



## Description

Glass was an important export product of the Mediterranean Roman world from the middle of the first century BC onwards. Large quantities reached the Oman peninsula and – pillar moulded – drinking bowls such as these were hugely popular in the 1st and 2nd century CE. These specimens were discovered in a communal tomb at Dibba al-Hisn (Sharjah Emirate) on the East coast of the Oman peninsula, together with glass unguentaria, Indian ivory combs, a Roman intaglio; luxury products that illustrate the importance of Dibba as a trading port (Jasim 2006).

Sabah A. Jasim. 2006. Trade centres and commercial routes in the Arabian Gulf: Post-Hellenistic discoveries at Dibba, Sharjah, United Arab Emirates. *\*Arabian Archaeology and Epigraphy\** 2006: 17: 214–237.

538 photos. Completely processed (aligned, scaled, modeled, cleaned, simplified, unwrapped, textured, meshed) in Reality Capture.

GDH thanks Dr. Bruno Overlaet for this description.

## Specifications

**Country:** United Arab Emirates

**Region:** Sharjah

**Site:** Sharjah Archaeology Authority

**Internal ID:** Roman Glass Plate 2 blue

**Digitization date:** 2/07/2019

**Photos / scans number:** 538

**Hardware:** Canon EOS 5D Mark IV

**Lens:** 35 mm

**Lighting:** Foldio Lightbox

**Model URL:** <https://globaldigitalheritage.org/model/roman-drinking-bowl-dibba-sharjah-1st-c-ce-2/>