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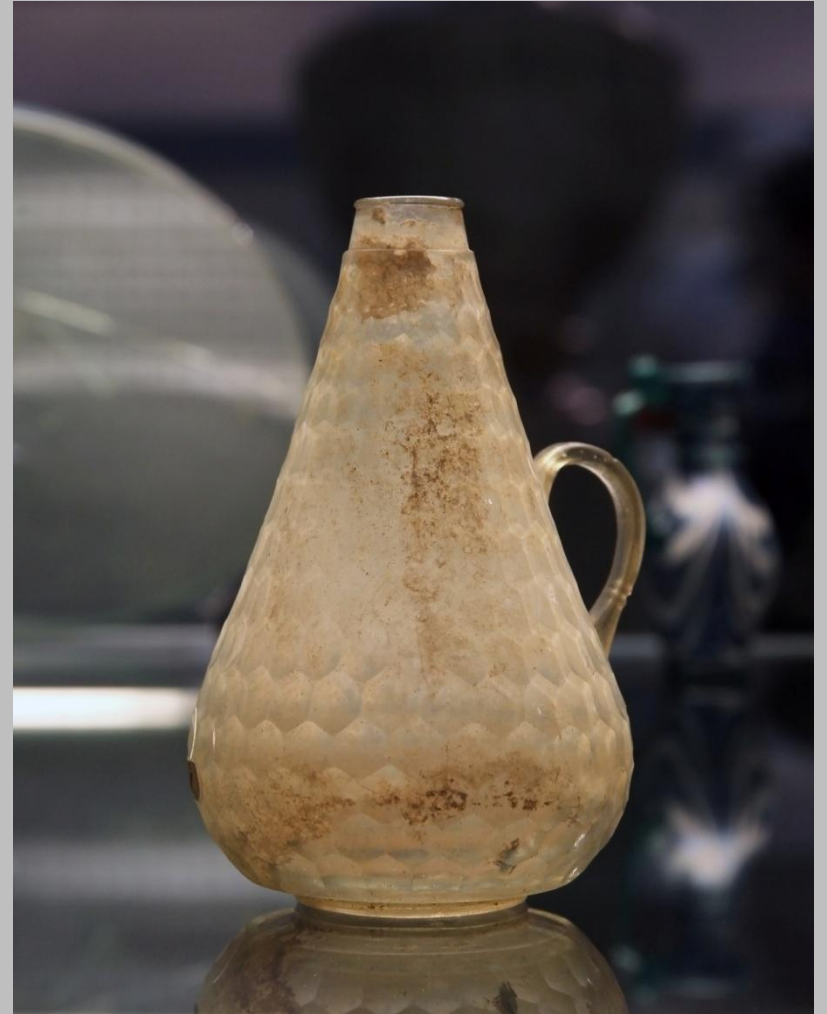
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KAZIMA TEKNİĞİYLE
YAPILMIŞ CAMLAR



A Roman Facet-cut Glass Beaker

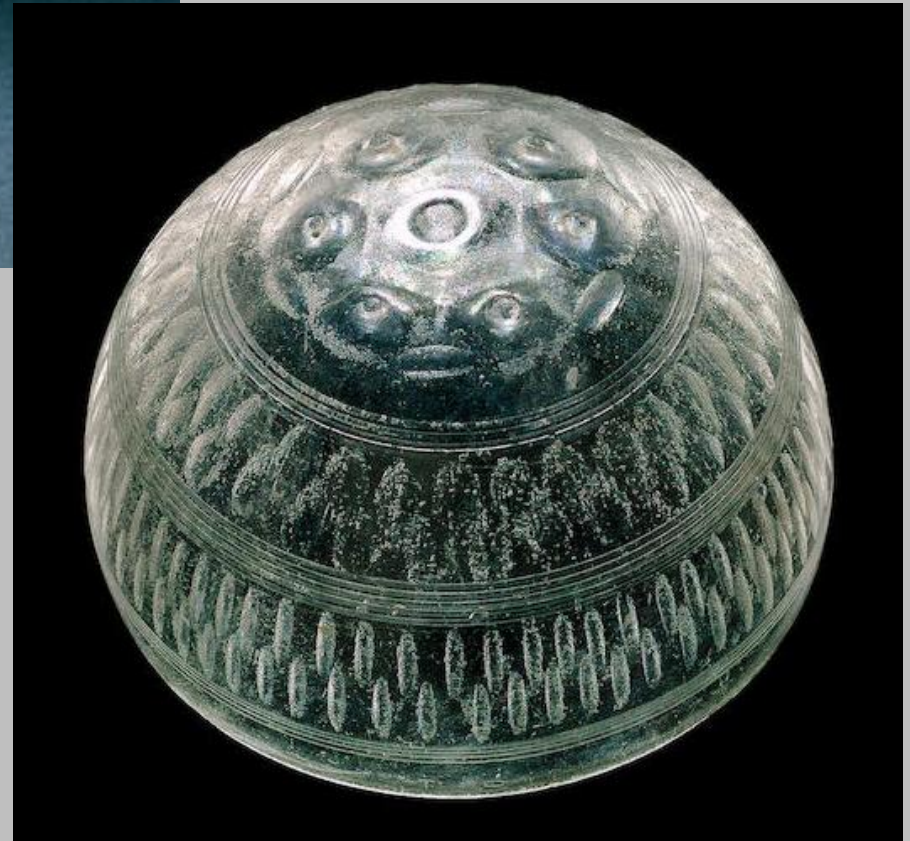
Cut glass, fourth quarter of the first century C.E.

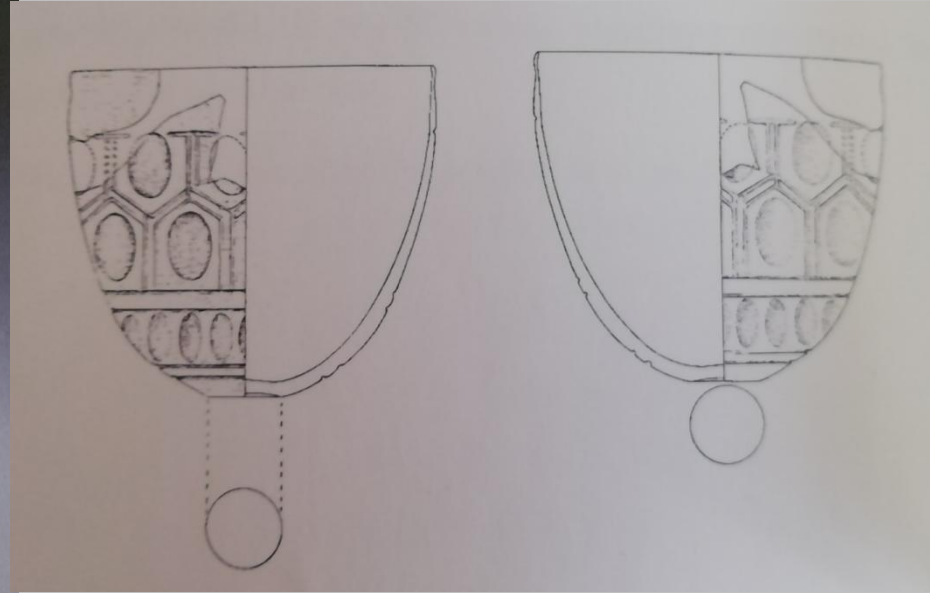
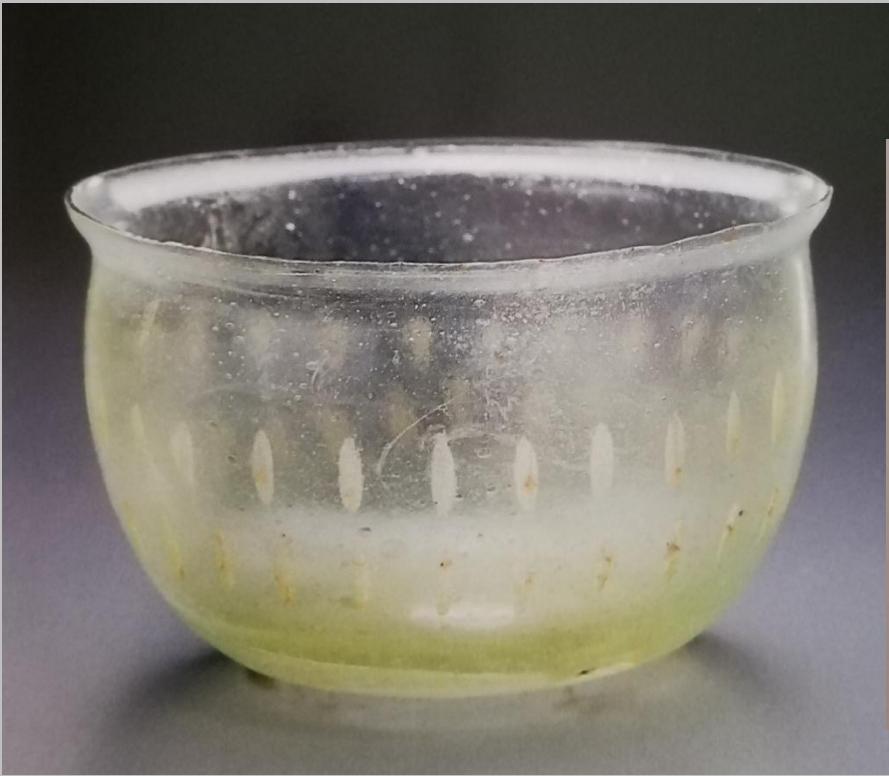


Blown glass jug with facet-cut decoration, among the first examples of Ancient Roman colourless glass. Probably made in Italy, 70-120 AD. Room 70, British Museum, GR 1856.12-26.1203



A Roman wheel-cut glass bowl
Late 2nd-3rd Century A.D.



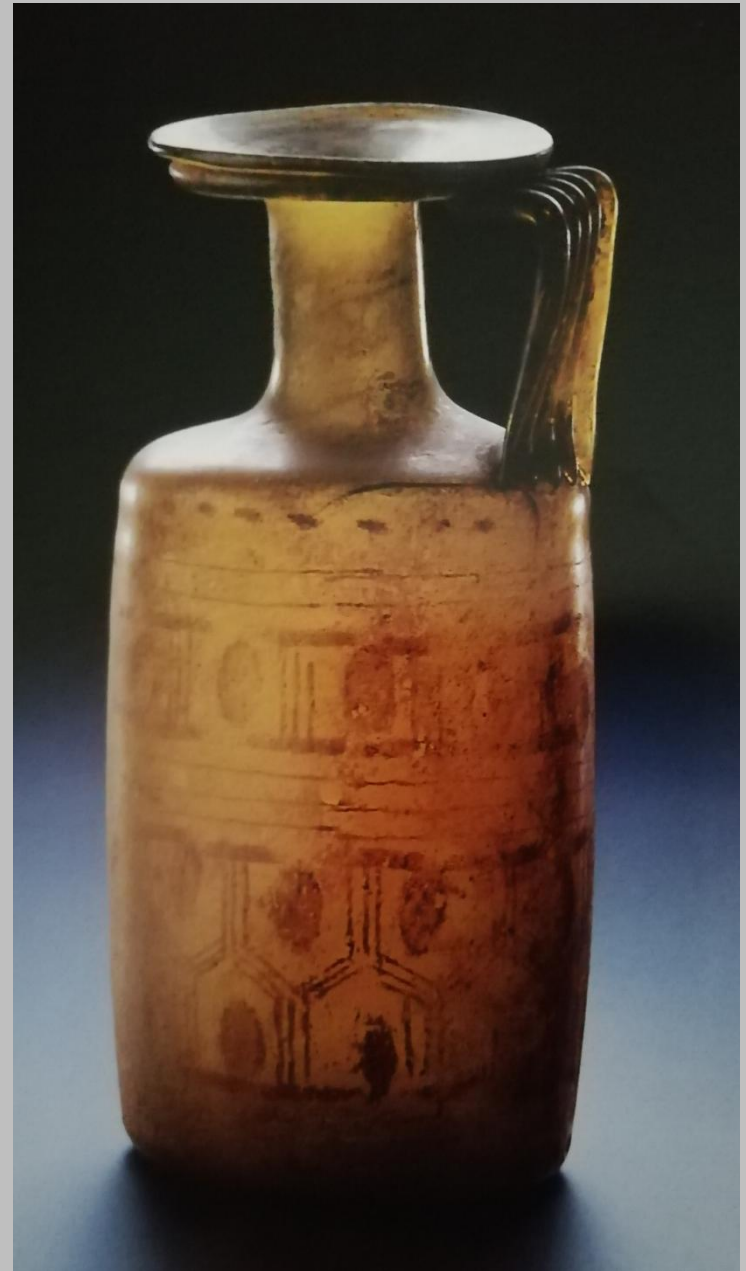


A Roman wheel-cut glass bowl
3rd Century A.D.

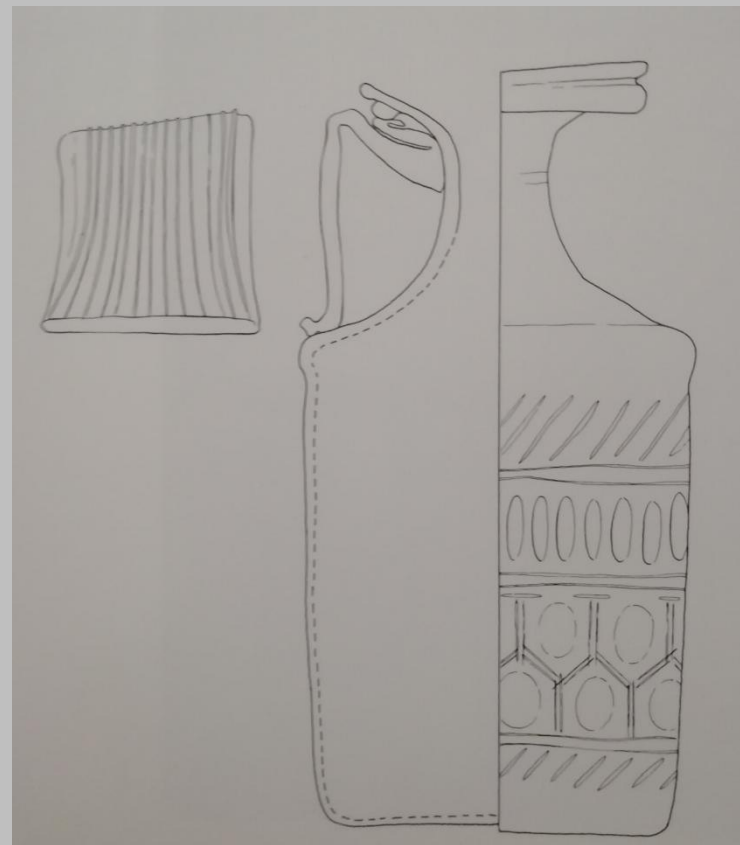
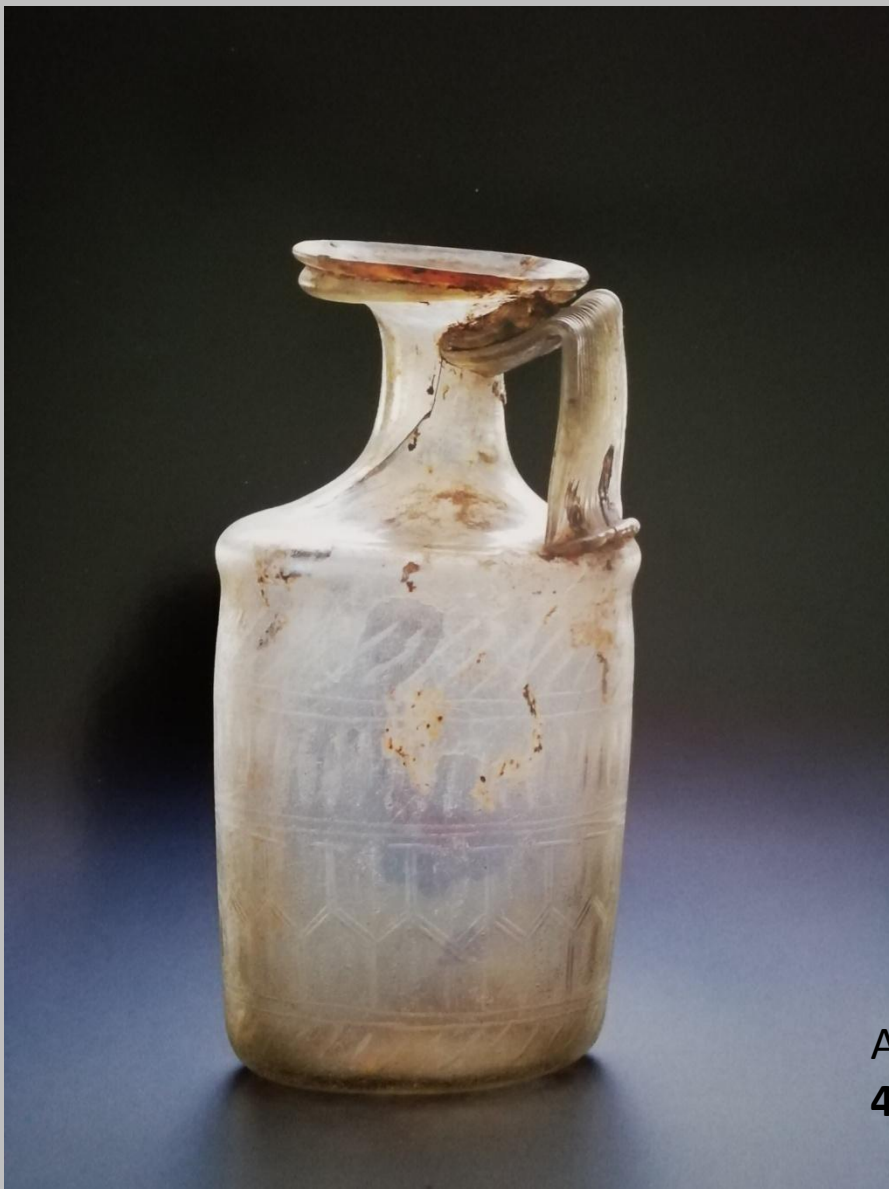


**Roman Facet-Cut Blue Glass Hanging Bowl
with Female Heads, 1st Half of the 4th
Century AD**

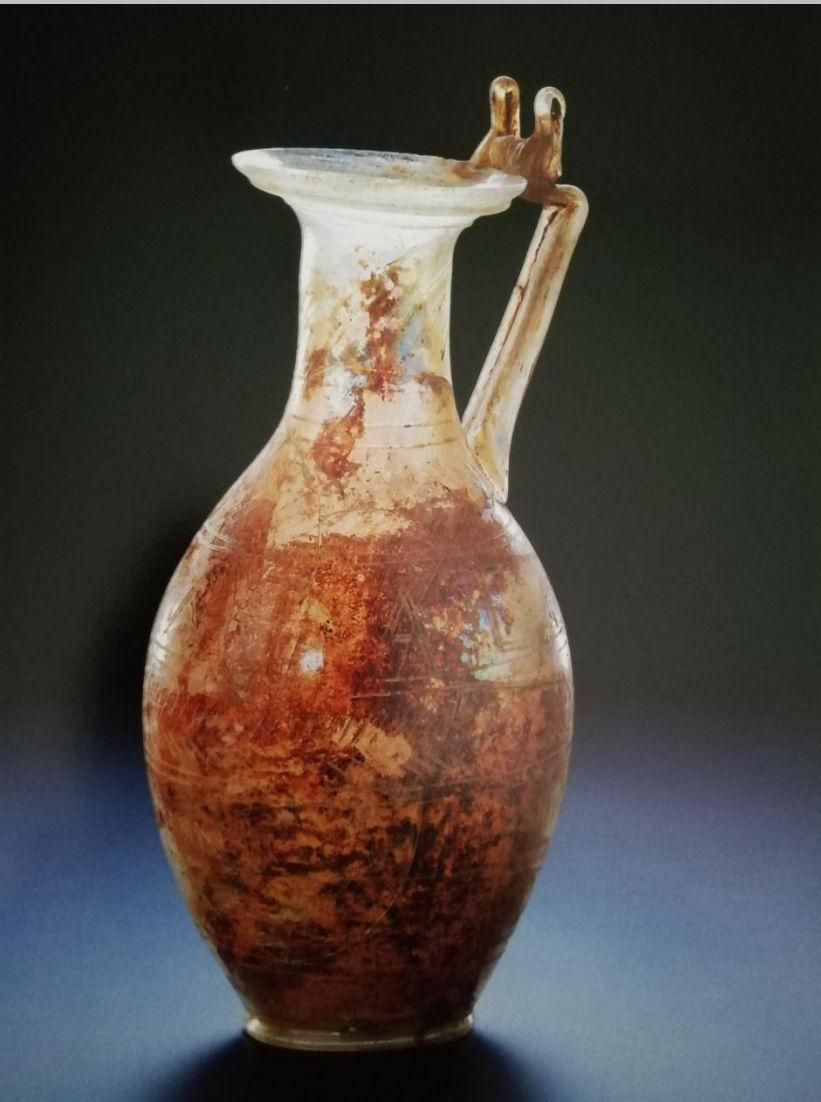




A Roman wheel-cut glass bottle
4th Century A.D.



A Roman wheel-cut glass bottle
4th Century A.D.

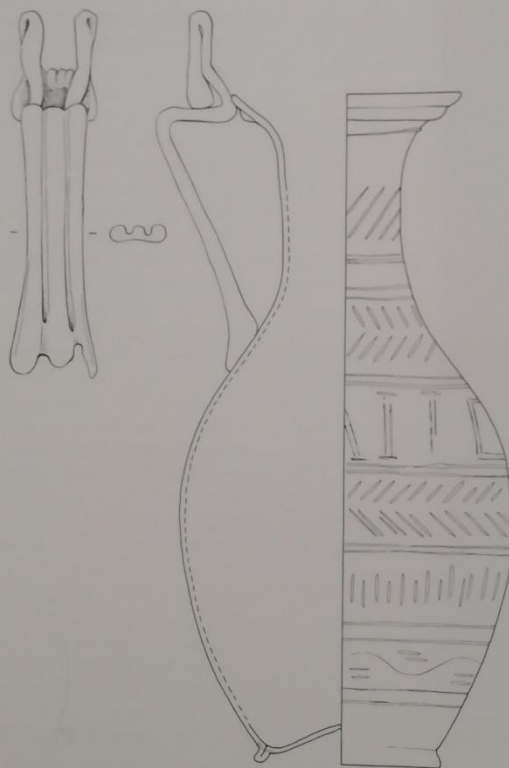


Cat. No. 58 **JUG WITH DOUBLE-LINE
GREEK INSCRIPTION**

Eastern Mediterranean, perhaps Egyptian
Fourth century

Height (with handle projections) 27.7 cm;
greatest Diameter 12.5 cm; Diameter rim 8.5 cm;
average Thickness rim 0.17 cm; Weight 283 gr.

Provenance: not recorded



Transparent colorless glass with a gray tinge (near 5 GY 7/2); similar colored but pinprick bubbles. Free blown; tooled (point center of base); applied rim coil; applied cut. No pontil scar. Complete; broken a small area in lower body restored, small ring. On exterior, incipient surface pitting on interior, brown incrustations.

Jug. Rim rounded in flame; flaring round with smooth junction to shoulder; ovoid body with pushed-in, hollow base ring. Triangular applied to shoulder, drawn up straight, and attached to edge of rim, excess glass at top folded up to form two vertical projections; excess glass in center folded back and set in coil. On neck and body, six registers of decoration, separated by double horizontal lines. From bottom: the first, short strokes slanting from lower left; the second, chevrons pointing right; the third, a double-line inscription in Greek WPAC, *kai (e)is hōras* "and for all time"; the fourth, chevrons pointing left; the fifth, vertical strokes; the sixth, a horizontal undulating line with two short horizontal strokes in each wave area.

Remarks

Compare: Goblet from Gebel Khor Abu Simbel, lower Nubia; Cairo, Mus., no. 1000, 1967-68, pp. 45-47, no. 6, fig. 4.

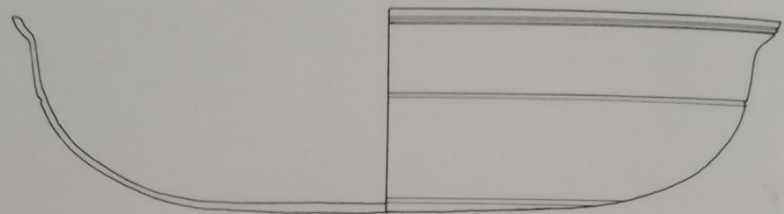
On the type: Harden 1967-68, pp. 43-55, figs. 43-45; D. Grose, "Roman Vessels with Double-Line Inscriptions: A New Inventory," *Archaeologia* 1985, pp. 23-28.

See pp. 30, 137-138.

ΚΑΙ ΕΙΣ ΩΡΑΣ



LATE ROMAN GREEN GLASS INSCRIBED BOWL 4TH CENTURY A.D



Cat. No. 56 **FIGURALLY ENGRAVED BOWL,
CONTOUR GROOVES GROUP**

Perhaps Egyptian

Said to have been found in Egypt

Probably late second century

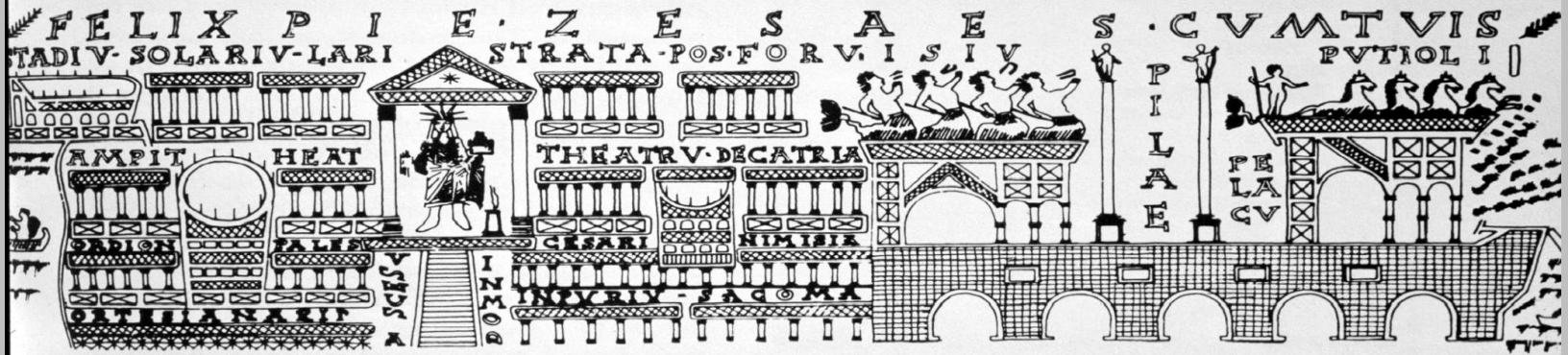


FIG. 12. Italy. No. 5. Drawing: The National Museum, Prague.



ROMA'NIN
KALİTELİ, DEĞERLİ, PAHALI
CAMLARI

CAMEO





The [Great Cameo of France](#), five layers [sardonyx](#), [Rome](#), c. 23 AD, the largest of Antiquity

The **Blacas Cameo** is an unusually large [Ancient Roman cameo](#), 12.8 cm (5.0 in) high, carved from a piece of [sardonyx](#) with four alternating layers of white and brown



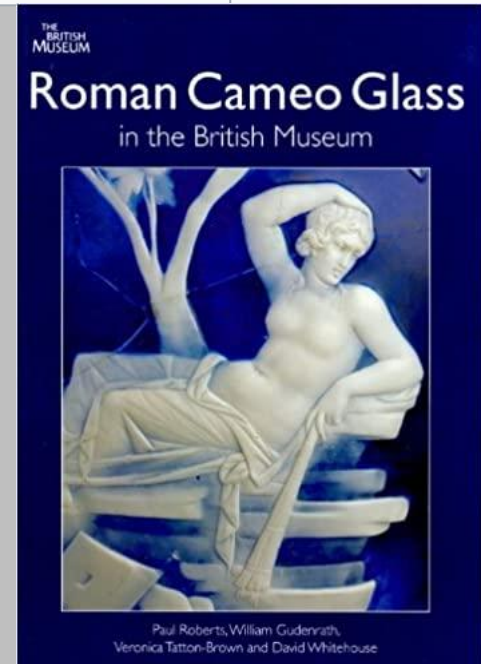
[sardonyx](#)

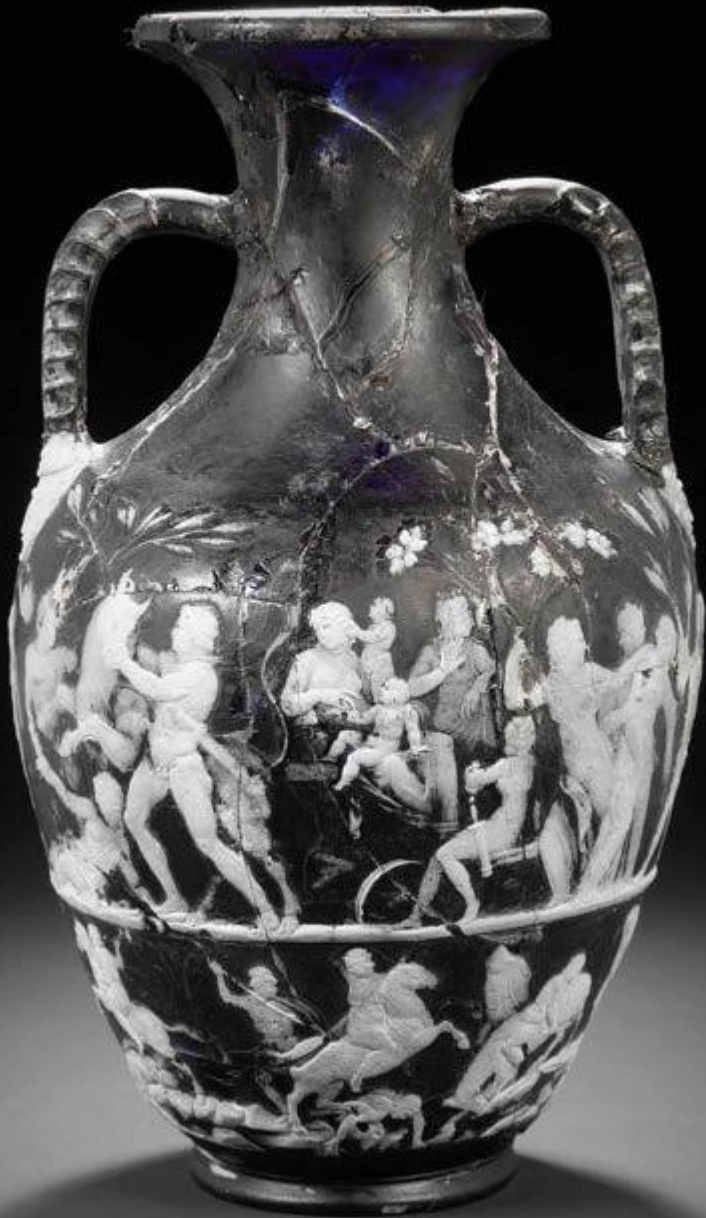




Portland Vazosu, I.S. 5-25

Material	Cameo glass
Size	Height 24 cm (9.4 in), Diameter 17.7 cm (7.0 in)
Created	5-25 AD
Present location	British Museum, London





DIATRETE



PRODUCING CAGE CUP REPLICAS

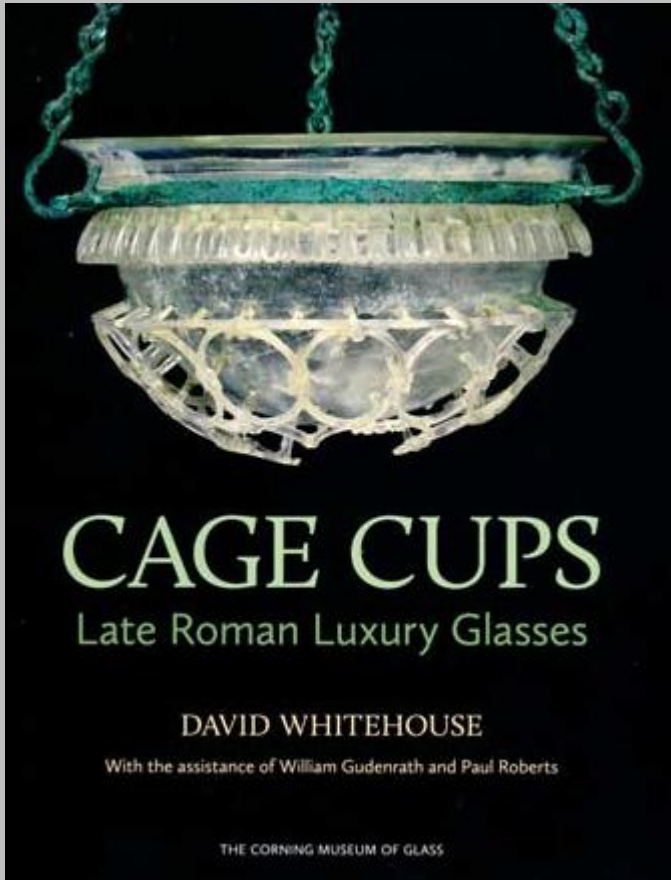
Author(s): George Scott

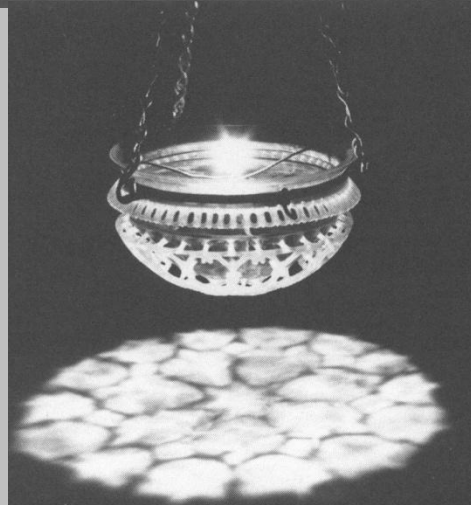
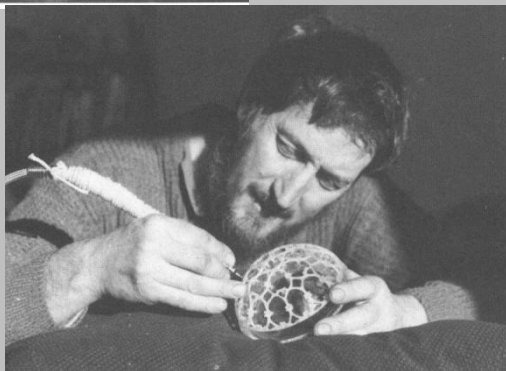
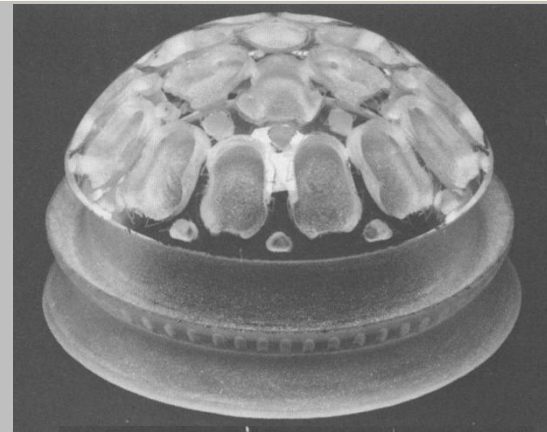
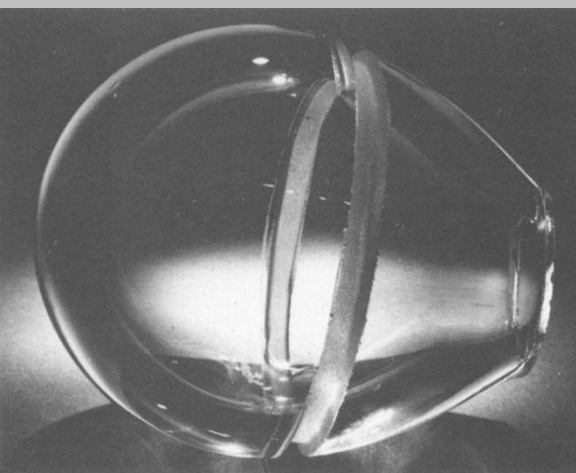
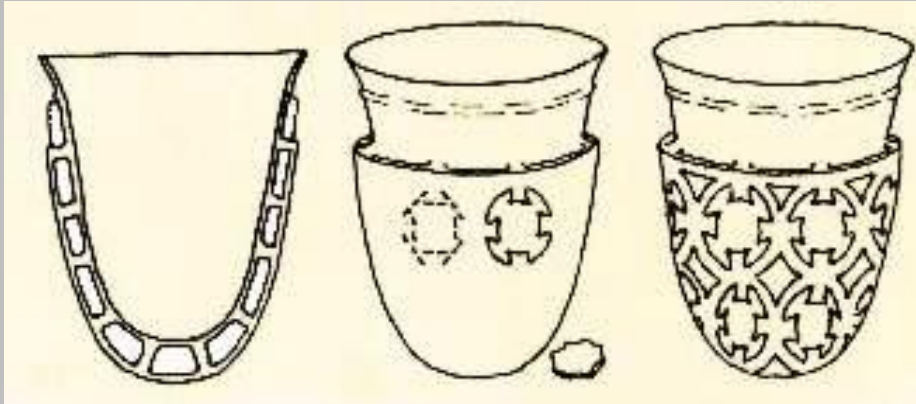
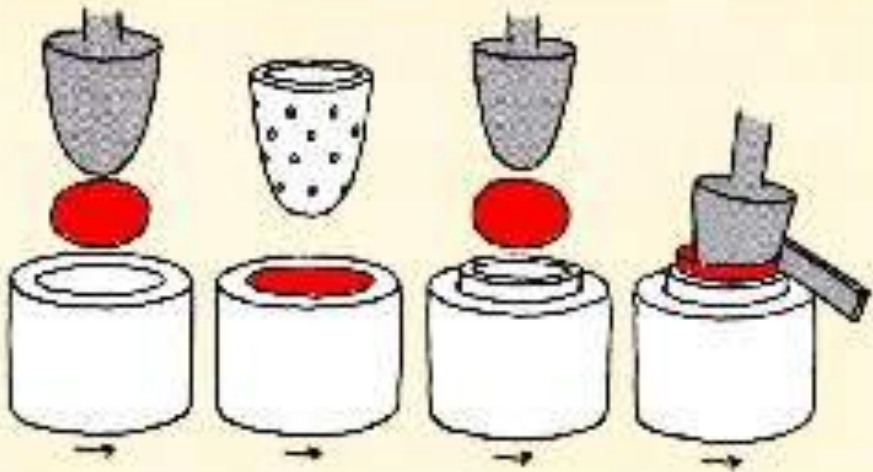
Source: Journal of Glass Studies, Vol. 33 (1991), pp. 93-95

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LYCURGOS CUP

British Museum, 4th cen.AD

Height: 158.8 millimetres

Diameter: 132 millimetres

