

# GALERIE GOLCONDA

ARCHÉOLOGIE MUSÉALE  
FOSSILES – BIJOUX RARES ET ANCIENS  
CABINET DE CURIOSITÉS DES GRANDES CIVILISATIONS

## CERTIFICATE

### **DOUBLE UNGUENTARIUM ROMAN ERA (AD 2nd century)**

**MATERIAL AND METHOD:** Double unguentarium whose body is adorned with nets of horizontal lines on both sides, two small handles connect the upper section of the vase to the lip. The glass is dark green and shows iridescence.

The making of glass requires the mixing of several materials, including silica, which constitutes the vitrifying element of the mix. It is found in the form of pure sand, quartz or milled flint. It melts at a temperature of 1710 ° and turns into glass when cooling. To lower its melting point, it is necessary to add a flux such as soda or potash.

Perfect state of preservation.

**ORIGIN:** From the first century BC, glass was used in the Roman Empire for the amenities it offered: although fragile, it did not retain odours; it was light and especially easy to work. Blown or moulded glass promoted the creation of many different forms. Balsamic vessels in glass demonstrate the technical virtuosity achieved by the Romans: blowing, moulding, but also dual partitioning with the use of reliefs made of various glass components.

**MEASUREMENTS:** Height: 10.5 cm (4.1")

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