola 1903, pl. LXXVI, 1; Vessberg 1952, p. 153, pl. 10:18; Vessberg and Wesholm 1956, p. 174, fig. 51:18.
Cat. 457
Die
Early to Mid Imperial,
1st–2nd century A.D.
Roman
H. 7/8 in. (1.4 cm), W. 1/2 in. (1.3 cm)
Myres 5789, C.G. 816
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.332)

**DESCRIPTION** Colorless with yellow-green tinge. Solid cube with beveled edges and drilled dots on each side.

Intact, but slight chipping on edges and corners; a few pinprick bubbles; dulling of surfaces.

**COMMENTARY** Many Roman dies made of bone or ivory survive. Several have a cutting on one side to make them “loaded” for cheating. A solid, almost transparent glass die would have been a better choice for an honest gambler.¹

An example in the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, came from Egypt.²

1. The six “dice” found with a set of gaming pieces in a La Tène burial of the late first century B.C. in southern England are in fact all fragments of objects (beads and bracelets) and not real dies; Harden 1969, p. 54, fig. 2.

**REFERENCES** Lightfoot 2013a, p. 86.

Cat. 458
Spindle whorl
Imperial,
1st–4th century A.D.
Roman
H. 1 1/16 in. (2.7 cm),
Diam. 1 1/16 in. (3.2 cm)
Myres 5793, C.G. 812
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.330)

**DESCRIPTION** Translucent deep blue-green. Uneven top edge, with circular indent at center; conical body with sides expanding downward to flat bottom, with irregular indent to one side.

Broken and repaired; pinprick bubbles; dulling, pitting, and some patches of iridescent weathering.

**COMMENTARY** The identification of the object as a spindle whorl is conjectural.

Cat. 459
Spindle whorl
Early to Mid Imperial,
1st–2nd century A.D.
Roman
H. 3/4 in. (1 cm), Diam. 3/4 in. (2.2 cm)
Myres 5061, C.G. 826
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.334)

**DESCRIPTION** Translucent cobalt blue, with opaque white trail. Tall, domed body; flat bottom; vertical hole, larger on bottom. Trail applied to upper surface and tooled with seven unevenly spaced downward strokes to form feather pattern.

Intact but chips on lower edge and bottom; some dulling, pitting, and faint iridescent weathering.

**COMMENTARY** Glass spindle whorls were made by winding a trail of hot glass around a rod. As in this case, some were then decorated with trail(s) in a different color tooled into a pattern.

In the British Museum there are two examples decorated with a feathered trail; one is from Amathus, and the other is from the excavations conducted at Kourion by Lt. (later Lord) Kitchener and George Hake in 1882.¹ Another parallel was found in a tomb (no. 631) in Amathus in 1991.² The *Atlas* illustrates another similar example; Cesnola mistakenly described these finds as “Phoenician,” believing that they came from layers in tombs that he dated to 800–600 B.C.³ An example from Antinoopolis in Egypt is in the British Museum.⁴

¹. Amathus: BM GR 1969.4.1.187 (from Site E, tomb 244); Murray, Smith, and Walters 1900, p. 125, tomb 244; compare also GR 94.11-1.578, unpublished. Kourion: BM GR 1982.7-29.422 (transferred from the Victoria and Albert Museum); for their excavations at Kourion, see Bailey 1965, pp. 8–10.
². Loulloupis 1992, p. 70, no. 14, fig. 56 [57 sic].
³. L. Cesnola 1903, pl. LXXVI, 8.
⁴. Cooney 1976, p. 155, no. 1802

**REFERENCES** Cesnola, pl. LXXVI, 9; Lightfoot 2013a, p. 86.
**DESCRIPTION**  Translucent cobalt blue, with opaque white trail. Low, domed body, slightly flattened at center; flat bottom; vertical hole. Trail applied to upper surface in a spiral from center to outer edge.

Intact but slight chip on lower edge; some dulling and pitting, and surfaces largely covered with brownish enamel-like weathering.

**COMMENTARY**  Made in the same manner as Cat. 460, but the thick white trail has been left as a spiral and not tooled into a pattern. Two examples with matching decoration came to the Metropolitan from the Gréau Collection (17.194.821, .830). Several similar examples have been found in tombs at Amathus.\(^1\) Another was found in 1882 at Kourion; compare also one in the Cyprus Museum, Nicosia (1935/III-1/10).\(^2\)

2. BM GR 1982.7-29.424 (transferred from the Victoria and Albert Museum).

**REFERENCES**  L. Cesnola 1903, pl. LXXVI, 6.

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**Cat. 461**

**Spindle whorl**

Early to Mid Imperial, 1st–2nd century A.D.

Roman

H. ⅜ in. (1.1 cm),
Diam. ⅛ in. (2.9 cm)

Myres 5784, C.G. 828

The Cesnola Collection,
Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.335)

**DESCRIPTION**  Translucent cobalt blue. Tall, domed body; flat bottom but with circular groove; vertical hole larger on bottom.

Intact; some dulling and creamy iridescent weathering.

**COMMENTARY**  Comparable spindle whorls are recorded from Cyprus; one was found at Site E, tomb 270 at Amathus, another in tomb 8 at Ayios Ermoyenis, Kourion, and a third in tomb 12 at Episkopi.\(^1\) Three other plain domed glass whorls, now in the British Museum, are also from Kourion.\(^2\)

1. BM GR 1969.4-1.211 (from Site E, tomb 270); McFadden 1946, p. 489, no. 147, pl. 48 (shown as no. 145); Oliver 1983, p. 251. Other glass whorls are recorded from tombs at Amathus in association with alabaster spindle whorls; Murray, Smith, and Walters 1900, pp. 122 tomb 195, 124–5 tomb 243.
2. BM GR 1982.7-29.416, .421, .423.

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**Cat. 462**

**Spindle whorl**

Early to Mid Imperial, 1st–2nd century A.D.

Roman

H. ⅜ in. (1.1 cm),
Diam. ⅛ in. (2.7 cm)

Myres 5785, C.G. 829

The Cesnola Collection,
Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.336)

**DESCRIPTION**  Translucent cobalt blue. Tall, domed body, with slight flaring lip at base; flat bottom but with circular groove; vertical hole larger on bottom.

Intact; some pitting, dulling, and creamy iridescent weathering.

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**Cat. 463**

**Spindle whorl**

Early to Mid Imperial, 1st–2nd century A.D.

Roman

H. ⅜ in. (0.9 cm),
Diam. ⅛ in. (2.6 cm)

Myres 5786, C.G. 837

The Cesnola Collection,
Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.338)

**DESCRIPTION**  Translucent greenish yellow. Domed body; flat bottom but with circular groove; vertical hole, larger on bottom.

Intact; pinprick bubbles; dulling, pitting, and iridescence, with patches of creamy weathering.

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**Cat. 464**

**Spindle whorl**

Early to Mid Imperial, 1st–2nd century A.D.

Roman

H. ⅜ in. (0.9 cm),
Diam. ⅛ in. (2.6 cm)

Myres 5786, C.G. 837

The Cesnola Collection,
Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.338)

**DESCRIPTION**  Translucent greenish yellow. Domed body, with ridges on sides and circular groove at top; slight lip at center around hole; flat bottom but with shallow, spiral grooves; vertical hole, larger on bottom.

One weathered chip in bottom near edge; cracks running across body; dulling and creamy iridescent weathering.
COMMENTARY In the Atlas Cesnola illustrates four “whorls,” all said to be from Idalion, of which only one is undecorated. He states that the Collection then contained at least nineteen objects of this type, which he identified as “stoppers.”
1. L. Cesnola 1903, pl. LXXVI, 7.

Cat. 465
Spindle whorl
Early to Mid Imperial, 1st–2nd century A.D.
Roman
H. ¾ in. (0.7 cm),
Diam. ¾₄ in. (2.1 cm)
Myres 5783, C.G. 838
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.339)

DESCRIPTION Translucent pale blue-green. Shallow domed body, with faint ridges; pushed-in bottom with shallow, spiral grooves; large, vertical hole.
   Intact; pinprick bubbles; dulling, pitting, and small patches of iridescent weathering.

Cat. 466
Spindle whorl
Early to Mid Imperial, 1st–2nd century A.D.
Roman
H. ⅜ in. (1 cm),
Diam. ¾₄ in. (2.4 cm)
Myres 5787, C.G. 814
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.331)

DESCRIPTION Colorless with yellow-green tinge. Rough upper edge around hole; domed body; flat bottom; vertical hole larger on bottom.
   Intact; pinprick bubbles; dulling, pitting, and small patches of iridescent weathering.

Cat. 467
Spindle whorl
Imperial, 1st–3rd century A.D.
Roman
H. ⅜ in. (0.8 cm),
Diam. 1 in (2.5 cm)
C.G. 834
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.5873)

DESCRIPTION Translucent pale blue-green. Rough upper edge around hole; domed body; flat bottom; vertical hole larger on bottom.
   Intact but internal cracks; tooling scar on domed upper surface; dulling and iridescent weathering.

COMMENTARY This spindle whorl was omitted from the list in Myres’s Handbook. An example was among the finds from tomb 193 excavated at Limassol in 1985 that was dated by coins to the third quarter of the third century A.D. ¹

REFERENCES Unpublished.

Cat. 468
Marble
Imperial, 1st–4th century A.D.
Roman
Diam. 1 in. (2.5 cm)
Myres 5791, C.G. 809
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.328)

DESCRIPTION Translucent turquoise greenish blue. Solid sphere. Numerous small crescent-shaped impressions in surface, combined with a few circles and possible letters.
   Intact, but with interior cracks; dulling and pitting, with areas of brilliant iridescent weathering.

COMMENTARY The object may have been used as a toy or as part of some sort of board game. Three other glass examples are in the Alexander Palma di Cesnola Collection, all presumably from Cyprus. ¹ Two similar objects are in the Thanos N. Zintilis Collection.²

Cat. 469
Glass mirror with lead frame
Late Imperial, ca. 3rd century A.D.
Roman
L. 3⅜ in. (8.6 cm), Diam. ⅜ in. (4 cm)
Said to be from Larnaka
Myres 5975, C.S. 1792
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.5246a, b)

DESCRIPTION On the back behind the glass is a circular disk fitted onto the inner edge of the frame, decorated with an eagle in relief, standing facing front with spread wings but head turned back to left, holding a circular wreath in its beak.
The date of this example is uncertain. Examples from Rome and elsewhere in Italy may be dated to the late second and third centuries A.D. Others have been found at sites along the Rhine and Danube, implying a date no later than the fifth century A.D. However, a group in the Corning Museum of Glass that was acquired in Bethlehem has been dated to the fifth to seventh century A.D.


REFERENCES

L. Cesnola 1903, pl. CXVII, 3.

Cat. 470
Revetment plaque
Early Imperial, late 1st century B.C.–1st century A.D.
Roman
L. 2 1/4 in. (5.3 cm), W. 1 3/16 in. (3.4 cm), Th. 1/4 in. (0.7 cm)
Myres 5064, C.G. 810
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.329)

DESCRIPTION Translucent turquoise blue mixed with opaque yellow, making glass look dark green with splashes of pale green. Marbled mosaic pattern of multiple rods, imitating colored marble. Upper side flat; underside flat but slightly uneven.

Probably cut into rectangular slab with upper side and edges polished in modern times; pitting of surface bubbles, dulling and weathering on underside.

COMMENTARY The glass has been made deliberately to resemble green porphyry (lapis lacedaemonius). Four other inlays (91.1.1787, .1800, .1827, .1838) from the Edward C. Moore Collection in the Metropolitan display the same characteristics but were probably acquired in Rome. A similar example is in the Toledo Museum of Art, also probably found in Rome. This inlay, therefore, provides rare evidence for the use of such decorative glass plaques in a provincial context. Part of a “green marble tile,” probably porphyry, was found in tomb 11 at Site B, Kourion in 1895 and is now in the British Museum (GR 96.2-1.106).

1. Lightfoot 2016b, pp. 34–35, fig. 6.
3. Murray, Smith and Walters 1900, p. 82, tomb 11 no. 1.

REFERENCES

Lightfoot 2013a, p. 84 n. 12.
for late Imperial glass tableware made in Egypt; examples in the Metropolitan Museum come from excavations at Ain et Turba, Kharga Oasis.¹

3. MMA 08.268.50a-l; see Nenna 2002, pp. 155–56, fig. 7.

REFERENCES  Lightfoot 2013a, p. 84 n. 12.

Cat. 472
Obsidian furniture attachment
Early Imperial, Augustan, ca. 25 B.C.–A.D. 10
Roman
L. 8\(\frac{3}{4}\) in. (20.4 cm)
C.G. 65
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.5871)

DESCRIPTION Very deep purple, appearing black. Solid block, with flat back; convex sides curving outward to flat, recessed band at front; top end cut back at angle sloping upward from back to front; bottom end carved back at front to a flat surface. On back, two slots as deep recesses, one of which is carved into the sloping top edge of the block; the other, located on the flat back toward the top, has a broad section at bottom leading to a narrower section above with flanges to hold an attachment pin. Raised molding on edge between sides and bottom; on curving sides, symmetrical wave pattern comprising nine waves on each side carved in relief; above, two plain raised molding bands flanking frontal recessed surface.

Broken off at bottom and some chips and damage to top, sides, and back; unpolished matte surfaces, rougher in ground behind wave pattern, on flat cut in the front, and on back; small patches of limy accretion on back.

COMMENTARY Strangely, this curious object was overlooked in Myres’s *Handbook*. Obsidian was used in Hellenistic and Roman times for luxury vessels, composite statuary, items of jewelry, and even wall plaques (mirrors).¹ There is, for example, a horse’s foreleg from a composite statue in the British Museum (GR 1814.7-4.1191).² This object is a very rare example of its use as a decorative fitting, probably for a chair or couch. The slot on the back suggests that the piece was attached vertically, and the angled top with the other slot in the back implies it fitted together with a horizontal piece. The cutting on the lower front is unexplained but is original to the piece since the wave pattern only starts above it. The object has been analyzed in the Metropolitan’s Department of Scientific Research; results indicate that the source of the obsidian may be northeastern Ethiopia, close to Eritrea.³ According to Pliny the Elder, the name “obsidian” derives from a man called Obsius, who found a source for it in Ethiopia.⁴

1. For its use in antiquity, see Haevernick 1981a; Lapatin 2015, pp. 123–24, 126; 244, pl. 83; 259, pl. 135 (obsidian drinking cups from Stabiae near Pompeii).
2. Whitehouse 1997, p. 31. It was erroneously published as man-made deep purple glass in *Glass of the Caesars*; Harden et al. 1987, p. 28, no. 6.
3. The work was carried out by Federico Carò, Associate Research Scientist. His report is on file in the Department of Greek and Roman Art.

REFERENCES Unpublished.
CATALOGUE CHAPTER 9
Glass Jewelry and Ornaments

INTRODUCTION (CAT. 473–519)

Items of personal adornment comprise some of the most common finds in tombs throughout the ancient world. The deceased were buried with objects that they wore in life, partly because of their sentimental value and partly because they served as clear identifiers of specific individuals—a role that would have been particularly useful in tombs with multiple burials. Cyprus was no exception to this rule, and so it is not surprising that the Cesnola Collection contains a good number of examples. In addition to the objects catalogued here, it should be remembered that glass was often used, especially in Roman times, to decorate gold, silver, and bronze jewelry, where it acted as an inexpensive (and therefore disposable) alternative to semiprecious gems. This category of material has been omitted from the present catalogue, but a large single bead (Cat. 519) resembling a cut emerald in shape and color has been included. The Fitzwilliam Museum’s collection of Cypriot glass obtained from Cesnola contains three glass objects that are described as “tear-drops” and interpreted as inlays for a necklace.

The Metropolitan’s Cesnola glass collection contains only two early rod-formed head- or mask-shaped pendants (Cat. 474–475), but it is clear that several more were found, reported at Amathus, some of which were purchased from Cesnola by the Fitzwilliam. He also found face beads; one, also from Amathus, was acquired by the Fitzwilliam, and another was acquired by General Pitt-Rivers from the Cesnola sale in London in 1871. A bearded head pendant (see Cat. 475) was found at Idalion in 1960 in a tomb dated to the Cypro- Classical period (ca. 480–310 B.C.). In addition, according to Monique Seefried, there are about thirty examples in the Cyprus Museum, Nicosia, but similar pendants are found across the Mediterranean world, with the largest grouping in two museums: the Bardo and Carthage Museums, in Tunisia. Those found by Leonard Woolley at Al Mina in 1936–37 are described as “always fitted with a ring for suspension” and were regarded to be of Syrian manufacture; they included thirty grotesque masks (see Cat. 474), which were dated by context to between the sixth and the end of the fifth century B.C. Also at Al Mina were found examples of bird pendants (see Cat. 477). One of a large number of rock-cut tombs excavated at Tsambres (Karpasia) in 1938 produced a head pendant in blue and white. The tomb (tomb 16) was dated principally to the fourth century B.C.

It is uncertain what role, if any, Cyprus played in the manufacture of head and zoomorphic pendants during the Classical and Hellenistic periods. As well as Phoenicia, Egypt may be regarded as a major source, especially for the molded pendants such as the three examples in the shape of an African’s head in the Cesnola Collection (Cat. 480–482). Other molded pendants have patent Egyptian associations since they are shaped as a standing Harpocrates or a seated animal (jackal or cat, both sacred in Egypt), but none of these types are represented in the Cesnola material. Among the pendants found by Alexander Palma di Cesnola at Salamis are examples of some of these different varieties, including examples shaped as a bull’s head and as a seated female figure. Also lacking from the Cesnola Collection are spacer beads in dark glass, appearing black, that are decorated with impressed masks. Glass pendants came back into fashion in the late Roman period (fourth century A.D. and later). Two types are represented in the Cesnola Collection. There are disk-shaped pendants impressed on one side by a circular stamp that was carved with a negative design. All three of the Cesnola examples (Cat. 495–497) depict lions, but many other designs are known, including human portraits and full-length figures. Three examples with biblical and/or Christian motifs, now in the British Museum, once belonged to Cesnola. The other type comprises pendants shaped to resemble miniature vessels (Cat. 499–506). Whereas the former were probably worn as apotropaic charms on necklaces, the latter could have been used, as in the case of some of the earlier pendants mentioned above (see Cat. 498), as earrings.

Although many examples of the glass rings that were cast and carved from single blocks (see Cat. 485) have been recorded in Cyprus, there is no hard evidence to prove that they were local products. Maud Spaer, who noted an example found at Dor in present-day Israel, believed the Aegean region to be “the most likely place of origin” for such rings. But they may have been made at a Macedonian royal capital, perhaps Pella or Alexandria in Egypt. An example now in the State Hermitage Museum, St. Petersburg, and said to have been acquired in Constantinople (modern Istanbul) bears a portrait carved into the bezel. The female head is identified as a Ptolemaic queen, either Berenike I or II. The other finger ring in the Cesnola Collection (Cat. 486) belongs to the rod-formed type that, while represented by a variety of designs, is identified as Roman.
The Alexander Palma di Cesnola Collection contains another example of a Roman glass ring of a type that is found throughout the Empire. Roman glass bracelets are ubiquitous, being common especially among tomb finds in the eastern half of the Empire, where they remained popular well into Byzantine times (eleventh–twelfth centuries A.D.). The Cesnola Collection provides examples of a range of different designs (Cat. 487–494), of which the most unusual is the open-ended one (Cat. 492). Curiously, however, Myres did not list any bracelets in his catalogue of the glass in the Cyprus Museum, Nicosia.

Eye beads (Cat. 508–511; fig. 18) are attested in Cyprus dating from the eighth century B.C. onward, but such items are often difficult to date precisely because of both their prolonged popularity and their unclear contexts. Examples were excavated from tombs at Amathus by the Turner Bequest Excavations for the British Museum in 1893–94. Others were also found at Kourion. An eye bead was found at Aphendrika in a tomb (no. 43) dated to the fourth century B.C. The Hellenistic and early Roman tomb at Karpasha contained glass beads and a pendant. Given how common ancient glass beads were in Cyprus, it is remarkable that the Cesnola Collection does not contain more examples. At the Metropolitan, in the Department of Greek and Roman Art alone there are nearly 150 entries of glass beads in the collections database, but only fourteen of them belong to the Cesnola Collection (Cat. 1, 508–519).

NOTES
1. Myres 1914, p. 307. Consequently, many of the items included here were not given C.G. numbers.
5. Karageorghis 1961, p. 280, fig. 29; Haevernick 1981d, p. 347, no. 578. Another head pendant said to be from Cyprus, but with a long beard, is in the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford; Haevernick 1981d, p. 344, no. 508.
9. Dray and du Plat Taylor 1951, p. 48, no. 60, pl. 31, 3. Also found in the same tomb was a miniature glass figure of a lion; Dray and du Plat Taylor 1951, p. 48, no. 59.
12. There are four examples of the Harpocrates pendant in the Metropolitan Museum, formerly in the Gréau Collection (17.194.419–422), and one example of a jackal (17.194.427). See also Spaer 2001, p. 169, no. 331 (Harpocrates).
14. For examples found in Cyprus, see Haevernick 1981c, p. 275; see also Whitehouse 2003, p. 59, no. 986, citing Spaer 2001, p. 76, no. 58 as a Cypriot example [sic].
15. GR 71.1-23.6 shows the Good Shepherd (keriophoros) between two sheep; Entwistle and Finney 2013, p. 153, no. 29. GR 71.1-23.10 and GR 71.1-23.11 have been identified as representing Daniel in an orans pose (in prayer with arms raised), flanked by two lions; Entwistle and Finney 2013, p. 154, nos. 34–35.
16. Spaer 2001, p. 206, fig. 87. The Israel Museum has two examples, both from the Dobkin Collection; Spaer 2001, p. 209, nos. 486–487, pl. 37.
21. BM GR 1894.11-1.581 (tomb 201); GR 1894.11-1.122 (tomb 48); GR 1894.11-1.148 (tomb 57); see Murray, Smith, and Walters 1900, pp. 117–24, listing examples from as many as twenty-four different tombs.
22. BM GR 1896.2-1.156 (tomb 73); see Murray, Smith, and Walters 1900, p. 83, tomb 73 no. 12.
Cat. 473
Head pendant
Archaic, 650–550 B.C.
Phoenician
H. 1¾ in. (3.5 cm)
Myres 4038
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.4038)

**DESCRIPTION**
Translucent deep cobalt blue, with suspension ring in same color and applied decoration in opaque yellow and white. Hollow cylindrical shape, with rounded edges, closed at top and drawn down at front to form face; suspension ring applied to top with loop aligned front to back. Yellow face with pointed, indented chin, surrounded by blue hair, sideburns, and beard around chin; vestiges of blue, overlaid eyebrows; large, round eyes in white and outlined in blue with projecting blue pupils; open mouth with white lips; two yellow blobs applied to sides of face below eyes.

Broken and repaired, most of suspension ring missing, all of spiral ringlets of hair across forehead, and one of the yellow blobs on the proper left side of the face; dulling and pitting.

**COMMENTARY**
There is another pendant of this type in the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge (GR.106f.1876), that was acquired from Cesnola, who had found it at Amathus. A second example in the Fitzwilliam (GR.132.1888) is said to be from Palaepaphos. Another Cypriot example is recorded in the Benaki Museum, Athens. They belong to a group of head pendants with oriental features that appears to have been made in Phoenicia and Cyprus, as well as at Carthage in North Africa.

1. This piece was classified by Myres under “Gold and Silver Ornaments” and so did not have a C.G. number. Several other items (Cat. 474–482, 495–507, 517, 518) lack a C.G. number for the same reason.

**REFERENCES**
Karageorghis, Mertens, and Rose 2000, pp. 195, 197, no. 327.

Cat. 474
Pendant in the form of a demonic mask with gold hoop
Classical, first half of the 5th century B.C.
Phoenician or Carthaginian
H. 1¼ in. (2.7 cm), W. ¾ in. (1.6 cm), Diam. of hoop 1 in. (2.6 cm)
Myres 4031
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.4031)

**DESCRIPTION**
Translucent colorless with greenish tinge, cobalt blue, opaque yellow and white.

Hollow at back from rod, forming protruding face with rounded forehead and broad, flat beard extending downward; above, added colorless trail as suspension ring. Yellow outline to head, forming line across brow and around beard; colorless ears applied at sides; bulging eyes outlined in white with blue pupils.

End of nose and proper right ear missing, and large, weathered chip on proper left side of face; pitting and iridescence weathering.

Large gold hoop, circular in section, tapering toward ends fastened in a hook and loop.

**COMMENTARY**
This head pendant belongs to Veronica Tatton-Brown’s type Ic, of which there are fourteen examples in the British Museum, including four from Idalion. Seefried listed another eight examples in Cyprus. Others are known from Syria, Palestine, and Egypt in the East, and from Sardinia, Ibiza, and Sicily in the West. Such pendants were used as protective amulets to ward off evil. Apotropaic pendants are frequently represented on Cypriot votive statues and figurines, particularly “temple boys.”

2. Seefried 1982, pp. 76–77, nos. 19–26 (type A), fig. 7. Another example from Salamis was found in tomb 108; Karageorghis 1970b, p. 160, no. 2, pl. 186.

**REFERENCES**

Cat. 475
Head pendant with gold hoop
Hellenistic, 3rd–1st century B.C.
Phoenician or Carthaginian
H. ¼ in. (1.9 cm), W. ¼ in. (0.95 cm), Diam. of hoop ½ in. (1.3 cm)
Said to be from a tomb at Idalion (modern Dali)
Myres 4029
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.4029)
**Description**  
Translucent dark blue, opaque yellow and turquoise. Small rod hole in blue base at bottom; overlay in yellow forming face with pointed chin; applied twisted headband in blue, yellow, and turquoise across forehead; above, applied large suspension ring in blue, projecting forward. Large curl of hair in blue above ears, extending onto back over top of base; eyes as sunken blue rings; long, rounded nose; chubby cheeks; mouth with parted lips; projecting chin.

Intact; dulling and slight iridescent weathering.

**Commentary**  
These pendants have been identified as representing a female head (Monique Seefried’s type D2) since they are beardless.1 But a youthful male, perhaps Dionysos, is also possible, especially as an associated type represents a bald, bearded satyr.2 Many examples of the female type have been found in Carthaginian tombs, others in Egypt, and a number in Cyprus, including one from tomb 16 at Tsambres (Karpasia).3 Similar examples are in the Pierides Foundation Museum, Larnaka, and the Thanos N. Zintilis Collection.4 The Toledo Museum of Art also has thirteen examples in its collection.5

5. Grose 1989, pp. 83, 90–92, nos. 50–62, including three examples with brownish red faces, which he interpreted as male.

**References**  
L. Cesnola 1903, pl. XVIII, 1 (reversed in photo); Karageorghis, Mertens, and Rose 2000, pp. 195, 197, no. 328.

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**Description**  
Translucent honey brown. Oval disk with flat projecting flange around heads; trailed ring for suspension hoop attached to top of disk; pierced vertical hole at bottom of disk. The two heads are very similar but not identical: hair arranged in two rows of knobby curls; irregular lines running across forehead; eyes with pupils; drooping moustache and facial hair on cheeks.

Complete, except for chip to one side of hole under chin; dulling and patches of weathering.

Small gold hoop, circular in section, tapering toward ends: one plain, the other bent into a small loop and tied down by a flattened wire coiled around three times below loop; another wire coiled around inside loop.

**Commentary**  
The object was cast in a two-piece mold and rod-pierced. Another example in the Metropolitan Museum in translucent dark blue was formerly in the Gréau Collection.1 Similar two-faced masks have been found throughout the Mediterranean and Black Sea regions, but they are all thought to have been produced in Carthage.2 Examples now in Israel may be from the same molds.3 A pendant decorated with the head of a child is recorded in Nicosia.4 Alexander Palma di Cesnola found a double-headed female pendant at Salamis.5

1. MMA 17.194.578, Gift of J. Pierpont Morgan, 1917; Froehner 1903, p. 139, no. 1013a, pl. 175.
2. Rossell 2003, p. 23 (with refs.).
5. A. Cesnola 1882, pp. 187–88, fig. 183. There is also an example in the Metropolitan Museum (17.194.377); Froehner 1903, p. 139, no. 1013c, pl. 75. For other parallels, see Spaer 2001, p. 167, nos. 321–322, pl. 26.

**References**  
L. Cesnola 1903, pl. XVIII, 13.

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**Cat. 477**  
Pendant in the form of a bird with gold hoop

Classical or Early Hellenistic, late 5th–late 3rd century B.C.

Phoenician

H. of pendant ½ in. (1.7 cm), W. ½ in. (0.8 cm), Diam. of hoop ½ in. (1.3 cm)

Said to be from a tomb at Idalion (modern Dali)

Myres 4023

The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.4023)

**Description**  
Uncertain color appearing black. Hollow triangular shape, pressed flat and tooled into the shape of a bird (dove?) with small pointed beak above mouth and hollow eye rings; added suspension loop on back.
Intact; dulling, pitting, and brilliant iridescence.
Small but thick gold hoop, circular in section, tapering toward ends: one plain, the other bent into a small loop and hooked around itself.

**COMMENTARY** Four similar examples can be found in the Metropolitan Museum’s collections (17.194.451–452, 17.194.454–455). These were formerly part of the Gréau Collection, which was purchased by J. Pierpont Morgan and gifted to the Museum in 1917. More than thirty pendants were found by Leonard Woolley at Al Mina and were thought to “be strays from stocks collected in the harbor for export.” They include parallels, identified variously as hawks and chickens, to this example. No other example from Cyprus has been recorded.

**REFERENCES**  L. Cesnola 1903, pl. XVIII, 11.

### Cat. 478
**Pendant in the form of a dolphin with gold hoop**
Late Imperial, possibly 3rd–5th century A.D.
Roman
L. of pendant ½ in. (2.7 cm), W. ¾ in. (0.5 cm), Diam. of hoop ¼ in. (0.7 cm)
Said to be from a tomb at Idalion (modern Dali)
Myres 4024
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.4024)

**DESCRIPTION** Translucent cobalt blue. Shaped as a dolphin in the round, with large suspension hole serving as eyes, tooled to form rounded nose, pointed crest, and three-finned tail; small jagged projection under belly.
Intact; dulling, blackish weathering, and iridescence.

**COMMENTARY** It is described in the Atlas as made of “iridescent purple glass.” Examples have been recorded in Roman–early Byzantine tombs in present-day Israel.


**REFERENCES**  L. Cesnola 1903, pl. XVIII, 15.

### Cat. 479
**Pendant in the form of a dolphin**
Late Imperial, possibly 3rd–5th century A.D.
Roman
L. 1½ in. (2.7 cm), W. ¼ in. (0.5 cm)
Said to be from a tomb at Idalion (modern Dali)
Myres 4025
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.4025)

**DESCRIPTION** Translucent cobalt blue. Shaped as a dolphin in the round, with large suspension hole serving as eyes, tooled to form rounded nose, pointed crest, and three-finned tail, and pointed fin under belly.
Intact; pitting and brilliant iridescent weathering.

**COMMENTARY** The close resemblance between this and Cat. 478 is remarkable, but there is no sign that they were cast in a mold.

**REFERENCES**  L. Cesnola 1903, pl. XVIII, 14.

### Cat. 480
**Pendant in the shape of an African’s head with gold hoop**
Hellenistic, late 2nd–1st century B.C.
Greek, Eastern Mediterranean
H. of pendant ⅞ in. (2.2 cm), W. ⅜ in. (1.1 cm), D. ½ in. (1.3 cm), Diam. of hoop ⅛ in. (1 cm)
Said to be from a tomb at Idalion (modern Dali)
Myres 4030
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.4030)

**DESCRIPTION** Deep cobalt blue or purple, appearing black. Head of a youth with negroid features: tight curled hair appearing as tiny spikes, prominent forehead, deep-set eyes, pointed nose, full cheeks, parted lips, jutting chin, and long neck; elongated suspension loop projecting from top of head, pierced through sideways. Molded in a two-part mold with continuous seam running down sides of head and under neck.
Head complete but chipped on proper left side of head and neck; some pitting, but iridescent weathering covering most of head.
Small gold hoop, circular in section, tapering toward ends: one made into a flattened loop and coiled back around itself twice, the other threaded through loop and bent back on itself.

COMMENTARY Numerous examples of this type of pendant are known from the eastern Mediterranean region, and it is clear from these three examples that several different molds existed. They are thought to have been made in Egypt, where many examples have been found. It is uncertain whether they were worn as earrings or as necklace ornaments. There is a silver pendant in the form of a female head in the Cesnola Collection (74.51.3658), possibly of the late Cypro-Archaic period (early fifth century B.C.).

3. For discussion and examples, see Whitehouse 2003, pp. 62–63, nos. 989–990. Previously, a production center on the Phoenician coast had been suggested; Tatton-Brown 1990, p. 113.

REFERENCES L. Cesnola 1903, pl. XVIII, 5; Karageorghis 1988b, pp. 46–47, no. 43.

Cat. 481 Pendant in the shape of an African’s head with gold hoop
Hellenistic, late 2nd–1st century B.C.
Greek, Eastern Mediterranean
Said to be from a tomb at Idalion (modern Dali)
H. of pendant ⅞ in. (2.2 cm), W. ⅞ in. (1.1 cm), D. ⅜ in. (1 cm), Diam. of hoop ⅞ in. (1.2 cm)
Myres 4032
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.4032)

DESCRIPTION Deep cobalt blue, appearing black. Head of a youth with negroid features: tight curled hair, deep-set eyes, broad nose, full cheeks, thick lips, and long neck; suspension loop projecting from top of head, pierced through sideways. Molded in two-part mold with continuous seam running down sides of head and under neck.

Intact, except for part of nose; dulling, pitting, and patches of thick white weathering.

Small gold hoop, circular in section, tapering toward ends: one plain, the other bent into a small horizontal loop with a solid gold stud applied above join; another wire coiled around inside loop.

COMMENTARY A close parallel is in the Pierides Foundation Museum, Larnaka.


REFERENCES L. Cesnola 1903, pl. XVIII, 2 (shown reversed in photo); Karageorghis 1988b, pp. 46–47, no. 42.

Cat. 482 Pendant in the shape of an African’s head
Hellenistic, late 2nd–1st century B.C.
Greek, Eastern Mediterranean
Said to be from a tomb at Idalion (modern Dali)
H. ⅞ in. (1.8 cm), W. ⅞ in. (1.1 cm), D. ⅜ in. (0.9 cm)
Myres 4028
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.4028)

DESCRIPTION Deep cobalt blue, appearing black. Head of a youth with negroid features: tight curled hair, deep-set eyes, broad nose, full cheeks, thick lips, and long neck; suspension loop projecting from top of head, pierced through sideways. Molded in two-part mold with continuous seam running down sides of head and under neck.

Intact, except for part of nose; dulling, pitting, and patches of thick white weathering, and brilliant iridescence covering most of head.

COMMENTARY An example found near Kato Paphos and now in the Paphos District Museum (inv. no. 1921) is very similar.

Another pendant negroid head illustrated in the Atlas and described by Cesnola as glass is in fact made of the stone chlorite.

2. L. Cesnola 1903, pl. XVIII, 3; see Karageorghis, Mertens, and Rose 2000, p. 196, no. 325.

REFERENCES L. Cesnola 1903, pl. XVIII, 4 (shown reversed in photo); Karageorghis 1988b, pp. 46–47, no. 42.

Cat. 483 Cameo medallion with head of Augustus
Early Imperial, Augustan, early 1st century A.D.
Roman
H. 1⅛ in. (2.9 cm)
Myres 4297, C.E. 62
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.4297)

DESCRIPTION Glass cameo, carved in relief so as to display two contrasting layers. Translucent deep amber brown, colorless, and colorless with a bluish tinge. Oval disk in two layers of varying thickness with flat back, ground edge, and gently sloping upper surface; slight undercutting around edge to head; fused to disk, a carved head in high relief. Head of
beardless man in three-quarter view to right, wearing a laurel wreath; hair in flowing locks over forehead and to front of proper right ear, eyebrows with parting between bridge of nose, large almond-shaped eyes with small, round pupils, pointed nose, small mouth with pursed lips, and prominent chin.

Head intact; disk with broken off chip at bottom right; pin-prick bubbles in head; larger bubbles in disk; very little weathering but some dulling on disk.

**COMMENTARY** In addition to this medallion, the Collection contains a Roman gold ring set with a small, oval glass cameo with a nude youthful male figure, standing and holding a mantle in opaque white against a blue background.\(^1\) Another glass cameo with the head of a Julio-Claudian prince in profile and wearing a garland was acquired by the British Museum from Cesnola via Felix Slade (GR 71.1-23.5).\(^2\)

\(^1\) Karageorghis, Mertens, and Rose 2000, p. 293, no. 497; Richter 2006, p. 129, no. 641, pl. 72.
\(^2\) Early Greek Antiquities 1871, p. 14, lot 245. It was not included in the British Museum’s catalogue of Roman cameo glass; Roberts 2010.


Cat. 485

**Finger ring**

Hellenistic, second half of 3rd–early 2nd century B.C.

Greek

L. 1⅞ in. (3.5 cm), W. 1⅛ in. (2.7 cm), Diam. of hoop ⅞ in. (2.4 cm), L. of oval gem ⅞ in. (2.7 cm), W. of gem ⅛ in. (2 cm)

Myres 4294\(^1\)

The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.4294)

**DESCRIPTION** Colorless. Ring with large oval bezel and hoop carved out of a single piece of glass; bezel with beveled outer edge and deep concave face; hoop D-shaped in cross section with irregular, rounded finger hole. Associated with the ring is a separate lens-shaped oval gem made out of translucent pale purple blown glass that fits approximately into the concave face of the ring with the convex side facing outward.

Complete except for chip in outer edge of bezel; dulling, pitting, and patches of whitish weathering with brilliant iridescence. Two small fragments of purplish glass attached to top and bottom of oval bezel near edge of concave facade. The gem is intact, has many bubbles, and is covered with pitting and brilliant iridescence.

**COMMENTARY** Such rings were probably cast as a block and carved into shape. They were made in imitation of large finger or thumb rings carved from rock crystal.\(^2\) A photograph taken in Cyprus before Cesnola shipped the Collection to Europe appears to show this ring, together with three other examples.\(^3\) A close parallel is a ring with a “convex green-metal ‘stone’” setting in the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, also from Cyprus.\(^4\) The Fitzwilliam acquired five other examples from Cesnola.\(^5\) Two in the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, are also said to be from the Cesnola Collection.\(^6\) Alexander Palma di Cesnola also found glass rings in Cyprus, claiming that on one of them there was a Cypriot inscription carved on the inside of the hoop behind the bezel.\(^7\) His collection still contains two examples, together with a lens-shaped gem in green glass, but they do not bear an inscription.\(^8\) Likewise, two other Hellenistic glass finger rings in the Metropolitan Museum, formerly in the Gréau Collection, are said to come from Cyprus.\(^9\) Vessberg cited other

Cat. 484

**Medallion with the bust of a woman or goddess**

Early Imperial, 1st century A.D.

Roman

H. (as preserved) 1⅞ in. (3.4 cm), W. 1⅛ in. (3 cm)

Myres 5767, C.G. 302

The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.123)

**DESCRIPTION** Translucent deep purple, appearing opaque black. Oval, with deep relief on upper surface, and flat, smooth back. On a plain background, a female bust, facing front, with head turned slightly to her left, wearing a diadem on her hair parted at center and with locks or veil headdress falling behind shoulders, and drapery on shoulders and across chest; narrow frame, comprising a banded scallop design, interspersed with small beads, forming eight roughened areas, each with a central six-pointed star.

Broken with part of top of frame missing, and nose of woman also missing; dulling, small patches of brilliant iridescence, and faint brownish weathering on back.

**COMMENTARY** The medallion was regarded by Myres as an appliqué, but the back bears no trace of being attached to a vessel. In addition, the workmanship is too detailed for a stamp and can only have been achieved by casting the glass into a finely-made mold. It is a luxury item, imitating obsidian, but the subject remains uncertain, perhaps representing a goddess, a high priestess, or an empress. No parallel is known.
examples from Cyprus in the Medelhavsmuseet, Stockholm, including a lens (acc. no. 825), stated to be from Enkomi or Salamis. Haevernick subsequently provided a comprehensive catalogue of such rings, listing examples from Kourion, Ktima, Kouklia, and elsewhere in Cyprus. One was also found with burial II, dated ca. 50 B.C.–A.D. 150, in tomb 423 at Amathus. In addition, there are also two examples in the Phylactou and Thanos N. Zintilis Collections.

1. This, together with Cat. 486, was listed under “Finger Rings” by Myres and so does not have a C.G. number.
2. There is a similar rock crystal ring in the Cesnola Collection (74.51.4295), said to be from Kourion; L. Cesnola 1903, pl. LXXV, 3; Alexander 1928, p. 54, fig. 121; Karageorghis, Mertens, and Rose 2000, pp. 292–93, no. 292. For another example in rock crystal, see Symes 2000, nos. 13–14.
3. Marangou 2000, p. 119 ill., with this ring on the top shelf, third from left; here fig. 1.
7. A. Cesnola 1882, pp. 80–81, 174, figs. 76, 160 (the two drawings show the ring differently, and the transcriptions of the Cypriot symbols do not match).
9. MMA 17.194.343, .363: Froehner 1903, p. 137, nos. 999, 1001, pl. 175,9 and 11; Haevernick 1981e, p. 201, nos. 52–53.

REFERENCES Alexander 1928, p. 54, fig. 122.
**Description**  Translucent very dark green, appearing black. Circular band; round in section but with a groove around inner side; flattened into square section where ends of rod have been pressed together with irregular tooling marks; small pontil scar on outer edge of opposite side.

Intact; elongated bubbles; dulling, faint iridescence, and patches of thick, creamy weathering.

**Commentary**  The Alexander Palma di Cesnola Collection contains three more bracelets, all presumably from Cyprus.¹


**Cat. 488**

**Bracelet**
Imperial, 2nd–4th century A.D.
Roman
W. ⅜ in. (1 cm), Diam. 2¼ in. (5.7 cm)
Myres 5774, C.G. 1806
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.347)

**Description**  Translucent dark blue, appearing black. Slightly oval band with uneven sides; semicircular in section with flat inner side; no visible join.

Intact, except for chip in edge of inner side; elongated bubbles; dulling, faint iridescence, and small patches of creamy weathering.

**Commentary**  In the Atlas Cesnola states that the Collection contains twelve glass bracelets. Only these eight examples (Cat. 487–494) now remain. A similar bracelet was acquired from Cesnola by the British Museum.¹


**References**  L. Cesnola 1903, pl. LXXVI, 11 (described as purple); Vessberg 1952, p. 154, pl. 10.24; Vessberg and Wesholm 1956, p. 175, fig. 51:24.

**Cat. 489**

**Bracelet**
Imperial, ca. 2nd–4th century A.D.
Roman
W. ⅝ in. (1.6 cm), Diam. 3⅛ in. (7.9 cm)
Myres 5775, C.G. 1809
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.350)

**Description**  Translucent cobalt blue. Irregular circular band; round in section but misshapen where tooled in one section and where ends of rod were pressed together; pontil scar on outer edge of opposite side.

Intact; elongated bubbles; dulling, faint iridescence, and patches of creamy weathering.

**Cat. 489**

**Bracelet**
Imperial, 2nd–4th century A.D.
Roman
W. ⅜ in. (1.6 cm), Diam. 3¾ in. (7.9 cm)
Said to be from a tomb at Idalion (modern Dali)
Myres 5770, C.G. 1805
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.346)
DESCRIPTION Translucent dark cobalt blue, appearing black. Irregular oval band; semicircular in section but misshapen where tooled; no visible join.

Intact; dulling and faint iridescence.

COMMENTARY A similar bracelet was acquired from Cesnola by the British Museum.¹

1. BM GR 71.07.13.7; Tatton-Brown 1990, p. 114. It has a sharp, pinched protrusion on one side.

Cat. 491
Bracelet with impressed decoration
Late Imperial, late 4th–5th century A.D.
Roman
W. ¼ in. (0.6 cm), Diam. 2½ in. (7 cm)
Myres 5769, C.G. 1804
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.345)

DESCRIPTION Translucent turquoise blue. Circular band with rounded edges and slightly uneven sides; convex in section with flat inner side; no visible join. Outer surface decorated with a series of thirteen stamped circles, each depicting in relief a lion facing right with open mouth, large mane, and tail raised above his back.

Intact, except for one weathered chip on inner edge; many pinprick and elongated bubbles; dulling, some deep pitting, faint iridescence, and patches of creamy white weathering.

COMMENTARY Other examples of this type are known in Israel.¹ Vessberg commented that bracelets of light green glass are common in Cyprus, citing an example in the Pierides Collection, Larnaka.²

2. Vessberg and Wesholm 1956, p. 175.

REFERENCES Vessberg 1952, p. 153; Lightfoot 2013a, p. 86.

Cat. 492
Bracelet
Late Imperial, ca. 4th–5th century A.D.
Roman
W. 15⁄16 in. (2.4 cm), Diam. 2 11⁄16 in. (6.8 cm)
Myres 5771, C.G. 1807
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.348)

DESCRIPTION Uncertain color, appearing opaque black. Thick, open band with rounded edges and tapering toward ends. Outer surface decorated with two deep parallel grooves running horizontally along the length of the band, which is then divided into segments by ten vertical indents; ends are pinched in and pressed flat with regular parallel lines in relief on both surfaces and appearing like the fins or tail of a fish.

Intact; dulling and many patches of brownish enamel-like weathering.

COMMENTARY This is a very unusual, open bracelet. No close parallel is known, but there is another open bracelet from the Gréau Collection in the Ringling Museum, Sarasota (SN28.1547), that was purchased from the Metropolitan in 1928.¹


Cat. 493
Bracelet
Late Imperial, ca. 4th century A.D.
Roman
W. ⅛ in. (0.3 cm), Diam. 2¼ in. (5.7 cm)
Myres 5772, C.G. 1808
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.349)

DESCRIPTION Colorless with yellowish green tinge. Circular band; round in section, but flattened into square section where the ends of the rod have been pressed together with irregular tooling marks. Rod twisted into spiral pattern.

Intact; dulling and creamy white weathering.


Cat. 494
Bracelet
Late Imperial, 4th century A.D.
Roman
W. ⅛ in. (0.8 cm), Diam. 2⅜ in. (5.5 cm)
Said to be from a tomb at Idalion (modern Dali)
Myres 5773, C.G. 1810
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.351)

DESCRIPTION Translucent dark blue, appearing opaque black. Slightly oval band, broad and narrow in section on one side, thin and deep on the other; no visible join but tooling marks on inner surface. Outer surface decorated with thirty-nine vertical or globular ribs.

Intact, except for chip and crack through band; dulling and patches of iridescent weathering.

COMMENTARY In the Atlas Cesnola illustrates two examples of bracelets decorated with ribbing, but only this one now remains. Its small size indicates that it was intended for use by a child. A similar bracelet in the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, was acquired from Cesnola.1 Another, also ribbed and described as purple, was formerly at the Metropolitan and is now in the Ringling Museum, Sarasota.2 Other examples of ribbed bracelets are in the Israel Museum, Jerusalem.3

2. SN28.1546, formerly MMA 17.194.1289; Cypriote & Classical Antiquities 1928, I, p. 62, lot. 246.

REFERENCES L. Cesnola 1903, pl. LXXVI, 10 (described as purple); Vessberg 1952, p. 154, pl. 10:23; Vessberg and Wesholm 1956, p. 175, fig. 51:23.

Cat. 495
Stamped disk pendant with gold hoop
Late Imperial, 4th century A.D.
Roman
Said to be from a tomb at Idalion (modern Dali)
H. ⅞ in. (2.4 cm), Diam. ⅞ in. (2 cm), Th. ⅛ in. (0.3 cm), Diam. of hoop ⅛ in. (2.2 cm)
Myres 4034
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.4034)

DESCRIPTION Translucent amber yellow. Slightly oval disk with rounded edge and flat underside; at top, flattened suspen-
tion tab pierced with small hole sideways. Stamped in sharp
detail with a lion advancing right; above, crescent and star.

Intact, except for small chip in edge of disk; some bubbles;
faint weathering.

Large gold hoop, circular in section, tapering toward ends
bent into overlapping hooks.

**COMMENTARY** Five additional stamped glass pendants can
be found in the British Museum, having belonged to Cesnola
before their acquisition in 1871. Two of them feature lions in
relief. The British Museum collection of “Late Antique”
pendants includes fourteen examples that depict a lion in
profile, facing right with a six-pointed star (representing the
constellation Leo) above right and a crescent moon above left.

None of these match the present example, which clearly has
an eight-pointed star.

1. BM GR 71.1-23.8 and 71.1-23.9 have lions as their primary subject
matter; Entwistle and Finney 2013, pp. 159, no. 62; 161, no. 76.

**REFERENCES** L. Cesnola 1903, pl. XVIII, 6 (shown reversed in photo).

**Cat. 496**

**Stamped disk pendant**

**with gold hoop**

Late Imperial, 4th century A.D.

Roman

Said to be from a tomb at Idalion
(modern Dali)

H. 1 ¾ in. (2.7 cm), W. ⅜ in.
(2.2 cm), Th. ⅛ in. (0.5 cm),
Diam. of hoop ⅜ in. (2.3 cm)

Myres 4035

The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76
(74.51.4035)

**DESCRIPTION** Translucent amber yellow. Oval disk with
rounded edge and slightly uneven, flat underside; at top,
rounded suspension tab pierced with hole sideways and
flattened. Stamped with a lion springing to right with mane
flowing behind his back.

Intact; many pinprick bubbles; dulling, faint iridescence,
and small patches of weathering.

Large gold hoop, circular in section, tapering slightly
toward ends and entwined over each other.

**COMMENTARY** See **Cat. 495**. Archaeological finds attest to
the use of such pendants as parts of necklaces. However, these
three examples, with their gold hoops, are described as earrings.


**REFERENCES** L. Cesnola 1903, pl. XVIII, 10 (shown reversed in photo).

**Cat. 497**

**Stamped disk pendant**

**with gold hoop**

Late Imperial,

late 4th–5th century A.D.

Roman

Said to be from a tomb at Idalion
(modern Dali)

H. ¾ in. (2.2 cm), W. ⅜ in.
(1.7 cm), Th. ⅛ in. (0.4 cm),
Diam. of hoop ⅜ in. (2.2 cm)

Myres 4036

The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76
(74.51.4036)

**DESCRIPTION** Translucent brownish yellow. Circular disk
with rounded edge and flat underside; at top, rounded suspen-
sion tab pierced with hole sideways and flattened into a point.
Stamped with a lion facing left; star above.

Intact; few bubbles; dulling, faint iridescence, and small
patches of weathering.

Large gold hoop, circular in section, tapering toward ends
bent into overlapping hooks.

**COMMENTARY** Described in the Atlas as of “purple pressed
glass.”

**REFERENCES** L. Cesnola 1903, pl. XVIII, 8 (shown reversed in photo).

**Cat. 498**

**Gold earring with glass pendant**

**in the form of a club**

Late Classical or Hellenistic,

4th–1st century B.C.

Greek

Said to be from a tomb at Idalion
(modern Dali)

H. of pendant ¾ in. (1.7 cm), W. ¼ in.
(0.7 cm), Diam. of hoop ⅜ in. (1.1 cm)

Myres 4027

The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76
(74.51.4027)

**DESCRIPTION** Dark cobalt blue. Flattened top; cylindrical
body expanding downward and pierced near top with suspen-
sion hole; uneven rounded bottom.

Intact; pitting, blackish weathering, and patches of brilli-
ant iridescence.

Small gold hoop, circular in section, tapering toward ends:
one bent into a small loop and wound back around itself, the
other bent up, threaded through loop, and turned back on itself.
**COMMENTSARY**  A similar earring, comprising a gold wire hoop and a “droplet,” apparently in mosaic glass, was found in a tomb in the Ayios Ermoyenis necropolis at Kourion.¹ The British Museum has a similar “free-tooled” pendant, said to have been found in tomb 114 at Amathus.² There is also a parallel pendant in the Alexander Palma di Cesnola Collection.³ Other examples are in the Israel Museum, Jerusalem.⁴

¹. McFadden 1946, p. 486, no. 119, pl. 45.
². Tatton-Brown 1990, pp. 113–14, pl. 22g.

**REFERENCES**  L. Cesnola 1903, pl. XVIII, 9.

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**Cat. 499**
**Pendant in the form of a miniature jug or gourd**
Late Imperial, 4th–5th century A.D.
Roman
H. ¾ in. (1.8 cm), W. ½ in. (1.6 cm), Diam. ⅛ in. (1.2 cm)
Myres 4039
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.4039)

**DESCRIPTION**  Deep cobalt blue, appearing black, with same color handle; trail in pale blue. Thick, bulging rim; concave neck; piriform body; rounded bottom; large ring handle (for suspension) trailed onto top of body, neck, and underside of rim. Applied, marvered trail wound spirally on body.

Complete, except for large, weathered chip in body; some pitting, dulling, and encrustation.

**COMMENTSARY**  Other pendants in the form of jugs were found at Salamis by Alexander Palma di Cesnola.¹ A similar object is in the Corning Museum of Glass.²

¹. A. Cesnola 1882, p. 189, figs. 192–193.

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**Cat. 500**
**Pendant in the form of a miniature jug or gourd**
Late Imperial, 4th–5th century A.D.
Roman
H. ⅛ in. (1.7 cm), W. ¼ in. (1.3 cm), Diam. ⅛ in. (1.1 cm)
Myres 4040
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.4040)

**DESCRIPTION**  Translucent cobalt blue, with same color handle; added blobs in opaque red, white, and yellow. Thick, flaring rim; concave neck; globular body; uneven rounded bottom; large ring handle (for suspension) trailed onto top of body, neck, and underside of rim. All of jug, except for handle, decorated with applied and marvered blobs of varying size.

Intact; some pitting, creamy weathering, and iridescence.

Small gold hoop, circular in section, tapering toward ends: one bent into a small loop with a large hollow convex gold stud attached over join, the other bent into a hook in loop.

**REFERENCES**  L. Cesnola 1903, pl. XVIII, 12.

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**Cat. 501**
**Pendant in the form of a miniature jug or gourd with gold earring**
Late Imperial, 4th–5th century A.D.
Roman
Said to be from a tomb at Idalion (modern Dali)
H. of pendant ¾ in. (0.3 cm), Diam. ⅛ in. (0.9 cm), Diam. of hoop ½ in. (1.3 cm)
Myres 4026
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.4026)

**DESCRIPTION**  Translucent cobalt blue, with same color handle; trail in opaque white. Thick, bulging rim; concave neck; irregular globular body; uneven rounded bottom; large ring handle (for suspension) pressed into top of body, neck, and underside of rim. Applied, marvered trail wound spirally from rim to edge of bottom.

Complete, except for large, weathered chip in side of rim; severe pitting and dulling.

**REFERENCES**  L. Cesnola 1903, pl. XVIII, 9.

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**Cat. 502**
**Pendant in the form of a miniature jug**
Late Imperial, 4th–5th century A.D.
Roman
H. 1 ⅛ in. (2.7 cm), W. ⅛ in. (1.4 cm), Diam. ⅛ in. (0.9 cm)
Myres 4041
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.4041)

**DESCRIPTION**  Translucent blue, with base and handle in same color. Flaring rim; tall concave neck; bulbous body; applied pad base with flaring, rounded edge and flat bottom; rod handle applied to body and drawn up to rim.

Complete, except for weathered chip in base; dulling, pitting, and most of surfaces covered with iridescent creamy
weathering. During manufacture a horizontal gap was left on the neck in the trail that formed the vessel.

**Commentary** Two other juglet pendants are in the Israel Museum, Jerusalem. A similar object is also in the Corning Museum of Glass.  
2. Whitehouse 2003, p. 50, no. 966; see also Rohde 1980, p. 185, no. 104, fig. 100 (center).

**Cat. 503**  
**Pendant in the form of a miniature jar**  
Late Imperial, late 3rd–4th century A.D.  
Roman  
H. 7 ⅛ in. (2.1 cm), Diam. 4 ⅜ in. (1.7 cm)  
Myres 4042  
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.4042)

**Description** Uncertain color, appearing black, with same color loop handle; applied blobs in opaque yellow, white, and light blue. Large rounded loop at top for suspension; squat globular body; oval pad base with rounded edge and flat bottom. Body decorated with small marvered blobs of varying sizes and colors.  
Intact; dulling, pitting, black weathering, and faint iridescence.

**Commentary** A parallel in the Israel Museum, Jerusalem, is said to have been found at Samaria-Sebaste. A similar object, but decorated with a trail instead of marvered blobs, is in the Corning Museum of Glass.  
1. Spaer 2001, p. 177, no. 336, pl. 27.  
2. Whitehouse 2003, p. 50, no. 967.

**Cat. 504**  
**Pendant in the form of a miniature jar**  
Late Imperial, late 3rd–4th century A.D.  
Roman  
H. 7 ⅛ in. (1.8 cm), Diam. ½ in. (1.4 cm)  
Myres 4043  
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.4043)

**Description** Uncertain color, appearing black, with same color pad base and loop handle; applied blobs in opaque yellow, white, and (possibly) light blue. Large rounded loop at top for suspension; squat globular body; pad base with rounded edge and flat bottom. Body decorated with a few marvered blobs of varying sizes and one unmarvered blue blob.  
Intact; dulling, some deep pitting, and patchy black weathering.

**Commentary** Maud Spaer published an example of a ribbed jar pendant in translucent light yellow glass.  
1. Spaer 2001, p. 177, no. 338, pl. 27.

**Cat. 505**  
**Pendant in the form of a miniature jar**  
Late Imperial, late 3rd–4th century A.D.  
Roman  
H. ¾ in. (1.9 cm), Diam. 7 ⅛ in. (1.5 cm)  
Myres 4044  
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.4044)

**Description** Uncertain color, appearing black, with same color pad base and loop handle; applied blobs in opaque white. Large rounded loop at top for suspension; very squat globular body; pad base with rounded edge and flat bottom. Body decorated with a few marvered blobs of varying sizes and one unmarvered blue blob.  
Intact; dulling, most surfaces covered in dark brown weathering.

**Commentary** Maud Spaer published an example of a ribbed jar pendant in translucent light yellow glass.  
1. Spaer 2001, p. 177, no. 338, pl. 27.

**Cat. 506**  
**Pendant in the form of a miniature jar**  
Late Imperial, late 3rd–4th century A.D.  
Roman  
H. ¾ in. (1.8 cm), W. 7 ⅛ in. (1.4 cm), Diam. ¾ in. (1.3 cm)  
Myres 4045  
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.4045)

**Description** Uncertain color, appearing black, with same color pad base and loop handle. Large rounded loop at top for suspension; small, squat globular body; slanting pad base with flat bottom. Body decorated with vertical ribbing.  
Intact; dulling, most surfaces covered in dark brown weathering.

**Commentary** Maud Spaer published an example of a ribbed jar pendant in translucent light yellow glass.  
1. Spaer 2001, p. 177, no. 338, pl. 27.

**Cat. 507**  
**Disk pendant**  
Late Imperial, late 4th–6th century A.D.  
Roman  
L. ¾ in. (2 cm), W. ½ in. (1.2 cm), Th. ⅛ in. (1.1 cm)  
Myres 4047  
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.4047)
**Description** Translucent turquoise blue. Broad, rounded loop for suspension; flattened disk below.

On stamp, raised central boss with four radiating short arms.

Intact; pitting and brilliant iridescence.

**Cat. 508**
**Double eye bead**
Archaic or Classical, 6th–4th century B.C.
Phoenician
L. ⅜ in. (1 cm), Diam. ⅛ in. (0.9 cm)
Myres 5800, C.G. 3
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.3)

**Description** Stratified double eye bead; two sets of four eyes. Opaque turquoise blue; eyes in opaque white with circle and central dot in translucent blue. Cylindrical but tooled in around middle; rounded edges at both ends.

Intact; slight dulling and pitting.

**Commentary** Eye beads were found at Amathus still attached to silver mounts. Another eye bead was found in an intact tomb (no. 113) at Salamis together with two silver coins of the city’s ruler Evagoras II (r. 361–351 B.C.). Similar beads have been found across the Mediterranean world; for example, there are ten beads in the Department of Egyptian Art that were formerly in the collection of the Reverend Chauncey Murch, who was active as a missionary in Egypt between 1883 and 1906.

1. Stated in the departmental records as comprising 135 beads.
2. MMA 10.130.3047.

**References** Karageorghis, Mertens, and Rose 2000, p. 287, no. 469; Lightfoot 2013a, p. 86.

**Cat. 510**
**Eye bead**
Hellenistic, ca. 330–70 B.C.
Phoenician
L. ⅜ in. (1 cm), Diam. ⅛ in. (1.4 cm)
Myres 5801, C.G. 13
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.13)

**Description** Translucent deep blue; trails in opaque yellow. Globular; sides decorated with three opaque yellow eyes with central dot.

Intact; some dulling and pitting; slight iridescent weathering.

**Commentary** Single beads have been found used as decoration on earrings.

1. For example, in a tomb (no. 60) at Salamis a pair of bronze hoop earrings, each string with a single large globular bead (described as faience “of brown colour, with embedded white circles,” but perhaps made of glass; Karageorghis 1970b, p. 101, no. 4, pl. 146.

**Cat. 511**
**Eye bead**
Early Imperial, first century A.D.
Roman
L. ⅞ in. (1.1 cm), Diam. ⅛ in. (2.7 cm)
Myres 5788, C.G. 841
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.341)

**Description** Uncertain color (deep purple?), appearing black; eyes in opaque white and translucent purple. Slightly compressed spherical body with uneven edges around vertical,
325 glass jewelry and ornaments (cat. 473–519)

contents

cat. 509

CAT. 509
CAT. 512
slightly off-center hole. Six eyes placed irregularly around body, five with solid central dot and one with fine circle around smaller dot.

Intact; dulling and creamy weathering, with slight iridescence.

**Cat. 512**

**Beads**
Archaic or Classical, 6th–4th century b.c.
Phoenician
L. 32¾ in. (83.2 cm), Diam. of largest bead⅝ in. (1.5 cm),
Diam. of smallest bead⅜ in. (0.9 cm)
Myres 5803, C.G. 290
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.121)

**DESCRIPTION** Opaque white, opaque green and turquoise blue in various different shades, and translucent turquoise green. String of eighty-eight green or blue and seventeen white beads of various shapes and sizes, mainly globular or short cylindrical, but with one elongated melon bead with tooled indents along each side, and all having a large thread hole.

All of the beads are intact; dulling, pitting, and iridescent weathering.

**COMMENTARY** Eight spheroid beads in opaque green were found together with eye beads similar to Cat. 508 in “Site B” tomb 73 at Kourion.†

† 1. BM GR 1896.2-1.156 (tomb 73); Murray, Smith, and Walters 1900, p. 83, no. 12; Bailey and Hockey 2011, p. 111, no. 8, fig. 9.6.

**Cat. 513**

**Bead**
Hellenistic, ca. 330–70 b.c.
(or later)
Eastern Mediterranean
L. ⅞ in. (2.4 cm), Diam. ⅜ in. (1.0 cm)
Myres 5795, C.G. 1A
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.1)

**DESCRIPTION** Translucent deep purple, appearing black; trails in opaque red and white. Cylindrical, with rounded edges at both ends; pierced lengthwise; red trail around each end; body covered with white trails in feather pattern.

Broken; almost half of one side missing.

**COMMENTARY** Such beads have a long history, so they are extremely difficult to date.‡


**Cat. 514**

**Bead**
Hellenistic, ca. 330–70 b.c.
(or later)
Eastern Mediterranean
L. ⅜ in. (2.2 cm), Diam. ⅜ in. (1.1 cm)
Myres 5797, C.G. 9
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.8)

**DESCRIPTION** Uncertain color, probably translucent deep purple, appearing black; trails in opaque red and white. Cylindrical, with rounded edges at both ends; pierced lengthwise; opaque red trail around each end; body covered with white trails in feather pattern.

Intact; surface weathering.

**COMMENTARY** See Cat. 513.

**Cat. 515**

**Bead**
Cypro-Archaic or Cypro-Classical, 750–300 b.c.
Cypriot
L. ⅛ in. (2.5 cm), Diam. ⅛ in. (1 cm)
Myres 5796, C.G. 11
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76 (74.51.11)

**DESCRIPTION** Uncertain color, appearing black; trail in opaque white (?). Elongated and slightly convex; pierced lengthwise; uneven edge at one end; spiral trail decoration, tooled into a festoon pattern.

Intact; weathering of trail; slight iridescence.

**COMMENTARY** Similar rod-formed cylinder beads with banded decoration have been found in tombs at Amathus and Salamis.† They were clearly intended to imitate beads made from banded agate, several examples of which were also found in tombs at Amathus.‡

† 1. For Amathus, BM GR 94.11-1.583, .584, .585, all unpublished; for Salamis, Karageorghis 1970b, p. 14, no. 1 (tomb 9A), pls. 58 and 225.
‡ 2. BM GR 94.11-1.32, .103, .622, .709; Murray, Smith, and Walters 1900, pp. 116, tomb 18; 117, tomb 37; 120, tomb 108.
Cat. 516
Bead
Late Imperial, third-sixth century A.D.
Roman
L. ⅜ in. (1 cm), Diam. ½ in. (1.3 cm)
Myres 5802, C.G. 10A
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76
(74.51.10)

**DESCRIPTION** Uncertain color, appearing black; trail in opaque yellow. Globular, pierced with large hole; zigzag trail decoration around sides.

Intact; some dulling and faint iridescent weathering.

**COMMENTARY** A tomb (no. 193), excavated at Limassol in 1985, produced an assortment of glass beads, some of which were decorated with a zigzag trail; coins dated the tomb to the third quarter of the third century A.D.¹

¹ Karageorghis 1986, p. 832, fig. 21a-b.

Cat. 517
Bead
Imperial, first-fourth century A.D.
Roman
L. ⅛ in. (0.7 cm), Diam. ⅜ in. (0.8 cm)
Myres 4048
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76
(74.51.4048)

**DESCRIPTION** Translucent blue-green. Small spherical bead without decoration.

Intact; pitting, creamy white weathering, and iridescence.

**COMMENTARY** Myres listed this item with the collection of gold and silver ornaments, arguing that it probably belonged to an earring or necklace. It was not given a C.G. number.

Cat. 518
Bead
Imperial, first-fourth century A.D.
Roman
L. ⅛ in. (0.7 cm), Diam. ⅛ in. (0.9 cm)
Myres 4049
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76
(74.51.4049)

**DESCRIPTION** Translucent blue-green. Small spherical bead without decoration.

Intact; pitting, creamy white weathering, and iridescence.

**COMMENTARY** See Cat. 517.

Cat. 519
Bead
Late Imperial, third-fourth century A.D.
Roman
L. ⅛ in. (1.3 cm), W. ⅛ in. (1.1 cm)
Myres 5790, C.G. 817
The Cesnola Collection, Purchased by subscription, 1874–76
(74.51.333)

**DESCRIPTION** Translucent bluish green. Polyhedron, comprising six squares and eight triangles; pierced longitudinally with hole.

Intact; pinprick bubbles; dulling, pitting, and small patches of weathering.

**COMMENTARY** Made in imitation of a large emerald bead.
Conclusions

The full publication of the Cesnola glass collection offers an opportunity to re-examine and reassess the ancient glass of Cyprus. It has been possible to incorporate here much material that was unavailable to Olof Vessberg when he produced his magisterial publications in the 1950s, so that our perception of the island's role in the distribution and production of glassware during antiquity is now much clearer. In 1967 Nina Sorokina published a survey of glass from the north coast of the Black Sea, drawing attention to similarities between much of that corpus and the Cypriot material, seeing them both as part of a *koine* of eastern Mediterranean glass. More recently, other Russian scholars have published detailed catalogues of the glass in the State Hermitage Museum, St. Petersburg, attributing many examples to Cyprus as the place of manufacture. But, in fact, only the cup with a painted lid and an example of a sack-shaped cup can be said to have come from the island, since both came to the Hermitage from the Stroganov Collection. The rest were found at sites on the north coast of the Black Sea, and instead of seeing them as imports from Cyprus, they should be viewed (as Sorokina rightly observed) as examples of glassware that circulated widely through the eastern Mediterranean and Black Sea regions during Roman times. Likewise, among the 480 glass objects in the Glass Museum at Murano that come from Zadar in present-day Croatia there are numerous pieces that have been labeled as *prodotta da officina cipriota* ("produced by a Cypriot workshop"). Certainly, several groups, especially the indented cups and beakers that are said to be from cemeteries in ancient Dalmatia, bear a striking resemblance to some of the finds from Cyprus, even though they may not have been made on the island.

It is, however, interesting to compare the Bosporan material more generally to the glass from Cyprus in the Cesnola Collection and elsewhere. It becomes immediately apparent that both groups include several imports, not only from Syria but also from Italy, while many of the vessels can be attributed to regional workshops. Their forms are virtually identical across the eastern Mediterranean. They may have been produced by migrant or itinerant glassworkers, or perhaps even by apprentices who, having learned their trade, moved elsewhere to set up their own businesses and open new markets. The techniques used by glassworkers in both hot- and cold-working were clearly shared between manufacturers, but it remains uncertain whether the forms and styles were dictated by the makers or the customers. Another problem is the size of the output of any single workshop. Would it have been large enough to dominate the market, and what percentage of any specific product can reasonably be assumed to have survived? These questions are in all probability unanswerable, but they should be kept in mind. The Roman glass industry must have been much larger than we can estimate, and we should not be surprised by the larger quantities that have survived, but rather we should try to imagine the scale of what has been lost.

As more is gradually learned about Roman glass from Asia Minor it is becoming apparent that this region shared many of the same types of glassware as can be found in Cyprus. So, for example, containers with collared rims have been noted in various Turkish collections. They can readily be compared with similar vessels from Cyprus and the Bosporan region, as well as from Greece and elsewhere. Indeed, Sorokina suggested that a major center of production for such vessels was located at Pergamum, since (she argued) the rim shape copied that found on Pergamene ceramic wares. The examples in the Cesnola Collection may, therefore, be imports from western Asia Minor. Even more plausible is that some of the glass found on Cyprus came from production centers along the south coast, from coastal Lycia through the major cities of Pamphylia to the Cilician plain, which historically had close ties with Cyprus. If we now return to the types that Vessberg regarded as characteristically Cypriot and, therefore, of local manufacture, we can find parallels in present-day Turkey. So, for example, sack-shaped jars of his types A.II and B.I are represented in the collection of Eskişehir Museum. Sack-shaped cups (beakers of type A.II.α) are not represented there, but it would seem that there was a preference for cylindrical beakers and hemispherical cups in Asia Minor, although (not surprisingly perhaps) sack-shaped cups are recorded from Kaunos on the south coast. Even among the perfume bottles that are so well attested in Cyprus, parallels can be found in Asia Minor. There, too, they form the most common category of glass vessel in both excavated tombs and museum collections. Several types of Vessberg’s candlestick unguentaria have been recorded, for example, in the Tire Museum. Other examples are in the Hüseyin Kocabaş Collection at the Sadberk Hanım Museum, Istanbul. Other parallels with glass from Asia Minor have been cited in specific entries in the present catalogue.
Cesnola, however his activities in Cyprus are now judged, preserved a large number of fragile glass vessels that might otherwise have been destroyed. His glass collection and its publication in the *Atlas* provided the basis for all later work and led to the very concept of Cypriot glass. Now it may be seen that such glass, even though a significant proportion of it was probably made on the island, is representative of a much more widespread production and should be identified as glass found on Cyprus rather than as Cypriot glass.

**NOTES**

1. Sorokina 1967, pp. 73, 75.
5. Akat, Firatlı, and Kocabaş 1984, pp. 64, 66, nos. 245, 276, 278, 280, ill. 107, 125, 127, 129; Canav 1985, pp. 64–67, nos. 92, 95–96, 99; Lightfoot 1990b, p. 10, figs. 6–7; Lightfoot and Arslan 1992, pp. 47–51, nos. 14–18; Özet 1998, pp. 106, 110, nos. 66, 70; Özet 2000, pp. 106, 110, nos. 66, 70; Olcay 2001, p. 151, no. 11, figs. 8–9. In Eskişehir Museum there is also a square, one-handled bottle (inv. A-263-72) found in the Kocakızlar Tumulus near Alpu in 1972; Atasoy 1974, p. 263 (giving the height incorrectly as 7.8 cm); Atasoy 1981, p. 12 ill. Other vessels with collared rims have been noted in the museums at Bolu (inv. 325), Izmir (ten examples, including nos. 4126, 4138, 4148, 6038, 6454, 7985, and 9181), and Bergama (nine examples: nos. A-82, A-1532, A-3992, 1496, 4039, 4040, 4106, 4107, and 4108). The list is far from exhaustive.
9. For example, Gürlü 2000, pp. 65–69, nos. 82–89; Olcay 2001, pp. 147, nos. 1–2, figs. 1–2; Çakmaklı 2013, p. 73, no. 8, fig. 5.2. For Caunos, see Özet 1998, pp. 51–52, nos. 18–19; Özet 2000, pp. 51–52, nos. 18–19; Özen 2013, p. 16, figs. 3a-b, from tomb no. 2 examples of both hemispherical and sack-shaped (biconical) cups.
## Appendix 1

Glass from Cyprus in the Charvet Collection (Froehner 1879)

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Glass from Cyprus in the Gréau Collection (Froehner 1903)

A complete list of all the glass from the collection now in the Metropolitan

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By catalogue number


Kition  177, 180–181, 227

Larnaka  469

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