Several examples of the use of glass vases and vessels in the Hellenistic period are documented in the literature, particularly in the works of Strabo and Polybius. These sources indicate that glass was used not only for decorative purposes but also for practical ones, such as water bottles and oil lamps. The use of glass in these contexts suggests a high level of craftsmanship and innovation in the production of glassware.

In the early Roman period, the production of glass became more widespread, and glass vases began to be produced on a larger scale. The use of glass in Roman art is particularly evident in the mosaics of the Pompeian style, where glass was used to create intricate patterns and designs. The importance of glass in Roman culture is also reflected in the numerous references to glass in literature and art, including the work of Virgil and Horace.

The Roman Empire brought glassmaking technology to the provinces, and glass vases were produced throughout the empire. The extent of glass production in the provinces is reflected in the numerous glass vases found in archaeological sites, including those in Britain and the Greek islands. The Roman use of glass is also evident in the use of glass in the daily life of the Roman people, as evidenced by the presence of glass vases in the homes of the wealthy.

In the early Christian period, the use of glass continued, although it was often used in a more practical manner, such as in the production of lamps and other lighting devices. The use of glass in the decoration of churches and other religious buildings is also evident, with the use of stained glass windows.

The decline of the Roman Empire led to a decrease in the production of glass vases, but the technology of glassmaking survived and continued to be used in the Byzantine and Islamic empires. The Byzantine use of glass is particularly evident in the production of mosaics, where glass was used to create vivid and colorful images.

In the Islamic world, glass continued to be used for both practical and decorative purposes. The production of glass was particularly advanced in the Middle East, where glass vases were produced on a large scale, and glass was used in the production of mosaic and stained glass windows.

The use of glass continued into the modern era, and glass vases and vessels are still produced today. The production of glass vases and vessels is an important aspect of the art and craft of glassmaking, and the use of glass in daily life is an important aspect of the culture and history of mankind.
of the sites where this will be possible.

Byzantine and Islamic contexts. Heshbon may prove to be one

of these contexts could be more precisely dated within the Roman

than were usual. If it would be more usual it

is clear that these contexts were rarely studied in connection

how complete contexts were discovered in some of the tombs.

are provided a representative sample of the excavated layers, and a

These contexts in order to achieve reliable evidence. The XI:ID

pottery manufacture utilizes field writing and relating on con-

and some light on the chronology of these simple objects. Even

then fragments were excavated. Perhaps the material at Heshbon will

Finally, it should be mentioned that a large number of objects

considered as post-Tribal context—e.g. characteristic "speckled"