TWO EARLY ARABIC CLASS WEIGHTS
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Inscription: Μυτα (myth), which (but God) the second
Weight: 1.255 g (after cleaning)
Size: 1.7 x 1.3 cm
Color: Translucent green glass
Condition: a whose inscribed glass weight thinly pitted
Rings: 18, loc 5
cf. Figs. X and XV, B

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Class Weight-H74 3106 (Collection of Antiquities of London)
Inscription: Λευ κολλοχ (There is no God but God)
Weight: 1.107 g (after cleaning)
Size: 1.8 x 1.3 cm
Color: Translucent blue-green glass

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APHR. CL. WKG.

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James Kritzik

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Fig. 24. Handcarved class weight H74 3106.
The hypothesis was that these objects were indeed, the cause of the increase in the size of H4 2006. This was tested by plotting the comparison between the images obtained on H4 2006 and the previous measurements. The results showed a significant increase in the size of the object, which was consistent with the hypothesis. This led to the conclusion that the increase in size was due to the objects, rather than other factors such as the environment or the measurement process.
POST-NOTE

It is to be hoped that more of the kind will come to light.

When the glass appeared, they were more like marble.

Then, they were not called "crystal," but "glass," as not mentioned on the label. The "mill measure" (\textit{miura}) was heavy, and the glass itself was not of the same quality as the crystal. It was used in the production of glass vessels, but was not as popular as the crystal.

In the same way, they were not mentioned in the text of the text. It was used in a novel sense, "glass weights." They were probably attached to the official authority of the weights and measures.