



THE GLASS BEADS OF ANGLO-SAXON ENGLAND

c. AD 400 -700



MARGARET GUIDO

Edited by Martin Welch



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ANGLO-SAXON ENGLAND
*c.*AD 400–700



Cecily Margaret Guido, 1912–1994 (photograph by John Smith)

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A PRELIMINARY VISUAL CLASSIFICATION OF
THE MORE DEFINITIVE AND DIAGNOSTIC TYPES

Margaret Guido

Edited by Martin Welch

With contributions by
Justine Bayley, Julian Henderson and Martin Welch

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Cecily Margaret Guido

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Preface

Cecily Margaret (Peggy) Guido (1912–1994) developed a childhood interest in Roman coins, which led to an active involvement in archaeology in the 1930s. She participated in excavations directed by Mortimer and Tessa Wheeler and obtained a Diploma in Prehistory at University College London. During her marriage to Stuart Piggott, she developed further her skills as a field archaeologist, proving to be a resourceful and dedicated director of rescue excavations in the difficult conditions of wartime and immediately post-war Britain. Her husband's appointment to Edinburgh University led her to excavate in Scotland, adding to her earlier experience in southern England. A subsequent marriage to a Sicilian academic, Luigi Guido, saw her interests move to the Mediterranean region and her publication of a number of valuable guidebooks to southern Italy and Sicily, as well as a volume on Sardinia, which was commissioned for the celebrated *Ancient Peoples and Places* series.

Her return to live permanently in southern England saw a new phase in her archaeological career, stemming from her realization that glass jewellery, and especially beads, provided an unjustly neglected field of study. Her pioneering study of British and Irish glass beads in the prehistoric and Roman periods (Guido 1978) acknowledged the encouragement she had received from Donald Harden and George Boon among others, and demonstrated an awareness that glass beads had the potential to reveal much about those who wore them as display items, while the technology of their manufacture and the identification of evidence for their production were equally important aspects, which could be linked to issues of their trade and exchange. Nor did she neglect to keep abreast with the latest developments in scientific analysis of ancient glass and glassmaking. She set about the task of systematically collecting data on British and Irish glass beads on to a card index from publications, museum collections and information from field archaeologists. At the same time, she played an active role in the establishment of the Bead Study Trust, which included assisting in the cataloguing and reordering of the Beck collection of beads at the Cambridge University Museum.

Initially, her collection of records on the glass beads of the Anglo-Saxon period had the modest aim of assisting her in differentiating these from beads of the preceding periods. She hoped to be able to pick out prehistoric and Roman beads when they occurred as unstratified or redeposited stray finds on a multi-period site. Over time, however, she had gathered so much information that it seemed wasteful not to go further and produce the present and sadly posthumous volume. She felt a need to familiarize herself with the bead types used in the late Roman and early medieval periods across northern Europe and undertook museum study tours for that purpose. Despite the fact that she was undertaking pioneering work here, characteristically she always felt diffident in the presence of specialists on Anglo-Saxon

cemeteries. This might seem strange when one considers her contribution as an excavator of such sites, for example, her role in the élite team which defined, recorded and lifted the Sutton Hoo ship burial grave deposit in 1939 and in another such team which rescued the first thirty-one graves from the well-known cemetery at Petersfinger near Salisbury in 1948 (Leeds and Shortt 1953, preface). Nevertheless, growing recognition of her expertise led many field archaeologists to make their recently excavated glass beads available to her and over the years she contributed quite a number of specialist reports on Anglo-Saxon beads. While it is sad that she did not live to see the present study in print, she had at least read and approved the typescript of her main text (Chapters 1 to 13) and the Introduction before her final illness. We can only hope that she would have been pleased with the final result.

Martin Welch

Acknowledgements

This book has been long in gestation and preparation and many individuals have contributed to its completion and publication. Cecily Margaret Guido would have offered her gratitude to the British Academy for financial support, to the many museum curators and excavators in this country and across Europe who assisted her collection of data, to other scholars who shared their specialist knowledge with her and to her many friends in Devizes, whose effective support was so important to her. Mrs E L Machin in particular deserves personal mention as friend, confidante and German language translator.

Turning Margaret Guido's manuscript into a book was largely the task of Martin Welch, as academic editor, and he would like firstly to acknowledge the important scientific contribution of Julian Henderson and Justine Bayley, whose work appears in Chapter 14. There is also the assistance of Dido Clark, who helped check many references for schedule entries and augmented the author's entries in the schedules against the records for the then unpublished sites of Lechlade (Gloucestershire) and Mucking (Essex). Kikar Singh and Nicholas Griffiths were responsible for most of the line and colour drawings, while Kikar Singh prepared the final artwork for publication. Martin Welch would particularly like to thank the Trustees of Cecily Margaret Guido's Estate for their generosity in funding the cost of preparing the distribution maps, produced in the Drawing Office of the Department of Geography, University College London, and for covering the cost of providing additional line and colour drawings for the production of the colour plates. Finally, Sue Hirst generously acted as an academic referee and provided additional assistance in advising the academic editor as well as organizing and supervising additional illustrations and final paste-up, while the late Janet Clayton and subsequently Kate Owen as Managing Editors for the Society of Antiquaries of London must be thanked for their patient support and professional judgement in seeing this book through the press. Any remaining errors and infelicities are the sole responsibility of Martin Welch.

It is surely appropriate that this book be dedicated to the memory of its author, Cecily Margaret Guido, a kind and generous scholar, whose contribution to British and European archaeology, and, in particular, to the study of glass beads, has yet to receive its full due.

PART I
DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS

INTRODUCTION

GLASS BEADS IN EARLY ANGLO-SAXON CONTEXTS

MARTIN WELCH

The migration of Angles, Saxons, Jutes and other Germanic peoples from the northern Netherlands, north-west Germany and southern Scandinavia to settle in eastern and southern Britain began the process of creating England from post-Roman Britain in the fifth and sixth centuries. This involved a major change in the material culture of lowland Britain as well as alterations to its political, linguistic and social structure. This process is evidenced by much more than just simple linkages between artefacts excavated in England and those found in the continental Anglo-Saxon homelands. It is also marked by the arrival of new burial practices associated with those artefacts and the first appearance of a distinctive continental building type, the *Grubenhaus*. Abandoned and depopulated regions within the continental homelands, as revealed by fieldwork in Angeln near Schleswig (Müller-Wille *et al* 1988), match the foundation of new cemeteries and settlements in lowland Britain (Welch 1992). Study of the furnished inhumations and pottery cremation urns of Anglo-Saxon burial grounds has developed over the last two centuries since the pioneering excavations of Bryan Faussett and James Douglas in the second half of the eighteenth century (Hawkes 1990a).

The past three decades of the present century have seen a fuller appreciation of the benefits of giving equal value to all the components of Anglo-Saxon burial assemblages when studying them. Similar attention is also now being paid to the range of artefacts recoverable from settlement contexts. Beads commonly occur in relatively large numbers in cemeteries and great care is now routinely accorded to recording their relative positions within a grave in three dimensions. The aim is to reconstitute as precisely as possible the sequence in which the beads were strung. Inhumation burials of fully dressed individuals have revealed a variety of positions in which strings of beads were worn and preserved and mineralized textile impressions on brooches and other metal items can provide evidence for the attachment of strings to dress fittings. Festoons of beads strung between pairs of brooches that

fastened a peplos costume (or tubular dress) at the shoulders over the collar bones are particularly common in the better-equipped costumes of the fifth and sixth centuries (Owen-Crocker 1986), but they might also have been worn as true necklaces placed over the head and around the neck. Strings of beads have also been recorded around the lower arms, functioning as bracelets, or near the pelvis and beside or between the upper legs as if suspended from a waist belt, to mention some of the most common alternatives.

The majority of Anglo-Saxon female graves contain beads, both those which include a brooch or brooches and those which lack such metal dress fittings. Yet, although a typical feature of female costume, finds of one or two beads can occur in male assemblages. Larger than average beads in adult male graves are often associated with that most prestigious of weapons, the two-edged iron sword or *spatha*: they are, therefore, known as sword-beads (Evison 1967 and 1975; Menghin 1983). Beads can also be recovered from cremation urns, but are usually badly distorted by the heat of the pyre and sometimes fused to the bone (Richards 1987, 81, 199–200; McKinley 1994), as the corpse seems to have been laid out fully dressed.

Anglo-Saxon beads were not necessarily made of glass, for a variety of other materials were available, above all amber, which was particularly popular in the sixth century. Indeed, amber beads occur in such quantities that it seems probable that the bulk of this amber was imported from the Baltic region (Huggett 1988, 64–6, fig 1). Rock crystal, probably imported from the Rhineland, occurs in burials of the fifth and sixth centuries (Huggett 1988, 70, fig 4), while amethyst, quite possibly traded from India via the Mediterranean (Meaney 1981, 76), has come to be regarded as a type-fossil indicating seventh-century burial (Huggett 1988, 66–8, fig 2). Beads of jet or related materials are relatively rare and seem likely in most cases to represent reused Roman beads, while other natural materials such as bone, shell and fossils could be turned into beads. Metal fittings also occur on relatively early bead strings as beads, wire rings, pendants or end-stops, but metal beads are a more typical feature of seventh-century bead strings (Hyslop 1963, 191, 198–200). Still, even those sixth-century bead strings dominated by amber beads usually contain at least a few glass beads, and the study of glass-bead shapes, together with the colour range present on both translucent and opaque monochrome glass beads, and the decoration on polychrome opaque glass beads, provides us with material that can be ordered and analysed.

To date, the study of Anglo-Saxon glass beads from contexts between the fifth and early eighth centuries has appeared principally in the form of discussion of the beads from individual cemeteries within published cemetery reports. Alison Cook's report on the beads from the Portway, Andover (Hampshire), site (Cook and Dacre 1985), Sue Hirst's on the Sewerby (Humberside/Yorkshire) beads, with contributions by Leo Biek and other scientists at the Ancient Monument Laboratories on the results of chemical analyses (Hirst 1985), and Vera Evison on the beads from the Buckland, Dover (Kent), cemetery (Evison 1987) are three excellent recent

examples. Such publications have made an important contribution over the last decade or so, but, inevitably, these reports have concentrated on the particular range of bead types recovered by excavation at their individual sites, rather than seeking to establish full regional, national or international patterns. In many cases such reports will turn out to have provided a firm basis for local and regional patterns of bead-wearing in burial contexts. On the other hand, while we have so few well-excavated and adequately published cemeteries there is a real danger of relying too heavily on their bead corpus. Rather, we should seek to place their material within the larger context of the finds from this period, drawing on earlier and usually less well-published excavations preserved in museum collections across the country.

The present study represents the first extensive description and discussion of early Anglo-Saxon glass beads. It is based on Margaret Guido's first-hand examination of glass beads over several decades in museums throughout Britain as well as in Europe and Scandinavia. She recorded her observations and sketches of each bead on a card. Wherever possible, the beads were handled and studied under good light conditions, but, inevitably, there were occasions when beads could not be taken off public display. In such cases, a combination of poor display lighting and the impossibility of handling the beads hindered exact description. It also made it difficult for her to comment on the exact amount of translucency of these beads. Invitations by excavators to examine and provide specialist reports on beads from often still-unpublished sites provided another valuable batch of data to add to the museum material and the growing corpus of published reports on beads now in the public domain. She attempted to provide a visual classification of glass beads recovered from Anglo-Saxon contexts datable between the fifth and early eighth centuries, which follows on naturally from her earlier study of prehistoric and Roman glass-bead types (Guido 1978). There is the obvious desirability of being able to differentiate earlier prehistoric and Roman glass beads from similar ones manufactured and buried in the post-Roman period, either when they were recovered as unstratified finds, or where the museum records provide inadequate information about their archaeological contexts.

It should be noted, though, that the emphasis of students of the archaeology of the Anglo-Saxon migrations has turned away from the recent tendency to stress continuity and overlap of settlement in late Roman Britain. There is increasing acceptance that there must have been a significant time lapse separating the disappearance of most aspects of Roman material culture from the first phase of Anglo-Saxon cemetery and settlement foundation (Welch 1992). Roman coinage ceased to be imported in any significant quantity after *c.*AD 402, and it is clear that wheel-thrown pottery production and marketing had ceased in Roman Britain before the Anglo-Saxons arrived. If it had not, we can be sure that the Anglo-Saxons would have been as eager to have acquired it and been buried with it, as were their Frankish counterparts at the end of the fourth and throughout the fifth century in north-east Gaul. We lose most of the dating indicators on which Roman archaeologists have

relied and are forced to turn to an alternative chronology based on metalwork dress fittings introduced from the continent by Anglo-Saxon settlers. These include fifth-century belt sets associated with late Roman imperial service and especially the army, as well as north German brooch forms whose ornamentation was heavily influenced by such Roman metalwork. Coin-dated grave contexts from cemeteries in north-east Gaul provide the framework for this chronology, which recently has been shifted somewhat later than hitherto within the fifth century (compare Böhme 1974 and 1986 with Böhme 1987).

This is not to deny the presence of Germanic peoples and other barbarians in late Roman Britain, as also earlier in the Roman period, mostly within the context of Roman army units (Böhme 1986). Burials of 'foreigners' often stand out from the general uniformity of late Roman cemeteries. This is certainly the case at the Lankhills School site, which was one of the extra-mural cemeteries of Roman Winchester (Guido 1978, 38–9, 101–2; Clarke 1979). One such group at Lankhills seems likely to represent Sarmatians recruited in the central Danube region, who brought their families with them. Similarly, an 'officer' of east Germanic, possibly Gothic, origin has been identified from an isolated grave at Kingsholm, Gloucester (Böhme 1986, 503, Abb. 25; Hills and Hurst 1989). It does seem probable, though, that most, if not all, these troops had crossed the Channel to Gaul within the first two decades of the fifth century, if not still earlier.

The *De Excidio* attributed to Gildas, and other later written sources such as the *Historia Brittonum*, seem to imply that Saxon mercenaries were hired by a British ruler or tyrant, who felt a need to recruit military expertise from across the North Sea in the absence of effective Roman army units. The extreme rarity and normal absence of complete or near-complete late Romano-British wheel-thrown pottery from early Anglo-Saxon cemeteries and settlements suggests that, by then, lowland Britain no longer possessed pottery industries and many other aspects of Roman material culture had also ceased to exist. The archaeological case for a continuity of significant Germanic occupation in eastern Britain from the third and fourth centuries into the fifth century, as proposed by the late J N L Myres (1977 and 1986) and others since the 1940s, has proved less than convincing. Attempts to date the pottery urns at the Anglo-Saxon cemeteries of Caistor-by-Norwich (Norfolk) and Sancton (Humberside/Yorkshire) and elsewhere earlier than the fifth century founder from the lack of any support from associated datable metalwork in the form of fourth-century brooches or other dress fittings. Similarly, the so-called 'Romano-Saxon' pottery can now be seen to be a Romano-British ware with no demonstrable connection with the Saxons either in Britain or in North Germany (Gillam 1979; Roberts 1982; Welch 1992).

The schedules of glass beads that accompany this study provide a preliminary database from which the distribution and date range of glass beads of any given shape, colour or decoration can be established. It is hoped that this will prove a useful tool for future researchers preparing reports on glass beads from early

Anglo-Saxon sites. The date range of deposition of particular bead types can be suggested from other associated finds, such as brooches and belt sets, in closed-find assemblages, usually graves. We can also use well-recorded graves to establish the extent to which particular beads were either kept as heirlooms or recycled after scavenging finds from old settlements or burials. This enables us to begin to comment meaningfully on whether particular glass beads were imported across the North Sea and the Channel or else might have been made within this country. If manufacture within Britain is suspected we need to establish from the distribution of finished products the region(s) in which we might hope to recover the workshop evidence we still lack. The means by which glass beads were acquired for members of the small rural farming communities represented by the vast majority of excavated early Anglo-Saxon cemeteries and settlements also needs consideration. We can compare the distribution patterns of bead types with those for other glass artefacts, notably glass beakers, bowls and other vessels (for example, Harden 1956 and 1971; Evison 1972, 1981 and 1982a; Huggett 1988, 72–4, fig 7), as well as consider the distribution patterns of related materials used in bead manufacture such as amber, rock crystal, amethyst and other semi-precious gemstones (for example, Meaney 1981; Huggett 1988; Welch 1991).

Written sources refer to Roman-period glass production in the eastern Mediterranean basin, including Alexandria in Egypt, Syria, Palestine and Phoenicia. Craftsmen of Jewish and Syrian origins seem to have migrated throughout the Roman empire, setting up glass workshops in Italy, Spain and Gaul (in present-day France, Belgium and the German Rhineland). For example, there is evidence for their presence in the Rhineland at Cologne and Andernach, on the Mosel at Trier and on the Rhône at Lyon. As there seems to have been no break in the production of glass vessels in the Rhineland and the Meuse valley within Gaul between the fourth and the seventh centuries, there is no reason why the production of glass beads should not have continued both there and in Italy and Spain throughout the same period. Where primary glass production from raw materials had broken down, glass scrap recovered from deserted Roman settlements or imported cullet might continue to provide sufficient glass to continue bead production. Thus, the small amounts of antimony recovered in a few of the glass beads from the Alton (Hampshire) cemetery could be regarded as possibly due to reused Roman glass in the cullet for their manufacture (Evison 1988a, 58).

There is also excavated evidence for glass-bead workshops on the continent in both the late Roman and Merovingian periods. At Trier two successive production areas were discovered. These appear to have been destroyed in *c.*260 and *c.*375 respectively, and were then sealed under rubble, while the latest glass beads from the workshop area were attributed to the first part of the fifth century (Loeschcke 1925). Its publisher drew attention to the contrast between the beads from these Trier workshops and the typical beads of the Roman empire. Both in terms of their preference for dark colours and the patterns used to decorate them, these Trier beads mark

a complete break with previous Roman forms. He explained them in terms of a Roman craftsman's response to Germanic and barbarian taste. The most popular colours for the applied decoration on the dark background were yellow and red, as also occurred among beads from the late Roman fort at Nijmegen (Netherlands) on the Rhine frontier. Sky blue was another colour used in this way. The influence of Germanic barbarian taste on glass-bead production in the Rhineland frontier zone as early as the mid-third century should not cause too much surprise and the Trier bead production must be considered in any evaluation of developments in the centuries immediately preceding the Anglo-Saxon settlement of post-Roman Britain.

The glass and amber beads that accompany the adult female in a still not fully published late Roman multiple burial pit within the Roman town of Canterbury (Cakebread Robey V) include a significant number of garishly decorated 'black' glass beads as well as plainer 'Roman' glass beads (Bennett 1980, 407, figs 3 and 4). It is difficult to offer a precise date for this deposit, which marks the breakdown of the normal Roman prohibition on burial within a settlement. The very end of the fourth century is the earliest probable date, but, in view of the metalwork parallels for the pins and other dress fittings, it is unlikely that this family group was buried more than a decade or so into the fifth century. It seems probable that this group substantially antedates the mid-fifth-century date currently favoured for the earliest phase of Anglo-Saxon settlement represented by *Grubenhäuser* in Canterbury.

Another glass-bead factory broadly contemporary with the Trier workshop has been located just outside the Roman *municipium* of *Tibiscum* (Theiss) near the late Roman Danubian frontier in present-day Romania (Benea 1983 and 1997). Glass waste, rejects and beads were recovered in quantity in a market area immediately outside the Roman town. Presumably these workshops produced beads which matched the tastes of both Roman provincials and barbarians. There are a number of beads in the Roman tradition here, but alongside these, and often on a 'black' ground, there were beads with crossed-wave designs or with specks or mosaics as well. Many of these could have been produced in the fourth century after the Romans had moved the frontier south of the Danube, leaving the native craftsmen to expand the repertoire of their workshops. The material from this site has yet to be published fully.

Our present understanding of the bead types being worn and buried beyond the frontiers of the Roman empire owes a great deal to Magdalena Mączyńska, whose study of beads in the central European *Barbaricum* during the Roman Iron Age and the earliest phase of the Migration period provide the foundations for all future research (Tempelmann-Mączyńska 1985). For the Merovingian period in western Europe, we owe a similar debt to the researches of Ursula Koch, and in particular to her report on the beads from the rich cemetery at Schretzheim in south-west Germany (Koch 1977). The colour plates from volume one, combined with the close dating achieved for the phasing of the cemetery, provide us with a basis for

discussion of the glass-bead types of the sixth and seventh centuries, which she has since developed further (for example, Koch 1997).

Returning to the production evidence, there are two sites rather closer to England than either Trier or *Tibiscum*. These are the excavated bead workshops at Jodenstraat 26 in Maastricht (Netherlands) and at Rothulfuashem near Leiden (Netherlands), both of which contained a quantity of waste glass, beads, glass rods and various signs of work in connection with them (Panhuysen *et al* 1990, 217–18, Afb. 21; Sablerolles *et al* 1997; Bloemers *et al* 1981, 132). Production dates from the sixth century and the sixth to seventh centuries respectively have been proposed for these sites. Certainly the repertoire at Rothulfuashem *c.*AD 600 (van Klaveren 1988 and 1993) includes bead types that are well represented in early Anglo-Saxon sites. Dark blue annular beads, white annulars, triple-segmented opaque yellow beads, double and triple terracotta-coloured beads with white crossed waves, and white beads with blue crossed waves, were recovered there. The Rothulfuashem parallels will be discussed in greater detail under the relevant chapter headings below. It is unfortunate that only a very summary account has so far appeared in print of this important site, and its full publication is awaited with interest.

There is extensive excavated evidence for bead-making workshops in Scandinavia dating to the eighth century or later, for example, at Eketorp on Öland (Sweden) and Ribe in Jutland (Denmark), to name just two of the best-known sites. These have been discussed by Bencard with others (1978), by Bencard and Jørgensen (1990) and by Agneta Lundström (1976 and 1981), while Ulf Näsman (1984) has published a detailed study of the northern trade and market in *millefiori* and so-called ‘reticella’ glass vessels (for comment on *reticella*, see pages 64–6 below). He argues that these were made in both Ireland and Belgium, though production was not exclusive to either of these regions, and that they were traded via Frisia to Scandinavia. Relatively few of these were made in, or exported to, England, though they are being recovered increasingly on Middle Saxon settlement sites (Evison 1982b, 1983 and 1988b; Webster and Backhouse 1991, 88, no. 66x), and there may have been rather more contact with Ireland than used to be thought.

Excavated glass kilns are extremely rare and the only ones known in Europe for this period appear to be those dated to the late sixth and seventh centuries at Torcello in Italy (Leciejewicz *et al* 1977). The vessel glass forms consisted principally of bottles and stemmed beakers, but coloured mosaic *tesserae* were also recovered among the finds (Evison 1982b, 8).

The conversion of the Anglo-Saxons and the establishment of monasteries in England coincides with the first archaeological evidence for glass manufacture here, which may have included bead production. Prior to the second half of the seventh century the nearest thing we have to evidence for local production is the occasional presence in graves of beads damaged in manufacture, which we would normally expect to have been rejected and dumped as wasters. Of course, the distribution pattern of certain beads as finished products certainly suggests manufacture within

England, while there are Anglo-Saxon bead types that are extremely rare on the continent but particularly common in East Anglia (for example, flat annular beads, often white, with a coloured surface spiral on each face). Then there are terracotta-red beads of various shapes, but always decorated with green and yellow inlay, often with so-called 'reticella' ornament (here called herringbone or twist). Similar cases have been made, on distributional grounds, for glass-vessel manufacture in Kent during the sixth and seventh centuries (for example, Evison 1982a; Bruce-Mitford 1974, 346–8). The use of glass enamelling on Anglo-Saxon metalwork in eastern England during the sixth century (Brown 1981; Scull 1985) has been documented, and there is a strong probability that the hanging-bowls found in Anglo-Saxon burials between the mid-sixth and the mid-seventh century were produced in British workshops within the Anglo-Saxon provinces (Brenan 1991).

Written references to glass-workers being brought over from the continent to produce window glass and vessel glass for a pair of Anglo-Saxon monasteries in north-east England in the seventh and eighth centuries can now be supported by a growing corpus of excavated evidence for glass workshops in documented monasteries and other 'high-status' sites that we suspect are monastic communities. In the *Historia Abbatum* (cap. 5), Bede describes how in c.AD 676 Benedict Biscop sent 'representatives to Gaul to bring back glass-makers, craftsmen as yet unknown in Britain, to glaze the windows of the church, its side chapels and upper storey' at his newly founded monastery at Wearmouth, 'and not only did they complete the work that was asked of them, but they also taught and instructed the English race in their skill'. Coloured window glass has been excavated at Benedict Biscop's monasteries of Jarrow and Monkwearmouth in Tyne and Wear (Cramp 1970a, 1970b, 1975; Webster and Backhouse 1991, 138–9, no. 105a). While no glass furnace was found at either site, there was evidence for the manufacture of window glass at Jarrow, and fragments of vessel glass, *millefiori* rods, beads and inlay from the debris of the monastic guesthouse at Jarrow indicate that other types of glass was being worked on site. Yet, in a letter to Bishop Lul at Mainz dated to 764, Abbot Cuthbert of Wearmouth and Jarrow could request that Lul send him 'any man in your diocese who can make vessels of glass well . . . because we are ignorant and destitute of that art' (Tangl 1955, 250–2, no. 116; Whitelock 1979, 831–2, no. 185), which suggests that the Northumbrian Angles were still dependent on short visits by foreign glassmasters a century later.

Similar potential evidence for glass manufacture is now accumulating from a number of other Middle Saxon period monasteries and 'high-status' settlements. The colours of the Jarrow window glass are paralleled at Brandon (Suffolk) and the double monastery at Whitby (Yorkshire) in both window and vessel glass (Webster and Backhouse 1991, 87–8, no. 66v–y, and 143–4, no. 107f–j). *Millefiori* rods and glass *tessera* fragments of the type recovered at Jarrow, Monkwearmouth and Whitby (Cramp 1970a, fig 1a–f; Webster and Backhouse 1991, 145, no. 107o–p) certainly suggest that the glass materials that could be used to make beads were

readily available. There are also the rich glass finds recovered from York Minster, Flixborough (Lincolnshire) and Barking Abbey (Essex) (Webster and Backhouse 1991, 90–2, no. 67m–t, 94–5, no. 69, 146–7, no. 108).

The very active production of glass beads in early Christian Ireland has been recognized for at least half a century. As yet though, there has been no overall synthesis of the rich excavated workshop evidence there. This would be of particular value to scholars studying the archaeology of the west and north-west regions of Britain in the Anglo-Saxon period, where ‘foreign’ beads might belong to recognizable Irish types, or else be confused with Anglo-Saxon beads of a very similar type. Hencken (1950, 132–45) was among the first scholars to consider Irish beads of the early Christian period. Since his discussion of the bead workshop evidence from Lagore (Co. Meath), other production centres have been recognized in Ireland.

From the Iron Age onwards, Irish beads show advanced and original technique and design. They underwent a remarkable renaissance with the presumed arrival of foreign craftsmen at the time of the early ecclesiastical foundations there. Imported skills were quickly learnt by native glassworkers, who were inspired by them to brilliant inventions and elaborations. They produced a variety of glass inlays for brooches, shrines, patens and chalices, as well as for disc mounts on hanging-bowls, and so on (Youngs 1989, 173–4, 201–8). It was at this period that *millefiori* glass, previously used in Ireland within the Roman period, came to prominence once more. Irish craftsmen also came to mainland Britain and their work is recognizable on both ecclesiastical and secular sites within the kingdom of Dalriada founded in the seventh century by Irish *Scotti* in what is now western Scotland. At excavated fortified centres such as Dunadd (Argyllshire), Anglo-Saxon metalwork has been found alongside Irish glasswork (Campbell and Lane forthcoming; for the metalwork, see Campbell and Lane 1993).

More sites in Ireland have produced evidence for bead-making in this period than in the whole of Britain. Glass waste, rods and reject beads survive to be excavated together with crucibles and metal implements employed in their manufacture. Relevant workshop sites are at Garranes (Co. Cork), attributed to the sixth to seventh centuries (O’Riordain 1941–2, 116–21, figs 14 and 15; Youngs 1989, 201–2); Scotch Street, Armagh (Co. Armagh), of the sixth to ninth centuries (Hamlin and Lynn 1988, 57–61; Lynn 1988; Youngs 1989, 203–6); Ballinderry Crannog 2 (Co. Offaly) of the eighth to ninth centuries (Lawlor 1925); Moynaugh Loch (Co. Meath) of the seventh to eighth centuries (Youngs 1989, 201 and 205); and, in Dalriada, at Dunadd (Argyllshire), of the seventh century and later (Campbell and Lane forthcoming). A recently reported early Christian period site at Dunmisk (Co. Tyrone) is important for providing evidence for glass-making from primary raw materials in place of the more customary remelted glass (J Henderson, pers comm). The presence of glass rods in numerous other Irish sites suggest the possibility of local bead manufacture at these settlements.

There is no obvious reason why the technology for bead manufacture from

coloured glass *tesserae* or *millefiori* glass rods imported for the purpose should have been beyond the skills of Anglo-Saxon craftsmen. Imported and old Roman vessel glass, as well as glass *tesserae* scavenged from mosaics, would provide alternative sources. We may yet locate the workshops that demonstrate the ability to work glass. A case based on indirect evidence can be made for at least three groups of glass beads as local products (see Chapters 7, 8 and 12 below, and Guido and Welch forthcoming).

Nevertheless, it seems probable that a significant proportion of the glass beads recovered from early Anglo-Saxon contexts were imported as trade goods via the Frankish continent. The rulers of Kent and a Jutish province on the Isle of Wight and southern Hampshire may have been the 'middlemen' in a monopolistic trade between the Franks and other Anglo-Saxon kingdoms in the sixth and early seventh centuries. It was during the seventh century that this monopoly was replaced by a series of direct arrangements between individual Anglo-Saxon and Frankish kings. These are represented archaeologically by major trading settlements at Southampton, London, Ipswich, York and elsewhere outside Kent (Huggett 1988; Welch 1991). The study of early Anglo-Saxon glass beads is still in its infancy, but it is hoped that this preliminary study, in combination with scientific analysis, will provide the foundations for further research.

CHAPTER 1

COLOURLESS AND PALE TRANSLUCENT GLASS BEADS

MONOCHROME

- i Colourless translucent beads in various forms
- ii Light-coloured annular, globular, biconical and double beads (excluding smokey yellow forms)
- iii Light blue-green translucent melon and sub-melon beads
- iv Smokey yellow beads (excluding melon and sub-melon forms)
- v Smokey yellow melon and sub-melon beads

POLYCHROME

- vi Decorated translucent beads: (a) on a light blue-green ground
(b) on a smokey yellow ground
- vii Light-coloured translucent annular or globular beads with coloured parallel or spiral bands (excluding lobed forms)
- viii Light yellowish-green beads with decoration (mostly square-sectioned form)
- ix Light-coloured decorated lobed or horned beads

The information that we can glean from pale translucent glass beads is much less than is the case for the opaque versions. There are two obvious reasons. Firstly, the translucent beads present us only with forms, most of which continue a repertoire already current in the Roman period. On the whole, very little visual distinction can be observed between translucent beads of Roman and Anglo-Saxon date, and as yet there is no clear analytical difference detectable between light colours: tones of green, yellow, blue-green, and so on. Thus, we have to look for forms that differ from the Roman ones and which would appear, therefore, to have been introduced into lowland Britain at the time of the Anglo-Saxon settlement. It is only types iii and v listed above (ie, the small melon and sub-melon beads) that have no clear Roman period ancestry. (See Figure 1 for main diagnostic shapes in Anglo-Saxon beads.)

Secondly, in contrast to the opaque beads, decoration is very rare on pale translucent beads. Consequently, the other main criteria for classification are absent (see Figure 2 for main diagnostic decorative motifs). In certain decorated classes, for

example, those with surface spirals or a fine twist (see Chapters 11 and 12 respectively), pale coloured translucent glass is occasionally used as the basis. On the other hand, for beads enclosing a metal foil (Chapter 13: gold or silver-in-glass), colourless translucent glass was normally employed, but, in all probability, none of these was ever made in lowland Britain. The most interesting small category are the decorated square-section beads of type viii (not illustrated). They are mostly fragmentary and we must await the discovery of further complete examples to elucidate their cultural background.

In subsequent chapters, the darker tones of translucent glass are classified with their individual colours together with their opaque equivalents.

MONOCHROME

i COLOURLESS TRANSLUCENT BEADS (Plate 1, Schedule 1, pp 153–5)

The earliest glass of this type apparently came from Egypt (*Daily Telegraph*, 26 September 1989), at the temple of Deir al-Bahri near Luxor, and dates to c.1497–1488 BC. Such glass had previously been misidentified as rock crystal, but is in fact a soda-lime-silica glass used as a substitute for quartz. This was evidently adopted in both Greece and Etruria from the fifth century BC (Harden 1968b and 1969, 60–2). It was little used for beads in Roman times, but had a limited renaissance during the fifth to sixth centuries AD.

Very little, however, can be gleaned from the schedule. The beads reveal not a type so much as a variety of forms. A number of beads have been omitted from the schedule, since many, though described in reports as small globular beads, are in fact much-damaged remains of metal-foil enclosed beads (see Chapter 13), of which only the inner part now exists.

ii LIGHT-COLOURED ANNULAR, GLOBULAR, BICONICAL AND DOUBLE BEADS (EXCLUDING SMOKEY YELLOW FORMS) (Plate 1, Schedule 1, pp 155–9)

Glass of this very pale translucent variety could have been made from recycled bottle glass of Roman date. Not much can be shown from a perusal of the schedule here. They were not uncommon in East Anglia during the late fifth to early sixth centuries, by which time they were also to be found in the Upper Thames region at Abingdon (Berkshire) and other sites. One from Alfriston (East Sussex) may be among the earliest recorded. Some greenish-blue or light yellow roughly square-sectioned beads come from Lechlade (Gloucestershire), some of which belong within the sixth century, but others occur in firmly dated seventh-century contexts at both Lechlade and Buckland, Dover.

COLOURLESS AND PALE TRANSLUCENT GLASS BEADS

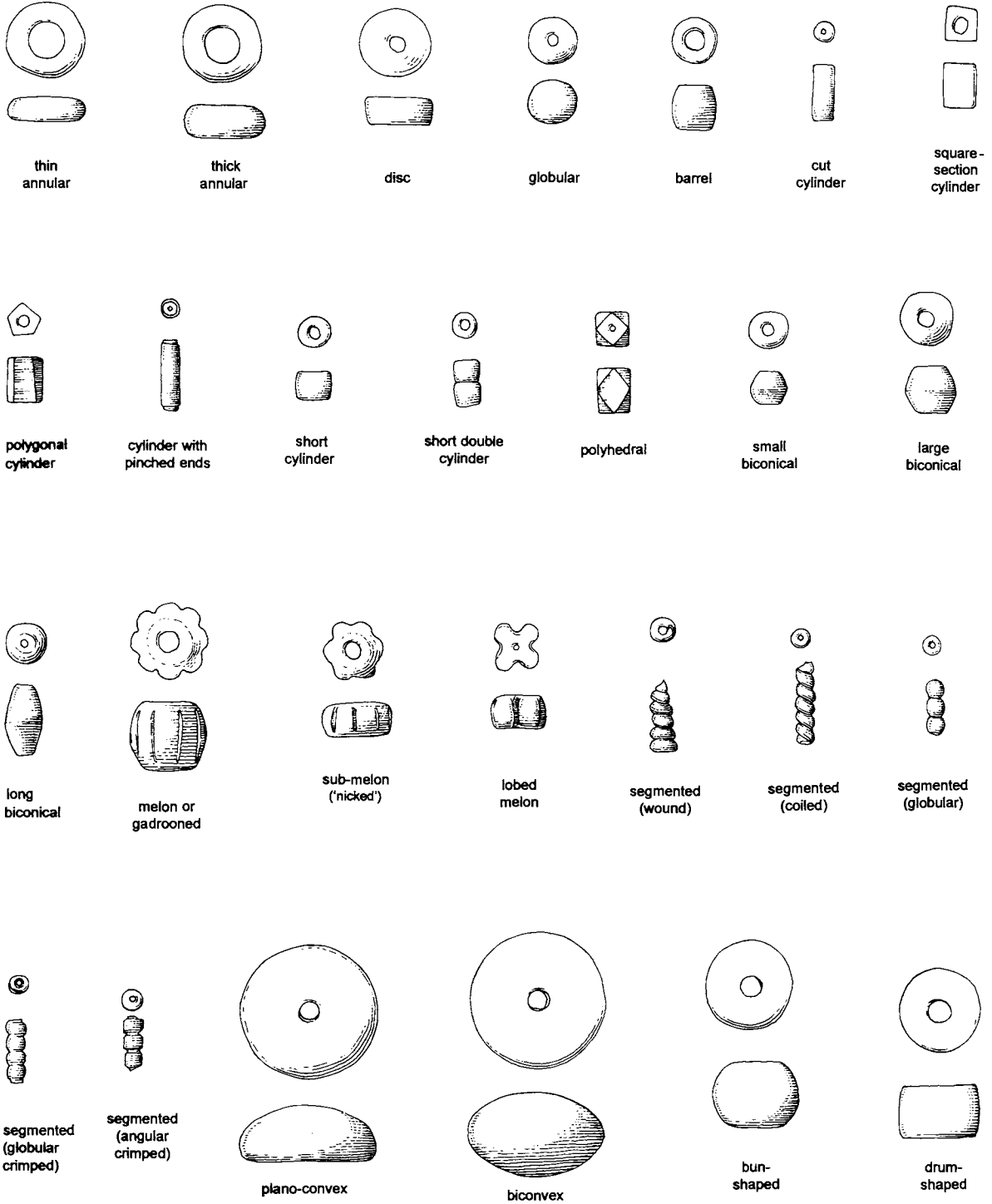


Figure 1 Anglo-Saxon beads: main diagnostic shapes

iii LIGHT BLUE-GREEN TRANSLUCENT MELON AND SUB-MELON BEADS

(Plate 1, Schedule 1, pp 159–61)

Glass of this colour is so common, and its production covered so long a span of time, that it is necessary to study the forms rather than the glass itself. It was mostly used for melon and sub-melon forms, whose distribution is biased towards the south-east, east and north-east coastal regions. Among the earliest finds was a bead from the late Roman multiple burial at Canterbury (a context of c.AD 400) referred to in the Introduction (p 6). A later fifth-century string comes from grave 15 at Wallingford (Berkshire) in the Upper Thames valley dated by the associated applied saucer brooches and a fifth-century cremation context occurs at Spong Hill (Norfolk). There are plenty of sixth-century examples, and seventh-century ones from Chamberlain's Barn II (Bedfordshire) and Charlton (Wiltshire). A continental origin might be sought in the Rhineland, as they occur at Krefeld-Gellep in a cemetery horizon (*Stufe* II) conventionally dated c.AD 450–525 (for example, grave 404 (Pirling 1966, 156, Taf. 33.12)). (See also type v below.)

iv SMOKEY YELLOW BEADS (EXCLUDING MELON AND SUB-MELON FORMS) (Plate 1, Schedule 1, pp 161–3)

The same date (ie, the late fifth to sixth century and a seventh-century context at Buckland, Dover) applies to the popularity of these glass beads as to those in type iii above. There are several examples in Kent and Suffolk as well as a small cluster around Salisbury in south Wiltshire.

v SMOKEY YELLOW MELON AND SUB-MELON BEADS

(Plate 1, Schedule 1, pp 163–4)

It is not possible to differentiate analytically between these beads and those in type iii above, and they should be studied together.

POLYCHROME

vi DECORATED TRANSLUCENT BEADS: (a) ON A LIGHT BLUE-GREEN

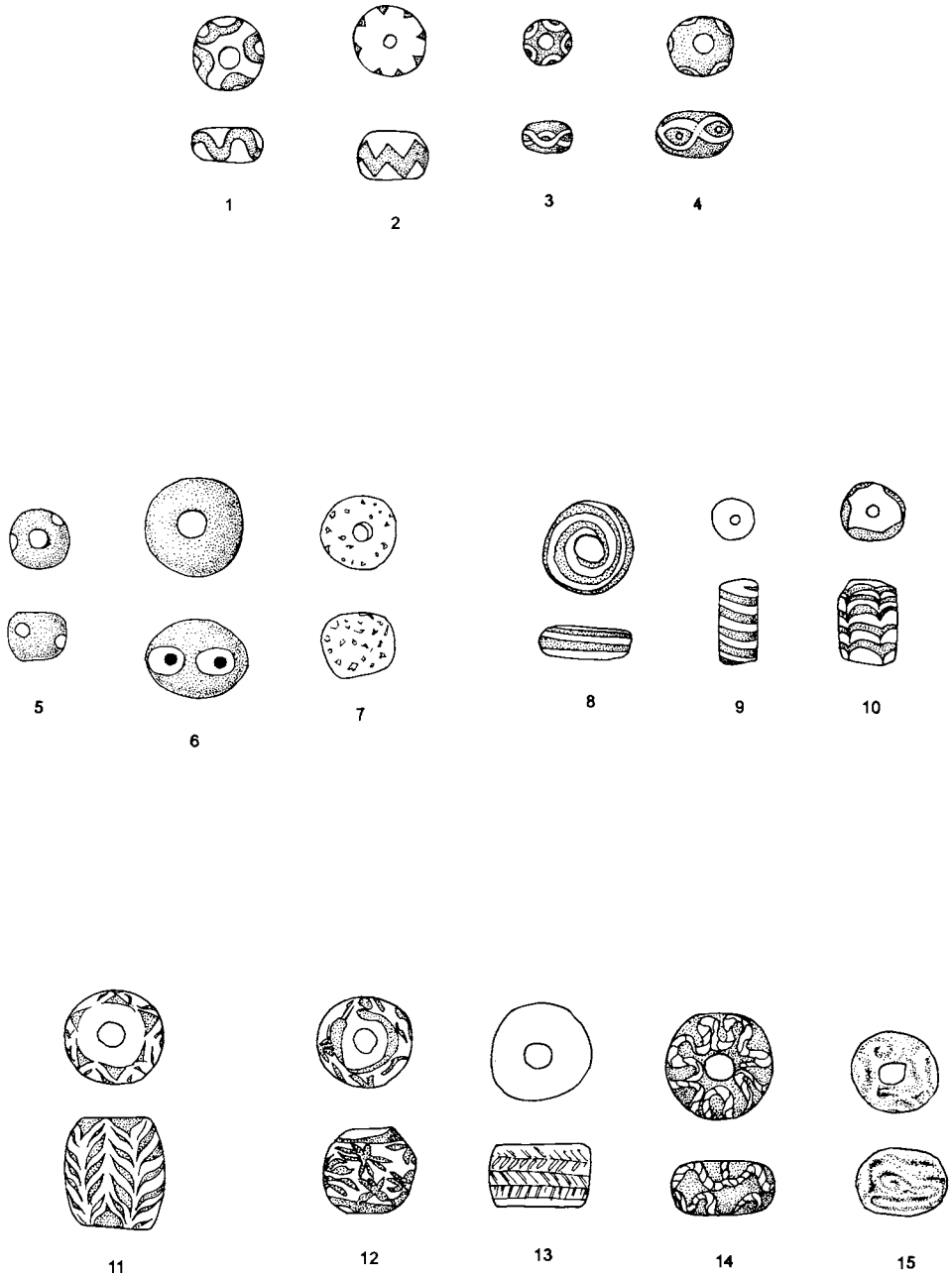
GROUND (Plate 1, Schedule 1, pp 164–6)

As the decoration on these beads varies so much, they cannot be regarded as a true class. Decoration on translucent light-coloured glass appears on beads in England by the late fifth century, but it was never much favoured, though it continued into the sixth and even the seventh century.

vi DECORATED TRANSLUCENT BEADS: (b) ON A SMOKEY YELLOW

GROUND (Plate 1, Schedule 1, p 166)

Never very popular, at present these beads cannot usefully be separated from those of *via*, discussed briefly above, though one example does come from a context dated to the first half of the fifth century at Colchester (Essex).



Key:

1 wave; 2 zigzag; 3 crossed waves; 4 crossed waves and spots; 5 large spots; 6 eyes; 7 speckled (often many colours and touching specks); 8 surface spiral; 9 spirally wound bands; 10 combed bands (one direction); 11 combed bands (alternate directions); 12 *millefiori*; 13 *reticella* herringbone or chevron; 14 twisted cable decoration; 15 marbling in two colours

Figure 2 Anglo-Saxon beads: main diagnostic decorative motifs

vii LIGHT-COLOURED TRANSLUCENT ANNULAR OR GLOBULAR BEADS
WITH COLOURED PARALLEL OR SPIRAL BANDS (EXCLUDING LOBED
FORMS) (Plate 1, Schedule 1, pp 167–8)

These appear to be a recognizable type and to have been current probably by the fifth century at Milton Keynes. So far, it has not been possible to identify an origin for them on the continent, though they appear not to be unusual and to occur in fifth-century graves (Birte Brugmann, pers comm). It should be noted that one atypical example on an opaque ground comes from Lyminge in south-east Kent.

viii LIGHT YELLOWISH-GREEN BEADS WITH DECORATION (MOSTLY
SQUARE-SECTIONED FORM) (Plate 1, Map 1, Schedule 1, p 168)

These rare beads are often decorated with random lines of red and yellow and quite a few of them are square-sectioned (none illustrated). The latter are noticeably earlier and their manufacture may belong within the late Roman period, possibly continuing into the early fifth century. Their distribution is relatively circumscribed in north Buckinghamshire, Cambridgeshire and Essex (see Map 1). Related beads, though not square-sectioned, were excavated at the ring-fort of Eketorp II (fifth to seventh centuries) on Öland (Sweden) in the Baltic (information from U Näsman).

ix LIGHT-COLOURED DECORATED LOBED OR HORNED BEADS
(Plate 1, Schedule 1, pp 168–9)

The main characteristic of these beads are lobes decorated with either wound lines or red tips. The earliest example comes from an early fifth-century grave from Mucking (Essex). Clearly, these are related to the type vii beads above, and also occur in fifth-century graves on the continent (Birte Brugmann, pers comm). In England, it is noticeable that they are confined to the south and the Thames valley.

CHAPTER 2

'BLACK' GLASS BEADS

MONOCHROME

- i Small 'black' annular and globular beads
- ii 'Black' segmented double or triple beads
- iii 'Black' melon, sub-melon or lobed beads

POLYCHROME

- iv 'Black' annular beads with broken white girth band
- v 'Black' annular beads: (a) with white or yellow wave (some with girth band)
(b) with blue wave
- vi 'Black' annular beads: (a) with white zigzags
(b) with yellow or green zigzags
(c) with red zigzags
- vii Large 'black' decorated beads: (a) plano-convex
(b) biconvex
- viii 'Black' (or dark) globular beads with complex crossed waves and eyes or spots
(and related beads)
- ix 'Black' globular beads with white or coloured crossed waves, with or without
eyes or spots
- x 'Black' beads with a few spots (mostly annular beads)
- xi 'Black' globular beads with coloured specks ('crumb' beads)
- xii 'Black' decorated long cylinder beads
- xiii Long fluted beads banded in 'black' and white (not scheduled)
- xiv Small cylindrical dark beads with unmarvered yellow ends and central band
(not scheduled)
- xv Large dark globular beads with several lines of coloured zigzags
- xvi Tall drum-shaped dark beads with several lines of coloured zigzags

The beads here described as 'black' may actually be of varied dark colours: blue, dark green, brown and purple (see Chapters 5, 6 and 7 below). This can be seen most clearly in fracture and to a certain extent the degree of darkness depends upon the thickness of the bead itself. Ultimately, only chemical analysis can identify them correctly. Undecorated beads of very dark glass were certainly known in Britain as early as the Iron Age, though they were rare, and throughout most of the Roman period seem equally to have lacked popularity here (Guido 1978, 15 and 68: Group 6ix).

By the fourth century AD, however, large 'black' beads, often decorated with various colours, began to appear, in particular from the 'barbarian' world bordering the Roman *Limes*, but also further afield in Europe. They were presumably prized for their size and their gaudy exuberance, which stand out as a complete contrast with the decorous and rather uninteresting little beads of very standardized type then current in response to Roman taste. At this time, too (ie, the late third and fourth centuries), there was a fashion for small, roughly wound tapering beads in 'black' and other colours found at least on some sites in Roman Britain (for example, Cold Kitchen Hill, Wiltshire, and Lamyatt Beacon, Somerset). They may even have been made on the spot for cheap offerings at shrines or temples (Guido 1978, 38). By the mid-fifth century, though, they had largely disappeared and were later replaced by segmented beads made using a different technique (Plate 1 and type ii on pp 20–1 below).

One of the earliest glass-houses known to have been producing 'black' beads (either large plain melon beads, or other forms with a variety of polychrome motifs marvered on as spots, waves, and so on) was at Trier. As discussed in the Introduction, Loeschke (1925) drew attention to the discovery there of the beads in datable closed-find groups. They came from two superimposed, but separate, workshops, sealed by rubble. These belonged to the mid-third century and first half of the fifth century respectively. He argued that the late Roman industrial output had already been influenced by the various Germanic peoples living in the Rhine valley and its hinterland, whose tastes increasingly infiltrated those of the conservative Roman world.

The Migration period was a time of great change in Europe, and it is not yet possible to identify with any confidence the original makers of such 'black' beads. They could be any one of several barbarian peoples, perhaps even including Slavs, for there are certainly some 'black' decorated beads from central and eastern Europe. Quite apart from tribal and army movements, individual craftsmen could be surprisingly mobile, particularly in activities such as glass and stone-working, finding employment with rich patrons. In Trier, an outstandingly large number of inscriptions not only exhibit Greek and Latin names, but also suggest the presence of many craftsmen who might well have come from Syria. Syrian glass craftsmen seem also to be responsible for the output of glass vessels from Cologne and other, as yet unidentified, Rhineland glass-houses (Harden 1968b and 1969, 49–51, 55–9 and 64).

Contact between Whitby, York and Cologne also existed in the fourth century, when jet was imported into the Rhineland for the manufacture of finger-rings and other small objects. This gemstone can be found in underwater outcrops off the Yorkshire coast and was prized for its electrostatic properties. Whitby jet was mentioned by Solinus in the third century for the excellence of its quality (Mommsen 1895, 102). With the apparent interruption of this trade early in the fifth century, it seems likely that 'black' glass could have been adopted as a substitute material for jet.

A number of colour-decorated 'black' beads reached lowland Britain before the abandonment of such major Roman urban and military sites as Cirencester, Silchester, Dorchester and Richborough. Much the same applies to continental Roman sites: for example, *Vertillum* (Vertaux), a Gallo-Roman town in the Côte d'Or, the finds from which are now in the museum at Châtillon-sur-Seine. On the lower Rhine at Krefeld-Gellep, beads of this type came from grave 333, which has been dated to the first half or middle of the fourth century (Pirling 1966, 116, Abb. 13.25, Taf. 27.6). In addition, two very early examples were found in Roman York (Sycamore Terrace, in 1901), associated with a bone artefact bearing an early Christian inscription (RCHM 1962, 73, fig 58; Guido 1978, 101–2 and 235) (see the schedule on pp 183–4).

Still earlier, glass-houses producing these beads may have existed in the Dniester and Danube regions, and at Theiss (*Tibiscum*) one was identified and partially excavated in 1976. As discussed in the Introduction, this factory was active between the second and fourth centuries, and among its products were 'black' crossed-wave and 'crumb' beads (Benea 1983, 116, Taf. 1). A short discussion of other possible factories has been provided by Tempelmann-Mączyńska (1985, 133–4), and the discovery and publication of more such sites is eagerly awaited.

It is interesting to find that at Schretzheim decorated beads on a 'black' ground appear in that cemetery's first two *Stufen* of c.525/30–565/70. Although this cemetery is to be found near Dilligen on a tributary of the Upper Danube in Alamannic south-west Germany, these ornamented 'black' beads may reflect the Thuringian and north German origins of the first small group of settlers, seemingly located at Schretzheim in the second quarter of the sixth century by their Frankish Merovingian overlords (Koch 1977, 187–90).

Decorated 'black' beads occur in both halves of the sixth century at Andover in Hampshire (Cook and Dacre 1985, 81–4, colour plate frontispiece). Association with two disc brooches in grave 32 more probably implies the first half of that century and the small-long brooch in grave 50 should be earlier rather than later. On the other hand, both graves 9 and 44 are attributed to the second half of the sixth century. A mid to second half sixth-century date for grave 23 at Alton (Hampshire) is attributed here on the basis of Tania Dickinson's 1976 dating of the seven-leg whirlygig saucer brooches (Welch 1983, 50–1), despite Vera Evison placing this burial in her cemetery phase 2 of c.475 and 525 (Evison 1988a, 17, fig 4: D15). By contrast, the two decorated 'black' beads from graves 133 and 129 at Buckland, Dover (Kent), both come from phase 5 contexts of c.650–675 (Evison 1987, 76–7 and 82, text fig 12 and colour pls III and IV: D07 and D53), while plain 'black' beads are found in graves of phases 1 to 5, extending from c.475 to 675. Undecorated 'black' beads were almost always of annular form in England, like many in the Rhineland, and perhaps it was from there that they were imported. In contrast, the Schretzheim ones are more usually globular and these became particularly fashion-

able in the early seventh-century *Stufe* 4, for example, grave 233 (Koch 1977, 54, Taf. 57.9).

It would seem that 'black' beads with polychrome patterns can be found either to be lingering on in England, or else reintroduced here between the seventh and tenth centuries. This was a time when glass workshops in Scandinavia, Ireland and Bohemia, for example, were making beads very similar to some of the types discussed in this section. These are liable to be discovered in Viking Age, Irish or Hiberno-Norse and late Germanic contexts (see Callmer 1977; Hencken 1950, 132–45; and Hruby 1955, 246–61, 354, Taf. 85–6).

It can be seen from the types listed below that 'black' beads were on the whole earlier than other coloured glass beads, and their frequent presence within former Roman provinces on the continent may well indicate the infiltration of barbarian peoples and armies into Roman territory between the third and fifth centuries. Among the earliest in lowland Britain were several 'black' cylinder beads from a late Roman multiple burial context at Cakebread Robey V in Canterbury (Kent), dated c.400 (see Introduction).

MONOCHROME

i SMALL 'BLACK' ANNULAR AND GLOBULAR BEADS

(Plate 1, Schedule 2, pp 170–3)

These are surprisingly almost invariably annular in form and can be seen to be largely confined to the south of England during the fifth and sixth centuries, but with some seventh-century contexts at Buckland, Dover. Their appearance in cemeteries in Kent, Sussex and Essex (for example, by the Thames estuary at Mucking and along the east coast at Springfield Lyons, on the outskirts of Chelmsford) suggests that they might be imports, perhaps from the Rhineland.

At Schretzheim 'black' annular beads cover the period c.525/30 to 590/600 (*Stufen* 1 to 3), for example, grave 36 (Koch 1977, 19, Taf. 13.1), and the globular ones a little later, c.565 to 620/30 (*Stufen* 3 and 4), for example, grave 20 (Koch 1977, 12, Taf. 1.10). By this stage it may be that the market for them was already on the wane in England. A date of c.500 for grave 4882 at Springfield Lyons, which contained a necklace of many variously shaped small 'black' beads, is based on an associated cruciform brooch with a developed form (Åberg's Group II) and a pair of disc brooches of broadly similar date (c.450 to 550). These little beads may have been among the first made to imitate jet beads.

ii 'BLACK' SEGMENTED DOUBLE OR TRIPLE BEADS

(Plate 1, Schedule 2, p 173)

This form of bead also occurs in opaque yellow glass and has been classified in that material as type vc (see Chapter 4, pp 39–40). Indeed, in England it is a much more common find in yellow than in 'black'. Examples come from sixth-century cemetery

contexts from the Anglian sites of Fonaby (Lincolnshire) and Sewerby (Yorkshire) They have been noted also in the Low Countries, for example, Pry near Walcourt in Belgium (Namur Museum) as well as in south-west Germany at Marktoberdorf in Allgäu (triple) and at Schretzheim, where they are present in graves 146 and 543, dating respectively to *Stufen* 2 (c.545/50–565/70) and 4 to 5 (ie, either side of 620/30) (Koch 1977, 35 and 116, Taf. 35.11 and 139.16).

Perhaps, like some other forms, these originated as imitations of jet beads. One example that is very similar to the Marktoberdorf find comes from Sarre in Kent (now in the British Museum). It is straight-sided and could indeed be made of jet, but it was not possible to examine it in person. These beads do not appear to have been made in the Trier workshops, though a somewhat similar double-segmented bead (possibly wound and so not identical) was illustrated by Böhner (1958, 76, Taf. 8.25) from the Trier region in *Stufe* III (525–600). As mentioned above, they are similar in form to the equivalent opaque yellow beads, and must have overlapped in date.

iii 'BLACK' MELON, SUB-MELON OR LOBED BEADS

(Plate 1, Map 2, Schedule 2, p 174)

It is known that large 'black' melon beads were being made at Trier as early as the late fourth century or even before then (Loeschcke 1925). Nevertheless, the types recovered from early Anglo-Saxon contexts, most of which are sub-melon beads, seem unlikely to pre-date the fifth century and are on the whole rather later, including a seventh-century context at Lechlade (Gloucestershire). Their distribution is limited to southern England and the south Midlands, and they are particularly found in counties to the west of the London region (Map 2). So far, the large versions from the Trier factory seem to be unrepresented in England. By contrast, the Anglo-Saxon sub-melons are smaller and are roughly made with nicks rather than gadroons. A later date also seems to apply to the continental sub-melon equivalents, for example, graves 509 and 425 at Schretzheim of later sixth to early seventh-century date: *Stufen* 3 and 4 (Koch 1977, 109 and 95, Taf. 132.10 and 114.12).

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iv 'BLACK' ANNULAR BEADS WITH BROKEN WHITE GIRTH BAND

(Plate 1, Map 3, Schedule 2, pp 174–6)

The characteristic feature of these beads lies in the ornamentation: an irregular line of dot-and-drag in opaque white, around the centre of the bead. At first sight the aim might appear to be to create a white wave of common type or else a line of dots. It hardly seems conceivable that such a poorly executed decoration was deliberate and one even wonders if they were not made by inexperienced craftsmen. On the other hand, there are quite a number of them in England sharing precisely the same

interrupted decoration. It is difficult, therefore, to dismiss this characteristic as anything other than intentional.

Although two came from the cemetery at Pry in Belgium on a late fifth to sixth-century necklace (Bequet 1895), and another from Frisia in the Leeuwarden Museum, it has not been possible to find other continental examples. It may be that these beads reveal attempts by fifth-century craftsmen in lowland Britain to adapt their earlier Roman repertoire to wider tastes. Thus, like many other beads on a dark or 'black' ground (see type i, etc), these start at least as early as the fifth century in Anglo-Saxon England. Further, although they are sometimes found in late Roman contexts, they all seem to be essentially barbarian in taste.

For England, the schedules and Map 3 show that these beads were confined to the south and the south Midlands. Although they can occur very occasionally in cemetery contexts that continued into the seventh century, for example, Chariton (Wiltshire), they all come from sites where burial began within the fifth century. Still, it must be emphasized that the majority derive from old and poorly published excavations. It seems that the Franks and their subjects on the continent did not perpetuate these crudely made beads. Perhaps they were mostly made in England, as suggested above, and they disappeared once bead-craftsmanship improved. In many contexts they may only represent late survivals of an early tradition.

v 'BLACK' ANNULAR BEADS: (a) WITH WHITE OR YELLOW WAVE
(SOME WITH GIRTH BAND) (Plate 2, Map 4, Schedule 2, pp 176–8)

This wave pattern is more flowing than the spikey zigzags, but both had an extremely long ancestry on the continent. In 'black' glass, they were almost certainly barbarian or, more specifically, 'Germanic' beads, and were largely confined to the late fifth and sixth centuries, though they probably began to reach the south of England even earlier. Occasionally they were still current in seventh-century contexts (for example, Buckland, Dover), most likely retained as heirlooms. Their distribution occurs across most areas of Anglo-Saxon settlement (Map 4).

v 'BLACK' ANNULAR BEADS: (b) WITH BLUE WAVE
(Plate 2, Map 4, Schedule 2, p 178)

These are apparently earlier and were current from the fifth on into the sixth century. They should not be confused with beads where the blue is more powder blue and less azure. Their distribution is restricted to southern and eastern England (Map 4).

vi 'BLACK' ANNULAR BEADS WITH WHITE OR COLOURED ZIGZAGS
(Plate 2, Map 5, Schedule 2, pp 178–80)

These are all discussed together, although their schedules are kept separate. They clearly represent a group that is both chronologically and culturally very similar.

The bead type most frequently found is that decorated with white zigzags (a). These were almost certainly imported into lowland Britain and later England. For

dating purposes, the Trier factory, already mentioned above and in the Introduction, is of paramount importance. Another significant site is that of the late Roman and Frankish cemeteries at Krefeld-Gellep on the lower Rhine, which demonstrates the overlap of the two material cultures (Pirling 1966, 1974, 1978 and 1989). Several beads of this variety came from datable contexts there: for example, grave 530 in *Stufe* I (400–450), grave 9 at the beginning of *Stufe* II (c.450 or slightly later) and grave 253 in *Stufe* III (525–600) (Pirling 1966, 159, Taf. 46.20, 8.18 and 24.1). From the Trier region, several were attributed by Böhner to his *Stufe* II (450–525) (Böhner 1958, 79–80).

Others were recorded from the Pry cemetery in Belgium attributable to the fifth or sixth centuries (Bequet 1895). At a settlement on the Gelbe Bürg near Dittenheim (Mittelfranken) in Germany, they were datable broadly between the third and fifth centuries (Dannheimer 1962, 29, 172, Taf. 18). Doubtless there are many more such beads awaiting publication or discovery, particularly to the east of the Roman *Limes* and along the rivers northwards and westwards from 'Slavonic' territories (see Tempelmann-Maczyńska 1985, 20, 52–8, Taf. 6: type 263, with white and red zigzags).

The schedules for England reveal the same date range. A bead from Nettleton, Wiltshire (Guido 1978, 64, 137: Group 5.D.iii; Wedlake 1982, 153–4), may be the earliest stratified example, and others are recorded from major Roman sites at Richborough (Kent), Silchester (Hampshire) and Caernarvon (*Segontium*) in north Wales. Perhaps these had been brought in as personal possessions, gifts or amulets by troops and their families. As such, they reflected the bead fashions of the regions in which these troops were recruited. Their precise background eludes us at present, but a non-Roman barbarian origin, perhaps Germanic, seems clear. Though largely discontinued by the Franks, they never entirely died out during the Anglo-Saxon period in England, but increasingly ceased to be acquired when 'black' glass was mostly replaced by other colours and notably by terracotta-coloured glass (see Chapter 8: type xvi). Their distribution covers most of Anglo-Saxon England (Map 5).

vii LARGE 'BLACK' DECORATED PLANO-CONVEX OR BICONVEX BEADS
(POSSIBLY SWORD-BEADS)

(Plate 2, Maps 6 and 7, Schedule 2, pp 181–3)

Among the largest and most conspicuous items from the glass-bead repertoire in England are two closely related subtypes. The first, (a), is plano-convex or bun-shaped. Its flat base is normally undecorated, while the convex side has a contrasting band in lighter colour around the hole and often also below the sharp zigzags, which are the main decoration. No two are identical. The variant (b) is biconvex and sometimes decorated on the underside. Both subtypes measure about 30mm in diameter and both are made of 'dark' glass, though a few, if held to the light, become pale translucent. It would also seem that both were imported from the continent.

The schedules for England suggest that these beads were often worn attached to sword pommels and were associated with the scabbard and sword-strap fittings. They also had a possible secondary function as amulets with magical power to ward off injuries or death (Evison 1967 and 1975). This need not invariably have been their function, however, for some have been used in necklace bead festoons and others as belt-fasteners or spindle whorls, for which two latter purposes they are often so similar as to be readily confused. Unless the use is clear from the context, it is best to keep an open mind about their original function. According to Lindenschmit (1880–9, 420, figs 1–3), however, some examples from the Rhineland still retained their bone or bronze spindles in place (see also Werner 1956, 36, Taf. 21).

The two subtypes (a) and (b), in various colours, are discussed by Tempelmann-Mączyńska (1985, 22, 62–3, Taf. 13) as her types 381 and 380 from central Europe, while Vera Evison (1967, 64–6 and 81) pointed out that the custom of wearing sword-beads was probably introduced into south-east England via the Franks in the second half of the fifth century. The information in the schedules supports this view and it is noticeable that the beads rarely spread very far afield from their presumed regions of entry of Kent, Sussex and the Thames estuary (Map 6). Subtype (b), though, reached as far north as some of the Anglian burial sites in Yorkshire (Map 7). As far as the continental source of origin is concerned, as mentioned above and in the Introduction, there is the glass-house for bead-making at Trier and operating as early as the third century, in which beads of this type were made (Loeschcke 1925).

Evison (1955, 171, fig 4.15) has noted that the petal-like design on the Rainham (Essex) bead had affinities with a similar design on fifth-century glass bowls from northern France, and the same applies to a 'sword-bead' possibly used as a spindle whorl from Long Wittenham (Berkshire), grave 35 (Meaney 1981, 201, fig VI.k.1). Unfortunately, the various beads of this general type illustrated by Tempelmann-Mączyńska from central Europe were nearly all stray finds, but further to the north west there are three plano-convex ones from Pry (Bequet 1895) and another from Bioul, both in Belgium (Anon 1870–1, 354–8; Anon 1895, 374; Anon 1900, 467). Then at Drense, in the Netherlands, two of these beads are shown in a painting made in the field of a burial with a fifth-century equal-arm brooch (Assen Museum). Others came from sites in Germany, such as Alternerding in Bavaria (Sage 1984); Gelbe Bürg (Dannheimer 1962, 29, 172, Taf. 18.12 and 13), with both subtypes (a) and (b); and Rittersdorf grave 95 (Böhner 1958, 218–19, Taf. 61.5). A fifth-century date would be appropriate for these and also for several found with late Roman military equipment in the Thorsberg ritual deposit (Raddatz 1958).

The same design also occurs on a bronze pendant from the seventh-century cemetery at Shudy Camps, Cambridgeshire (Lethbridge 1936, 12, fig 4.G.1), and two related designs can be seen on glass 'beads' from the same county (Ashmolean, Evans Collection, nos 1909.224 and 309). Both subtypes (a) and (b) are recorded

from the Merovingian Frankish cemetery at Junkersdorf near Cologne (La Baume 1967, 104–5, Taf. 43.1–6), whose earliest burials date to c.500. In all probability, most of these beads were barbarian work dating to soon after, or, in some cases, even shortly before, the break-up of the western Roman empire. Those which arrived in England seem likely to have originated in or near Trier.

viii 'BLACK' (OR DARK) GLOBULAR BEADS WITH COMPLEX CROSSED WAVES AND WITH EYES OR SPOTS (AND RELATED BEADS)

(Plate 2, Map 8, Schedule 2, pp 183–4)

Like so many other beads on a 'black' ground, these too appear to be barbarian products. They fall into two subtypes. Beads (a) are globular, with a diameter usually of about 15mm, and are decorated with crossed waves in differing colours, with an extra finer line following one of the waves. They have randomly placed eyes, generally in yellow glass. Those of subtype (b) are very similar in decoration, but their form is noticeably pear-shaped. Both were current among barbarian peoples in central and eastern Europe such as the Dacians and the Sarmatians, but they occur only rarely on Roman and early Anglo-Saxon sites in lowland Britain.

The schedule for England shows that several of the subtype (a) beads came from late Roman contexts: for example, villas at Colliton Park, Dorchester (Dorset), and Barnsley Park (Gloucestershire). A closely related bead from a burial at Sycamore Terrace in York formed part of an important group dated to the third to fourth centuries, being found together with a bone artefact bearing a Christian inscription (RCHM 1962, 73, fig 58). The remaining beads listed in the schedule from cemeteries in Norfolk, Northamptonshire and Wiltshire (Map 8) may be even earlier than their contexts suggest. There is also a likelihood that native peoples in Britain may have imitated these beads, using different colours, instead of 'black', while their presence in north Wales may reflect the work of Irish craftsmen who were able to copy in their own idiom.

On the continent they do not appear to be common, though their dating supports an early origin. For instance, one came from a late Gallo-Roman grave at Ville-sur-Retourne in Champagne (information from Dr I Stead), others from an early sixth-century grave (M12/B4) at Liebenau near Hanover (Hässler 1983b, 34, 60, Taf. 11.12 and 13); and from several graves at Krefeld-Gellep, including grave 192 with a cone beaker dated to *Stufe* II (450–525) and grave 9 placed early in *Stufe* II, c.450 or slightly later (Pirling 1966, 160 and 159, Taf. 18.3 and 8.18). A further example from grave 1500 apparently belongs to the middle third of the fourth century (Pirling 1974, 83–4, Abb. 4.3, Taf. 34.12).

From Trier, where such beads are known to have been made (though no doubt they were also produced in other, as yet unrecorded, bead factories), they could have found their way around the western Empire. Their vogue lasted only until the Franks developed a repertoire of their own, perhaps in the fifth to early sixth centuries.

Subtype (b) beads (not scheduled or illustrated here) also occur in late Romano-British contexts at Barnsley Park (Gloucestershire) Roman villa (Webster and Smith 1982), Lansdown in Bath (noted by Guido in about 1948, but now lost) and the late Roman cemetery at Lankhills, Winchester, where a necklace in grave 323 was dated c.350–370 (Guido 1979, 293 and 300, fig 86.436f, colour plate Ia).

Among examples known from the continent, some came from Krefeld-Gellep (Pirling 1966), and others from Schretzheim (Koch 1977, 206, Farb. Taf. 3.33.17), as well as from Mogoşani in Dacia dated to the late fourth century (Diaconu 1969, 389–92, Abb. 17.1). It is surprising to find what appear to be identical beads from the Viking site at Birka on Lake Mälaren in Sweden (Arbman 1940–3). Grave 557 on this site produced one example, and others could be survivals from a nearby site occupied c.400 to 550.

ix 'BLACK' GLOBULAR BEADS WITH WHITE OR COLOURED CROSSED WAVES, WITH OR WITHOUT EYES OR SPOTS
(Plate 2, Schedule 2, pp 184–6)

The schedules for England indicate that, like most other 'black' beads, these entered this country as early as the fifth century (or still earlier in the south) and became more widespread and popular during the sixth century.

Perhaps of Rhenish origin, they are well dated at Krefeld-Gellep: for example, grave 530, c.400–450 with other 'black' beads; grave 9, c.450; and grave 1818, c.525 to 600 (Pirling 1966, Taf. 46.20 and 8.18; 1974, Taf. 58.7). The last date range might be corrected to c.530/40 to 590, if one follows a revision proposed by Ament (1976) to the absolute date framework of Böhner's 1958 seriation scheme. The implications of this have been discussed for Krefeld-Gellep by Dickinson (1980), while Siegmund (1982) has offered a rephrasing of the Merovingian sequence here. An overall date range of c.400 to 600 also applies in Frisia: for example, Wetsinge (in Groningen Museum) and Zweeloo in Drenthe (van Es and Ypey 1977, 116–20, Abb. 5, 9 and 10, colour plate on p 105). It is around this time that they also appear at Pry in Belgium (Namur Museum) and in Anglo-Saxon England. They seem to occur rather later on Alamannic sites in Württemberg, where Veeck (1931, 51–2, Taf. 32.2 and 34.2) recorded them, while at Schretzheim, Koch (1977, 204 and 207, Farb. Taf. 2.25.3 and 4 and 3.34.22) placed them as early as her *Stufe 2* (545/50 to 565/70) in grave 583b. At Marktoberdorf, in grave 167, they were placed in a context of around 580 to 640 (Christlein 1966, 71–3, 147–8, Taf. 41A and 64.1). On the other hand, a somewhat earlier period may account for the beads from the Gelbe Bürg (Dannheimer 1962, 29, 172, Taf. 18.9, 11 and 12). Although the crossed-wave motif in many colours and forms lasted at least from the fifth century into the Viking period, in all probability the majority of those on a 'black' ground can be assigned to the sixth century, with a few continuing to be buried in the seventh century.

x 'BLACK' BEADS WITH A FEW SPOTS (MOSTLY ANNULAR BEADS)
(Plate 2, Schedule 2, pp 186–7)

These were never popular in England and often they are too rare to allow hazarding a closer date range beyond a general 'safe' ascription to the sixth century.

xi 'BLACK' GLOBULAR BEADS WITH COLOURED SPECKS ('CRUMB'
BEADS) (Plate 2, Map 9, Schedule 2, pp 187–8)

The schedule of these 'crumb' beads clearly reflects a chronological horizon in England centred within the sixth century, though the Mucking cemetery does provide the first half of the fifth-century context of grave 989 (Evison 1981, 138–9, figs 4 and 5). Their distribution is concentrated in south-east England, East Anglia, the Midlands and as far north as Yorkshire, with outliers in Cornwall, Wales and Scotland (Map 9). It is not easy to find a source for them on the continent. The Franks never favoured them, nor, it seems, did the generality of northern peoples, in contrast to the Anglo-Saxons in England. One must bear in mind, however, the relatively small amount of study so far given to continental beads of the date under discussion. We are also hampered by not yet having the precise location and output of the factories, though perhaps some were made in England.

Certainly there were factories near the Danube and Tempelmann-Mączyńska (1985, 47–8, Taf. 4) has grouped these beads as her type 198. They are not densely concentrated, but instead widely scattered, mostly in eastern Europe, and are possibly of Slavonic origin. They were commonest in the Roman Iron Age (the earliest she cites being from a context of AD 70 to the mid-second century), and they were still continuing to be buried in the early fifth century at the point where her study stops. A dated example was found in a late fourth-century Gallo-Roman grave at Ville-sur-Retourne in the Ardennes region (information from Dr I Stead). They were certainly being made at *Tibiscum* (Theiss) near the Danube in Romania (Benea 1983 and 1997). Possibly Roman soldiers or camp followers and their families from Dacian or Sarmatian areas introduced them into Roman Britain. They could then have been copied by the native craftsmen here, for of all the decorated glass beads, it seems that these 'crumb' beads would have been the easiest to make.

(For a variant version made in the same way on a blue ground, see Chapter 6: type xi.)

xii 'BLACK' DECORATED LONG CYLINDER BEADS
(Plate 3, Schedule 2, pp 188–9)

In shape, these are cylindrical, about 22mm long and with a slight medial swelling. The ground colour varies: it may be very dark blue or olive green, but the effect is certainly 'black'. The decoration in a contrasting colour consists of a band round each end, and a zigzag or irregular lines in between.

The British examples seem to begin c.AD 400 and they were present at Richborough (Kent) and Cirencester (Gloucestershire), both Roman sites with a

relatively late military occupation. By the time of the sixth-century Anglo-Saxon cemetery contexts, perhaps we should regard them as heirloom items, for example, at Petersfinger (Wiltshire) and Risby near Bury St Edmunds (Suffolk).

A continental origin is clear, for they were made around the fourth century at Trier (Loeschcke 1925). One bead, probably from a seventh-century context at Camerton (Somerset), has a wire-drawn scalloped or ogee design, which stands out from the rest. Beck (1933) suggested a possible Syrian origin for it, for the type continued to be made in Syria into the Roman period and they are fairly common in the sand-dunes of the Palestinian coast. Certainly this is not impossible and, as already mentioned (p 18), there is evidence to suggest that Syrian craftsmen were employed at both Cologne and Trier.

xiii LONG FLUTED BEADS BANDED IN 'BLACK' AND WHITE
(Plate 3, but not scheduled)

One of these, though atypical in being two colours of fawn, was found at Sewerby (Yorkshire) and, categorized as type C1b, is dated broadly to the sixth century (Hirst 1985, 66, fig 23). Another was recovered at Richborough (Kent), but without a recorded context (Richborough Museum, no. 575), while a third has been reported from East Anglia. Only a few comparable beads have been noted from the continent. The author (Guido) saw one of late sixth to early seventh-century date from Müngersdorf (Fremersdorf 1955, 80–90), but they also occur in the excavated late Roman Trier glass workshops (Loeschcke 1925). A further bead, in the collection of the French National Antiquities Museum, Saint Germain-en-Laye (no. 40621), but without context or provenance, is labelled as Frankish and attributed to the sixth to seventh centuries.

xiv SMALL CYLINDRICAL DARK BEADS WITH UNMARVERED YELLOW
ENDS AND CENTRAL BAND (Plate 3, but not scheduled)

The colour may possibly be a very dark green, but only two beads are known to come from England: a stray find from Probus, Cornwall, and an identical find from a high-status Middle Saxon period settlement (c.650–850) at Staunch Meadow, Brandon (Suffolk). On the continent, close parallels can be observed from Avar cemeteries in central Europe (for example, Kiss 1975) and in Scandinavia from sites of the seventh to eighth centuries such as Helgö in Sweden and Ribe in Jutland (Näsman 1984 and refs).

xv LARGE DARK GLOBULAR BEADS WITH SEVERAL LINES OF ZIGZAGS
IN OTHER COLOURS (Plate 3, Schedule 2, pp 189–90)

Although beads of this type are generically the same, in fact no two are quite identical. The earliest examples the author (Guido) found on the continent were made in the *Barbaricum* during the later Roman period, while many on a 'black' (or dark green) ground were made in Trier (Loeschcke 1925). In the Tempelmann-

Mączyńska classification (1985, 52–8, Taf. 7 to 8), they are types 292 to 303 and were made in various colours, sometimes being light and translucent. On very rare occasions they found their way to England, to be buried between c.450 and 600. One from Abingdon, Berkshire, was found with a pair of small gilt square-headed brooches datable to the first half of the sixth century.

xvi TALL DRUM-SHAPED DARK BEADS WITH SEVERAL LINES OF
COLOURED ZIGZAGS (Schedule 2, p 190)

This is a more drum-shaped version of the type xv beads, and was also being made in Trier as early as the fourth century. One example, from Porchten, was illustrated by Böhner (1958, 80, Taf. 9.20) and dated by him as late as the seventh century (*Stufe* IV). A similar late date seems to apply to an example from Buire-sur-l'Ancre in Picardy (Boulanger 1902–5, 148, plate 40.7). Others are known from grave 91b, of sixth to seventh-century date at Müngersdorf (Fremersdorf 1955, 80–90, Taf. 16.9, 110.1, 117.7 and 133.6), and from Alternerding (Upper Bavaria), again attributed to the sixth and seventh century (Sage 1984). Earlier examples are known from Drenske, found with a fifth-century equal-arm brooch (Assen Museum) and one from Dębczyno, Poland, which could have been made in Trier (Stawiarska 1984). The most accurately dated comes from grave 426 at Schretzheim (Koch 1977, 205, Farb. Taf. 3.29.7), placed in *Stufe* 2 (545/50 to 565/70). Clearly, these beads enjoyed a long period of popularity.

CHAPTER 3

WHITE (OR BLUE-WHITE) GLASS BEADS

MONOCHROME

- i Opaque white annular, globular and short barrel-shaped beads: singles or doubles
- ii Opaque white cylinder, round and polygonal short beads: singles or doubles

POLYCHROME

- iii Opaque white beads: (a) with light blue or turquoise crossed waves without dots, singles or doubles
(b) with light blue crossed waves and blue dots
(c) with light blue crossed waves and red dots
(d) with green or terracotta crossed waves, with or without dots
- iv Miscellaneous opaque white beads with spots, single waves, etc (not scheduled)
- v Opaque white globular or biconical beads with red or blue spots
- vi Opaque white cylinder beads with coloured wound bands

Although known to the Celtic peoples, and even much earlier, from the tenth-century BC site of Frattesina, near Rovigo, in the Adige valley (Henderson 1988, 440–1), white opaque glass beads did not attain real popularity until after the western Roman empire had collapsed. Even then, they only seem to have been made in any quantity in the sixth century. Unfortunately, the bulk of opaque white glass in Britain comes from old and ill-documented excavations, so the white glass considered here may occasionally turn out, on closer inspection, to be chalk, meerscham or bone. Of course, the effect given by the presence of white beads in a strung necklace was very much the same whichever material was used. A little opaque white glass was used in the late La Tène period in Britain for decorating beads and armlets (Guido 1978, 8).

Other than for such decoration, its use in the repertoire of northern Europe was limited in the Roman period as well. A few instances of the appearance of white glass may be noted though; for example, some beads have been recorded at Esch (North Brabant) and published by L J A M van den Hurk (1980, 374–8, fig 6j and l). They

were small, globular and long oval in type and came from a necklace attributed to the second or third centuries on the basis of datable vessels. These are atypical beads, however, in terms of both form and dating.

A little later, between the second and fourth centuries, white beads have been recorded from Roman and post-Roman *Tibiscum* at Theiss on the Danube, a site important for its trade contacts with the peoples of central and eastern Europe. Here, as mentioned in the Introduction, evidence for their manufacture has recently been discovered in typical Roman forms (see Guido 1978, fig 37), in white and other colours (Benea 1983 and 1997). It may be suggested that some of these were traded up-river to reach the Alamannic territories in south-west Germany around Württemberg (Veeck 1931, 51–2, Taf. 33 and 34). From there, trade in these beads may have begun down the Rhine, for beads of annular and globular form with crossed waves appear in areas further north, around the lower Rhine, Frisia and the Netherlands during the sixth century. The introduction of the crossed-wave motif, so common in various colours in northern countries in the sixth century, may have come from Slavonic lands. It was a design that influenced the bead-makers at Trier as early as the third to fourth centuries, for new fashions evidently began to reach that area by the late Roman period (Loeschke 1915).

It was probably from Frisian and Frankish territories in the Low Countries that monochrome white beads reached the south of England. As already discussed in the Introduction, a factory that evidently produced them around AD 600 has been identified at Rothlufuashem (Bloemers *et al* 1981, 132), near Leiden, in the Netherlands. Though not yet fully published, the workshop appears to be contemporary with many datable cemetery finds in England. In the cemetery at Buckland, Dover, such white beads (sometimes very slightly tinted light blue) first appear in Evison's phase 3 (575–625) and perhaps continue into the early eighth century of phase 7 (700–750). Some of these Dover beads may even have been made at Rothlufuashem or another related production centre operating in the Low Countries. There is also a strong possibility that certain decorated white beads may have been made in England as well as on the continent (see type *iiid* on p 33 below). It should be noted that glass-bead production seems to take place in separate glass-houses from those which manufactured glass vessels.

MONOCHROME

i OPAQUE WHITE ANNULAR, GLOBULAR AND SHORT BARREL-SHAPED BEADS: SINGLES OR DOUBLES (Plate 3, Schedule 3, pp 191–5)

Mostly quite small, and occasionally slightly barrel-shaped (owing to pressure, perhaps, while the glass was still viscous), all these bead types were common in England, as on the continent, between the fifth and seventh centuries. There is a later fifth-century context at Mucking (Essex) in grave 397, and late fifth to sixth-century contexts at graves 351 and 845 there and again at Long Wittenham

(Berkshire) in graves 52 and 96. Firmly sixth-century contexts occur at Alfriston (East Sussex) in grave 28 and still later at Prittlewell (Essex).

The distribution reveals concentrations in both Kent and Lincolnshire, and from the Thames estuary upstream as far west as Lechlade (Gloucestershire). Some at least reached Wiltshire (for example, Blackpatch, Pewsey) as early as c.500, but very few occur in Yorkshire or north-east England.

ii OPAQUE WHITE CYLINDER, ROUND AND POLYGONAL, SHORT
BEADS: SINGLES OR DOUBLES

(Plate 3, Map 10, Schedule 3, pp 195–7)

Nearly all of these are likely to be marginally later than type i beads and they seem to have reached England from the Rhineland and the Netherlands. Ultimately, many may have originated from south-west Germany much further upstream. Large numbers of cylinder beads were found at Schretzheim, reaching a maximum in *Stufe* 4 (590/600–620/30): for example, grave 149 (Koch 1977, 36, Taf. 34.1). Among the earliest dated beads is one from Krefeld-Gellep: grave 2111 (Pirling 1974, 119–20, Taf. 81.3), dated to the end of *Stufe* III and the beginning of *Stufe* IV, ie, c.590–610, or perhaps a little earlier.

The forms are late Roman ones, with the exception of the double-short cylinders, which may have originated in the Württemberg area. Their relatively late date, which appears to be limited to c.590–700, hardly suggests a combination with Roman types, unless they were inspired from some area where Roman material culture lingered very late.

In England there is the later fifth-century context of Mucking grave 334, but the majority were probably imported into Kent between the sixth and seventh centuries; a few reached East Anglian cemeteries and Anglian sites as far north as Yorkshire (Map 10). At Buckland, Dover, short cylinders fall within an overall date range of 575 to 725 (phases 3 to 7).

POLYCHROME

iii OPAQUE WHITE BEADS: (a) WITH LIGHT BLUE OR TURQUOISE
CROSSED WAVES, WITHOUT DOTS, SINGLES OR DOUBLES

(Plate 3, Map 11, Schedule 3, pp 197–200)

As with many white beads with coloured decoration, crossed waves, both with or without dots in blue or red, were particularly favoured, especially in the Rhineland, the Netherlands and northern France, during the period from the mid-sixth up to at least the mid-seventh century. They were among the beads known to have been made c.600 in a factory at Rothulfuashem near Leiden (see above, pp 7 and 31) and thence they reached England, where most are concentrated in the southern counties, the Midlands, East Anglia and as far north as Yorkshire (Map 11) in contexts dated to the sixth and seventh centuries. There are a few examples from Belgium possibly

as early as the late fifth century, and the same date may apply to a few from south Germany. Quite possibly they were manufactured at a number of centres, but they appear to have had a limited period of popularity.

iii OPAQUE WHITE BEADS: (b) WITH LIGHT BLUE CROSSED WAVES
AND BLUE DOTS (Plate 3, Map 12, Schedule 3, pp 200–2)

These are not significantly different in date or distribution from the *iiia* type beads, though Mucking grave 989 is a context datable as early as the first half of the fifth century. There seem to be significantly fewer in Kent than in East Anglia (see Map 12), so in England, perhaps, they may have come from a more easterly factory than that known to have produced the *iiia* type.

iii OPAQUE WHITE BEADS: (c) WITH LIGHT BLUE CROSSED WAVES
AND RED DOTS (Plate 3, Map 13, Schedule 3, pp 202–6)

Again, the earliest beads noted on the continent seem to come from Bavaria and Württemberg in south-west Germany, and in grave 59 at Marktoberdorf in Allgäu, such beads came from a late sixth or early seventh-century context (Christlein 1966, 71–3, 120–1, Taf. 15A and 61.2), and by that time they had also become common in the Frankish lands to the north. Sonia Hawkes refers to them as having existed at Schretzheim and in the Trier region ‘only during the first three or four decades of the seventh century’ (Matthews and Hawkes 1985, 97), but some that were certainly earlier were found at Zemmer (Böhner 1958, 80, Taf. 9.21) in a context belonging to Böhner’s *Stufe* III (525–600).

Generally speaking, both in the northern lands and in England (see the schedule), their chronological position agrees with that postulated for other crossed waves on a white ground, ie, c.500–650, though a significantly earlier fifth-century context does occur at Mucking, in grave 989. There are many in Kent and it was probably via that kingdom that they were imported and distributed across most of Anglo-Saxon England (Map 13).

iii OPAQUE WHITE BEADS: (d) WITH GREEN OR TERRACOTTA
CROSSED WAVES, WITH OR WITHOUT DOTS
(Plate 3, Map 14, Schedule 3, pp 206–8)

Earlier remarks about dating for other beads of type *iiia*–c may hold good for these as well. The only outstanding difference is in terms of their distribution. This is more East Anglian than Kentish (see Map 14) and it is quite possible that they represent local variants made in Norfolk and Suffolk.

iv MISCELLANEOUS OPAQUE WHITE BEADS WITH SPOTS, SINGLE
WAVES, ETC (Plate 3 but not scheduled)

These are suggested here to be contemporary with beads of type *iiia*–d above.

V OPAQUE WHITE GLOBULAR OR BICONICAL BEADS WITH RED OR
BLUE SPOTS (Plate 3, Schedule 3, pp 208–9)

The spots on these beads are larger than the dots described above for beads of types *iiia–d* and normally are red. These beads are relatively few in number and they vary considerably in size and shape. For this reason, it cannot be claimed that individual examples are necessarily of a similar date.

On the continent they appear to be relatively unusual. Dated examples may be cited from Schretzheim (Koch 1977, 198–9, Farb. Taf. 1), both (her types 3 and 4) from graves dated to *Stufe* 1 (525/30–545/50); several in the Rhineland came from Junkersdorf near Cologne from both sixth-century graves (246, 344 and probably 373) and the seventh-century grave 128 (La Baume 1967, 46–9, Taf. 15.246.3; 22.344.1; 24.373.1; and 6.128.1). All these are slightly biconical in form, as might be expected in the seventh century and shortly before. What may be a rather earlier one, and very close to the Chamberlain's Barn I example, came from Liebenau near Hannover (Hässler 1983b, 42, Taf. 87: type 30.6). Another was recorded from the Trier region at Zemmer, in grave 37/1 from Böhner's *Stufe* III, AD 525–600 (Böhner 1958, 81, Taf. 9.24).

It seems likely that they were Frankish in origin, and they may have been inspired by a kind of Gallo-Roman bead (Boulanger 1902–5, 16, plate 6.7) found in north-eastern France. In these, however, the spots were painted instead of being applied in opaque glass. The vogue for coloured spots on a white ground lasted into the seventh century and probably later, and an example from the seventh to eighth century occurs in the museum at Laon (France).

As far as England is concerned, the best dated beads of the type come from Puddlehill, Dunstable (two beads in grave 10, dated *c.*600 by a saucer brooch pair), and two from Leighton Buzzard of approximately the same date, but unusually large and biconical. Three very small examples were recently found at Wasperton (Warwickshire) (Crawford 1981, 1982 and 1983; Esmonde Cleary 1989, 201, fig 48), in a grave with saucer brooches of mid-sixth-century date, but it is possible that the brooches may have been made some years earlier than their deposition.

On the available evidence, then, it seems likely that these spotted beads came from the Rhineland in the sixth to seventh centuries, and in England date likewise between approximately 500 and 650. They are not sufficiently common for any deductions to be drawn from their distribution.

vi OPAQUE WHITE CYLINDER BEADS WITH COLOURED WOUND
BANDS (Plate 3, Schedule 3, pp 209–10)

These beads were present at Schretzheim (Koch 1977, 208, Farb. Taf. 4) being types 42.2–42.4, all with light blue bands on white, and dating from the sixth to the seventh centuries. At Krefeld-Gellep (Pirling 1966, 160, Taf. 21.5e), one with green bands from grave 224 is dated to *Stufen* III/IV (*c.*600), and they are attributed to the seventh century in the Burg Linn Museum at Krefeld, as they occur on a necklace

with opaque orange beads of this date. Although probably Frankish, these beads were never very much in demand, and seldom occur in Holland or Belgium, though one with sky-blue bands was found at Honnay Revogne in a context of the fifth to sixth century and is now in Namur Museum.

In England, the schedule points to a sixth-century date, perhaps slightly overlapping with both the fifth and seventh centuries. Most of them have light blue bands.

CHAPTER 4

OPAQUE YELLOW GLASS BEADS

MONOCHROME

- i Opaque yellow annular, globular and barrel-shaped beads
- ii Opaque yellow cylinder beads: (a) round
 - (b) polygonal or square-sectioned
 - (c) short cylinder, singles or doubles
- iii Opaque yellow biconical beads
- iv Opaque yellow melon, sub-melon and 'nicked' beads
- v Opaque yellow wound beads, or joined globular beads

POLYCHROME

- vi Opaque yellow beads with coloured crossed waves, with or without dots, singles or doubles
- vii Miscellaneous opaque yellow decorated beads

Opaque yellow glass was popular in lowland Britain in two distinct periods, with a hiatus during the Roman occupation. Visually, the Iron Age and Anglo-Saxon beads of this glass can be easily confused in the absence of a distinguishing archaeological context. Fortunately, though, they can be distinguished analytically with more accuracy. During the last four centuries BC yellow beads, particularly annular ones, were made in large numbers at Meare in Somerset (Guido 1978, 16–17, 33, 73–6, plate II; Henderson 1987b), but during the Roman occupation they were no longer popular and only a few survived into the first century AD. The production of similar beads recommenced in the Anglo-Saxon period, however, and they gradually reached the peak of their popularity in the sixth century or thereabouts. We know that some of these were still being made around AD 600 at Rothulfuashem (Bloemers *et al* 1981, 132) near Leiden in the Netherlands, a workshop site discussed in the Introduction. As yet, we have no direct information of any other workshops making them either on the continent or in England.

Antimony was widely used in the late Iron Age yellow glass beads, but in a discussion of the mainly sixth-century Anglian beads from Sewerby (Yorkshire), Leo Biek has observed that the yellow opaque beads from this site, whether monochrome or polychrome, were coloured by lead-tin oxide (Biek *et al* 1985, 82). This suggests that none were residual Roman (period) beads, as these would have been

made using antimony. Rooksby (1964) thought that lead-tin yellow did not seem to have appeared before c.500. More recent analyses, especially by Henderson and Warren (1983), have led Biek (1983, 309) to propose that we need, rather, to think in terms of a central European (tin) tradition, now recognized as early as the second century BC, as distinct from a 'Mediterranean' (antimony) tradition. This proposition may well prove to be equally oversimplistic, but it reflects the present evidence.

Though extremely rare in Britain during the Roman period, opaque yellow beads do occasionally occur by the end of the fourth century. For instance, just one small bead was found among the masses discovered with late Roman burials at Lankhills, Winchester (Guido 1979, 298, fig 80.215), which dates from c.300–350 (grave 199), but there is no analytical pointer. Several others were found with a fourth-century necklace at *Verulamium* (Wheeler and Wheeler 1936, 214, fig 47.67.1). All of these were presumably continental imports. Many small annular and globular beads have recently been excavated from a late Roman and early Germanic Iron Age cemetery at Sejlflod near Aalborg in north-eastern Jutland, Denmark (Nielsen and Rasmussen 1986). These are thought to have been brought there either by immigrants from the Rhineland (where such types are known from Krefeld-Gellep in the first half of the fifth century), or through international trade and exchange, around AD 400 (information from the excavator, Jens Nielsen).

The forms of the great majority of opaque yellow beads are conspicuously Roman in tradition: ie, polygonal, hexagonal, cylindrical and biconical shapes. Theoretically, one might suppose that they originated somewhere within the former bounds of the Roman empire. Imports from the Rothulfuashem factory and other contemporary workshops in the Low Countries may account for the large numbers in England, with over 300 beads in various forms having been recovered from graves at Buckland, Dover (Kent). Those recognized so far at Rothulfuashem include annular and triple forms (types i and v below). Most of the Anglo-Saxon yellow opaque beads belong to sixth-century contexts, with a concentration in phase 3 (575–625) at Buckland (Evison 1987, 61–82). They continued in use right through the seventh century, even when burial with glass beads was becoming much rarer in the so-called Final Phase cemeteries (Hyslop 1963, 173, 191, 198–9, fig 9.9c).

Relatively few Middle Saxon settlement sites have been excavated as yet and it is too early to claim that when yellow beads were no longer appearing in grave contexts they had also gone out of fashion in everyday dress. In fact, visually comparable beads were produced in Scandinavia and exported all over the Baltic region with a date range of the seventh to eighth centuries (Lundström 1976 and 1981; Näsman 1984). On the other hand, their occurrence in Rhenish sites from the Netherlands, upstream through Germany and across to Alamannic sites in the upper Danube region, tends to be earlier, as in England.

A notable feature of beads with a yellow ground colour is a frequent combination with green (see p 40). This combination was particularly favoured in East Anglia, yet on the continent this particular combination is unusual.

MONOCHROME

i OPAQUE YELLOW ANNULAR, GLOBULAR AND BARREL-SHAPED
BEADS (Plate 4, Map 15, Schedule 4, pp 211–18)

These forms have been considered together, since it is often almost impossible to distinguish clearly between them. This is particularly the case with badly made beads, or those which are not easily recognizable from old illustrations or descriptions. The majority are globular, about 10mm or less in diameter, and some are rather barrel-shaped owing to a slight flattening of the upper and lower surfaces of the bead.

On the continent they may be found as early as around 400 in the *Barbaricum* (Tempelmann-Mączyńska 1985, 18, 27–31, Taf. 1), and we know that c.600 they were among the types being produced at Rothulfuashem (see p 36 above). At Krefeld-Gellep, in the lower Rhineland, they can be dated broadly to the sixth century. Most examples have been attributed there to graves in *Stufe* III (c.525–600, perhaps correctable to c.530/40–590): for example, graves 442 and 810, while grave 189 belongs to the overlap between *Stufen* II and III (c.520–40) (Pirling 1966, 157–8, Taf. 19.5, 36.6, 70.11) and grave 2111 to the overlap between *Stufen* III and IV (c.590–600) (Pirling 1974, 119–20, Taf. 81.3). They are also very common in south Germany in that same century.

In England, the small globular beads have a particularly Kentish distribution near the probable trading beach markets. They are also known from cemeteries throughout southern England, East Anglia, the Midlands and as far north as the Tyne valley (Map 15). Eight rather similar beads from Wallingford may have come from a slightly earlier context (later fifth century), but in these particular cases the bead core was of translucent glass. On the whole, the majority of examples in England belong to the later fifth and sixth centuries, with quite a few also in seventh-century contexts.

ii OPAQUE YELLOW CYLINDER BEADS: ROUND, POLYGONAL OR
SQUARE-SECTIONED, AND SHORT CYLINDERS, SINGLES OR DOUBLES
(Plate 4, Schedule 4, pp 218–21)

The earliest examples found on the continent come from Württemberg, in late fifth-century contexts, but these are shaped wider in relation to their length than their equivalents in England. Still in south-west Germany, at Schretzheim, they began in a small way in *Stufe* 2 (545/50–565/70) (eg, grave 258 (Koch 1977, 60, Taf. 68.6)) and reached their greatest popularity in *Stufe* 4 (590/600–620/30) (eg, grave 149 (Koch 1977, 36, Taf. 34.1)). Of course, this chronology need not be strictly applicable to England, though the dating seems to be similar, but a rather earlier context no later than the middle of the fifth century is supplied by Mucking (Essex), in grave 989.

Since these beads have been recorded from the Low Countries, where they are

rare, and also from Junkersdorf near Cologne in the sixth century, a reasonable hypothesis is that most of them came into England from Frankish sources in the sixth century.

iii OPAQUE YELLOW BICONICAL BEADS
(Plate 4, Schedule 4, pp 221–2)

Less common than the types discussed above, these seem to have been current exclusively in the sixth to seventh centuries. A few are known from the Trier district and some from Belgian cemeteries at Lessive and Pry, now in the Namur Museum. On the other hand, they do not seem to be represented either at Krefeld-Gellep or at Schretzheim in Germany. Little biconical yellow beads of much smaller size are known from the late Roman period, but should not be confused with those under discussion since they were made of translucent glass (Guido 1978, 97–8, fig 37.12 and 13).

iv OPAQUE YELLOW SMALL MELON, SUB-MELON AND ‘NICKED’ BEADS
(Plate 4, Schedule 4, pp 222–3)

These beads are roughly ‘nicked’ rather than being accurately gadrooned, and the nicks only form a band round the centre of the bead. With the exception of those from Alamannic areas around Zürich and at Schretzheim, few have been found on the continent. Two points are worthy of mention: firstly, Spong Hill in Norfolk (Hills *et al* 1984) produced them both in opaque yellow and in other colours, and they may have been made in that district. Secondly, there is no concentration in Kent to suggest that they were imports from the continent. Further finds are needed to elucidate their origins and development. Again, their date is likely to fall in the sixth century and their origin may ultimately have been Alamannic.

v OPAQUE YELLOW WOUND BEADS, OR JOINED GLOBULAR BEADS
(Plate 4, Schedule 4, pp 223–4)

There are four different kinds of segmented beads: (a) those produced by the crimped method, as used in the well-known Bronze Age segmented beads, and the gold-in-glass beads (discussed in Chapter 13); and (b) a late Roman variety, in which an unperforated rod was wound round a horizontal wire. The bead tapered as the rod was drawn thinner before being removed when cool. Neither of these first two variants was common in England in the post-Roman period, after *c.*450.

In the Anglo-Saxon period, the commonest method of manufacturing segmented beads is represented by (c): beads with larger double or multiple globules. These were also known in other colours as well as opaque yellow. Largely found in the Rhineland and the Netherlands, and also in north Germany at least as far east as the Elbe, they are dated to *Stufe* III (*c.*525–600, perhaps correctable to *c.*530/40–590) at Krefeld-Gellep in graves 267, 1953 and 1996 (Pirling 1966, 158, Taf. 25.4; 1974, 119–20, Taf. 72.16 and 76.1). Further south, at Schretzheim, these beads are slightly

later, placed in the first half of the seventh century (*Stufen* 4 to 5): for example, graves 347 and 393 (Koch 1977, 80 and 90, Taf. 88.7 and 104.9). They are also known from the Viking period (see Chapter 6: type vi). In England, though, they seem to be broadly contemporary with those from Krefeld-Gellep, but continue into the seventh century. Both areas may have imported the beads from the Rothul-fuashem factory c.600 (see p 36).

The last type, (d), seem to have been made by winding a rod round an upright. This method resulted in very irregular beads, for although the coils are approximately the same size, some toppled over the ones below in the course of manufacture. Such beads are very rarely recorded in England, though they are not uncommon in northern Europe. Böhner (1958, 71 and 76, Taf. 8.22), referring to the Trier region, pointed out that they were limited there to the seventh century.

POLYCHROME

vi OPAQUE YELLOW BEADS WITH COLOURED CROSSED WAVES, WITH OR WITHOUT DOTS, SINGLES OR DOUBLES

(Plate 4, Map 16, Schedule 4, pp 224–7)

On the continent, particularly in the Rhineland and the Netherlands, these annular beads with a crossed-wave decoration, generally in terracotta red, are of sixth-century date, as are most of the English examples, though grave 334 from Mucking provides a later fifth-century context. There is one possibly significant difference, however, between these and the English ones, for whereas terracotta waves are also common in England, there is a group, mostly from East Anglia, which has green waves instead. This latter group is not so commonly represented on the continent, so once again we have the suggestion of a specifically East Anglian fashion for combining green and yellow on glass beads. Possibly they were made here (see p 37) and it seems probable that they reached Kent from East Anglia. The beads from Kent seem to be marginally later in date, but the sixth to early seventh centuries appear to have been the period of their greatest popularity. They occur as far west as Gloucestershire and Wiltshire and as far north as Yorkshire (Map 16).

vii MISCELLANEOUS OPAQUE YELLOW DECORATED BEADS

(Schedule 4, pp 227–9)

Here the beads listed in the schedules must speak for themselves, as they do not represent a specific class. Most probably, they belong largely to the sixth and seventh centuries. As mentioned above, there is the combination of green with yellow, which again points to a possibility that these beads were made in East Anglia (see p 37). Among the earliest are some from Wallingford (Berkshire) – grave 15 – together with applied saucer brooches of Böhme's Great Chesterford type, dated by both Welch (1975) and Böhme (1986, 545–7, Abb. 62) to the second half of the fifth century.

CHAPTER 5

GREEN AND TURQUOISE GLASS BEADS

MONOCHROME

- i Green annular, globular and short cylinder beads (opaque or translucent), singles or doubles
- ii Green cylinder beads: (a) round section
(b) square or polygonal section
(c) polyhedral section (not scheduled)
- iii Green short cylinder beads, singles or doubles
- iv Green true barrel and biconical beads
- v Green melon, sub-melon and 'nicked' beads (see separate list for translucent blue-green)
- vi Green segmented or wound beads

POLYCHROME

- vii Green beads with crossed waves, with or without dots (opaque or translucent), singles or doubles
- viii Green opaque or translucent beads: various shapes with waves or zigzags (excluding crossed waves)
- ix Miscellaneous green decorated beads (excluding crossed waves, waves and zigzags)
- x Turquoise beads (opaque or translucent)

In his discussion of the beads from Sewerby (Yorkshire), Biek (*et al* 1985, 83) noted that there was an underlying similarity that allows turquoise and green examples to be considered together. All turquoise and all dark green beads were really translucent though not appearing to be so – opacity being apparent rather than real. The darker colours are clearly due to cupric copper (in lead glass) whereas this is absent in pale tints, which are, presumably, caused by (manganese and) iron. The gradual distinction between green and turquoise will often be a subjective one. The schedules show that turquoise was not restricted to one or two forms, but was widely used.

Significantly different in both visual and analytical terms, however, are the beads listed in the present study as 'black' (Chapter 2), many of which are an extremely dark olive green. These represent a different tradition, which it seems belong to the barbarian-made glass, as distinct from that produced within the Roman empire. This fact has recently been observed by Henderson (1990, 156–7) in his report on

the beads from Apple Down in West Sussex. One bead of dark green (analysis 26) possessed 'barbaric' affinities and produced a significantly different analysis result from the rest of the sixth-century beads in the Anglo-Saxon cemetery there. It contained mixed alkalis (Na_2O and K_2O) instead of the usual single alkali.

The majority of the undecorated opaque green beads follow a very notable Roman tradition, in both form and colour. This applies not only to Britain, but also to extensive regions on the fringes of the empire. It has been claimed that many such Roman beads from the third and fourth centuries may represent cheap substitutes for emeralds, which also occasionally reached Britain. These beads did not die out with the end of Roman rule, but appear to have continued until the mid-fifth century, when they became more popular again. Even then, they never gained real favour with the Anglo-Saxon population, which seems to have preferred some decorated types not previously recorded. A late Roman context for plain green beads is provided by the multiple burial at Canterbury of c.400. For the second half of the fifth century, there is grave 15 at Wallingford (Berkshire) with its Great Chesterford type applied saucer brooches (Welch 1975; Böhme 1986, 545–7, Abb. 62). Both of these contexts also contained 'black' beads of 'Germanic' types. At Buckland, Dover (Evison 1987, 73–4 and 80), plain green beads are found in graves for every phase of the cemetery (c.475–750), though the few polychrome beads (Evison 1987, 77–8 and 82) are predominantly from phase 3 graves (c.575–625), with just one from phase 5 (c.650–675).

On the continent, the earliest post-Roman opaque green beads identified by the author are some cylinders from Holzgerlingen in Alamannic Württemberg (c.450–500) (Veeck 1931, 51–2, 190–205, Taf. 33). Some with a similar date range come from the Trier area in *Stufe* II (c.450–525) (Böhner 1958, 75 and 81–2), and also from Krefeld-Gellep in the lower Rhine region (Pirling 1966, 1974, 1978 and 1989). The Schretzheim examples date to *Stufen* 3 and 4 (c.565–620/30), for example, graves 22 and 149 respectively (Koch 1977, 13 and 36, Taf. 8.5 and 34.1).

For the dark olive green beads referred to above, it is necessary to consult the 'black' type and schedules (Chapter 2 and Schedule 2). Grass-green is a conspicuously common tint in East Anglia for various kinds of beads, but particularly when used on a terracotta-coloured background. These are discussed in Chapter 8 and they are thought to have been made locally in that region. Finally, for translucent green glass in various tints, see Chapter 1.

MONOCHROME

i GREEN ANNULAR, GLOBULAR AND SHORT CYLINDER BEADS (OPAQUE OR TRANSLUCENT), SINGLES OR DOUBLES (Plate 4, Schedule 5, pp 230–7)

Very common in the Roman period (see Guido 1978, 8–13), the Anglo-Saxon beads are only occasionally found as early as the first half of the fifth century (for example,

Mucking grave 989) on present-day evidence for dating. There is no reason to believe that all the bead factories responsible for them went out of production, though, so we must await further evidence. They would now seem to have been most popular during the sixth and early seventh centuries. (Those described as short cylinder beads may simply reflect the result of slight pressure being put on a globular bead while the glass was still viscous.)

ii GREEN CYLINDER BEADS: (a) ROUND SECTION
(Plate 4, Schedule 5, pp 237–9)

The opaque beads of this form in particular probably continued without a break from the mid-fifth century. There is a late Roman example from the Canterbury multiple burial of *c.*400 and several have been found at South Shields, which are broadly attributable to the fourth or fifth centuries. One in grave 42 at Spong Hill (Norfolk) belongs rather later within the sixth century (Hills *et al* 1984, 95–7, fig 98) and the majority are from sixth-century contexts. It was made by pinching off to give tapered or pointed ends: a characteristic Anglo-Saxon form, which contrasts with the straight-cut ends of the Roman form. (See also blue cylinders on pp 48–50.) At Schretzheim, they range almost exclusively from *Stufen* 3 and 4 (*c.*565–620/30): for example, grave 22 (Koch 1977, 13, Taf. 8.5). The earliest is from Holzgerlingen in Württemberg (fifth to sixth centuries) (Veeck 1931, 51–2, 190–205, Taf. 33).

ii GREEN CYLINDER BEADS: (b) SQUARE OR POLYGONAL SECTION
(Plate 4, Schedule 5, pp 239–40)

These may also share the same history as the round cylinders, but are far less common. It seems that most hexagonal and pentagonal beads are of sixth to seventh-century date, but they still represent a continuation of a traditional late Roman form and are common in late Gaulish graves of the fourth century in the Aisne valley (Pilloy 1895, plate 20).

ii GREEN CYLINDER BEADS: (c) POLYHEDRAL SECTION
(Plate 4, but not scheduled)

These beads are similar in type to those of 6iv (see p 50), but green polyhedral beads occur less commonly than the blue type. The provenance of the example illustrated in Plate 4 is uncertain.

iii GREEN SHORT CYLINDER BEADS, SINGLES OR DOUBLES
(Plate 4, Schedule 5, pp 240–2)

From the example illustrated in Plate 4, short cylinder beads can be seen to be both much wider and shorter than the true cylinder beads. They may have developed from the cut-cylinder beads of the Roman period, which, in green glass, were very popular between the third and fifth centuries (Guido 1978, 95). The double beads also became fairly common in terracotta-coloured glass as well as in opaque yellow.

The majority were made and buried in the sixth to seventh centuries and they are sufficiently concentrated in Kent to suggest that some at least of them were imports.

iv GREEN TRUE BARREL AND BICONICAL BEADS

(Plate 4, Schedule 5, pp 242–3)

With the exception of an unusually early group of biconicals from the late Roman multiple burial at Canterbury of c.400, these barrel and biconical beads appear to occur consistently in contexts of the sixth to seventh century. Examples of small biconical beads are known from the fourth century in Picardy (France) and Belgium. These are probably still Roman products. True barrel beads seem to belong almost exclusively to the seventh century.

v GREEN MELON, SUB-MELON AND ‘NICKED’ BEADS

(Plate 4, Schedule 5, pp 243–5)

With very rare exceptions, the Anglo-Saxon variety is made in a clumsier and often smaller form than the melon beads current in the Roman period. In place of carefully curved gadroons reaching from the top hole to the bottom, the sides of the bead are merely roughly nicked. On the continent, they are most common in the upper Rhine and Danube regions – for example, Schretzheim between the mid-sixth and seventh centuries – and much the same dating is likely for examples from the Württemberg cemeteries. At Krefeld-Gellep some are as early as the mid-fifth century (*Stufen I/II*), and they continue into the early eighth century (*Stufe V*).

The best-dated English examples are the type B43 beads from graves 129 and 141 in phases 5 and 6 at Buckland, Dover (c.650–700) (Evison 1987, 74 and 80, fig 11). As at Krefeld-Gellep, there are beads here in contexts datable as early as c.400 and the later fifth to sixth century. At present we can only record these facts and stress that the majority seem best placed in a bracket of c.500 to 650. They occurred in a number of graves at Mucking and also at Morning Thorpe and at Spong Hill, both Norfolk cemeteries. It would seem, at this stage of the enquiry, that they did not arrive as cross-Channel imports, since it can be seen that they were favoured in East Anglia, but are rare in Kent.

vi GREEN SEGMENTED OR WOUND BEADS

(Plate 4, Map 17, Schedule 5, pp 245–7)

These beads, which may be opaque or translucent, vary in size and method of manufacture (see Chapter 4: type v). They are likely to have outlasted the early to mid-fifth century and continued into the seventh century and possibly beyond at Brandon (Suffolk). The Roman examples (see Guido 1978, 95) are rather bigger and better made. They seem to have dwindled in numbers after the second century, before being reintroduced in larger numbers in the sixth century.

Anglo-Saxon segmented beads are made in several differing techniques. There are some very small ones in green glass, both translucent and opaque, and side by side

with these are many with larger globules, in double, triple or longer units. Of the small variety, generally drawn and crimped, several sites, in Kent particularly, produced quite a number: for example, Faversham (with more than forty), Buckland, Dover (type C04: seventy-six beads), and, in the West Sussex coastal plain, at Highdown (with thirty or more). Some globules are rather angular, but this does not seem to have any chronological significance. The Buckland ones, which seem to be characteristic, appear in one grave in phase 1 (c.475–525), but four graves in phase 3 (c.575–625) and just one in phase 5 (c.650–675). This small type almost surely came across the Channel from Frisia, for there are many of them in the museum at S'Herzogenbosch and elsewhere, attributed to a similar date to those from Buckland.

The larger, sometimes perhaps blown, beads also show the same range in date, and were evidently contemporary with the yellow and blue beads in the same form. They clearly lasted into the seventh century, but were much less common than the blue segmented beads.

Overall, the distribution shows concentrations in the south east, in Wiltshire and the upper Thames region, with outliers in Lincolnshire, Yorkshire and Northumberland (Map 17).

POLYCHROME

vii GREEN BEADS WITH CROSSED-WAVES, WITH OR WITHOUT DOTS (OPAQUE OR TRANSLUCENT), SINGLES OR DOUBLES (Plate 4, Schedule 5, pp 247–8)

Though a very commonly used motif on a terracotta-coloured or opaque white glass background, they were made only very occasionally on a green background and these never gained popularity. The crossed waves may be white or terracotta-coloured. The sixth century probably saw their introduction.

viii GREEN OPAQUE OR TRANSLUCENT BEADS: VARIOUS SHAPES WITH WAVES OR ZIGZAGS (EXCLUDING CROSSED WAVES) (Plate 4, Schedule 5, pp 248–9)

A very few examples of this form, annular translucent green glass beads ornamented with a simple wave, found their way to Britain in Roman times: for example, Farley Heath, Albury (Akerman 1852, 48, plate V.11), and Newstead (Roxburghshire) in Scotland (Curle 1911, 336–7, plate XCI). These are sufficiently rare to be regarded as imports, probably from Dalmatia on the Adriatic, where they are known in the early centuries AD. There are, however, few examples of waves or zigzags in the Anglo-Saxon repertoire of the post-Roman period, though they are also found in both the Rhineland and Württemberg.

Attention has already been drawn to the very dark green beads, which appear black with a white or yellow wave or zigzag and sometimes unmarvered (types 2v and 2vi, see pp 22–3). An early (ie, fourth to fifth centuries) date has been proposed

for them. It is therefore hardly unexpected to find that the earliest bead in the schedule here is a dark green example from Harwell (Berkshire) dated around 500 (see also 'black'-bead schedule 2, types 2v and 2vi, pp 176–80).

The green-bead schedule makes it clear that many varied shapes were used that were decorated in this way, which one cannot attempt to classify. Nearly all come from contexts of the sixth to seventh century, and they may be regarded as imports.

ix MISCELLANEOUS GREEN DECORATED BEADS (EXCLUDING CROSSED WAVES, WAVES AND ZIGZAGS) (Schedule 5, pp 249–52)

These beads are too individual for any conclusions to be drawn with certainty about their date or culture. Here, the combination of green and yellow have already been discussed (Chapter 4: types vi and vii). The majority of them seem to be largely sixth to seventh century in date, though fifth-century contexts are recorded at Mucking and Spong Hill, and they may have been imported from the Frankish territories.

x TURQUOISE BEADS (OPAQUE OR TRANSLUCENT)
(Plate 4, Schedule 5, pp 252–4)

Various shapes are listed here, but they probably have little significance, since it is unlikely that turquoise-coloured beads are distinct from other green ones (see p 41 above and Chapter 14).

CHAPTER 6

BLUE GLASS BEADS

MONOCHROME

- i Blue annular, globular and short barrel-shaped beads (not scheduled)
- ii Blue cylinder beads: round, long or short
- iii Blue cylinder beads: square or polygonal section, long or short
- iv Blue diamond-faceted, cube-shaped or oblong beads
- v Blue or 'black' large, flat polygonal beads (not scheduled)
- vi Blue segmented beads
- vii Blue biconical beads (opaque or translucent)
- viii Blue melon, sub-melon and lobed beads (opaque or translucent)

POLYCHROME

- ix Blue beads with white or cream waves, or zigzags
- x Blue beads with crossed waves, with or without dots
- xi Blue beads with white and coloured specks
- xii Blue beads with red spots
- xiii Blue beads with red-centred white eyes
- xiv Blue beads with white or yellow spots
- xv Miscellaneous blue decorated beads

(For beads with surface spirals on a blue ground, see Chapter 11.)

Blue beads were made over a very long period and the tints cover an extremely wide range. For these reasons, the majority cannot be definitely assigned a close date range in the absence of either associated finds from a closed archaeological context or chemical analysis. Some of the undecorated beads – the globular, annular, polygonal and square-sectioned, segmented or polyhedral forms – can be found on Iron Age sites in Britain and on the continent (Guido 1978, 13–14 and 17–18). They continued to be made throughout the Roman period and seem to have enjoyed a renewed surge of popularity in the Anglo-Saxon world. Their relative rarity in the Roman imperial period beyond the *Limes* is conspicuous. They are thinly scattered at best in the *Barbaricum*. Few can therefore be assigned to a specific date from their own characteristics alone.

For the fifth century, it is uncertain which beads might represent Roman survivals and which might have been brought to England by Anglo-Saxon settlers. While

small biconical beads were very common between the third and fifth centuries, the larger biconical forms and some true barrel-shaped beads increased in numbers in the late sixth and seventh centuries. With the arrival of the Anglo-Saxons in the fifth century, there was a renewed interest in, and production of, decorated blue ground beads, which went beyond the range of Roman taste. Perhaps they carried a connotation of being 'barbarous'.

MONOCHROME

i BLUE ANNULAR, GLOBULAR AND SHORT BARREL-SHAPED BEADS

(Plate 5, but not scheduled)

The beads in this group are nearly all small and, without chemical analysis, the majority of them cannot be distinguished from Iron Age or Roman ones. They may be translucent or opaque and even in one necklace their tints of blue may vary considerably. We do not know whether the beads were made locally *ab initio* or from recycled glass. At least one factory producing them has been identified in the Netherlands, at Rothulfuashem, which apparently dates to around AD 600 and is discussed in the Introduction and several subsequent chapters (Bloemers *et al* 1981, 132).

Annular beads were discussed in an unpublished undergraduate dissertation available for consultation in the Institute of Archaeology Library at University College London (Sherlock 1977). Although the research was relatively superficial, its distribution map shows that they were very common throughout the areas of Anglo-Saxon settlement in England. The suggestion was made that these simple types may reflect status rather than date, for they were especially worn by people of fairly humble position to judge from their grave assemblages. It is doubtful if a more thorough study would yield conflicting views, but any theories offered there must be regarded as only provisional.

They were certainly worn over a very long period. For example, beads from continental Europe, as in Alamannic Württemberg (Veeck 1931, 51–2, Taf. 32–4), continued on into the seventh century and in Hungary into the eighth century at least.

Short barrel-shaped beads in this group are likely to be the result of slight pressure from above and below in the course of making globular beads. The 'true' barrel forms are discussed below (type vii).

ii BLUE CYLINDER BEADS: ROUND, LONG OR SHORT

(Plate 5, Schedule 6, pp 255–60)

Judging on visual examination only, and lacking a large sample of complementary chemical analyses, it would be premature to imagine that we can arrive at a very accurate chronological assessment for these beads. Although in various sizes they had a long life, it may be of some value to draw attention to what we can deduce so far.

The earliest beads of this type in Britain and many provinces of the empire were Roman in origin. They were made by cutting drawn tubes of glass into short lengths. Unlike some of the later versions, these beads were generally polished. The length is normally between 6mm and 20mm, and the cut ends are straight cut at right angles to the length of the bead. The blue colour is variable and quite frequently is translucent. Although occasionally found in early imperial contexts, these beads only attained considerable popularity later, notably between the late third and early fifth centuries (for Britain, see Guido 1978, 94–5).

It is doubtful if they ever completely ceased to be made before the apparent sudden expansion of demand for them in the later fifth and sixth centuries. The post-Roman cylinder beads were not necessarily made by the same technique. Many are 'stringy' in appearance and unpolished. From early illustrations made before exactitude was attained or even recognized as desirable, the individual methods of manufacture were not observed. We can recognize now that some were wound and then smoothed, while others show pointed ends indicating in all probability that they were pinched off a long rod. At the same time, and side by side with these, we can still find Roman-type cut-off beads persisting or still being made. Nevertheless, attention to the rounded-end feature can be noted as almost invariably indicating a post-Roman date and in particular a sixth-century context, though this proposal cannot be regarded as totally dependable as a chronological indicator.

While very common in England – for example, at Wasperton (Warwickshire) and Spong Hill (Norfolk) and other East Anglian sites in particular – their distribution on the continent is also worthy of discussion. They occur in the Low Countries, at Puy in Belgium (Namur Museum), for example, and Utrecht in the Netherlands, perhaps datable to the seventh century. North-east France also produces them in numbers: several are illustrated from Picardy and Artois, at Monceau-le-Neuf in the fourth to fifth centuries (Boulanger 1902–5, 22, plate 9.5), and at Achery-Maillot with six beads of the fifth to sixth centuries (Boulanger 1902–5, 83, plate 27.4 and 5). They have also been noted at Nogent-sur-l'Aube (one double bead on a necklace in the Hunterian Museum, Glasgow), while several occur at Vaux Donjon and also at the 'Frankish' row-grave cemetery of Herpes, Charente, in south-west France (Delamain 1892, 11–12, plate XII; Haith 1988). Their frequency in north-east France hints at the possibility of a Gallo-Roman origin before this region was fully absorbed into a Frankish kingdom by Childeric and Clovis in the later fifth and early sixth centuries (James 1988, esp 64–77).

As mentioned above, the plain-cut variety also persisted and can be found in Belgium and the Netherlands and, less commonly, in the upper Rhineland. In the Trier region, on the Mosel and around Cologne (for example, the Müngersdorf cemetery), they appear to have continued into the mid-seventh century and possibly even later (Böhner 1958, 71 and 75; Fremersdorf 1955, 81–90, Taf. 133.4 and 7).

Both the cut and the rounded varieties are common in England. At present, all that can be said is that the latter appear to be characteristic of the sixth century and

that they may have been brought over from north-east France and the Low Countries. Of course, they may also have been made here, but a Gallo-Roman/Frankish origin for them is disputable.

Beads of a third variety are much rarer. They were made by winding, and though similar in appearance to common cylinder beads, they bear traces of parallel diagonal lines indicating the method of their manufacture. In some instances, these lines have been smoothed over and almost obliterated, so they have often passed unnoticed by early excavators. Some gold-in-glass were sometimes made in the same way (see p 78). One blue cylinder bead of this type (type C01) was buried in several graves at Buckland, Dover, in phases 1, 2 and 3 (c.475–625) (Evison 1987, 75 and 81).

iii BLUE CYLINDER BEADS: SQUARE OR POLYGONAL SECTION, LONG
OR SHORT (Plate 5, Schedule 6, pp 260–1)

These beads similarly continue a long Roman tradition. They appear to have the same history and dating as the round-sectioned cylinders of type ii discussed above.

iv BLUE DIAMOND-FACETED, CUBE-SHAPED OR OBLONG BEADS
(Plate 5, Schedule 6, pp 261–2)

These beads are generally, but not invariably, made of translucent blue glass. The examples found in Anglo-Saxon graves were evidently brought into this country before the end of the Roman period. Originally they seem to have come from central and eastern Europe, including Dacia and the Danube region, occupied by east Germanic peoples, Dacians and Sarmatians among others in cemeteries of the Sîntana de Mureş-Cerneachov type (Heather and Matthews 1991, 81, fig 10.10). They were also found in a workshop site at *Tibiscum* (Theiss) in the third to fourth centuries (Benea 1983 and 1997) (discussed in the Introduction).

Perhaps the earliest group in Britain comes from Roman York and is probably datable to the third or fourth centuries (RCHM 1962, 73, fig 58). They were also present in the late Roman cemetery at Lankhills, Winchester (Guido 1979, 292–4 and 297–300). Across the Channel on the continent, they occur, for example, in the coastal Roman fort cemetery at Oudenburg in Belgium, in grave 67 (Böhme 1974, Taf. 95.10; Mertens and van Impe 1971, 95–6, Afb. 34, plate XXI.7), and there are others in the Boulogne Museum, again from sites by the Channel coast. Rather later, in the fifth to sixth centuries, they are found in the Alamannic territory of Württemberg (Veeck 1931, 51–2, Taf. 32.1) and at Schretzheim, mostly in *Stufen* 3 and 4 (c.565–620/30), for example, grave 173 (Koch 1977, 40, Taf. 38.11). Though occasionally present in late Roman Britain, most of those found in Anglo-Saxon burials in England belong in contexts of the sixth century. These had probably been imported from the Rhineland, where the same form of bead was made in jet.

V BLUE OR 'BLACK' LARGE, FLAT POLYGONAL BEADS
(Plate 5, but not scheduled)

Resembling two flat superimposed polygons, the shape of these beads is clearly derived from rock-crystal forms, which are also known in early Anglo-Saxon cemetery contexts. So far, very few examples of the glass version have been recorded from England. Two of these come from Sussex cemeteries. One is from Alfriston (grave 92) and the other from Highdown (grave 58), a child's burial (Worthing Museum 3543). The Highdown context might be attributed a fifth-century date (Welch 1983, 83). Another belonging to c.500, of dark glass with red streaks, from Cleatham (Lincolnshire), is in Scunthorpe Museum. It is not yet clear whether these objects in fact functioned as beads, amulets, spindle-whorls or even sword-beads, but at least the Highdown example is unlikely to have had either of the last two uses. Comparable rock-crystal beads can be cited from burials at Upton Snodsbury near Worcester of the late sixth century and Linton Heath (Cambridgeshire) of the fifth to sixth centuries.

A Frankish origin seems probable for these glass beads. On the continent, at least one is recorded from Entringen in Württemberg (Veck 1931, 254, Taf. K.7) and another from Herpes, Charente (Delamain 1892, 11–12), in south-west France. No beads of this type are recorded in the *Barbaricum* (Tempelmann-Mączyńska 1985), so they seem likely to post-date the mid-fifth century. A dark example from grave 339 at Junkersdorf near Cologne (La Baume 1967, 46–9, Taf. 22.339.2) dates to the sixth century.

VI BLUE SEGMENTED BEADS (Plate 5, Schedule 6, pp 262–4)

There are three main types of segmented beads that differ in method of manufacture as well as in colour and, more importantly, in date. The earliest can be detected easily since it is generally small and tapering, a viscous glass rod wound round a wire. The glass became finer as it was pulled out and the resulting bead is wider at one end than the other. This bead type was very popular in the third to fourth centuries and may have lasted on into the fifth century. It is not normally found in any Anglo-Saxon context and is only mentioned here to be dismissed (see Guido 1978, 91–3, for further information).

The second type, and the one that is most usual in Anglo-Saxon contexts, is fundamentally different. It is made by pinching a long tube of glass to form segments at regularly spaced intervals. Sometimes it seems probable that these globular segments may have been blown. The beads with two well-finished segments seem to have been a form produced deliberately. So the ends must be examined with care to ensure that they do not simply represent two broken-off segments from an originally longer bead. These double-segmented beads, as well as larger multiple forms, were also made in certain other colours (for example, yellow, pink, green and black) and all were current both here in England and on the continent in the sixth to seventh centuries.

There are also beads of this type from the Viking period, though these mostly have a wider 'collar' between each globule. Some tenth-century examples have been found at Kneep on the Isle of Lewis (Welander *et al* 1987, 155, 163–5, figs 6 and 9), and they were widespread in Sweden, at Birka (Arbman 1940–3) as well as at Helgö and Paviken, and also in Denmark, at Ribe (Lundström 1976; Näsman 1984). Those found in early Anglo-Saxon cemeteries are likely to have arrived here from the Frankish Rhineland or neighbouring regions.

Two other rare types of segmented beads should also be mentioned. One was perhaps made by coiling a rod round an upright in such a way that the coils do not accurately fit one upon the other, but topple over. Very few of these beads reached this country and they seem to come from Belgium and Frisia – for example, Bruges and Emelgem (Matthys 1975, 10, fig 3.13) and at S'Herzogenbosch, in the museum there, with other mixed beads of seventh-century date. They have also been reported from north-east France, at Achery-Maillot, attributed to the fifth to sixth centuries (Boulanger 1902–5, 83, plate 27.4).

Finally, it should be noted that two finely made segmented hexagonal beads were recovered from graves 7 and 77 at Alfriston (East Sussex), datable, presumably, between the mid-fifth and the later sixth century (Welch 1983, 83). These are quite exceptional, however, and the fact that they seem to have two segments may simply result from an accident in the course of manufacture. They have not been included in the schedule here.

vii BLUE BICONICAL BEADS (OPAQUE OR TRANSLUCENT)
(Plate 5, Schedule 6, pp 264–5)

Very small, generally translucent biconical beads were very common in the late Roman period (Guido 1978, 97) and the schedule implies that they continued into and beyond the later fifth century. There is the late Roman context of the multiple burial at Canterbury, of *c.*400, and two examples were found with disc brooches broadly datable to *c.*450–550 in grave 4382 at Springfield Lyons, Essex. Nevertheless, the majority in the schedule clearly belong to contexts of the sixth century or later (for example, Winchester grave 23, dated to the late seventh century), and their continental counterparts also have a date range of the sixth to the seventh century. At Schretzheim, they belong to *Stufen* 3 and 4 (between *c.*565–620/30): graves 22 and 233 (Koch 1977, 13 and 54, Taf. 8.7 and 57.9). With such a long-lived type, it would be unwise to suggest a close date for examples found without an archaeological setting.

viii BLUE MELON, SUB-MELON AND LOBED BEADS (OPAQUE OR
TRANSLUCENT) (Plate 5, Map 18, Schedule 6, pp 265–7)

A very common type in the post-Roman period, they are more commonly translucent than opaque and are more carelessly made in comparison with Roman examples. They occur from the later fifth century in England and continued through the

sixth and quite possibly beyond the seventh century. Their distribution covers most of Anglo-Saxon England, as far north as County Durham (Map 18). Continental beads come from graves of the fifth to sixth century and later in cemeteries in Belgium, north-east France and the Trier region. They were also popular among the Alamanni in Württemberg (Veeck 1931, 51–2, Taf. 33 and 34).

POLYCHROME

ix BLUE BEADS WITH WHITE OR CREAM WAVES, OR ZIGZAGS

(Plate 5, Schedule 6, pp 267–9)

These generally annular and translucent beads had a very long life, which makes it impossible to date them by visual means alone. They began in the Iron Age, continued through the Roman period (Guido 1978, 63–4, fig 21.1, colour plate I.10d) and on through much of the early Anglo-Saxon period. A translucent example from grave 404 was dated to *Stufe* II (450–525) at Krefeld-Gellep (Pirling 1966, 157, Taf. 33.13b), another from Marktoberdorf to c.580 to 640, and others came from later phases there (Christlein 1966, 71–3). They span too broad a territory and time-span for conclusions to be reached about the origins and dating of examples from Anglo-Saxon contexts without chemical analysis results.

x BLUE BEADS WITH CROSSED WAVES, WITH OR WITHOUT DOTS

(Plate 5, Schedule 6, p 269)

The crossed waves are mostly white and the dots when present are of white, red or yellow. These beads are not found very often on the continent and it is not surprising to find them to be equally rare in England. Evidently this motif, which was also used on other colour backgrounds, never became popular and beads of this group can seldom be closely dated. Some examples from Buckland, Dover, suggest an overall date range of c.550 to 700.

xi BLUE BEADS WITH WHITE AND COLOURED SPECKS

(Plate 5, Map 19, Schedule 6, pp 269–71)

Usually the ground of these beads is translucent and the specks are multi-coloured, while the beads themselves are more often globular than annular. The earliest example known to the author comes from the Danube region in eastern Europe, among the distinctive types made at *Tibiscum* (Theiss) in Romania (Benea 1983 and 1997) in around the third and fourth centuries (see Introduction). From there, they spread in small numbers to the west and north, reaching the Low Countries in the sixth and seventh centuries (examples are found at at Roguée and Biesmes, in the Namur Museum in Belgium, and at S'Herzogenbosch in the Netherlands). This type also seems to have crossed the Baltic to Sweden, and it is possible that they were made at Eketorp on Öland in the later sixth to seventh centuries (Näsman 1984). Their distribution in Anglo-Saxon England occurs predominantly in the eastern

counties, as far north as Yorkshire, but with outliers further west (Map 19). This might suggest either Sweden or, rather closer to home, the Low Countries, as the origin for them here. As the Anglo-Saxon examples date mainly to the fifth and sixth centuries, this may help rule out Vendel period Sweden as an origin.

xii BLUE BEADS WITH RED SPOTS

(Plate 5, Map 20, Schedule 6, pp 272–3)

The distribution of these beads in Anglo-Saxon England (Map 20) points to cross-Channel trade or contacts in the sixth and seventh centuries. Continental examples are rare and widely distributed at present. The Franks seem to have collected bead types from far afield before passing on some of their stock in commercial trade.

xiii BLUE BEADS WITH RED-CENTRED WHITE EYES

(Plate 5, Schedule 6, p 273)

The tradition of making three equidistant eyes goes back into the Iron Age, in lowland Britain at least, with the so-called South Harting type (Guido 1978, 49–50, colour plate I.3). There are few continental analogies and once again these were probably made in the sixth to seventh centuries. In grave 156 at Schretzheim they date to phases 4 to 5 in the first half of the seventh century (Koch 1977, 200, Farb. Taf. 1: type 8.5). The Brandon (Suffolk) example comes from a high-status Middle Saxon settlement, possibly a monastery, whose occupation spans the period from the seventh to the ninth centuries (Carr *et al* 1988).

xiv BLUE BEADS WITH WHITE OR YELLOW SPOTS

(Plate 5, Map 20, Schedule 6, pp 273–4)

The search for a continental origin for these beads has proved elusive. The Anglo-Saxon examples include examples of the late fifth to sixth centuries from Alfriston (East Sussex) and Wasperton (Warwickshire). The others appear to belong to contexts of the sixth to seventh centuries, including that from Castle Bytham (Lincolnshire). Their distribution is scattered through much of Anglo-Saxon England (Map 20).

xv MISCELLANEOUS BLUE DECORATED BEADS

(Plate 5, Schedule 6, pp 274–6)

Almost all of these beads appear to date to the sixth and seventh centuries in Anglo-Saxon contexts and their region of origin cannot yet be determined.

For beads with surface spirals on a blue ground, see Chapter 11.

CHAPTER 7

CRIMSON OR PINK GLASS BEADS

Glass coloured with manganese to produce some tones of brown, or a tint variously described as mauve, purple, pink, violet, lilac or crimson by different individual writers, occurred extensively among the products of Celtic Iron Age bead-makers before the Roman period (Venclová 1981). It was particularly favoured for large 'whirl' or 'ray' beads made at some of the central European *oppida*, for example, Manching and Stradonitz. These beads (either made from or decorated with this coloured glass) found their way over almost all of Europe, including Britain (Guido 1978, 57–9, figs 15 and 16, colour plate I.7). It is thought that large annular beads of simple 'pink' glass were also being made at Mathay, Doubs, near France's modern eastern frontier with Switzerland. (This material is currently being prepared for publication in the National Museum of Antiquities, Saint Germain-en-Laye.) Thanks to the kindness of Madame Willaume, the author was able to examine a large number of smaller, mostly annular, beads from a presumed factory inside the *oppidum* at Entremont near Aix-en-Provence (c.second century BC).

During the Roman period this colour was no longer favoured, except for *balsamaries* and glass vessels, which were made in large quantities in the Cologne-Trier region until the early fifth century. Some glass beads may have been made from recycled glass (Harden 1969; for the colour, see Goethert-Polaschek 1980, Farb. Taf. B and C).

It is perhaps significant that a very similar colour was used for glass beads, whether annular or globular and sometimes bipartite, in the fifth century and later. Some of the glass was almost opaque. This seems to depend largely on the depth of the bead, for thick glass might give an almost 'black' appearance. These beads have been shown to have been concentrated in the lower Elbe region and in Jutland. They seem to end soon after the fifth century, according to Tempelmann-Mączyńska (1985, 18, 29–31, Taf. 1: type 41). Inevitably, recent recognition of this bead type appearing in lowland Britain with the onset of Anglo-Saxon settlement strongly suggests that their introduction might relate to the Anglo-Saxon migration around the North Sea littoral. The sudden introduction of 'pink' glass beads here is hardly likely to be purely coincidental. It may also be significant that they occur at several

sites along the east coast – for example, at Mucking on the Thames estuary near Tilbury and Springfield Lyons near Chelmsford (both in Essex) – though all the graves containing them at the latter site can be dated to the sixth century (Mrs S Tyler, pers comm). Conceivably, some of these might relate to landfalls of settlers from the lower Elbe basin or Jutland.

Further, it would appear that this colour glass is not found to any noticeable extent in the Rhineland. It is almost absent from both the Krefeld-Gellep cemetery (Pirling 1966, 1974, 1978 and 1989) and from the cemetery founded around the end of the fifth century at Junkersdorf near Cologne (La Baume 1967, 46–9). Still further south, in Alamannic territory, only one or two examples were found at Marktoberdorf in Allgäu (in grave 79, dated c.540 to 580: Christlein 1966, 71–3, 126, Taf. 21A and 62.2). Some of these may have been made from scrap vessel glass recovered from Roman rubbish dumps.

As already mentioned, these beads do not seem to continue for long after the mid-fifth century in their continental region of origin, and their first deposition in Anglo-Saxon cemeteries may belong within that century, though clearly they continue on rather later. The abandonment of settlements and cemeteries in the western half of the Weser-Elbe estuary region around or even before the middle of the fifth century is well documented (Ament 1980; Böhme 1976 and 1986). Similarly, Bede's record of continental Anglian territory being left depopulated by the migration (*Historia Ecclesiastica*, i.15) seems to be confirmed by modern fieldwork in the region of Angeln near Schleswig (Müller-Wille *et al* 1988).

Nearly all the English beads are annular and it is less common to find globular or bipartite ones. The annular beads may often have been casually dismissed as dark blue, unless held up to a strong light. This would be particularly the case when they were found with a group of blue glass annular beads. In some instances, the globular beads have been broken in such a way that a jagged 'collar' reveals where a second element was originally present. Though less common, the bipartite beads are distinctive. They have recently been discovered in a cemetery of the fourth to fifth century at Sejlflod, near Aalborg in north-eastern Jutland (Nielsen and Rasmussen 1986). At Krefeld-Gellep, graves 1274 and 1123 both yielded bipartite pink beads of fourth-century date (Pirling 1974, 83–4, Taf. 8.9; 1966, 116, Taf. 93.4), but Rhenish examples are mostly conspicuous by their absence. The Anglo-Saxon examples listed in the schedule have a clear distribution in southern and eastern counties of England as far north as Yorkshire, but also occur in the west Midlands, Gloucestershire and Wiltshire (Map 21).

Once these attractive beads had been brought over by the Anglo-Saxons, production of them may have continued here. Several beads may be cited in support of this hypothesis. One is a roughly made unique pink melon bead from Kenninghall (Norfolk). Another, which also looks very home-made, is a pink annular bead with a white zigzag from Howletts (Kent). There may be others like these awaiting examination.

Beads of this glass have a date of grave deposition from c.500 to 650 in England, though some early imported examples may have been manufactured a few decades earlier and still within the fifth century. Some lumps of raw glass found between Rottingdean and Kemptown to the east of Brighton (East Sussex) in 1848 may be relevant. The lumps were described as ‘double the size of a man’s fist’ and were made in various colours, including ‘amethyst, amber, emerald, green, and deep marone’. As Jewitt reported, they were evidently ‘part of the *massae* made in the manner described by Pliny, and ready to be sent to the different glass-workers in other parts of the kingdom’ (Jewitt 1884, 186–7). Although he regarded this glass as Roman, we cannot be sure of its date. The colours mentioned, particularly the maroon and amethyst, suggest they are rather more likely to be of early Anglo-Saxon origin, though whether intended for the manufacture of vessels or beads, it is impossible to know.

The beads discussed in this chapter are illustrated on Plate 6 and appear in Schedule 7, pp 277–82. Their distribution in Anglo-Saxon England is shown on Map 21.

CHAPTER 8

TERRACOTTA OR BRICK-RED GLASS BEADS

MONOCHROME

- i Terracotta annular, globular and short cylinder beads, singles or doubles
- ii Terracotta small biconical and true barrel-shaped beads
- iii Terracotta cylinder beads
- iv Terracotta short cylinder beads, singles or doubles
- v Terracotta cylinder beads with square or panelled polygonal sections
- vi Terracotta melon and sub-melon beads

POLYCHROME

- vii Terracotta cylinder beads with coloured combing (including green and yellow)
- viii Terracotta cylinder beads with square or polygonal sections and with coloured combing (including green and yellow)
- ix Terracotta cylinder beads with wound bands
- x Terracotta globular beads with white or yellow wound lines or bands
- xi Terracotta tall biconical beads with random yellow lines
- xii Terracotta beads with specks or spots
- xiii Miscellaneous terracotta beads with eyes
- xiv Terracotta beads: (a) with white or yellow crossed waves, without dots
(b) with white or yellow crossed waves and dots
(c) doubles with white or yellow crossed waves, with or without dots
- xv Terracotta oval beads, some barrel-shaped, with white or yellow crossed waves, with or without dots
- xvi Terracotta beads with a single wave or zigzag
- xvii Terracotta drum-shaped and related beads:
 - (a) with herringbone and fine twist ornament (including green and yellow)
 - (b) related decoration, some with plain zones and some with imitation twists
- xviii Terracotta, mainly bun-shaped, beads with herringbone and related decoration:
 - (a) with twisted decoration (*reticella*) and related (excluding green and yellow)
 - (b) with green and yellow twisted bands
 - (c) with green and yellow marbling
- xix Terracotta cylinder beads, round, square or polygonal sections:
 - (a) with green and yellow panels or stripes
 - (b) with green and yellow marbling

Terracotta-coloured glass is the preferred term here for a colour also described in various reports and records as rust red, brick red or just red. It is not easy to explain why terracotta glass suddenly irrupted into the repertoire of post-Roman beads in the sixth century. There is no obvious ancestry in the Roman or immediately post-Roman glasswork of northern Europe. It is not as if there were any technological difficulties which prevented such opaque glass being made earlier, if it had been so desired. Then, suddenly, in the sixth and seventh centuries, it was in demand in large quantities. Analytically, these beads appear to be similar to the composition of the orange opaque beads (Chapter 9 below). A few were made of fired clay, though the majority are produced in an opaque reddish-brown glass.

Of course, we may be witnessing no more than a change of fashion, but the change might have been induced by some economic or political factor at present obscure to us. The author has already tentatively suggested that 'black' glass replaced the dwindling trade in jet during the economic collapse of the western Roman empire (Chapter 2, p 18). It is possible that other comparable economic changes took place between the early sixth and seventh centuries. A similar relationship with dark red amber hitherto imported from the Baltic might be proposed, but against this it must be noted that terracotta-coloured glass would make a dull substitute for brilliant amber. Also, the large strings of amber beads are principally a feature of sixth-century rather than earlier or later female burials in England (Evison 1987, 57–60, fig 89).

The first six classes listed above and discussed below are all undecorated forms with a long tradition among Roman beads. By contrast, the decorated beads listed here as types vii to xix are not ornamented in Roman taste, but appear to represent 'barbarian' and possibly Germanic types. Many of these motifs may have had their inspiration from central European origins, particularly from Slavonic and Alamannic regions (see also under other colours).

Alongside these are more complex and novel shapes and decoration, often cabled or twisted ornament in so-called 'reticella' glass, for which an obvious source of inspiration still remains to be discussed (see below, pp 64–6). The last groups were often decorated in this manner. It is interesting that some of these latter groups selected for discussion, ie, those ornamented in green and yellow, show a marked concentration in East Anglia. The author suggests that many of these were made in that region as clumsy imitations of 'reticella' beads for people wanting to obtain something similar, but whose craftsmen lacked the technical skill required for true 'reticella' glass (for *reticella*, see also under *millefiori* in Chapter 10). They seem to be a purely Anglo-Saxon phenomenon, limited to England.

MONOCHROME

i TERRACOTTA ANNULAR, GLOBULAR AND SHORT CYLINDER BEADS,
SINGLES OR DOUBLES (Plate 6, Schedule 8, pp 284–90)

As might be expected, these simple forms are likely to have been amongst the earliest in this colour, though they do not seem to achieve true popularity until the early sixth century. A few seem to be assignable to an earlier date, notably Mucking grave 989, in the first half of the fifth century, while Harwell, Wallingford and Alfriston contain graves that might date to the later fifth century. Still, the majority fall within the sixth century and they continue right through the seventh into the eighth century, for example, grave 75 (c.700–750) from Buckland, Dover.

The schedule reveals a heavy concentration in Kent. A few double beads can be referred to the late sixth and seventh centuries, and similar beads have also been noted in other colours (possibly classified as segmented). One of the factories where thick annular or globular beads are known to have been made around AD 600 is at Rothulfuashem (Bloemers *et al* 1981, 132) in the Netherlands (discussed in the Introduction). They are also found distributed up the Rhine and across to the upper Danube at Schretzheim and other Alamannic cemeteries in south-west Germany. Annular beads in this glass are unusual from northern Europe, but some are known from southern Denmark.

ii TERRACOTTA SMALL BICONICAL AND TRUE BARREL-SHAPED BEADS
(Plate 6, Schedule 8, pp 290–1)

Once again, these belong essentially to the sixth and seventh centuries. The number found in Kent points to a cross-Channel trade in these beads.

iii TERRACOTTA CYLINDER BEADS (Plate 6, Schedule 8, p 291)

Cylinder beads, so popular in blue glass, never caught on in terracotta glass and they had a tendency to be thicker. The earliest recorded context is Mucking, grave 989, in the first half of the fifth century, and at Morning Thorpe they probably belong to the late fifth or early sixth centuries, so they may have been first imported or made in the fifth century. Their counterparts are equally rare on the continent. The earliest noted comes from S'Herzogenbosch, in the Netherlands, and the Württemberg region (Veeck 1931, 51–2, Taf. 33) in contexts of c.400 to 700 and the late fifth to mid-sixth century respectively. These dates not only agree with those of other beads of this type on the continent, which mainly belong to contexts of the sixth to seventh centuries, but also with most of those from England. An overall date bracket from the fifth to late seventh centuries is proposed here, after which they appear to die out. At the Buckland, Dover, cemetery, they were limited to one grave in phase 5 (c.650–675). They could have originated in Alamannia, or at least the production centres that supplied the Alamannic cemeteries of south-west Germany.

iv TERRACOTTA SHORT CYLINDER BEADS, SINGLES OR DOUBLES
(Plate 6, Schedule 8, pp 292–4)

The short cylinder beads are wider and shorter than the longer terracotta cylinders of type iii above and are commoner too. They appear to last into the seventh century, if not still later, with examples from Chamberlain's Barn II (grave 8: mid to late seventh century) and Buckland, Dover (phases 3, 4 and 6). The schedule contains others, both single and double, from similar though less precisely dated contexts. One bead from Holborough, Snodland (Kent), can perhaps be attributed to the late seventh century at the earliest (Evison 1956, 92, 109, 126 and fig 20.3m). The two varieties, singles and doubles, seem to have been contemporary and the schedule clearly shows a frequent occurrence in Kent. They have been noted in the Low Countries and Scandinavia, but were not very popular in the Rhineland. Unfortunately, the type is not easy to trace from old publications, either continental or English.

v TERRACOTTA CYLINDER BEADS WITH SQUARE OR PANELLED
POLYGONAL SECTIONS (Plate 6, Schedule 8, p 295)

Once again concentrated in Kent more than elsewhere, these can be considered together with beads of type iii: though they were less common, they were clearly contemporary with type iii beads in the sixth and seventh centuries.

vi TERRACOTTA MELON AND SUB-MELON BEADS
(Plate 6, Map 22, Schedule 8, pp 295–6)

When they occur in terracotta-coloured glass, these are normally not true melon beads, but what the author has termed sub-melons. These have rough nicks rather than carefully made gadroons. They were not popular in opaque glass and had a more varied cultural and chronological existence in translucent glass. Unlike many beads in terracotta-coloured glass, the sub-melons show a clear East Anglian-based distribution (Map 22). Their dating, centred on the sixth century, cannot be refined at present. Nor can their origin be defined. It may have been Frisian or Scandinavian. On the other hand, the type is well represented at Marktoberdorf and other Alamannic cemeteries in south-west Germany.

POLYCHROME

vii TERRACOTTA CYLINDER BEADS WITH COLOURED COMBING
(INCLUDING GREEN AND YELLOW)

(Plate 6, Map 23, Schedule 8, pp 296–7)

Combed or feathered decoration was common on beads in the Alamannic cemeteries of south-west Germany and may have travelled north down the Rhine valley in the sixth to seventh centuries. These beads appear to be roughly contemporary with *millefiori* glass beads and both may have reached north-west Europe together.

In England, they occur in contexts of the sixth to seventh centuries. The most closely dated come from the Buckland, Dover, cemetery in Evison's phases 3 and 4 (c.575–650). Much of the combing was in white or yellow, and there are a number of other examples from sites in Kent. Interestingly, the only one noted by the author from Suffolk, at Lakenheath, has the characteristic green and yellow colouring so common in that region, but more frequently seen on cylinder beads of polygonal section (type viii) (see below). Their distribution extends as far west as Hampshire and as far north as Yorkshire (Map 23).

viii TERRACOTTA CYLINDER BEADS WITH SQUARE OR POLYGONAL SECTIONS AND WITH COLOURED COMBING (INCLUDING GREEN AND YELLOW) (Plate 6, Map 24, Schedule 8, pp 297–8)

These beads must have been contemporary with the round-sectioned cylinder beads of type vii, but no very closely dated context has been identified so far. Green and yellow combed decoration shows the usual markedly East Anglian distribution (Map 24): Barrington (Cambridgeshire), Little Wilbraham (Cambridgeshire), South Willingham (Lincolnshire), Morning Thorpe (Norfolk) and West Stow (Suffolk). The absence of the green and yellow combination from Kent and rarity on the continent suggest that these varieties may have been a local product.

ix TERRACOTTA CYLINDER BEADS WITH WOUND BANDS (RELATED TO TYPE XIX BEADS) (Plate 6, Schedule 8, pp 298–9)

These beads have bands wound round them, generally in white or yellow, and are usually somewhat larger in dimension than normal round cylinders. They have been noted in south-west Germany (at Schretzheim and Marktoberdorf, for example) and in the lower Rhineland (for example, Junkersdorf and Krefeld-Gellep). The earliest examples occur in a late fifth-century context at Wallingford (Berkshire) and they are noted at Buckland, Dover, in graves dated to phases 3 and 4 (c.575–650), a period when quite a number of terracotta glass beads were reaching England and particularly the kingdom of Kent. A factory at Rothulfuashem in the Netherlands (Bloemers *et al* 1981, 132) is known to have made this bead type c.600 (see also type xix beads on p 67 and discussion on p 7).

x TERRACOTTA GLOBULAR BEADS WITH WHITE OR YELLOW WOUND LINES OR BANDS (Plate 6, Schedule 8, pp 300–1)

Some of these beads tend to be more biconical than true globular forms. They are small and the spiral wound bands on them were generally carefully made. These beads are common in northern Europe in the sixth to seventh centuries and seem to have been imported into Kent and the southern counties of England during that period, but their presence in fifth-century contexts at Mucking (Essex) in graves 989 and 924B should also be noted.

xi TERRACOTTA TALL BICONICAL BEADS WITH RANDOM YELLOW
LINES (Plate 6, Schedule 8, p 301)

Never a very popular variety, most of these belong to the late sixth or seventh century both in England and in the case of the few rare examples found on the continent.

xii TERRACOTTA BEADS WITH SPECKS OR SPOTS
(Plate 6, Schedule 8, pp 301–2)

These beads are mostly globular or annular and not very large. They were current between the fifth (eg, grave 924B at Mucking) and seventh centuries and their distribution in England was fairly widespread for that period. It is almost certain that they originated from *Alamannia* (see beads from Marktoberdorf, Schretzheim and Württemberg), and may thus mark one of the Alamannic contributions to the bead repertoire of this country (see also Chapters 2 and 6 on 'black' and blue glass beads respectively).

xiii MISCELLANEOUS TERRACOTTA BEADS WITH EYES
(Plate 6, Schedule 8, pp 303–2)

This is not a true class: most of these beads fall within a date bracket of the late fifth to seventh century.

xiv TERRACOTTA BEADS: (a) WITH WHITE OR YELLOW CROSSED
WAVES, WITHOUT DOTS (see also types xivb and xivc below)
(Plate 7, Schedule 8, pp 304–6)

Generally oval and small, these beads are widespread on the continent and came into England via Kent and the Thames estuary in the sixth to seventh centuries. Koch (1977, 207, Farb. Taf. 3) suggested that they were made in large quantities on the continent in the late sixth century for use as small change for trade between the Mediterranean region and the barbarians, but this hypothesis does not seem particularly convincing. They make their first appearance at Schretzheim, around AD 600. Some may be double or triple forms (see type xivc below).

Certain of the English beads, whose sixth to seventh-century date range is broadly in agreement with those across the Channel, have a central line. Several examples from Buckland, Dover, were dated to phase 3 (c.575–625), which is broadly contemporary with the majority of Anglo-Saxon examples. One bead at the Middle Saxon trading and manufacturing settlement of *Hamwic* (also known as *Hamwih* or Saxon Southampton) has an atypical form, being more drum-shaped. Their number suggests that they were certainly made in many centres, including Rothulfuashem (Netherlands) around AD 600 (Bloemers *et al* 1981, 132), a workshop site already discussed in the Introduction.

xiv TERRACOTTA BEADS: (b) WITH WHITE OR YELLOW CROSSED WAVES AND DOTS (Plate 7, Schedule 8, pp 307–9)

These seem to be only artificially separated from type xiva above and their cultural and chronological position appears to be similar, though the existence of fifth-century contexts at Mucking should be noted. Predominantly Kentish in distribution, they were presumably imported from Francia and there is no strong presence in East Anglian regions.

xiv TERRACOTTA BEADS: (c) DOUBLES WITH WHITE OR YELLOW CROSSED WAVES, WITH OR WITHOUT DOTS (Plate 7, Schedule 8, pp 309–11)

It is tempting to regard these beads as a stage in the manufacture of single beads, but this is improbable, except where a 'collar' or break can be seen. They are almost entirely confined to the south of England, particularly Kent. Once again, they belong to the sixth and seventh centuries. The two elements in a double band may be decorated in a different way.

xv TERRACOTTA OVAL BEADS, SOME BARREL-SHAPED, WITH WHITE OR YELLOW CROSSED WAVES, WITH OR WITHOUT DOTS (Plate 7, Schedule 8, pp 311–12)

It is doubtful whether these beads can be usefully separated from the beads of type xiva to xivc listed above. In terms of both date range and distribution, they can all be considered as one type.

xvi TERRACOTTA BEADS WITH A SINGLE WAVE OR ZIGZAG (Plate 7, Schedule 8, pp 312–13)

There are few beads of this type: the most closely dated example is from Buckland, Dover, attributed to phase 3 (c.575–625), while the earliest may be from Alfriston in a grave of the late fifth or early sixth century.

xvii TERRACOTTA DRUM-SHAPED BEADS WITH HERRINGBONE AND RELATED DECORATION (Plate 7, Schedule 8, pp 313–17)

With only a few exceptions, the use of twisted or herringbone ornament on beads in England was almost exclusively confined to drum-shaped or bun-shaped forms on a terracotta-coloured ground.

Reticella is a term that has been widely and incorrectly used when describing beads decorated with fine twists or cables, often in a herringbone design and generally in two colours. The author has abandoned its usage in the present study, as the term is only correctly applicable to glass vessels and was used to describe a particular technique used by Venetian glassworkers in the seventeenth century.

The following terms are used here in place of 'reticella': single twist or double twist, or herringbone when the entire surface of the bead is covered. The author has

preferred 'twist' to 'cable' in order to avoid confusion with the common cable design often used on beads of Romano-British date, although both these and earlier versions found in the east Mediterranean are generally much coarser (see Guido 1978, 77–9, colour plate II.14: Class 9).

The technique used to make herringbone glass beads involves two rods of contrasting colour being laid side by side, with one in a Z twist and the other in an S twist. The composite rod was then spiralled several times round a plain glass bead to produce zones or register. The whole bead was then marvered, giving an all-over herringbone effect. Variations of the technique would account for both forms of bead discussed here (Justine Bayley, pers comm). Both herringbone and *millefiori* beads made use of fine rods of glass. Owing to the seemingly complex nature of the technique, Evison linked the two and argued that the beads must have emanated from a few centres of skilled glass workmanship (Evison 1983, 92).

Although the technique, which requires stretching the glass rods, while twisting them and then reheating before applying the composite rod to the bead surface, appears to need considerable skill, Näsman (1984, 76–82 and 91–6) has pointed out that only the last stage needs particular dexterity. He has stressed that there is no necessity to visualize a limited number of production centres. Although both *millefiori* and herringbone beads overlap in date, there is no particular reason, therefore, to believe that they were necessarily made together.

Herringbone glass appears as early as the sixteenth century BC at Tell-el-Amarna. We have no clear evidence of its use in Europe before the sixth century AD, when it became popular in northern Europe and Ireland. Näsman envisaged an origin in Ireland for this technique and a great many examples (albeit in blue and white, or yellow) have been found on early Christian period sites there. The earliest dates for these sites cannot be accurately assessed as yet. In supporting an Irish attribution, Näsman followed the publication of possibly sixth-century beads from Lagore (Hencken 1950, 132–45). Later stages of this use of blue and white beads continued into the Hiberno-Norse period and they are sometimes called 'string' beads (Guido 1985, 101, fig 2a and b, where they are listed; see also Callmer 1977, 86, plate 9 and colour plate II: Group Bj).

Outside Ireland, there is a second concentration of sites with herringbone glass beads in the Alamannic cemeteries of south-west Germany, for example, at Schretzheim. They also occur in cemeteries down the length of the Rhine to the Low Countries and north-east France, and then on to northern Germany and Scandinavia. A plain yellow collar at top and bottom is characteristic of many of these continental varieties. All appear to date from the sixth century onwards and their origin is not easy to discover.

Näsman has argued for an Irish origin, which then spread to Anglo-Saxon England and from there via Frisia to Scandinavia. This seems a more convincing model than the often-repeated theory that herringbone survived in the Mediterranean region and then reached Ireland by a direct sea route associated with

trade in luxuries and early Christian contacts. Yet until more and better dated Irish examples are discovered, it is impossible to assess the role played by Ireland in the dissemination of either the herringbone or the *millefiori* techniques. Nevertheless, the long history of Irish glass-working skills strongly supports a local origin.

xviii beads with herringbone and fine twist ornament (including green and yellow)

This group began in the sixth century, for example, at Krefeld-Gellep in *Stufe* III (525–600), and continued into the seventh century and perhaps rarely into the eighth century. The earliest well-dated example from England comes from the middle decades of the sixth century at Buckland, Dover, grave 92 (Evison 1987, 65, 78, 82, fig 42.3d, colour plate IV.D67). They are more common in the southern counties, but are also found in the Thames valley, East Anglia and as far north as Lincolnshire and Yorkshire. Though not frequently found on the continent, as with some other types of bead, the combination of green and yellow is more common in East Anglia (see types xviii b and xviii c below). A bead which probably came from a Frankish source was found at the Dalriadic fortified site of Dunadd in western Scotland. Though Irish occupation is supported there by written sources, the fort had at least two periods of occupation. Unfortunately, clear stratigraphic separation could not be obtained owing to the shallowness of the soil overlying bedrock there.

xviii b beads with related decoration, some with plain zones and some with imitation twists

Some examples in this group seem to be imitations of ‘reticella’ beads with several plain zones for which no special skills were needed. One from Buckland, Dover (grave 76) is dated to the first half of the eighth century (Evison 1987, 76, 82, fig. 39.76.1b, colour plate III.D13).

xviii TERRACOTTA, MAINLY BUN-SHAPED, BEADS WITH
HERRINGBONE AND RELATED DECORATION

(Plate 7, Maps 25 to 27, Schedule 8, pp 317–23)

Bun-shaped beads with herringbone ornament are closely related to the drum beads of type xviii a above. On the continent, such beads are sometimes slightly more biconical in shape than the English examples. These suggest that the type was introduced into England via Kent. Though sometimes made in the green and yellow combination typical of East Anglia, there is nothing to suggest that they were concentrated in that region.

xviii a beads with twisted decoration (reticella) and related (excluding green and yellow)

Clearly, these are closely related to the drum beads of type xviii a above. On the continent they are sometimes slightly more biconical than English beads, which suggests that they entered the country via Kent. Though similar beads are sometimes made in

the green and yellow combination, there is nothing to suggest that they were especially concentrated in East Anglia (Map 25). In terms of date, most belong to the sixth century, but they do continue into the seventh century, as seen by the surface find from mound 7 at Sutton Hoo (Suffolk).

xviii b beads with green and yellow twisted bands

These beads are occasionally found in Kent and other southern counties, but are markedly more common in East Anglia (Cambridgeshire, Norfolk and Suffolk), and also reached Lincolnshire (Map 26). Once again, in the majority of cases they belong to the sixth century, but probably continue into the seventh century.

xviii c beads with green and yellow marbling

In terms of both date and distribution, these beads are similar to beads in type xviii b described above, though they were also present at sites in Essex (Map 27).

XIX TERRACOTTA CYLINDER BEADS, WITH ROUND,
SQUARE OR POLYGONAL SECTIONS

(a) beads with green and yellow panels or stripes (Plate 7, Map 28, Schedule 8, pp 323–6) (see also 'fine twists' in Chapter 12)

The terms 'twists' and 'stripes' have been used here, which require some explanation. They describe the following techniques. 'Twists' refers simply to a marvered coarse twist in two colours: the marvering flattens the twists, which still retain a twisted appearance. 'Stripes' are more thoroughly marvered and the twist is completely lost: the result is a ladder pattern. How much the effect of these two results were intertwined and how much due to incompetence we cannot be sure.

These rather large and clumsy cylinder beads with green and yellow stripes and marvered twists, cables or panels all belong to contexts of the later fifth to seventh centuries. Once again, they are concentrated in East Anglia, including Essex (Map 28). The author has not been able to find prototypes on the continent, though some in different colours from Ketzendorf near Hamburg (Ahrens 1983, Farb. Taf. A to D) may be relevant here.

(b) beads with green and yellow marbling (Plate 7, Map 28, Schedule 8, pp 326–7)

Though rarer than type xixa, the date and distribution (Map 28) of these beads suggest a similar history. None has been closely dated, though the examples from fifth to sixth-century contexts at Great Chesterford (Essex) and Spong Hill (Norfolk) seem to be among the earliest known.

CHAPTER 9

OPAQUE ORANGE GLASS BEADS

These orange beads are generally about 9mm in diameter and globular, barrel-shaped or biconical in form. Nearly always of a matt texture, they are often referred to as 'paste'. Analytically, they are very similar to beads of terracotta-coloured glass and cannot be distinguished, though visually they are distinct from the rust-red of terracotta glass. Although not very common in England, they are known from at least seventeen sites. Over twenty examples came from the rich cemetery complex at Faversham in Kent, the contents of which are now dispersed in a number of museums (Meaney 1964, 118–19), including a large collection in the Ashmolean Museum.

The first scholar to draw attention to examples in England was Sonia Hawkes (in Hawkes and Philp 1973, 192–3), who assigned them to the seventh century, though she noted that they may have lingered on in Germany into the eighth century. Further study reveals that they reached Kent in particular, but sporadically other areas as well (Map 29). Their almost exclusive attribution to the seventh century is fully supported by more recently published contexts from Buckland, Dover (Evison 1987, 61–2), with two graves in phase 4 (c.625–650) and six graves in phase 5 (c.650–675), though one atypical smooth-surfaced bead from Grave 1 probably belongs to the beginning of that century in phase 3 (c.575–625).

As far as their continental origins are concerned, the distribution indicates a certain concentration along the North Sea coastline, mostly in Belgium, the Netherlands and north-west Germany, as well as in the Rhineland and Scandinavia. The seventh-century cemeteries include Rosée, Lessive and Jamiolle (the finds from which are in Namur Museum), Emelgem (Bruges Museum: Matthys 1975, 10, fig 3.8), Godlinze, Massum and Groningen (Groningen Museum), Drenke and Hijken (Assen Museum), and, in the Trier region on the Mosel, in grave 58 at Newel (Gollub 1970, 85–8, 101–2, Abb. 9, Abb. H.58). In addition, in the lower Rhineland the cemetery at Krefeld-Gellep produced a few well-dated examples; grave 254, for example, has four beads (Pirling 1966, 158, Taf. 23.11) and belongs in Böhner's *Stufe* IV, now redated by Ament to c.600–670/80 (Ament 1976). Many beads of this type were found also in the Ketzendorf cemetery near Hamburg, for example, grave 187 (Ahrens 1983, 34, Farb. Taf. B).

In south-west Germany, at Schretzheim, the earliest belongs in *Stufe* 1 (c.525/30–545/50), for example, grave 36 (Koch 1977, 19, Taf. 13.1), with a few in *Stufe* 2 (c.545/50–565/70), for example, grave 258 (Koch 1977, 60, Taf. 68.6), and the majority in *Stufen* 3 to 5 (c.565/70–650/60), after which their numbers quickly dwindle, for example, grave 615 in *Stufe* 6 (Koch 1977, 130, Taf. 161.9). Other beads of this sort are reported from Kirchheim-am-Ries (mid-seventh century) in the collections of the Stuttgart Museum. Grave 79 at Marktoberdorf in Allgäu belongs c.540–580, in contrast to the mid-seventh-century contexts of graves 152 and 216 there (Christlein 1966, 71–3, 108, 120–1, 126, 143, 164–5, Taf. 2E, 15A, 21A, 35D, 39E, 57B, 61.2, 62.5, 64.4 and 5).

A few beads are also recorded from Poland (Antoniewicz 1963, 174–6, 191, fig 3). In Sweden, they were present in the seventh-century ring-fort of Eketorp II, Öland (Iverson and Näsman 1977). Professor Ulla Lund-Hansen informs the author that she has been finding large numbers on Bornholm. Most of this island's cultural connections were with the Slavonic regions, perhaps via the Oder, rather than using the more westerly trans-Alpine routes and the Rhine. These beads on Bornholm continued up to the beginning of the Viking period, when they suddenly disappeared.

In her 1973 discussion of these orange beads, Sonia Hawkes suggested that they may have been imported into the Rhineland and thence to Kent and other parts of England, along with amethysts, *millefiori* beads and other *exotica* with which they are often associated in grave contexts. She cited a rich grave at Sarre on Thanet, which contained a bronze bowl, a Kentish composite disc brooch and Provençal gold *solidi* coins reused as pendants, which have a *terminus post quem* of c.615 and probably imply burial a decade or two later. Perhaps different types of *exotica* reached Kent through a variety of routes rather than as a single package, much as seems to have been the case with the Sutton Hoo mound 1 assemblage in Suffolk. Though many orange beads are regarded as items traded across the Alpine passes, we should allow for the possibility of a route to the south east via the Balkans or the Danube, which has not yet been recognized. Cemeteries in the Alamannic region of south-west Germany, such as Schretzheim might have received bead types from the central Danube region, the south coast of the Black Sea or elsewhere, as well as from trans-Alpine trade with Italy and the Adriatic.

The beads discussed in this chapter are illustrated on Plate 7 and listed in Schedule 9, pp 328–9. Their distribution in Anglo-Saxon England is shown on Map 29.

CHAPTER 10

MILLEFIORI AND MOSAIC GLASS BEADS

(a) *MILLEFIORI* BEADS (Plate 8, Map 30, Schedule 10, pp 330–1)

These elaborately decorated beads have either globular or cylindrical forms. The difference between mosaic and *millefiori* glass was best defined by Harden, who wrote: 'I use the term "mosaic" to cover the whole range of glasses with polychrome patterns made by fusing together different-coloured pieces of glass, preferring, as is etymologically more correct, to confine the term "millefiori" to glasses built up of cane-sections bearing floral or related patterns' (Harden 1968a, 21, note 1a). In a more detailed description, Moorey cited Goldstein (1979, 30–1, figs 5 to 7), who explained 'how pre-formed canes of glass would be cut into the required lengths for the mosaic pattern. The cane-sections would then be assembled over a solid core, presumably with a binder of adhesive, and then enveloped in an outer mould. The mould would then have been heated slowly to fuse the canes without allowing them to become so hot that the design was lost. This would have required a sophisticated knowledge of the properties of various glasses. Once the canes had been fused, the mould would be removed, the glass surface cleaned and maybe polished' (Moorey 1985, 215).

It is hardly surprising that beads made by this technique were greatly prized and were rare in Anglo-Saxon England. They could have reached here from one of three sources: the Rhineland and Frisia; Ireland; or Scandinavia. Since those found in England, whether long globulars or polygonal-sectioned cylinder beads, have analogies with beads found in the first two stages of the Schretzheim cemetery in the sixth century (Koch 1977, 218, Taf. 240, Farb. Taf. 6), it seems probable that they were introduced from Frankish sources into the south and east of England (see p 72 below). The large numbers in the Helms Museum, Hamburg-Harburg (now awaiting publication), point to another possible export centre at the mouth of the Elbe.

It is thought that the technique of *millefiori* may have originated in Alexandria and been carried thence to Italy and over the Alps in the later sixth century. While

discussing some examples found with Frankish types of bead in Finland, Ursula Koch (1974, 511–13) suggested that they were brought by fur-traders. They may have reached regions north of the Alps with Frankish troops returning home from the ‘Gothic wars’ of Italy in the second half of the sixth century, probably at the time of the Lombard invasion of 568. She also followed Werner (1953, 12–13, notes 39 and 40) in his hypothesis that there had been some, as yet undiscovered, bead factories in northern Italy (Koch 1974, 503, note 59). A distribution map of these *millefiori* beads showed them to be found mostly west of the Elbe, but also revealed some findspots in Sweden and on the Baltic island of Gotland (Koch 1974, 515–19, Abb. 3). This pattern suggests that they were transported down the major rivers north of the Alps.

Unfortunately, the situation in Ireland is unclear. There are many canes which may have been intended for *millefiori* beads or for beads with fine twists (see Chapter 8: terracotta types xvii and xviii on pp 64–7), generally in blue and white wound round a core. On the other hand, these may equally well have been used to make decorative plaques for metal objects (Henry 1938; Hencken 1950, 132, fig 64.277; Youngs 1989, 202–3). For Scandinavia, *millefiori* beads have been discussed by Näsman (1984, 76–82 and 91–2) in a study of the Vendel period glass from Eketorp II on the island of Öland (Sweden) between the later sixth and eighth centuries.

In considering the *millefiori* inlays set in metalwork from the Sutton Hoo ship burial, Mavis Bimson (1983) emphasized the presence of two different traditions. In the gold cloisonné fittings, the *millefiori* is cut and shaped from larger glass sheets, whereas the *millefiori* glass embedded in glass enamel in the ‘Celtic’ hanging-bowl escutcheons and mounts consisted of complete sections from single *millefiori* rods. There were also chemical differences in the glass, for the *millefiori* in the cloisonné shoulder clasps, buckles and other gold mounts contained an antimony compound as its opacifier-colourant, whereas the hanging-bowl *millefiori* glass used compounds of tin. ‘Thus we find those working in the older, Celtic tradition employing the more recently introduced materials. The fact that Saxon *millefiori* contains an opacifier characteristic of the classical civilizations suggests the possibility that it may have been made with re-used Roman glass’ (Bimson 1983, 944).

We should allow for the strong evidence from Anglo-Saxon grave contexts that the Celtic hanging-bowls found in Britain were not being manufactured in the fifth and early sixth centuries, but belong to a relatively brief production period between c.550 and 650 (Brenan 1991). Nevertheless, it now seems clear that there was no general change-over in the opacifiers used around AD 450 (Rooksby 1964). Instead, we perhaps need to think here of a ‘central European’ (tin) tradition as distinct from a ‘Mediterranean’ (antimony) tradition. In view of the widespread movement and mobility of craftsmen, and the enormous complexity of the archaeological scene, however, the analytical problems may prove to be still more formidable than they seem at present.

The schedule (see also Map 30) shows the dating of Anglo-Saxon contexts containing these beads to belong in the sixth to early seventh centuries, which is in harmony with the dating proposed at Schretzheim by Koch (1977, 218). In private correspondence with the author, David Brown made an interesting suggestion that the Anglo-Saxon green and yellow decorated beads, both in *millefiori* and herring-bone beads (see Chapter 8: terracotta types xvii to xix on pp 64–7), may have been an insular attempt to imitate imported beads in ignorance of the actual method of manufacture.

(b) MOSAIC BEADS (Plate 8, not scheduled)

This attractive bead group seems to have originated in the early centuries AD in the Mediterranean area. Frequently, the Roman-period versions are square in section or made of irregular chips. This variety reached a certain popularity in the late Roman period (Guido 1978, 98). During the Anglo-Saxon period at least, they were often long and slightly biconical in form, occasionally squared, often with a red stripe inside white central bands on a blue or other coloured background. Even rarer are the polygonal-section multi-stripped beads. Such beads were made by folding longitudinally and the resulting overlap is clearly visible in many cases as the two ends of the central band meet irregularly.

Almost certainly, all these beads in Anglo-Saxon England were imported, and examples may be listed from the following sites: Canterbury, Kent (Ashmolean Museum 1909.215); grave 64 at Welbeck Hill, Lincolnshire: four beads (Scunthorpe Museum) in a context of the later fifth or sixth centuries; West Stow cemetery, Suffolk (Moyses Hall Museum, Bury St Edmunds: West 1985, 71–5); Stowting, Kent, perhaps sixth-century in date (Beck Collection, Cambridge); Faversham, Kent (Smith 1860, plate V.8); and, finally, types D57 and 58 at Buckland, Dover, Kent, in grave 30 (British Museum), attributed to phase 3 (c.575–625) there, an assemblage which produced four examples, mostly on a dark purple ground, but including one with a dark green colour (Evison 1987, 63–5, 77, 82, fig 18.4s and t, colour plate IV). Five examples of the multi-stripped polygonal-section beads were found in grave 35 at Sewerby, Yorkshire (Hirst 1985, type C6, fig 23 and colour microfiche), dated to the first half of the sixth century by Åberg Group III cruciform brooches.

Continental bead dating seems to agree with the Anglo-Saxon chronology. Very few come from the *Barbaricum* before the fifth century (Tempelmann-Maczyńska 1985, 21, 52–8, Taf. 9: type 323). They are more frequently found in Alamannic south Germany, both in Württemberg and in Bavaria, notably at Marktoberdorf, and, in particular, in graves 103 and 106 there, dated to c.540–580 (Christlein 1966, Taf. 62.4 and 7). As at Buckland, Dover, some of the Marktoberdorf beads occur in more subdued colours. They are types M67 and M72 in the Schretzheim classification (Koch 1977, 217–18, Farb. Taf. 6), datable between the sixth and seventh centuries. These are not very common there, and once again sometimes occur in muted

colours. In the lower Rhineland, one came from Krefeld-Gellep, grave 189, dated to the first half of the sixth century on the overlap between *Stufen* II and III (Pirling 1966, 159, Taf. 19.5c). Another probably sixth-century bead from Puy in Belgium possesses a rather wider band than usual.

The impression is left that this bead type was manufactured first in the Roman Mediterranean around the first and second centuries AD and spread from there throughout the Roman empire and the margins beyond the *Limes*. Subsequently, they were particularly favoured by the Alamanni around the headwaters of both the Danube and the Rhine. Presumably it was from south-west Germany that they travelled, either directly or indirectly, along the well-established Rhine trade route to Anglo-Saxon England in the sixth to seventh centuries.

CHAPTER 11

ANNULAR GLASS BEADS WITH COLOURED SURFACE SPIRALS

(a) WHITE GROUND

These annular, generally well-made beads are decorated with a thin spiral line on the whole bead surface starting from the hole. This is a common type in England. The author noted two on the continent, which came respectively from Jamiolle in Belgium (Bequet 1886) and from grave 233 at Schretzheim in south-west Germany (Koch 1977, 54–5, 215, Taf. 57.7, Farb. Taf. 5.R1). In England, they have a wide distribution from Kent to Northumberland (Map 31). At first sight, one might think that the relatively large number from Kent indicated them to be imports from the Frankish continent. This seems improbable, however, since the Kentish examples appear from relatively late cemetery contexts of the sixth to seventh centuries. The two earliest known beads from an Anglo-Saxon grave were from Colchester (Essex), associated with a pair of early cruciform brooches of the Witmarsum Type dated to c.425–450 by Sonia Hawkes (1981, fig 13). Other beads from contexts of the fifth to sixth century are known from Spong Hill (Norfolk) and Holywell Row (Suffolk).

Over thirty examples of these white beads, nearly all with light blue or turquoise spirals, have been found in England and it is interesting to note that at Kempston (Bedfordshire), grave 16 produced two matching beads of this type apparently fused together. Perhaps this suggests a nearby workshop where they were made. Certainly, it seems valid to regard these not so much as the result of an accident or *jeu d'esprit*, but rather as wasters which, even if accidentally marred in the process of manufacture, were still considered worth using as a single bead. Though its excavation was not well recorded, the Kempston cemetery is known to have been in use relatively early in the fifth century (for example, Kennett 1983; Böhme 1986, Abb. 52.2 and 11). In view of the apparent rarity of these spiral beads on the continent, the relatively large number of English examples seems to hint at a centre of production in this country. Beginning as we have seen in the fifth century, these beads became rather commoner in the sixth century and then subsequently rarer in the seventh century.

(b) VARIOUS COLOURED GROUNDS AND SPIRALS
(Plate 8, Map 31)

The origin of this group of beads may go back to Roman-Alexandrian beads of the first century, though these tend to be more bun-shaped than annular. Clearly, they were current in northern Europe at the same time as type (a) above (white ground beads with surface spirals). Though most commonly blue, the background colours vary considerably, as can be seen in the schedule, and may be of translucent or opaque glass. The spirals also vary in colour. They were a long-lived type and in all probability lasted into the seventh century and beyond, as, for example, at Brandon (Suffolk).

The beads discussed in this chapter are illustrated on Plate 8 and listed in Schedule 11, pp 332–7. Their distribution in Anglo-Saxon England is shown on Map 31.

CHAPTER 12

ANNULAR GLASS BEADS WITH FINE TWIST DECORATION

This is a rare and interesting type of bead, to which attention was first drawn in the publication of a rich woman's bed burial of the later seventh century under a barrow on Swallowcliffe Down, Wiltshire (see Guido 1989, fig 46). All the beads in this group are annular, about 20mm in diameter, and apparently of translucent glass. The decoration is particularly skilled, being produced by twisting two fine rods of differing colours and so applying them as to make a pattern of opposing swags on the surfaces of the bead. The most skilfully made beads have the tips of the swags almost meeting. Occasionally, a girth cable may be applied in the same manner. The author has suggested that these rare beads may have been worn as amulets by wealthy women in the second half of the seventh century. By this date we would expect all these individuals to be baptized Christians. The decoration of these beads might represent a skeuomorph of a wire filigree loosely encasing the bead to make a bead-pendant.

Similar beads do not appear on the continent, and although twisted decoration on glass was being used and probably made in Ireland around this date, the author does not believe that they are Irish. As can be seen from the schedule and Map 32, they are to be found particularly in Kent (with four from Sibertswold/Barfreston) and in East Anglia, which shared certain influences and cultural similarities with Kent during this period, as Lethbridge (1926a, 122–3, and 1936, 27–9) pointed out long ago. In any case, the fine craftsmanship as well as their rarity point towards their production in an individual workshop by a skilled glass-worker, quite probably in Kent, which was notable for the richness and variety of its invention both in glass and in metalwork in the seventh century.

As a design carried out in marvered swags rather than twists, it appears to have had a long life. One bead from Drense in the Netherlands was found with an equal-arm brooch of the fifth century (Assen Museum). In England, a comparable bead comes from a sixth-century context (grave 20) at Petersfinger, Wiltshire (Leeds and Shortt 1953, 16, 44, plate I.XX.58). The origin of the pattern was almost surely Germanic, but the craftsmen who made the English version could equally well have been Anglo-Saxon, British or Irish by birth.

The beads discussed in this chapter are illustrated on Plate 8 and listed in Schedule 12, pp 338–9. Their distribution in Anglo-Saxon England is shown on Map 32.

CHAPTER 13

GOLD AND SILVER-IN-GLASS BEADS

Gold-in-glass beads have a very long history in the Mediterranean lands, where they date from at least Ptolemaic times. A Hellenistic factory for them has been identified in Rhodes (Weinberg 1969). Here, the technique used was closely similar to that for glass vessels such as the famous Canosa glasses (Harden 1968a).

Boon has described the method of making beads of this type (Boon 1966, 104; see also Boon 1977):

The working procedure was evidently to draw out a tube of glass over a wire core; metal foil was wrapped round this tube and coated with a further thin protective layer of glass. The completed ensemble was then threaded upon a narrower wire, to be crimped at intervals into the segments which could be broken apart for use as single or multiple units.

When designed as individual segments, these beads are neatly finished at each end and when accidentally broken they show ragged 'collars' where they have snapped off. This feature is frequently noted among the huge numbers made in the Roman period – and even more in the post-Roman period. Many, too, have lost the metal filling and the outer casing of thin glass and survive as fragile colourless 'beads'. It is unlikely that these were made deliberately as such.

It may be noted that while single segments of metal-in-glass beads have sometimes been reported from old excavations, they have normally been regarded as broken pieces of longer segmented beads, the rest of whose parts have been dispersed or not observed in the excavation. This cannot now be accepted, for it is common in present-day excavations, for example, Empingham II (Rutland), to find that only one segment was buried in the grave (for example, grave 81: see Timby 1996, 48 and 49, figs 130 and 131). The implication is that some special significance was attached even to fragments. Perhaps they were held in some way to be magical or reflected the wealth of the dead person.

These beads were often acquired through trade or troop movements and are not uncommon finds on Roman sites throughout the imperial period. The majority of these Roman period beads have been listed elsewhere (Guido 1978, 93–4, fig 37.3).

Most of those in Britain are late Roman, but a fine necklace of forty-four gold-in-glass beads from Baldock burial group 89 is rather earlier. It is dated by associated pottery to the second century (Westell 1931, 272). At Newstead, several broken segments were discovered in the Roman fort occupied between c.80 and 200 (Curle 1911, 336–7, plate XCI.24), and one bead was stratified to c.130 to 230 at Caerleon (listed by Boon 1966). On the whole, however, they tend to be far commoner in the fourth to early fifth centuries. They next seem to have flooded over northern Europe, particularly in the sixth century, though they can also occur later.

It is to be expected that once the manufacturing method had been developed in Egypt and elsewhere in the east Mediterranean region, local factories might have been set up in continental Europe. In the first instance these would probably have been located near the trade routes from the Mediterranean via the Black Sea to the Dnieper and Vistula rivers and thus to the Baltic. This would help to account for the large concentration around Gdansk between the first and fifth centuries (Tempelmann-Mączyńska 1985, 64–5, Taf. 14.387: group XXIX with map Taf. 57). Analyses have shown that during this period (and indeed later), silver was used as commonly as gold (Stawiarska 1984, 155; see also the valuable remarks by Biek in Biek *et al* 1985, 77–9).

Expansion after the fourth century drew many of the Slavic peoples into the orbit of the Roman provinces in south-east Europe. By the mid sixth century, the Slavs had spread south of the Danube and had access to the Mediterranean. In the sixth to seventh centuries, they also moved west to settle Poland and northern Germany as far as the lower Elbe region (Herrmann 1980).

The traditional trade routes of the earlier Roman Iron Age had been much disrupted in the process. By around AD 700 new ethnic groups had established themselves in all regions south of the Baltic and an economic boom had begun.

A suggested pattern for the distribution of metal-in-glass beads might have operated as follows. From a Hellenistic starting point, the type was scattered in the Roman imperial period throughout the empire and beyond the *Limes* into Germanic Europe. At the same time, or else soon after, the trade route linking the Dnieper and Vistula rivers carried larger quantities of these beads northwards to export centres such as Gdansk. As the Slavs spread southwards across the Danube, a massive trade grew up and new factories seem to have started production. One such workshop has already been identified at Roman *Tibiscum* in south-west Dacia (Benea 1983 and 1997). Unfortunately, archaeological investigation there is still in its very early stages. Bead-making near Schretzheim in south-west Germany may have started around AD 550 and production attained very considerable numbers by the last third of the sixth century, before it dwindled in the seventh century.

As mentioned above, the sporadic import trade in gold-in-glass beads to Britain may not have died out completely during the fifth century: it was suddenly augmented in the sixth century, as the schedule shows clearly enough. Many of these beads were recovered from old and poorly dated excavations, but grave 989 from

Mucking (Essex) is a context with four beads dated to the first half of the fifth century, while another example comes from a recently excavated late fifth-century burial context at Wasperton (Warwickshire). Others from graves at Buckland, Dover (Evison 1987, 62–3, 75 and 81, text fig 11, class C), may also belong within the later fifth century in phase 1 (c.475–525). Since few others can be dated so accurately, it would be premature to claim a definite sixth-century date for any other burial containing one of these beads in the schedule. Nevertheless, the likelihood of a sixth-century date is clear and has been pointed out by Tania Dickinson (1976). Two recent excavations in north Germany support her argument. The earlier at Liebenau near Hannover produced more of these beads (Siegmann 1997, 136; Hässler 1983b, 41, Taf. 86, types 20.2 and 20.3). Slightly later, at Hamburg-Harburg, they had become very common and may even have been shipped northwards from the Elbe estuary. The same area also produced brown glass beads enclosing foil.

The beads discussed in this chapter are illustrated on Plate 8 and listed in Schedule 13, pp 340–4. It should be noted that the schedule is partial only, owing to the difficulty of identifying single colourless globules from broken-off segments that have lost their foil.

CHAPTER 14

TECHNOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF ANGLO-SAXON GLASS BEADS

JULIAN HENDERSON

INTRODUCTION

The investigation of the technology of Anglo-Saxon glass beads can potentially provide a wide range of information about their production and use. Broad archaeological questions can be addressed using scientific analysis such as the question of where the beads were made based on the detection of a specific combination of raw materials and impurities in the glass revealing specific 'workshop' technologies or production zones. Chemically diagnostic combinations of raw materials could, in turn, be correlated to the composition of specific bead types, and there is the possibility that the same bead type produced in different zones would have had different chemical compositions. There is also the question of whether there was a change in the chemical composition of glass moving from the late Roman into the Anglo-Saxon bead-making tradition (reflecting a change in the raw materials used) and whether there was a change at the end of the Anglo-Saxon period. Many Anglo-Saxon beads are multi-coloured and involve both translucent glass, which sometimes forms the matrix of the bead, and opaque glass, which is used both for the bead matrix and for the decoration.

Opaque white, yellow and red glasses were probably manufactured in smaller quantities than translucent glasses. It is likely that the production of opaque glass occurred under more tightly controlled conditions using more unusual raw materials than was the case for some translucent glass. Therefore, if one is attempting to reconstruct production zones based on glass chemical compositions, the use of relatively exotic raw materials for the manufacture of opaque glasses must enhance the possibility of success. The other significant question that must be broached in the investigation of ancient glass technology is the extent to which the glass has been recycled. It is less likely that specialized opaque glasses would have been recycled than translucent glass, because the effect of mixing opaque glass with translucent glass would be to introduce specific suites of impurities, which in turn would affect the overall colour achieved (and would be recognizable analytically). It is also more

likely that exotic highly coloured glasses would have been traded in the form of ingots (Charleston 1963). Both recycling and the trade of raw glass would tend to make the identification of production centres more difficult. This is why the excavation of primary industrial evidence, if it can be found, is so important to the interpretation of ancient industry in general and Anglo-Saxon glass-bead production in particular.

In the investigation of glass production, a range of evidence for glass-working should be sought. With the current lack of evidence for the manufacture of Anglo-Saxon beads in Britain, it is necessary to cite the evidence from contemporary non-British sites and evidence for bead-making from other periods. The evidence ranges from globules of glass to partly formed beads, crucibles and hearths (see below, pp 85–6). On a glass-making site there might be evidence for the use of primary raw materials, such as sand, the presence of crucibles and furnace remains and possibly the manufacture and use of frit, which is the first stage in glass production and is a partially fused material consisting of sand or quartz and an alkali. There would also have been the use of mineralogically based glass colorants, such as those rich in cobalt and copper (Turner 1956; Henderson 1985 and 1989, 33–6). If opaque glass was being manufactured, then the use of substances such as lead antimonate (which produces an opaque yellow colour in glass) might be found (Turner and Rooksby 1961; Rooksby 1962) on either glass-making or glass-working sites. Occasionally, evidence for the manufacture of yellow glass is found, or the modification of translucent glass to make an opaque glass in crucibles from contexts in which glass beads were made (see below, pp 85–6). A careful evaluation of the full range of evidence should be included in the investigation of glass-working, glass-making and bead manufacture, so that the technology can be reconstructed as fully as possible.

RAW MATERIALS AND COLOUR PRODUCTION

In any discussion of glass production, a distinction should be made between glass-making (the fusing of primary raw materials or partial fusion, ie, fritting) and glass-working (activities involving only the softening of glass to make the bead shapes or the application of decoration to beads). Lower temperatures would normally be involved in the working of the glass into beads, and for fritting. The addition of scrap glass to the melt could also help to reduce the overall melting temperature. Anglo-Saxon glass beads were often made from a combination of opaque and translucent glass. Almost all Anglo-Saxon translucent glass, when chemically analysed, has turned out to be of a soda-lime-silica composition and is therefore regarded by many as belonging to the 'Roman' tradition of glass production. There are many technical differences between Roman and Anglo-Saxon vessels, however (Henderson and Holand 1992), and the same is true of glass beads. Indeed, the technical finesse achieved with Anglo-Saxon glass vessels is of the highest standard and characteristically different from Roman vessels. Anglo-Saxon glass beads display a

far wider range of types and are generally of a more flamboyant appearance with more exotic raw materials involved. Nevertheless, in spite of the observed differences between Roman and Anglo-Saxon glass technologies, the basic principles of glass manufacture would have been the same.

The glass-melting process could have been carried out in furnaces, which may have had three superimposed chambers of the so-called 'southern' furnace type (Tabacynska 1968; Gasparetto 1965 and 1967). The fuel was inserted into the lowest one to heat up the furnace; the middle one held the crucibles ('pots') in which the glass raw materials were melted and may have included scrap glass and/or frit (see above, p 82); while the top chamber was that in which glass vessels in particular were annealed, leading to a relaxation of the strains which developed in the glass during its manufacture. Alternatively, annealing could have been carried out in a separate smaller and lower temperature installation in the same workshop as a two-chambered ('northern' type of) furnace, as described by the medieval (twelfth-century) monk Theophilus Presbiter (Hawthorne and Smith 1963). It is presently unclear what kind of apparatus was used for heating up the glass for the manufacture of 'Anglo-Saxon' glass beads, however, and indeed, in view of the lack of industrial evidence, whether glass beads were manufactured in England at all.

The primary raw materials used in the manufacture of soda-lime-silica glass (whether fritted or not) are an alkali, silica and a lime-rich material, as well as other raw materials used for modifying the appearance of the glass. The alkali (soda, Na_2O) used in Anglo-Saxon glass is thought to have been of a mineral origin, judging from the impurities that are introduced with it. An example of such a mineral is a sodium sequicarbonate, natron (Turner 1956; Henderson 1985). The second primary raw material would have been calcium-rich and shell fragments, which occur naturally in sand, are considered to provide one such source. The third raw material would have been silica (SiO_2), which occurs naturally as sand and would introduce a range of mineralogical impurities such as titanite and sphene (Henderson 1985). An alternative silica source is quartz, which is usually purer than sand, but can introduce other impurities. The chemical analysis of Anglo-Saxon glass beads supports the contention that a natron-like soda-rich mineral has been utilized as the alkali, together with a silica sand source, while lime (CaO) was probably introduced in the form of shell fragments in the sand used, though there are other possible calcium sources. The use of this mineral alkali source results in low impurity levels of magnesia and potassium oxide (Henderson 1989, 38–9). If a plant ash had been used, the level of these two oxides would have been significantly elevated (Brill 1970).

Lead-rich opaque glass was often used for bead decoration, because it has a lower softening temperature and a longer working period than low-lead translucent bead matrix glasses. It will, therefore, not melt the bead when applied, allowing the overall bead shape to be retained. In many cases, the bead was marvered after the trails or

spots were applied, pressing the decoration into the bead, and showing that the whole object had been softened.

COLORANTS

The colorants found in Anglo-Saxon translucent glass beads rely heavily on the introduction of a minute amount of a mineral-rich material to the glass melt. This would be achieved by adding a small quantity of a frit rich in the colorant mineral, perhaps in a ground-up form (Henderson 1985). Only a minute proportion of the colorant oxide is necessary to give a deep colour to the glass. For example, only about 0.1 per cent cobalt oxide is necessary to produce a deep cobalt blue colour in soda-lime-silica glass; more than this and the glass can be rendered apparently 'black' (a deep translucent colour). The basic glass composition is also important in determining the final glass colour (see the Appendix to this chapter, pp 89–93).

The compounds used to produce opaque colours in glasses are different in nature from those used for translucent glasses. Biek discusses the subtle degrees of opacification achievable in Anglo-Saxon beads (Biek *et al* 1985), from glass with masses of dense crystals, which prevent the glass from transmitting light, to semi-opaque glass, sometimes with crystalline impurities in it such as quartz and with a less dense distribution of bubbles. Bubbled white Anglo-Saxon glasses have been examined both at Sewerby (Biek *et al* 1985) and amongst the beads qualitatively analysed by Bayley and Wilthew (1986).

Some crystalline opacifiers occur as natural mineralogical substances, such as tin oxide in the form of cassiterite, and these can be added directly to the glass and render it opaque. Other opacifiers must be developed by heat-treating glass that already contains the elements dissolved in the glass and which make up the crystals to be formed out of the glass. For fuller details of the colouring and opacifying effects of different additions, see the Appendix, pp 89–93 below.

SAMPLING STRATEGIES

In order to maximize the potential results of scientific investigations, glass beads should be sampled with a range of archaeological questions in mind. An integrated research strategy in which quite specific samples are chosen to test archaeological hypotheses is desirable. The chemical compositions of glass obtained from a range of archaeological contexts, producing beads with different social values and potentially articulating with different production and exchange systems, should be tested (Henderson 1991). Where possible, the investigation of production sites must be included. Naturally, such tests should ultimately aim to relate their technological implications to a broad economic and social context, although this will only be possible once a statistically significant population of analyses have been carried out.

THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE FOR BEAD PRODUCTION

There is evidence for bead production contemporary with the Anglo-Saxon period or slightly later on the continent and in Ireland. This takes the form of glass globules, partly formed beads, metal armatures on which glass beads were gathered or wound, rods of coloured glass, glass bead moulds, surfaces on which glass has fallen, hearths associated with glass-working and crucibles with melted glass on their inner faces. Yet even where a range of this evidence is found, it is normally only found in pits containing by-products from bead production and none of the structures that might have been used to heat the glass in has survived. It is possible that only hearths with bellows were used for bead production, as the lead-rich glass often used for bead decoration and some bead matrices would only require temperatures of 550°C to 700°C (Gam 1990). This is well within the temperature range that can be achieved in a bonfire, so perhaps we should not expect to find a furnace associated with lead-rich bead production. In other contexts, glass-vessel and glass-bead production could have occurred in the same workshop, with the heat from the furnace being used to soften or make the glass for bead production, and some of the raw materials were no doubt shared.

The published evidence for non-British bead production, when considered together, is helpful in the reconstruction of bead-making processes. Both Sarfatij (1977) and van Klaveren (1988) make reference to the context for bead production from seventh-century Rothulfuashem, the modern Rijnsburg near Leiden in the Netherlands (see also p 7 above). The beads made there are types that are found in Anglo-Saxon contexts in England, and the evidence includes crucible fragments bearing opaque yellow glass. The evidence for bead manufacture in early Christian Ireland is summarized by Henderson and Ivens (1992). Of particular significance is the occurrence of crucibles bearing opaque yellow glass on their inner faces from Dunmisk, Co. Tyrone (Henderson 1988; Henderson and Ivens 1992), with the evidence for adding an opacifier to a translucent glass and possibly the manufacture of yellow glass using other primary raw materials.

This production occurred in an industrial zone at Dunmisk in association with copper alloy working. In contexts of the sixth to seventh century in Maastricht (the Netherlands), amongst the evidence for bead production, there are crucible fragments apparently bearing colourless, translucent green and opaque yellow glass (Sablerolles *et al* 1997). Here, the crucibles had almost certainly been used during the bead-manufacturing process, as they were associated with glass rods, both melted and broken beads, complete beads, glass drops and ends of threads with tong marks. Some of these artefacts have the same composition as the glass in the crucibles. A frit-like material of this date has also been found at Maastricht, so it is possible that glass was being made there from primary raw materials (see also p 7).

It would seem that Gam's point, that crucibles were not necessarily always used for bead production (Gam 1990), could be valid, though they certainly were used in

early medieval Ireland, Holland and Denmark (for example). It cannot be a coincidence that of the evidence for glass found in crucibles, the majority is opaque yellow. This has a high lead content and its production/melting was apparently one specialization in early medieval Europe. Perhaps, as at Dunmisk, this glass colour was manufactured in these contexts using hearths. Reviews of the evidence for the manufacture of glass beads from Viking-Age Scandinavian sites by Lundström (1976) and Bencard with others (1978) do not refer to evidence for crucibles. Instead, they list failed beads, glass rods, glass *tesserae*, glass vessel fragments, dribbles of glass, some with tong marks, and chunks of raw glass and bichrome cables.

In a forthcoming publication, Callmer, with others, will discuss the Scandinavian evidence in more detail and will include crucible fragments found at Ribe in Denmark. Biek and Bayley (1979) record the evidence for high-lead glass-bead manufacture in early medieval (Viking-period) contexts and Henderson (1986) describes a range of by-products and their chemical compositions from the manufacture of high lead oxide (lead oxide-silica) beads in twelfth-century York. In much earlier contexts of around the third century BC, there is evidence for the technologically sophisticated manufacture of glass beads in moulds (Henderson 1987b), and the use of open moulds for Anglo-Saxon bead production is certainly a possibility, though to the author's knowledge none has been found.

CASE STUDIES

Two reports have been published on the scientific analysis of Anglo-Saxon beads from excavated cemeteries using quantitative analysis. They are for beads from Sewerby on the east coast of Yorkshire (Biek *et al* 1985) and Apple Down in West Sussex (Henderson 1990). Discussions of the colorants used for specific bead types are presented in a slightly different way in these reports. Unfortunately, it is too early to be able to state whether or not beads of the same type found in different regions, such as Yorkshire and Sussex, had different compositions or to suggest that they were made in different places. It is worth presenting, however, some examples of the range of chemical compositions that have been found in specific Anglo-Saxon bead types, from which we can suggest the probable raw materials used. The beads sampled and analysed from Apple Down included annular, globular, melon, barrel-shaped, cross-swag decorated globular, biconical, cross-swag decorated double globular, zigzag decorated annular, and globular with banded and zigzag decoration. Apart from just one exception (a globular bead with banded and zigzag decoration), all of these bead types analysed fell within the tight compositional range of soda-lime-silica (SLS) translucent glasses. The silica ranged from 62.9 per cent to 70.5 per cent, the soda levels 16.1 per cent to 20.3 per cent and the calcium oxide levels 5 per cent to 8.3 per cent. Variations of this composition linked directly to glass colour are SLS with high tin oxide in opaque white glasses, SLS with elevated tin oxide levels in opaque green glasses, SLS with high lead oxide and tin oxide in

opaque yellow glasses and SLS with high iron and copper levels plus elevated lead oxide levels in red glasses. So, in spite of quite a wide range of glass bead types analysed at Apple Down, there was a consistent use of a well-defined range of glass chemical compositions.

One difference between the ways in which glass colours were achieved in the beads analysed from Sewerby and Apple Down is that many of the 'opaque' white glasses from Sewerby were made of a bubbly clear glass (Biek *et al* 1985). Occasionally, beads found in Anglo-Saxon contexts exhibit unusual compositions, such as the one mentioned above from the Apple Down cemetery. The dark green translucent matrix was found to have a mixed-alkali (potassium and sodium oxide) composition (Henderson 1990, table 2.1, analysis 26, plate 41). The technological implication here is that at some stage in the glass manufacture a plant ash must have been used as an alkali source. It would be interesting to find out whether such a radically different glass composition is characteristic of a specific production centre or zone, but only further detailed chemical analyses of excavated beads will provide the answer.

A further group of beads, from the Buckland, Dover cemetery, have also been analysed, though only semi-quantitatively (Bayley 1987). As well as identifying the colorants used, a more general consideration of the compositional data suggested origins in multiple manufacturing centres. Comparison of the Dover data with that from Portway, Andover and Sewerby (Bayley 1987, 186–7) highlighted compositional differences, which may be reflections of differences in place or date of manufacture, although only true quantitative determinations will eventually provide the necessary scientific rigour to be sure of these interpretations.

ANGLO-SAXON BEADS AND GLASS TECHNOLOGY

Clearly, Anglo-Saxon glass beads can be characterized as being a modification of the late Roman standardized technology, in which glass compositions are almost always a predictable soda-lime-silica composition, often with relatively high levels of manganese and iron oxides (at between 0.5 per cent and 1 per cent for both oxides). Similarly, Anglo-Saxon vessel glass tends to be soda-lime-silica in composition and one should not forget that glass-bead technology represents just one branch of a wider vitreous technology, which includes vessel glass, window glass and enamel. Indeed, enamel compositions are frequently very similar to the opaque glasses used in bead making, so the crafts are likely to have been linked at the primary production stage. In spite of this, there are some signs that Anglo-Saxon and other early medieval vessel glass contains impurities, which indicates a distinction in the manufacture between Roman and Anglo-Saxon glass (Henderson and Holand 1992).

Whilst it can be suggested that some Roman glass was recycled for the manufacture of beads and other glass objects (as mentioned above), there is evidence from early Christian Ireland that opaque yellow glass was manufactured by modifying

translucent glass with the addition of opacifiers, or just possibly that it was fused from raw materials (Henderson and Ivens 1992). For the late Roman period, there is evidence for the melting of opaque yellow glass in crucibles at Catsgore in Somerset (Biek and Kay 1982) and similar glass, as well as opaque white glass, was present in some crucibles of early Saxon date from Buckden in Huntingdonshire/Cambridgeshire (Biek and Bayley 1979). In other parts of early medieval Europe, opaque yellow glass was prepared/heated up in crucibles associated with bead making (ie, Rijnsburg, Maastricht and Wynaldum in the Netherlands, and Ribe in Denmark). Overall, the use of colouring materials in glass shows nothing particularly new to be occurring in the Anglo-Saxon period. Opacifiers had already been exploited for thousands of years. Thus, white crystals of calcium antimonate in glass occur from at least the fourteenth century BC (Turner and Rooksby 1961) and tin oxide is first found in the second century BC (Henderson and Warren 1983) in late Iron Age glass from Europe, specifically associated with the appearance there of large proto-urban centres, the *oppida*.

The introduction of glass-blowing in the first century BC obviously made a vast difference to the supply of glass, in that glass vessels were now mass-produced. In turn, this had the effect of introducing much larger volumes of glass into the system (and increased the likelihood of recycled glass being used in manufacture in both the Roman and Anglo-Saxon periods).

Towards the end of the first millennium AD, we are able to observe gradual changes in glass technology in the Viking Age, for example, at Peel on the Isle of Man (Henderson 1993). Although soda-lime-silica glass was still in use in the ninth and tenth centuries, transitional glasses of a mixed-alkali (soda and potassium oxide) and other new compositions are also present, reflecting a glass technology in a state of 'flux'. Eventually, these changes led to the use of potassium-rich glass in the high medieval period for cathedral and church windows.

APPENDIX

NOTES ON THE COMPOSITION OF COLOURED GLASSES

JUSTINE BAYLEY

Coloured glass is a complex subject as many different factors affect the final appearance of the glass. Among the most important are the impurities it contains (which may have been added accidentally or deliberately), the furnace conditions under which it was founded (such as the time for which it was heated, the temperature it reached and the furnace atmosphere, which can be oxidising or reducing) and its bulk composition.

Some of the minor elements in glass are accidentally incorporated since they are present as impurities in one of the major glass-forming ingredients. An example of this is iron, which is an almost ubiquitous component of ancient glass. Other minor elements are deliberate additions, usually intended to produce a change in the colour or the opacity of the glass. These effects are described in detail below.

Furnace conditions can affect the appearance of glass. If it has not been raised to a high enough temperature for long enough, the gases it contains cannot escape and the resulting glass is 'seedy' (full of bubbles), which can make a transparent glass appear opaque, as mentioned above (p 84). Some truly opaque colours, produced by precipitating a crystalline compound from the glass melt, are unstable when heated. One example is the yellow of lead-tin oxide (see below, p 91).

The most important facet of the furnace conditions is the atmosphere, ie, whether it is oxidising or reducing. For instance, a glass containing iron will appear blue if melted in strongly reducing conditions, green in less strongly reducing conditions and yellow or brown in oxidising conditions. These reduction/oxidation (redox) effects are often complicated by the presence of more than one colouring impurity in the glass, as there will be a redox equilibrium between the two colourants as well as with the external atmosphere. In glasses containing both iron and manganese, this can (with time as an added variable) produce a whole range of colours and even colourless glass (Sellner *et al* 1979; Green and Hart 1987).

COLORANTS

The elements found in ancient glass that affect its appearance are mainly manganese, iron, cobalt, copper, tin and antimony. The presence or absence of lead is also important, but selenium, chromium and uranium, though added as colorants in modern glass, were not used in antiquity.

The colorants can be either metals in solution in the glass or precipitated

compounds, which are usually crystalline. The first type produces transparent colours, while the second is normally opaque. With transparent glasses, the depth of colour is related to the amount of colorant present (other things being equal), but with precipitated colorants an increase in concentration above a certain minimum level tends merely to increase the opacity of the glass.

MANGANESE AND IRON

The range of manganese and iron colours has already been mentioned (see above, p 89), although it should be noted that conditions in antiquity were rarely sufficiently reducing to give a true blue. In practice, the reduced iron colour was a green or bluish-green. The decolorizing effect of manganese on iron is a complementary colour effect, the purple produced by the manganese balancing the iron yellow and giving a pale neutral grey, which appears colourless in thin pieces. The use of manganese as a decolorizer appears in the second century BC (Sayre 1963; Sayre and Smith 1967, 300). A glass containing large amounts of iron, with or without manganese, appears opaque black. In fact, the glass is neither opaque nor black. If a thin enough piece is examined, it is usually seen to be transparent dark olive, the apparent opacity being due to the depth of colour rather than the presence of opacifying agents (Bayley 1987, 185).

COBALT

Cobalt is a very intense colorant; even very small amounts produce a deep cobalt blue colour in glass. Phillips (1941) states that 10ppm (ie, 0.001 per cent) of cobalt gives a distinct colour, while 100ppm (0.01 per cent) gives an 'intense' blue, though Biek *et al* (1980, 73) have detected as much as 2 per cent in some Roman enamels, albeit in those described as 'very dark blue'. Sometimes blue cobalt-coloured glass contains similar amounts of iron to that in the iron-coloured glasses, but the effect of the iron is totally masked by that of the cobalt.

COPPER

Copper produces a range of colours. In oxidising conditions it dissolves in the glass to give clear turquoise blues in alkali glass and greens in high-lead glass (Sayre and Smith 1974). Under reducing conditions, it is precipitated from lead glass either as cuprous oxide (Cu_2O), or as finely divided metallic copper, which can produce a translucent 'ruby' red (Weyl 1962), though this is not usually found in glass beads, or a totally opaque red colour, often referred to as 'sealing-wax red' (Biek *et al* 1980, 73-4; Henderson 1993). The presence of iron in red glass helps to retain the reducing conditions. A red colour can also develop in glasses which contain little or no lead, varying in colour from a bright true red through a dull brick red to a chestnut brown, or even black if heated in contact with air (Hughes 1972; Brill 1970, 119-28). Glass with the same composition can also appear a bright or dull orange (Biek *et al* 1980, 74).

The factors which govern the appearance of one rather than another of these reduced copper colours are incompletely understood, but the total amounts of copper and lead and the particle size of the precipitate both appear to be significant. The brown colours may be associated with insufficiently reducing conditions. Often glass which appears 'red' in the hand can be seen under the low-power microscope to be red with brown or black streaks, and orange glass often has red streaks. One *tessera* from early Viking-period levels in Ribe (Denmark) was a block with layers of red and orange glass with over twenty bands in under a centimetre.

TIN

Although small amounts can dissolve in glass and have little, if any, effect on its appearance, tin is normally associated with opaque glasses. Tin oxide (SnO_2) is a white crystalline material that gives glass an opaque white colour (Turner and Rooksby 1959, 25). If the glass is coloured, then an opaque colour will be produced; for example, cobalt and tin will give an opaque blue glass.

Tin in lead glasses can produce an opaque yellow colour by precipitating lead-tin oxide ' PbSnO_3 ', but this pigment is unstable on heating and above 900°C begins to give tin oxide and so becomes white (Rooksby 1964, 21). This change is irreversible; reheating below 900°C will not restore the yellow colour.

These tin-containing opaque pigments are relatively late introductions to glass technology. They only become common in late Iron Age Europe after the second century BC (Henderson and Warren 1983), but are almost completely absent from opaque Roman glass. Recent analyses have found lead-tin oxide in all the yellow beads from Sewerby (Hirst and Biek 1981, 141; Biek *et al* 1985), and both yellow and white tin pigments were identified in glass in early Saxon crucibles from Buckden in Huntingdonshire/Cambridgeshire. There is a yellow bead from a woman's grave in Jutland dating to around AD 400 (Brinch Madsen 1975), which has significant amounts of tin and very little antimony, and presumably this is lead-tin coloured and opacified (information from G Gilmore).

ANTIMONY

Antimony is the other major opacifier, but it is also found in similar concentrations in transparent glass (Sayre and Smith 1974). In a reduced state antimony acts as a decolorizer for transparent iron-containing glass producing an '... exceptionally colourless limpid glass...' (Sayre and Smith 1967, 300) as it also acts as a clarifier, aiding the removal of bubbles from the glass. Sayre (1963) states that antimony was not used as a decolorizer from the fifth century AD onwards.

In an oxidized state antimony forms compounds, which precipitate in glass, producing opacity. Calcium antimonates ($\text{Ca}_2\text{Sb}_2\text{O}_7$ and CaSb_2O_6) are white and lead antimonate ($\text{Pb}_2\text{Sb}_2\text{O}_7$) yellow (Turner and Rooksby 1959, 21–8). These opaque colorants are used from antiquity down into the Roman period, but are only exceptionally found in later periods (Biek and Bayley 1979, 10), though

antimony was detected in some of the opaque polychrome beads from the Buckland, Dover cemetery (Bayley 1987, 186). Interestingly though, the yellow colour on tin-opacified lead-glazed pottery (maiolica) is due to lead antimonate (Gillies 1982).

LEAD

Lead in glass does not itself produce colour (except in the form of lead-tin and lead-antimony oxides), but can change the hue produced by colorants in solution. Its more important role is, however, in the opaque glasses. Most of the crystalline colorants are soluble in molten lead glass, but precipitate out of solution as the glass cools and solidifies. This precipitation happens gradually as the temperature falls, so the crystalline colorants form in a controlled way and are uniformly distributed through the glass giving a uniform colour and opacity.

OPACITY

Opacity is not an absolute, but a matter of degree. It varies from total opacity (not allowing passage of light) through partial opacity to translucence (where light is transmitted) and transparency (where the background can be distinctly seen through the object).

Opacity in glass is due to a number of factors, most of which have already been mentioned in passing. It can be due to intensity of colour (eg, black, iron-containing glass), to bubbles in the glass, to decay of the glass or to the inclusion of opacifying agents (eg, tin oxide).

The 'colour intensity' type of opacity also affects more transparent glasses. Most ancient 'transparent' coloured glass is in fact translucent as the intensity of the coloration affects the transmission of light. There can be no hard and fast division, however, as a thick piece of glass will appear less transparent than an otherwise identical thin piece.

The bubbles and other inhomogeneities in a glass are a measure of how well made it is. Sometimes unreacted quartz (part of the original glass-making raw materials) is present. Other crystalline components are also found, ie, those that can be formed by partial devitrification at the time of manufacture, if the glass cools too slowly from its liquid state. Even well-made glass can be poorly worked, producing striations in the finished objects.

The changes that have taken place in the glass since it was fashioned into an object have to be taken into account in arriving at a description of how the object would originally have appeared. The glass itself can decay in any number of ways. Its surface may have become crusted, pitted or fissured, or have developed a thin iridescent coating, or even a far thicker layer, which may have fallen off. The whole thickness of the glass may have decayed or oxidized, changing its colour. The commonest change is purely physical abrasion, however. Thus, an originally transparent piece of glass will now appear partly opaque, because its once smooth shiny surface has become roughened.

Even the presence of opacifying agents need not produce a totally opaque glass. Small amounts of opacifying agents produce a milky effect and inspection under a low-power microscope shows that opaque particles are distributed through a translucent or transparent matrix. Even in totally opaque glass, more intensely coloured patches can be seen, where there is a larger than usual crystalline particle.

One further facet of opacity and colour should be borne in mind. Opaque blues and greens are often not very opaque. If they were, most of what would be seen would be the opaque particles with little surrounding clear blue or green glass. Conversely, the colour of the transparent base glass of a totally opaque white should not matter much, as little or none of it will be visible between the precipitated white particles.

CONCLUSION

A FUTURE FOR ANGLO-SAXON GLASS BEAD STUDIES?

MARTIN WELCH

This chapter was begun after the death of Margaret Guido, who sadly did not live to see her study of Anglo-Saxon glass beads in print. Her contribution in two major published studies has been to offer us a national picture for glass beads in Britain, from its prehistory to the Anglo-Saxon period, placed within a broader context provided by the Irish, Scandinavian and European evidence. She has offered us a framework from which to build, though not every scholar who has constructed a glass-bead report for an Anglo-Saxon site in recent years will necessarily agree with her choice of terminology or all of her opinions. Nevertheless, her present study gives us a starting point and, it is to be hoped, will prove a useful first point of reference for many finds officers processing material from future Anglo-Saxon cemetery and settlement excavations. Detailed excavation recording of beads should be combined with efforts to recover the fullest possible evidence and ideally this will allow us to reconstruct the original order of bead strings. Such work will also include the study and identification of preserved threads from the strings, as well as their conservation.

In one sense, this study represented a disappointment to its author, for she had hoped to be able to define fairly tightly the date range of individual glass-bead types and colours on the basis of their associated grave assemblages. In practice, at best only very broad groupings have emerged, with some relatively early beads from burial contexts of the fifth and sixth centuries overlapping with others rather later, belonging to assemblages datable to the sixth and seventh centuries, or even to the seventh and eighth centuries. It seems that changes in glass-bead fashions were spread over rather longer time spans than the relatively short archaeological phase during which fully dressed deposition on the funeral pyre or in the trenched grave was a feature of Anglo-Saxon cemeteries in eastern, northern and southern England, ie, the fifth to early eighth centuries. Excavation and, more importantly, the publication of wealthy Middle Saxon settlements such as Barking (Essex), Brandon (Suffolk), Flixborough (Lincolnshire/Humberside) and Fishergate, York (Rogers 1993, 1378–82 and 1456–8), are beginning to throw new light on bead fashions in

the succeeding period and will provide a thread of continuity seen in the artefact studies of bone combs using the *Hamwic* (Southampton) evidence and dress pins, as will be revealed in the forthcoming study by Dr S Ross.

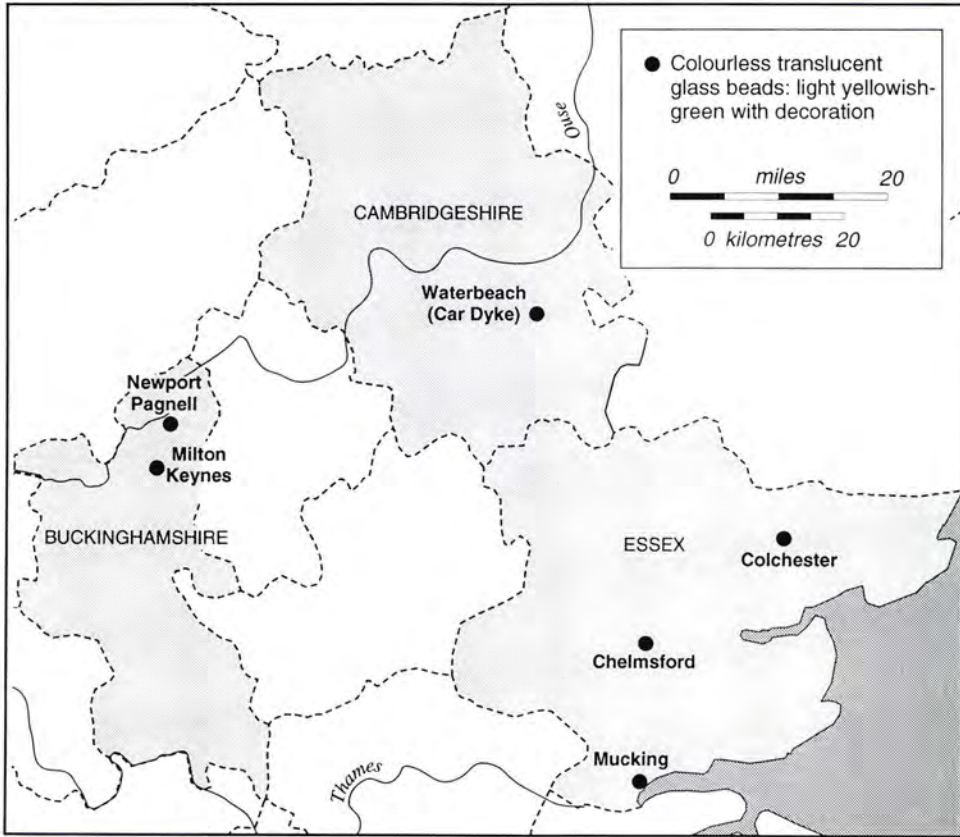
Of course, within the early Anglo-Saxon period, it is clear that glass beads should never be studied in isolation and we still need an overall synthesis of all beads and pendants, whether made of natural materials, glass or metal, which formed the festooned strings, necklaces and armlets on the necks, chests, wrists and waists of women and some children. The contrast observed at Sewerby between bead strings dominated by the presence of either translucent blue annular glass beads or amber beads (Hirst 1985) has made finds researchers in England aware that the overall patterning of the strings is a significant factor. Bead assemblages from continental and Scandinavian burials need to be analysed in the same manner, so that we can compare and contrast not just the individual bead types, but also the patterning of their combinations. It is through the statistical analysis of such comparisons that a fuller understanding of the fashions and distribution patterns of glass beads will emerge. A computer program has been developed recently for this purpose at the Römisch-Germanische Kommission at Frankfurt-am-Main, and information about this project and the English-language version of this program can be obtained from the Department of Medieval and Later Antiquities at the British Museum.

It is linked to initiatives associated with the international conference on beads held in Mannheim in 1994, whose recent publication provides a valuable summary of the present state of research across Europe (von Freeden and Wieczorek 1997). Many of the continental comparisons cited by Margaret Guido reflected the availability to her of accessible publications, as well as the museum collections she was able to visit in person, and it may well be that, for example, she exaggerated the relevance of the rich cemetery evidence from south-west Germany to the development of Anglo-Saxon glass beads. Still, any such imbalance should be rectified by the further research of others.

For the future, real advances in our understanding of glass beads will only be made when we have located and excavated workshop sites for their manufacture and perhaps also identified the sites of the fairs and markets where they changed hands. Workshops have been located, for example, in Ireland, the Netherlands and southern Scandinavia, and it should be a national research priority to identify and excavate a wide range of industrial craft sites in post-Roman Britain and not merely those relevant to glass products. The graves or hoards of smiths, such as that recently excavated by chance at Tattershall Thorpe (Hinton 1993), may provide additional insights, but the opportunity to analyse the glass from crucibles and rejected beads dumped when manufacturing sites were cleared at the end of each season's activity will prove a major advance, assisting us in identifying which bead types were fashioned here in England.

In the meantime, a major element of current research involves the use of sampling techniques for the application of scientific analysis to glass beads, as

described by Julian Henderson and Justine Bayley in the previous chapter. Teamwork and co-operation will be essential, if archaeologists, conservators and archaeological scientists are to work together to prioritize the research questions that need to be addressed and construct a sampling strategy to match. The publication in recent years of so many early Anglo-Saxon sites excavated since the 1950s, and the promised appearance in print of many more before the century is out, means that we will not be short of fresh and well-recorded raw data to test theories and develop research strategies. Equally, we must not be afraid to propose new research excavations where these can advance studies further. Much will depend on what stance English Heritage and other national bodies in the field of archaeology take to the funding of future research in what is left of this decade and into the next millennium.



Map 1 Distribution of type 1viii beads



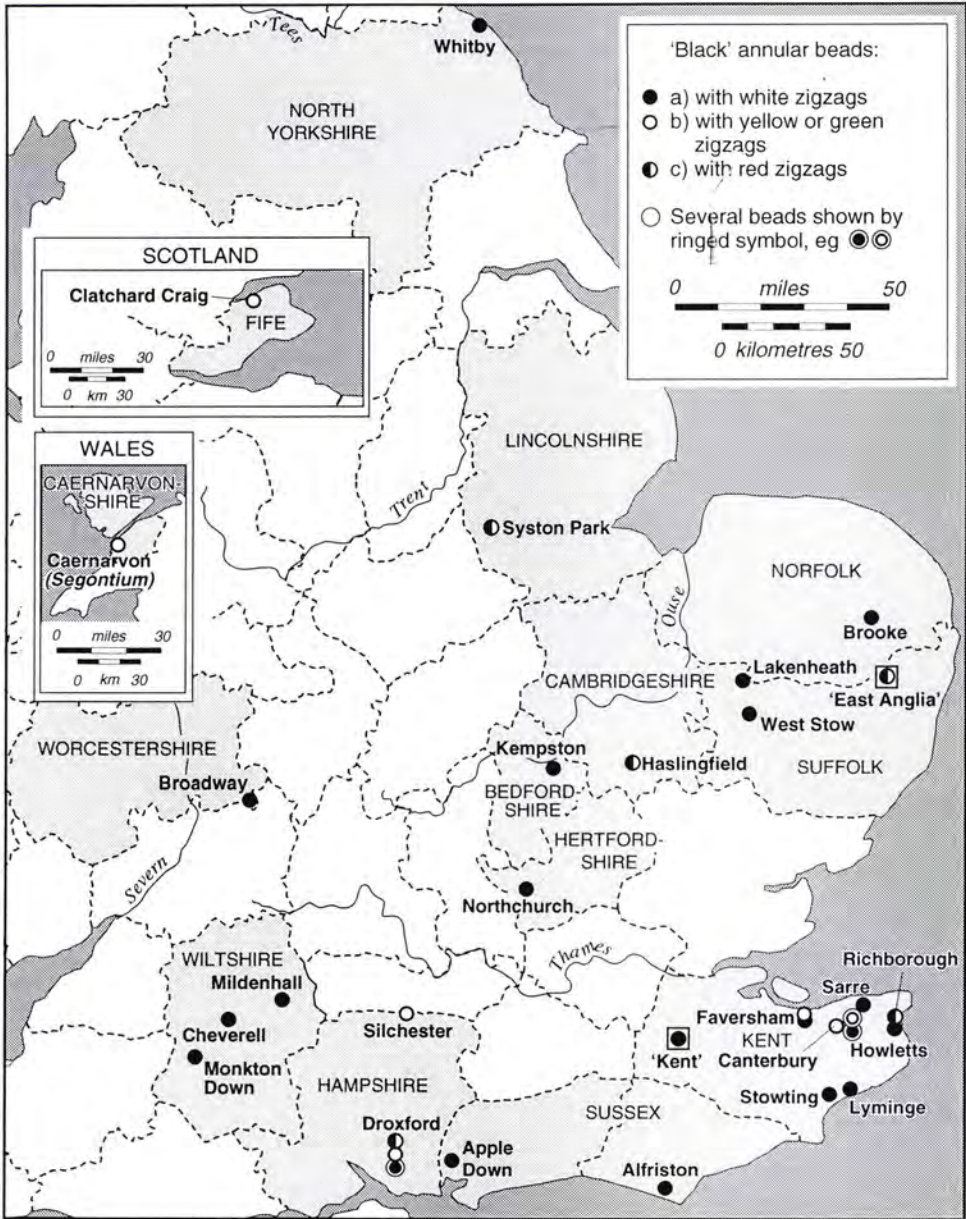
Map 2 Distribution of type 2iii beads



Map 3 Distribution of type 2iv beads



Map 4 Distribution of type 2v beads



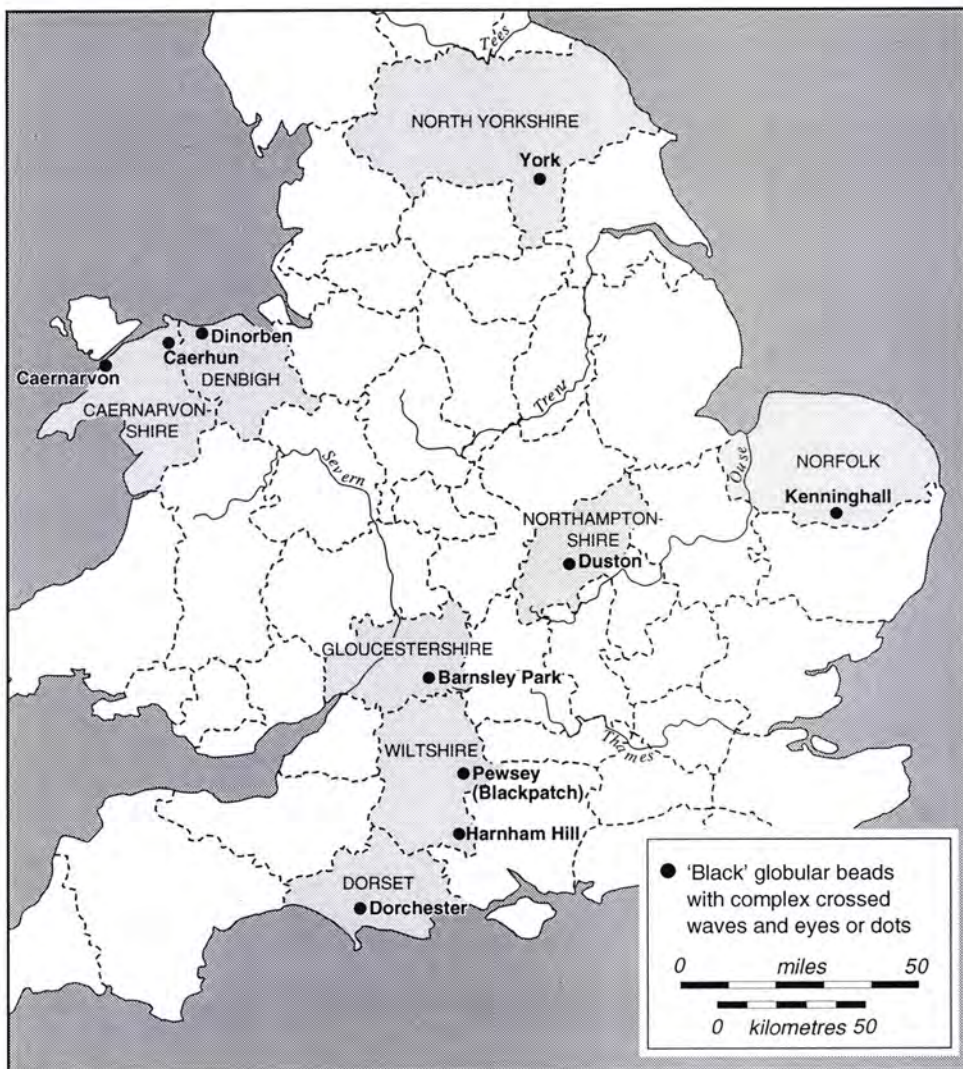
Map 5 Distribution of type 2vi beads



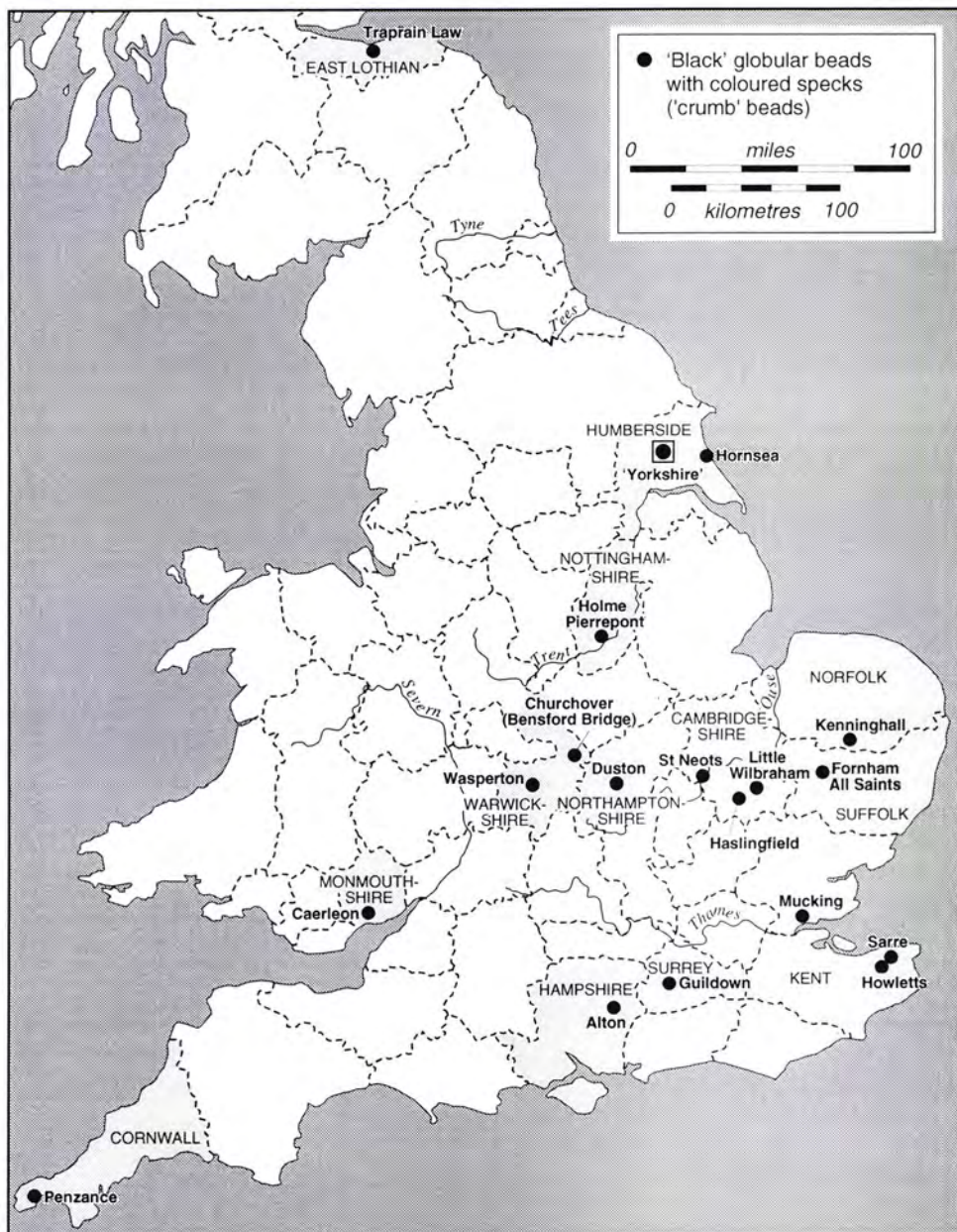
Map 6 Distribution of type 2viia beads



Map 7 Distribution of type 2viib beads



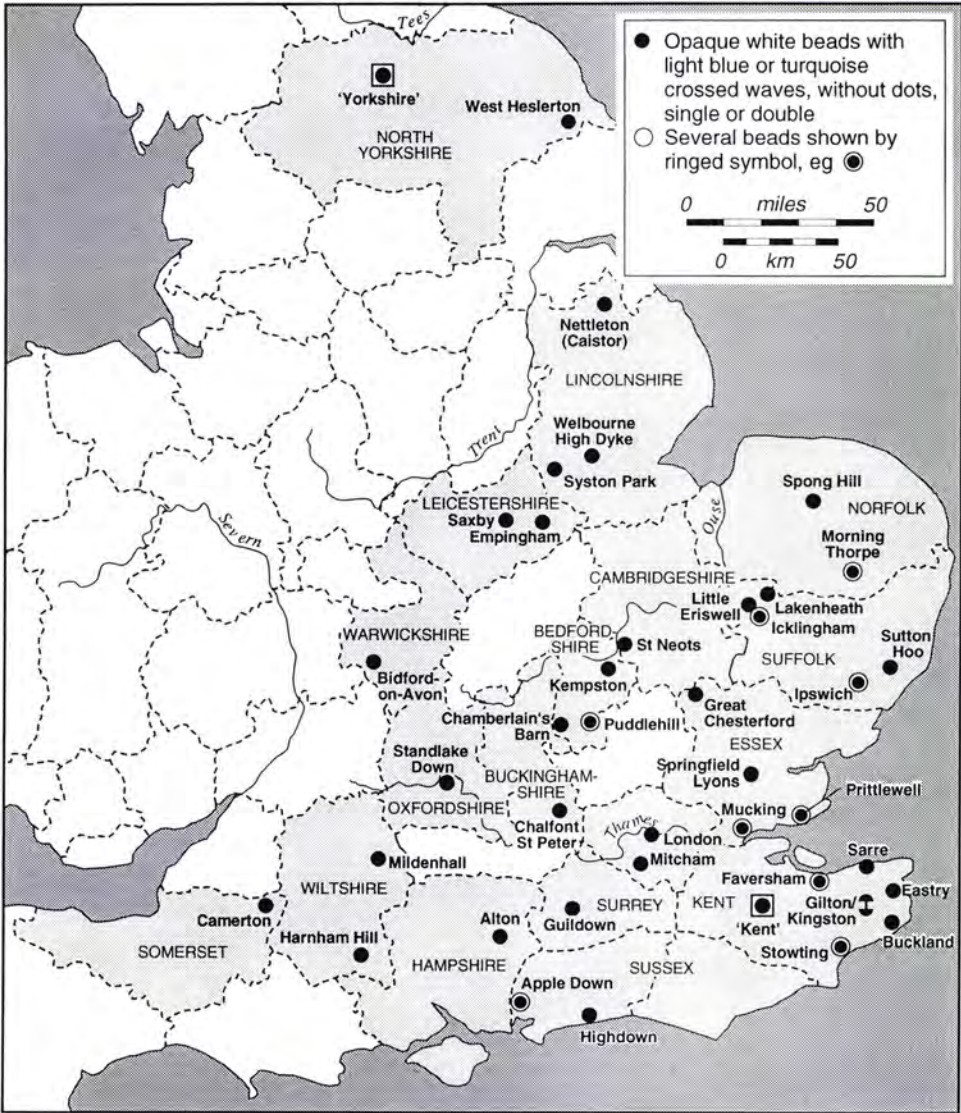
Map 8 Distribution of type 2viii beads



Map 9 Distribution of type 2xi beads



Map 10 Distribution of type 3ii beads



Map 11 Distribution of type 3iia beads



Map 12 Distribution of type 3iiib beads



Map 13 Distribution of type 3iii beads



Map 14 Distribution of type 3iiid beads



Map 16 Distribution of type 4vi beads



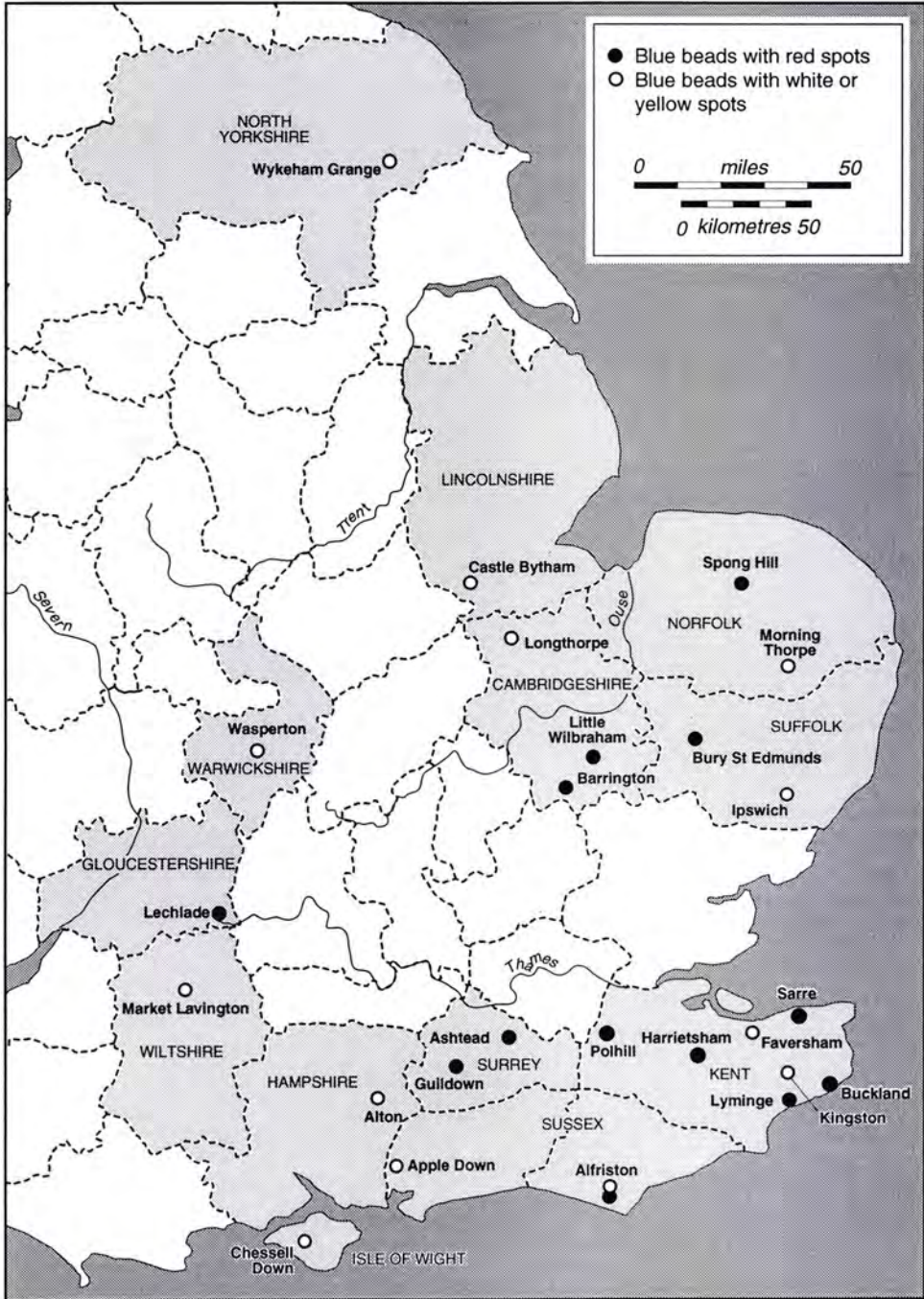
Map 17 Distribution of type 5vi beads



Map 18 Distribution of type 6viii beads



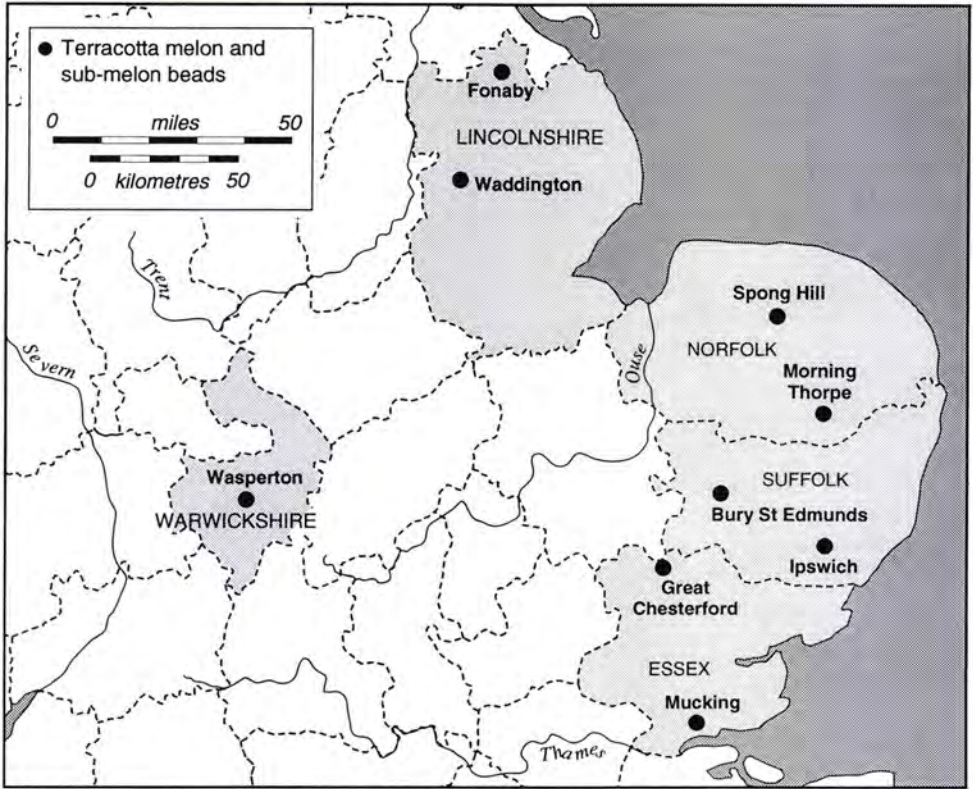
Map 19 Distribution of type 6xi beads



Map 20 Distribution of type 6xii and 6xiv beads



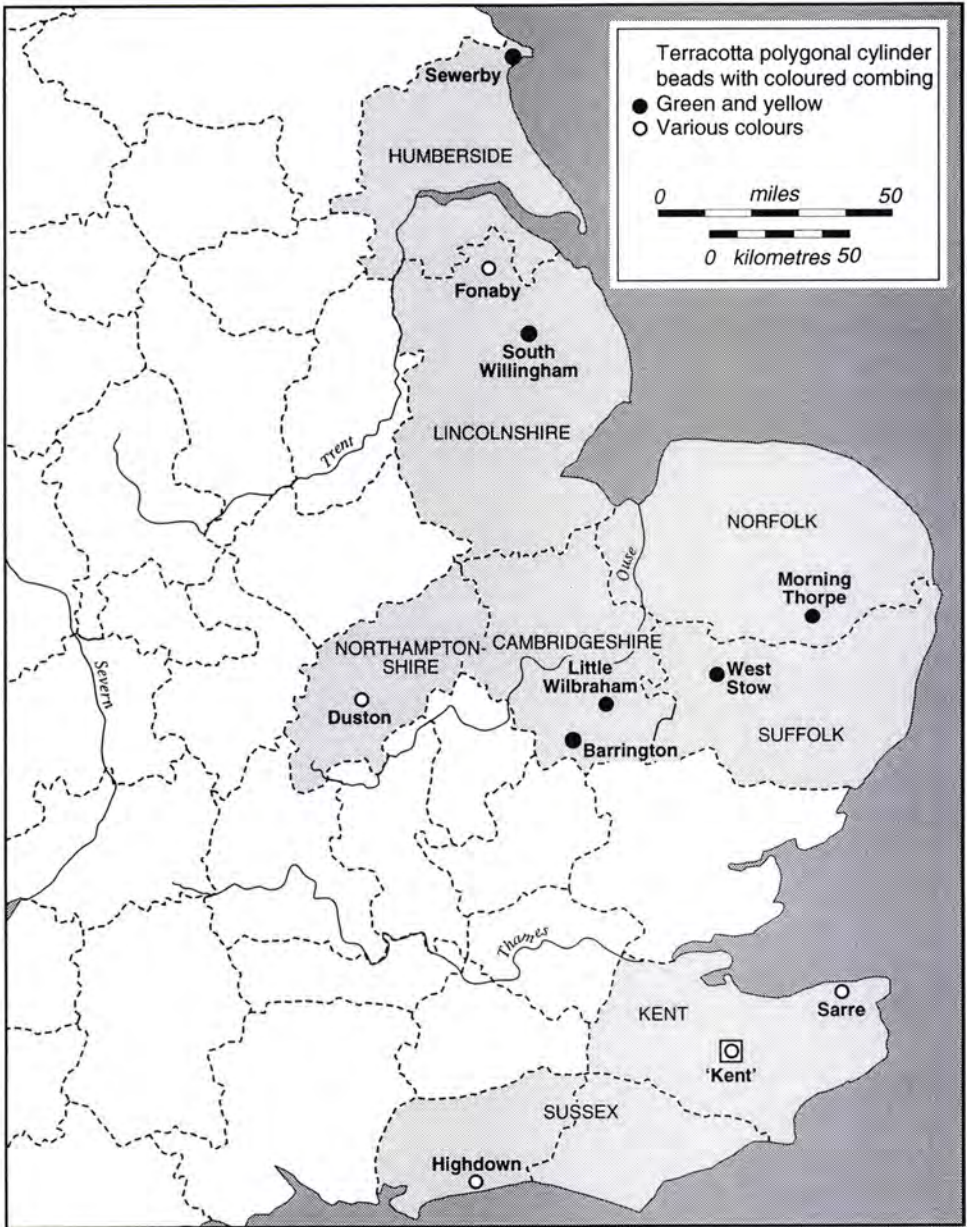
Map 21 Distribution of type 7 beads



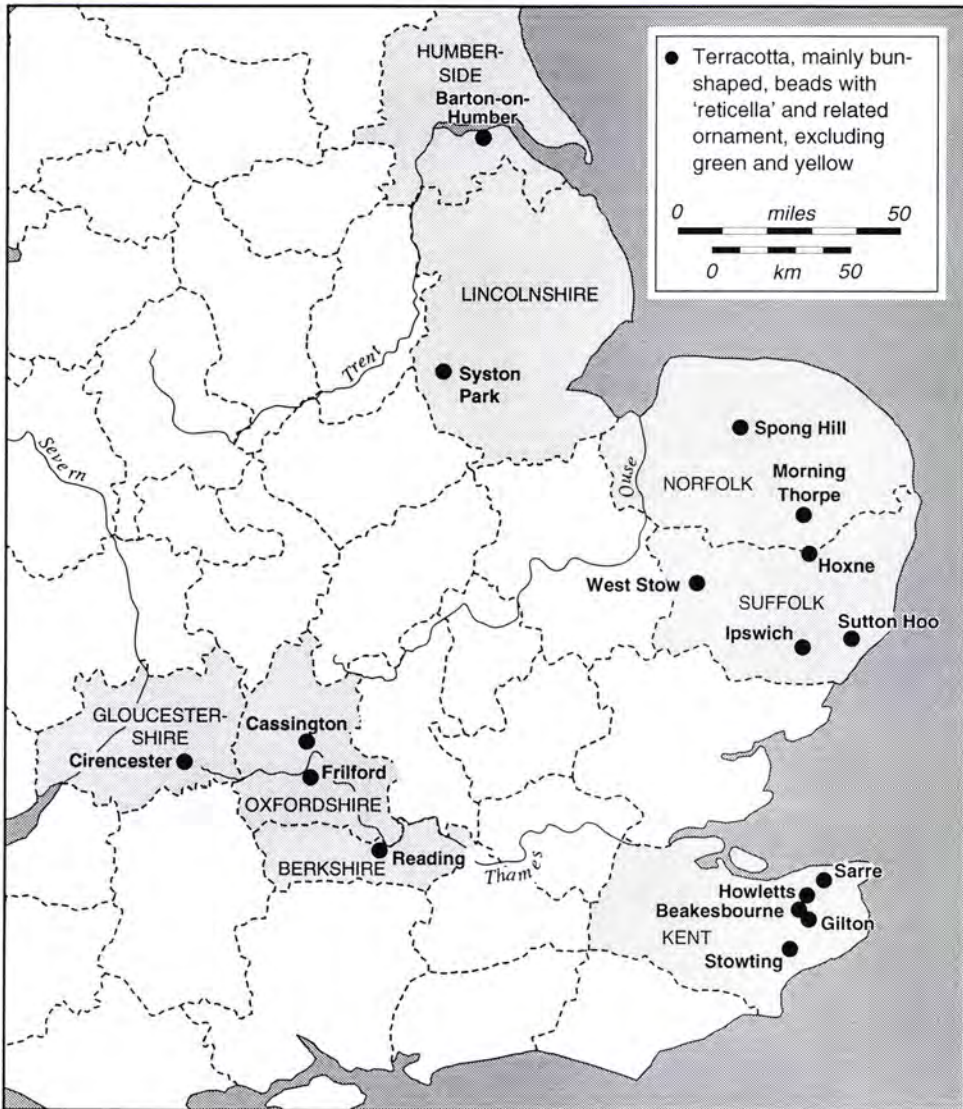
Map 22 Distribution of type 8vi beads



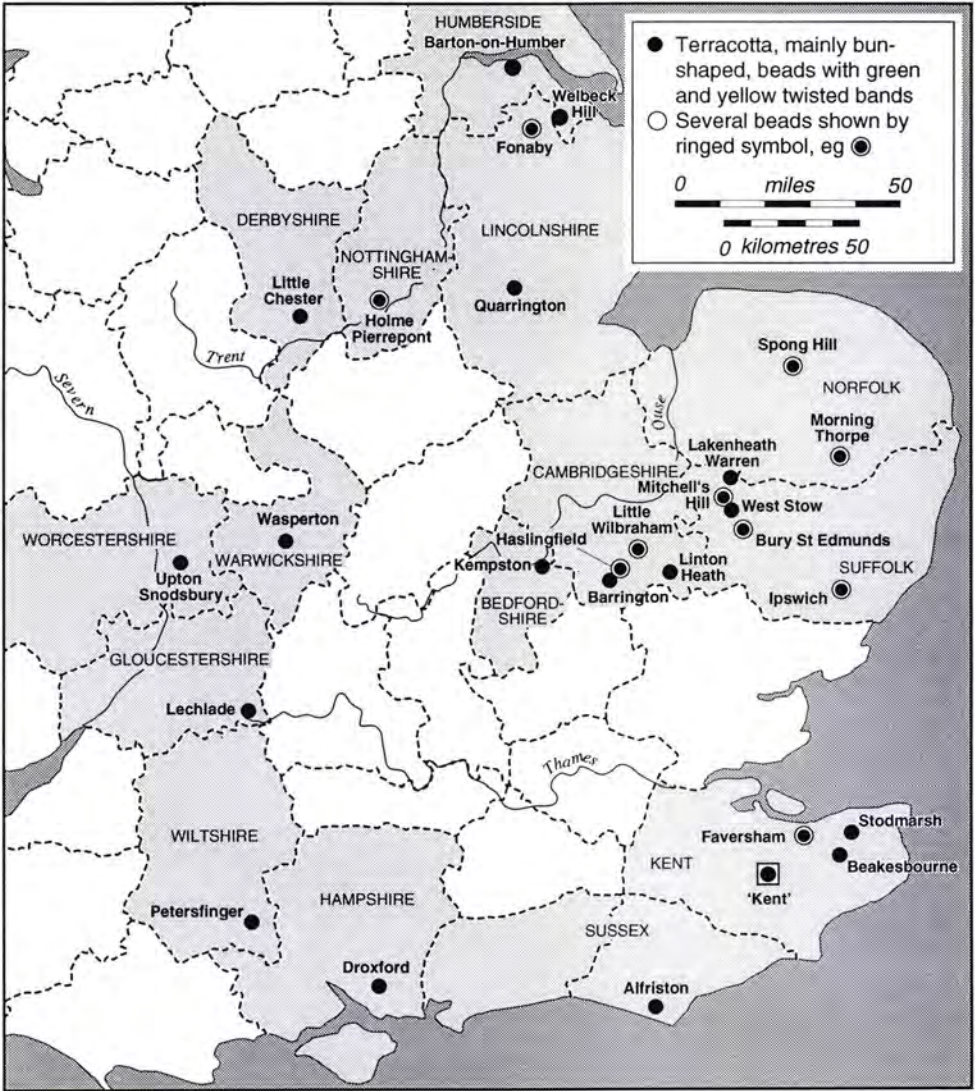
Map 23 Distribution of type 8vii beads



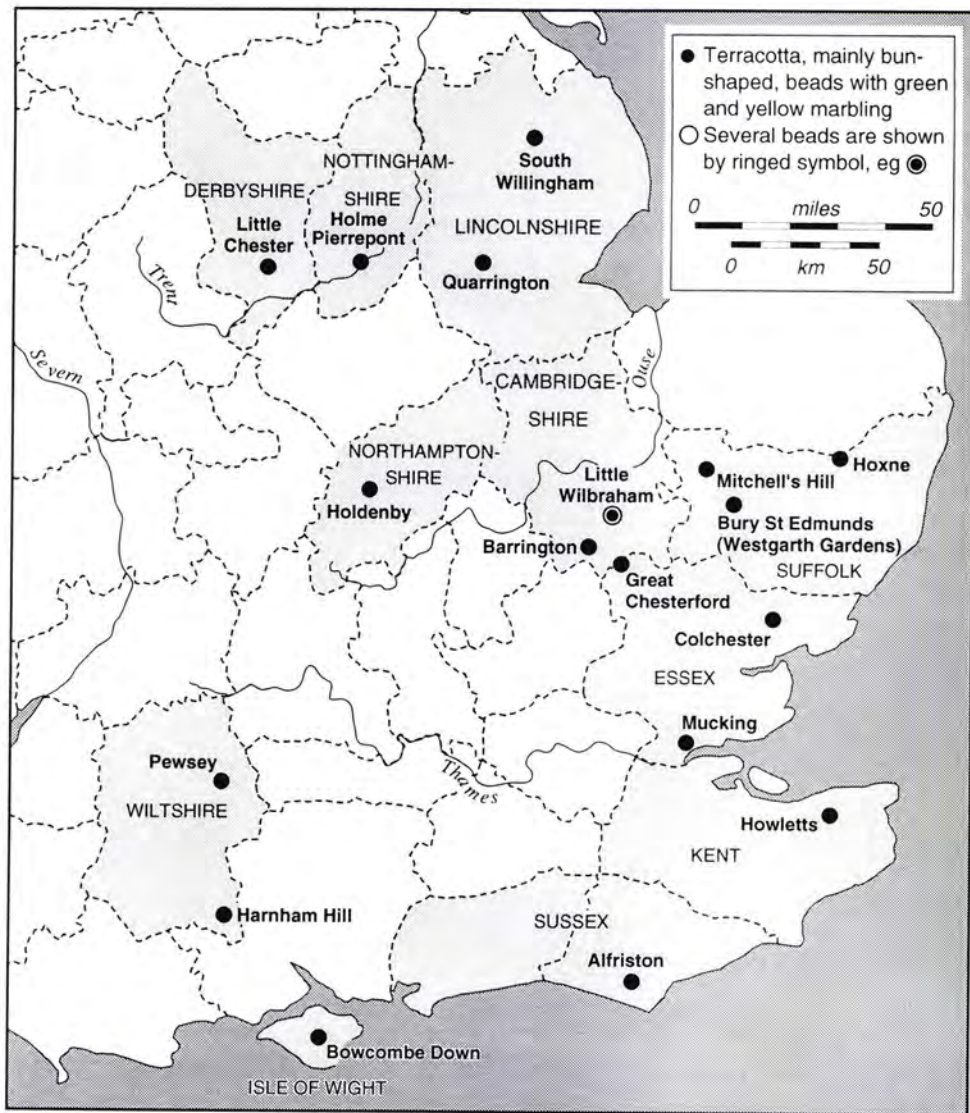
Map 24 Distribution of type 8viii beads



Map 25 Distribution of type 8xviii beads



Map 26 Distribution of type 8xviiiB beads



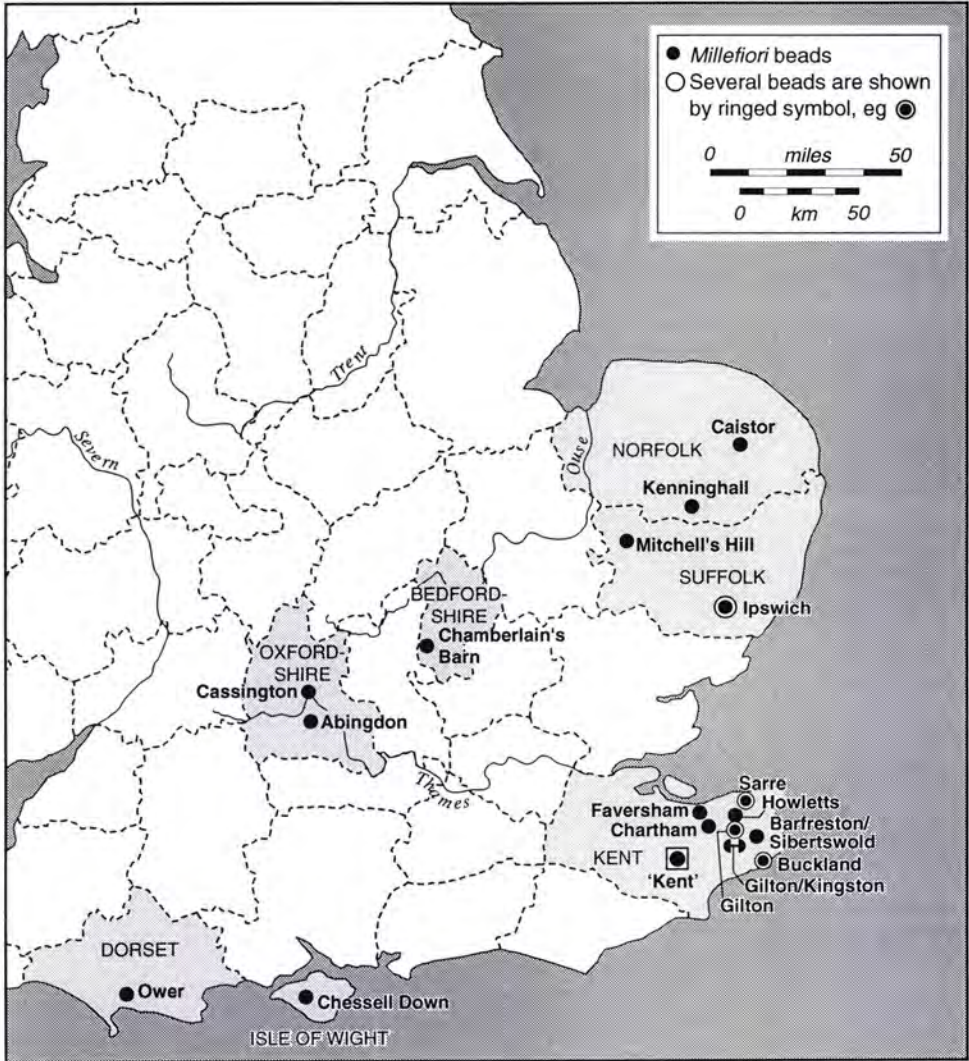
Map 27 Distribution of type 8xviii beads



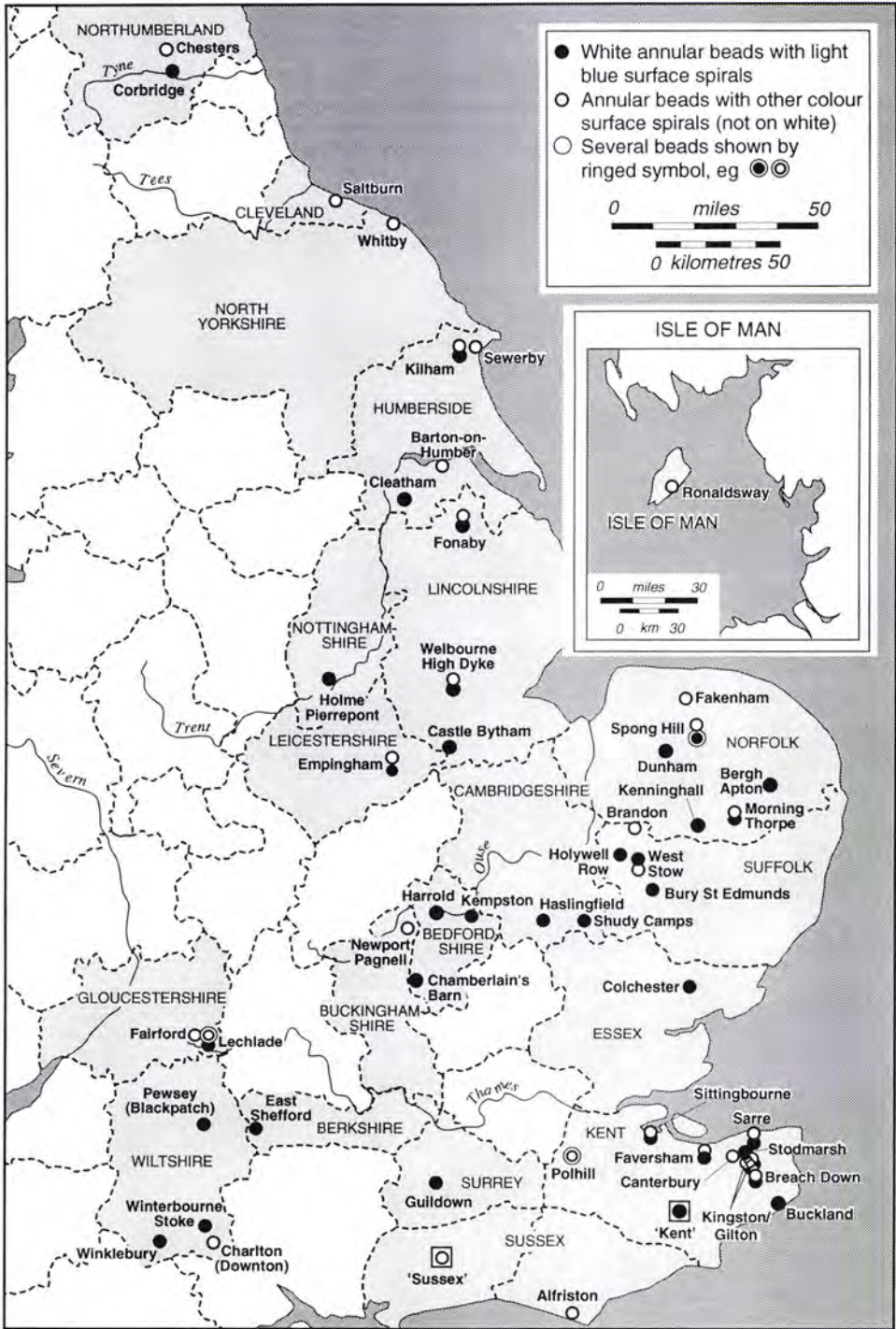
Map 28 Distribution of type 8xix and 8xixb beads



Map 29 Distribution of type 9 beads



Map 30 Distribution of type 10a beads



Map 31 Distribution of type 11 beads



Map 32 Distribution of type 12 beads

PART II
THE SCHEDULES

INTRODUCTION

The schedules of beads are organized in the same order as the chapters they support. In the first column on the left is the provenance, usually the name by which the site is best known and not necessarily the parish name. For a fuller version of each site name, and cross-references to alternative names, see the topographical index given below. The county name appears (often abbreviated) in the second column and sites are ordered alphabetically within each county. The counties used in the schedules and in the main text are those in existence up to 1974, rather than the present-day (post-1996 reorganization) county, district and unitary authority administrative regions, although the county boundaries shown on the maps post-date 1974, with the counties shaded wherever they contain a site. While most of the sites are in England, a number of sites in Wales, Scotland and the Isle of Man are also listed.

The third column provides an estimated date range for the archaeological context. This may be quite precise in the case of a fully recorded burial (eg, a quarter or a half century), but may be the overall range of the site as a whole, whether a cemetery or a settlement.

A fourth column gives the finds context where known (eg, the number of the grave, cremation or building) or states that the find is unstratified. Where appropriate, this column will include a brief record of the form and/or decoration of the bead(s) and will list a selection of associated material that permits the definition of the date range given in column three.

The fifth and final column provides one or more published references to the site and the site context using an author/date format (the full reference being given in the Bibliography), together with the name of the museum or other organization holding the material (where known).

ABBREVIATIONS OF ENGLISH COUNTY NAMES
IN COLUMN TWO

Beds	Bedfordshire	Hunts	Huntingdonshire	Somerset	Somerset
Berks	Berkshire	Kent	Kent	Suffolk	Suffolk
Bucks	Buckinghamshire	Leics	Leicestershire	Surrey	Surrey
Cambs	Cambridgeshire	Lincs	Lincolnshire	Sussex	East Sussex and West Sussex
Derbys	Derbyshire	London	City of London		
Durham	County Durham	Mddx	Middlesex	Warks	Warwickshire
Essex	Essex	Norfolk	Norfolk	Wilts	Wiltshire
Glos	Gloucestershire	Northants	Northampton- shire	Worcs	Worcestershire
Hants	Hampshire			Yorks	Yorkshire (East, North and West Ridings)
Isle of Wight	Isle of Wight (Hampshire)	Oxon	Oxfordshire		
		Rutland	Rutland		

ABBREVIATIONS OF MUSEUMS AND UNITS WITH
THEIR FULL TITLES AND ADDRESSES IN COLUMN FIVE

Alnwick Museum	Museum of Antiquities, Alnwick Castle, Alnwick, Northumberland NE66 1NQ
Ashmolean Museum	Department of Antiquities, Ashmolean Museum, Beaumont Street, Oxford OX1 2PH
Aylesbury Museum	Buckinghamshire County Museum, Church Street, Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire HP20 2QP
Banbury Museum	Banbury Museum, 8 Horsefair, Banbury, Oxfordshire OX16 0AA
Bedford Museum	Bedford Museum, Castle Lane, Bedford MK40 3XD
BM	Department of Medieval and Later Antiquities, British Museum, Great Russell Street, London WC1B 3DG
Birmingham Museum	Birmingham Museum and Art Gallery, Chamberlain Square, Birmingham B3 3DH
Bristol Museum	City of Bristol Museum and Art Gallery, Queen's Road, Bristol BS8 1RL
Bury St Edmunds Museum	Moyse's Hall Museum, Cornhill, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk IP33 1DX
Caerleon Museum	The Roman Legionary Museum, High Street, Caerleon, Gwent NP6 1AE (correspondence to Cardiff Museum, address given below)
Cambridge Museum	Cambridge University Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, Downing Street, Cambridge CB2 3DZ
Canterbury Archaeo- logical Trust	Canterbury Archaeological Trust Ltd, 92a Broad Street, Canterbury, Kent CT1 2LU
Canterbury Museum	Canterbury City Museums, The Royal Museum and Art Gallery, High Street, Canterbury, Kent CT1 2JE
Cardiff Museum	National Museum of Wales, Cathays Park, Cardiff CF1 3NP
Carisbrooke Museum	Carisbrooke Castle Museum, Carisbrooke Castle, Newport, Isle of Wight PO30 1XY
Cheltenham Museum	Cheltenham Art Gallery and Museum, Clarence Street, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire GL50 3JT
Chesters Museum	Chesters Fort and Museum, Chollerford, Humshaugh, Hexham, Northumberland NE46 4EP

Chichester Museum	Chichester District Museum, 29 Little London, Chichester, West Sussex PO19 1PB
Cirencester Museum	Corinium Museum, Park Street, Cirencester, Gloucestershire GL7 2BX
Colchester Museum	Castle Museum, Castle Park, Colchester, Essex CO1 1TJ
Corbridge Museum	Corbridge Roman Site, Corbridge, Northumberland NE45 5NT
Dartford Museum	Dartford Borough Museum, Market Street, Dartford, Kent DA1 1EU
Deal Museum	Deal Archaeological Collection (correspondence to Dover Museum, address given below)
Devizes Museum	Devizes Museum, Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Society, 41 Long Street, Devizes, Wiltshire SN10 1NS
Dorchester Museum	Dorset County Museum, High West Street, Dorchester, Dorset DT1 1XA
Dover Museum	Dover Museum, Market Square, Dover, Kent CT16 1PB
Edinburgh Museum	National Museums of Scotland, Queen Street, Edinburgh EH2 1JD (correspondence to National Museums of Scotland, Chambers Street, Edinburgh EH1 1JF)
Folkestone Museum	Folkestone Museum, Grace Hill, Folkestone, Kent CT20 1HD
Guildford Museum	Guildford Museum, Castle Arch, Quarry Street, Guildford, Surrey GU1 3SX
Hampshire Museums	Hampshire County Museums Service, Chilcomb House, Chilcomb Lane, Winchester, Hampshire SO23 8RD: responsible for Andover Museum, 6 Church Close, Andover, Hampshire SP10 1DP; and the Curtis Museum, High Street, Alton, Hampshire GU34 1BA
Hereford Museum	Hereford City Museum and Art Gallery, Broad Street, Hereford HR4 9AU
Hull Museum	Hull and East Riding Museum, 36 High Street, Kingston-upon-Hull, North Humberside (correspondence to Hull City Museums, Art Galleries and Archives, Monument Buildings, Ferens Art Gallery, Queen Victoria Square, Kingston-upon-Hull HU1 3RA)
Ipswich Museum	Ipswich Museum, High Street, Ipswich, Suffolk IP1 3QH
Keighley Museum	Cliffe Castle Art Gallery and Museum, Spring Gardens Lane, Keighley, West Yorkshire BD20 6LH
Lewes Museum	Museum of Sussex Archaeology, Barbican House, 169 High Street, Lewes, East Sussex BN7 1YE
Lincoln Museum	City and County Museum, 12 Friars Lane, Lincoln, Lincolnshire LN2 5AL
Liverpool Museum	Liverpool Museum, National Museums and Galleries on Merseyside, William Brown Street, Liverpool L3 8EN
Luton Museum	Luton Museum and Art Gallery, Wardown Park, Old Bedford Road, Luton, Bedfordshire LU2 7HA
Maidstone Museum	Maidstone Museum and Art Gallery, St Faith's Street, Maidstone, Kent ME14 1LH
Middlesbrough Museum	Dorman Museum, Linthorpe Road, Middlesbrough, Cleveland TS5 6LA
Museum of London	Museum of London, London Wall, London EC2Y 5HN
Newbury Museum	Newbury District Museum, The Wharf, Newbury, Berkshire RG14 5AS
Newcastle Museum	Museum of Antiquities, The Quadrangle, The University, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 7RU
Norfolk Arch Unit	Field Archaeology Section, Norfolk Museums Service, Union House, Gressenhall, Dereham, Norfolk NR20 4DR
Northampton Museum	Northampton Museums and Art Gallery, Central Museum and Art Gallery, Guildhall Road, Northampton NN1 1DP
Norwich Museum	Norwich Castle Museum, Norwich, Norfolk NR1 4JU

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Oakham Museum	Rutland County Museum, Catmos Street, Oakham, Rutland LE15 6HW
Orpington Museum	Bromley Museum, The Priory, Church Hill, Orpington, London BR6 0HH
Oxfordshire Museum	Oxfordshire County Museum, Fletcher's House, Park Street, Woodstock, Oxfordshire OX20 1SN
Peterborough Museum	City Museum and Art Gallery, Priestgate, Peterborough, Cambridgeshire PE1 1LF
Portsmouth Museum	Portsmouth City Museums and Records Service, City Museum and Records Office, Museum Road, Portsmouth PO1 2LJ
Powell-Cotton Museum	Powell-Cotton Museum and Quex House, Quex Park, Birchington, Kent CT7 0BH
Reading Museum	Museum of Reading, Town Hall, Blagrove Street, Reading, Berkshire RG1 1QH
Richborough Museum	Richborough Castle, Richborough, Sandwich, Kent CT13 9JW
Rochester Museum	Guildhall Museum, High Street, Rochester, Kent NE1 1PY
Saffron Walden Museum	Saffron Walden Museum, Museum Street, Saffron Walden, Essex CB10 1JL
Salisbury Museum	Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum, The King's House, 65 The Close, Salisbury, Wiltshire SP1 2EN
Scunthorpe Museum	Scunthorpe Museum and Art Gallery, Oswald Road, Scunthorpe, South Humberside DN15 7BD
Segontium Museum	Segontium Roman Museum, Beddgelert Road, Caernarfon, Gwynedd (correspondence to Cardiff Museum above)
Sheffield Museum	Sheffield City Museum and Mappin Art Gallery, Weston Park, Sheffield S10 2TP
Skipton Museum	The Craven Museum, Town Hall, High Street, Skipton, North Yorkshire BD23 1AH
Southampton Museum	Museum of Archaeology, God's House Tower, Winkle Street, Southampton, Hampshire SO14 2NY (correspondence to City Heritage Services, Civic Centre, Southampton SO14 7LP)
Southend Museum	Southend Museums Service, Central Museum, Victoria Avenue, Southend-on-Sea, Essex SS2 6EW
South Shields Museum	Arbeia Roman Fort and Museum, Barling Street, South Shields, Tyne and Wear NE33 2BB (correspondence to Tyne and Wear Museums, Newcastle Discovery Museum, Blandford Square, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 4JA)
Stratford Museum	New Place and Nash's House, Chapel Street, Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwickshire (correspondence to The Shakespeare Birthplace Trust, The Shakespeare Centre, Henley Street, Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwickshire CV37 6QW)
Sunderland Museum	Sunderland Museum and Art Gallery, Borough Road, Sunderland, Tyne and Wear SR1 1PP (correspondence to Tyne and Wear Museums, Newcastle Discovery Museum, Blandford Square, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 4JA)
Swindon Museum	Swindon Museum and Art Gallery, Bath Road, Swindon, Wiltshire SN1 4BA
Taunton Museum	Somerset County Museum, The Castle, Castle Green, Taunton, Somerset TA1 4AA
Thetford Museum	Ancient House Museum, White Hart Street, Thetford, Norfolk IP24 1AA
Warwick Museum	Warwickshire Museum, Market Place, Warwick CV34 4SA
Whitby Museum	Whitby Museum, Pannett Park, Whitby, North Yorkshire YO21 1RE

Winchester Museum	Winchester City Museum, The Square, Winchester, Hampshire (correspondence to Winchester Museums Service, Hyde Historic Resources Centre, 75 Hyde Street, Winchester, Hampshire SO23 7DW)
Worcester Museum	Worcester City Museum and Art Gallery, Foregate Street, Worcester WR1 1DT
Worthing Museum	Worthing Museum and Art Gallery, Chapel Road, Worthing, West Sussex BN11 1HP
Yorkshire Museum	Yorkshire Museum, Museum Gardens, York, North Yorkshire YO1 2DR

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(*now Cleveland*) NZ 651 205
Inhumation and cremation cemetery
Middlesbrough Museum
Hornsby 1912; Meaney 1964, 297–8; Gallagher
1987
- HOLBOROUGH (Snodland) *Kent* TQ 698 626
Inhumation cemetery
BM; Maidstone Museum
Evison 1956; Meaney 1964, 123–4; Härke 1992,
262, Abb. 59
- HOLDENBY *Northamptonshire* SP 695 671
Inhumation and cremation cemetery
Northampton Museum
Anon 1901; Leeds 1909; Meaney 1964, 190
- HOLME PIERREPONT *Nottinghamshire*
SK 625 391
Inhumation and cremation cemetery
BM
Meaney 1964, 200; Myres 1977, 315, fig 303.2093
- HOLYWELL ROW (Mildenhall) *Suffolk*
TL 714 765
Inhumation cemetery
Cambridge Museum
Lethbridge 1931; Meaney 1964, 228; Härke 1992,
262, Abb. 60
- Hooper's Field* see *BARRINGTON B* above
- HORNDEAN (Snell's Corner) *Hampshire*
SU 707 153
Inhumation cemetery
Portsmouth Museums
Knocker 1957; Meaney 1964, 100; Härke 1992,
279, Abb. 74
- HORNSEA *Yorkshire* TA 207 484
Inhumation cemetery
Yorkshire Museum
Meaney 1964, 291
- HORNTON *Oxfordshire* SP 392 450
Inhumation burials
BM
Meaney 1964, 209
- HORTON KIRBY (I) *Kent* TQ 564 694
Inhumation cemetery
Maidstone Museum
Meaney 1964, 124
- HORTON KIRBY (II, Riseley) *Kent*
TQ 562 675
Inhumation and cremation cemetery
Dartford Museum
Meaney 1964, 133–4

Hough-on-the-Hill see *LOVEDEN HILL* below

Houghton Regis see *PUDDLEHILL* below

Hound Point see *DALMENY* above

Howe see *BROOKE* above

HOWICK HEUGH *Northumberland*
NU 260 173

Inhumation cemetery
Newcastle Museum

Keeney 1939; Meaney 1964, 199; Miket 1980,
295; Cramp and Miket 1982, 5–6, fig 4

HOWLETT'S (Littlebourne) *Kent* TR 200 568
Inhumation cemetery

BM

Smith 1918; Meaney 1964, 125

HOXNE (Old Newton) *Suffolk* TM 180 775

Inhumation burials

BM

Meaney 1964, 228

Huggins Fields see

MILTON-NEXT-SITTINGBOURNE (I) below

HUNSTANTON (Hunstanton Park) *Norfolk*
TF 696 411

Inhumation cemetery

Norwich Museum

Hughes 1901, 310–21; Meaney 1964, 176

ICKLINGHAM *Suffolk*

Warwick Museum

Meaney 1964, 231

Icklingham All Saints see *MITCHELL'S HILL*
below

ILLINGTON (Wretham) *Norfolk* TL 948 898

Cremation and inhumation cemetery

Norwich Museum

Meaney 1964, 176; Davison *et al* 1993

IPSWICH (Hadleigh Road) *Suffolk*

TM 146 445

Inhumation and cremation cemetery

Ipswich Museum

Layard 1907; Layard 1909; Meaney 1964, 228

Irby-on-Humber see *WELBECK HILL* below

Kanovium see *CAERHUN* above

Kelvedon see *FEERING* above

KEMPSTON *Bedfordshire* TL 031 476

Inhumation and cremation cemetery

BM

Fitch 1864; Smith 1868a, 166–72; Smith 1868b;

Smith 1904, 176–84; Meaney 1964, 36–7

Kemsing see *POLHILL* below

KENNINGHALL (I) *Norfolk* TM 034 861

Inhumation cemetery

BM

Manning 1872a, 292; Manning 1872b; Meaney

1964, 176–7

KILHAM *Yorkshire* TA 079 659

Inhumation cemetery

York Museum

Brown 1915a (IV), 806–8; Meaney 1964, 292

King's Field see *FAVERSHAM* above

KINGSTON (Kingston Down) *Kent*

TR 202 519

Inhumation barrow cemetery

Liverpool Museum

Faussett 1856, 35–94; Meaney 1964, 125–6

KINGSTON-BY-LEWES *Sussex (East)*

TQ 407 095

Inhumation cemetery

Lewes Museum

Meaney 1964, 254; Craddock 1979; Welch 1983,

409–18

Kirton-in-Lindsey I see *CLEATHAM* above

LACEBY *Lincolnshire* TA 203 066

Inhumation cemetery

Lincoln Museum

Phillips 1934; Myres 1951, 89 and 98; Thompson

1956; Meaney 1964, 157; Leahy 1993, 40

LAKENHEATH *Suffolk* TL 729 830

Inhumation and cremation cemetery

BM

Meaney 1964, 230

Leatherhead also see *FETCHAM*

- LECHLADE (Butler's Field) *Gloucestershire*
SP 21 00
Inhumation and cremation cemetery
Cirencester Museum
Miles and Palmer 1986; Boyle *et al* forthcoming
- Leighton Buzzard* see CHAMBERLAIN'S BARN
I and II above
- LINCOLN (Burton Road) *Lincolnshire*
Lincoln Museum
- Ling Hill* see WHITBY below
- LINTON HEATH (B) *Cambridgeshire*
TL 583 486
Inhumation cemetery
Cambridge Museum
Neville 1854; Meaney 1964, 67–8
- Littlebourne* see HOWLETTS above
- LITTLE CHESTER *Derbyshire* SK 355 375
Inhumation cemetery
Wheeler 1985, 304; publication in preparation
(C Sparey-Green)
- LITTLE ERISWELL (Eriswell) *Suffolk*
TL 731 802
Inhumation cemetery
Bury St Edmunds Museum
Hutchinson 1966; Härke 1992, 266, Abb. 63
- LITTLE WILBRAHAM *Cambridgeshire*
TL 560 577
Inhumation and cremation cemetery
Ashmolean Museum; Cambridge Museum
Neville 1852; Fox 1923, 260–2; Lethbridge and
Carter 1926; Meaney 1964, 70–1
- LLANIGON *Herefordshire*
Neolithic barrow finds
Morgan and Marshall 1921
- LONDESBOROUGH *Yorkshire* SE 871 462
Inhumation cemetery
Newcastle Museum
Meaney 1964, 294–5; Swanton 1964; Cramp and
Miket 1982, 6–8, fig 5
- LONDON (Bargate Hill)
Museum of London
- LONDON (Dowgate Hill)
Museum of London
- LONDON (Milk Street)
Museum of London
- LONDON (Wandsworth)
River Thames
Museum of London
- LONGTHORPE *Northamptonshire* TL 158 977
Cremation and inhumation cemetery
Frere and St Joseph 1974, 112–20
- LONG WITTENHAM (I) *Berkshire (now
Oxfordshire)* SU 545 937
Inhumation and cremation cemetery
Ashmolean Museum; BM
Akerman 1860; Meaney 1964, 53–4; Härke 1992,
266–7
- Lord of the Manor* see OZINGELL below
- Lords Bridge* see ST NEOTS below
- LOVEDEN HILL (Hough-on-the-Hill)
Lincolnshire SK 908 458
Cremation and inhumation cemetery
Lincoln Museum
Fennell 1964; Meaney 1964, 158–9; Leahy 1993,
40; Fennell forthcoming
- Lower Brook Street* see WINCHESTER below
- LUTON (J: Peddar's Way, Argyll Avenue, Biscot
Mill) *Bedfordshire* TL 081 229
Inhumation and cremation cemetery
Luton Museum
Austin 1928; Meaney 1964, 38–9
- LYDIARD TREGOZE (Bassett Down) *Wiltshire*
SU 115 799
Inhumation cemetery
Devizes Museum
Meaney 1964, 265
- LYMINGE (II) *Kent* TQ 163 416
Inhumation cemetery
Maidstone Museum
Warhurst 1955; Meaney 1964, 127; Härke 1992,
268–9, Abb. 64

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- MAIDENHEAD (Somerlease Road) *Berkshire*
Reading Museum
Inhumation cemetery
BM
Meaney 1964, 129; Hawkes and Grove 1963,
36–8, fig 3 (site 4)
- Malton* see BARRINGTON A above
- Manton* see CLEATHAM above
- Marina Drive* see DUNSTABLE above
- MARKET LAVINGTON *Wiltshire*
Inhumation cemetery
Information from Wessex Trust for Archaeology
MITCHAM *Surrey* TQ 270 681
Inhumation cemetery
Cambridge Museum; Museum of London
Bidder and Duckworth 1906; Bidder and Morris
1959; Meaney 1964, 243–4
- MARSTON ST LAWRENCE *Northamptonshire*
SP 542 439
Inhumation cemetery
Dryden 1849; Dryden 1885; Meaney 1964, 192
MITCHELL'S HILL (Icklingham All Saints)
Suffolk TL 779 722
Inhumation cemetery
Bury St Edmunds Museum
Meaney 1964, 231; West 1985, 157
- MELTON CONSTABLE *Norfolk*
Norwich Museum
MOCHRUM (Castle Island) *Wigtownshire*
(*Scotland*)
Radford 1950
- Mersea Road* see COLCHESTER above
- MILDENHALL (Poulton Down) *Wiltshire*
SU 204 715
Inhumation burial
Devizes Museum
Meaney 1964, 271–2
MONKTON (Thanet) *Kent* TR 290 658
Inhumation cemetery
Ashmolean Museum
Hawkes and Hogarth 1974
- Mildenhall* also see HOLYWELL ROW above
- Milk Street* see LONDON above
- Milton Keynes* see BRADWELL above
- MILTON REGIS *Kent*
Inhumation cemetery
BM
Hawkes and Grove 1963; Rigold and Webster
1970
MONKTON DOWN *Wiltshire*
Devizes Museum
- Milton Regis* see
MILTON-NEXT-SITTINGBOURNE below
- MILTON-NEXT-SITTINGBOURNE (I:
Huggins Fields) *Kent* TQ 906 640
Inhumation cemetery
BM; Maidstone Museum
Vallance 1848; Meaney 1964, 128–9; Hawkes and
Grove 1963, 36–8, fig 3 (sites 2 and 3)
MORNING THORPE *Norfolk* TM 221 944
Inhumation cemetery
Norwich Museum
Green *et al* 1987
- Milton Regis* see
MILTON-NEXT-SITTINGBOURNE below
- MILTON-NEXT-SITTINGBOURNE (II:
Rondeau Estate) *Kent* TQ 900 638
MUCKING *Essex* TQ 673 803
Inhumation cemetery (I); inhumation and
cremation cemetery (II) BM
Härke 1992, 269, Abb. 65–6; Evison 1981; Hirst
and Clark forthcoming
- Netheravon Avenue* see SALISBURY below

NETTLETON (Caistor) *Lincolnshire*
TA 111 007

Inhumation cemetery
Lincoln Museum
Meaney 1964, 160; Leahy 1993, 41

NETTLETON SHRUB *Wiltshire*
Roman settlement
Information from W J Wedlake

Newburgh see CLATCHARD CRAIG above

NEWPORT PAGNELL *Buckinghamshire*
SP 887 433

Inhumation cemetery
Aylesbury Museum
Meaney 1964, 58

Northbourne see FINGLESHAM above

NORTHCHURCH *Hertfordshire*
BM

NORTH EARLSTON *Berwickshire (Scotland)*
Edinburgh Museum

North Elmham see SPONG HILL below

NORTH RUNCTON *Norfolk* TL 646 159
Inhumation and cremation cemetery
Norwich Museum
Meaney 1964, 180–1

NORTHWOLD *Norfolk* TL 770 961
Inhumation cemetery
Akerman 1852, plate V.1–4; Meaney 1964,
179–80

NORTON-ON-TEES *County Durham (now
Cleveland)* NZ 449 226
Inhumation cemetery
Vyner 1984; Sherlock and Welch 1992

NORWICH (All Saints Green) *Norfolk*
Norwich Museum

Oakley Down see WOODYATES below

Old Newton see HOXNE above

Old Park see DOVER II above

Old Yeavinger see YEAVINGER below

ORPINGTON (Fordcroft) *Kent (London
Borough)* TQ 468 676
Inhumation and cremation cemetery
Orpington Museum
Tester 1968; Tester 1969; Härke 1992, 272–3,
Abb. 68

Orwell see BARRINGTON A above

Osengal see OZINGELL below

OWER (Cleavel Point) *Dorset* SY 998 866
Woodward 1987

OZINGELL (Osengal, Lord of the Manor) *Kent*
TR 357 652
Inhumation cemetery
Liverpool Museum; Powell-Cotton Museum
Smith 1854; Meaney 1964, 131; Millard *et al*
1969

PAINSTHORPE WOLD I *Yorkshire* SE 829 585
Inhumation barrow cemetery
Hull Museum
Mortimer 1905, plate XXXIV.278; Meaney 1964,
295–6

PANGBOURNE *Berkshire*
Cambridge Museum (Beck Collection)

Patricbourne see BIFRONS above

Peddar's Way see LUTON above

PENZANCE (Trencom Fort) *Cornwall*

PETERSFINGER (Clarendon) *Wiltshire*
SU 163 293
Inhumation cemetery
Salisbury Museum
Leeds and Shortt 1953; Meaney 1964, 271; Härke
1992, 273, Abb. 69

PEWSEY (Blacknall/Blackpatch) *Wiltshire*
SU 156 581
Inhumation cemetery
Devizes Museum
Härke 1992, 275, Abb. 70; publication in
preparation (K Annable)

Plasworth Square see SUNDERLAND below

- POLHILL (Dunton Green, Kemsing) *Kent*
 TQ 550 159
 Inhumation cemetery
 Hawkes and Philp 1973; Meaney 1964, 132;
 Härke 1992, 275, Abb. 71
Portway see ANDOVER above
- Poulton Down see MILDENHALL above*
- Priory Hill see DOVER I above*
- PRITTLEWELL *Essex* TQ 878 873
 Inhumation cemetery
 BM; Prittlewell Priory
 Meaney 1964, 87–8; Tyler 1988
- PUDDLEHILL (Houghton Regis Cemetery 2)
Bedfordshire TQ 004 234
 Inhumation cemetery
 Matthews and Hawkes 1985; Meaney 1964, 39
Purwell Farm see CASSINGTON above
- QUARRINGTON *Lincolnshire* TF 043 447
 Cremation and inhumation cemetery
 Alnwick Museum
 Bruce 1880, 69–77; Meaney 1964, 160–1; Leahy
 1993, 41
- RAINHAM *Essex* TQ 554 840
 Inhumation cemetery
 BM
 Evison 1955; Meaney 1964, 88
- RATLEY *Warwickshire*
 Information from F Radcliffe, Leamington Spa
- READING (I: Earley) *Berkshire* SU 741 739
 Inhumation cemetery
 Reading Museum
 Stevens 1894; Meaney 1964, 50
- RIBY (Riby Park) *Lincolnshire* TA 186 078
 Inhumation cemetery
 Lincoln Museum
 Phillips 1934, 148, 154 and 177; Myres 1951, 88,
 fig 9; Meaney 1964, 161; Leahy 1993, 41
- RICHBOROUGH *Kent*
 Roman fort
 Richborough Museum
 Bushe-Fox 1949, 148–50, plate L.V
- RISBY (Risby Heath) *Suffolk* TL 777 679
 Barrow burial
 Bury St Edmunds Museum
 Meaney 1964, 232
Riseley see HORTON KIRBY (II) above
- ROCHE COURT DOWN (Winterslow)
Wiltshire SU 250357, 252357 or 251357
 Inhumations
 Salisbury Museum
 Stone and Tildesley 1932; Meaney 1964, 272–3
- ROCHESTER (II: Watts Avenue) *Kent*
 TQ 740 680
 Inhumation cemetery
 Sipton Museum
 Meaney 1964, 134
- ROLLRIGHT *Oxfordshire/Warwickshire*
 SP 295 309
 Information from Oxford Archaeological Unit
- RONALDSWAY *Isle of Man*
 Anon 1937, fig 3
Rondeau Estate see
MILTON-NEXT-SITTINGBOURNE (II) above
- RUSKINGTON *Lincolnshire* TF 076 514
 Inhumation cemetery
 Lincoln Museum
 Meaney 1964, 161–2; Leahy 1993, 41
St Mary's see SOUTHAMPTON below
- ST NEOTS (Lords Bridge) *Huntingdonshire*
 Inhumation grave: 1892
 BM
- SALISBURY (3 Netheravon Avenue) *Wiltshire*
 Salisbury Museum
- SALISBURY *Wiltshire*
 Unprovenanced find
 Salisbury Museum
Salmonsbury see
BOURTON-ON-THE-WATER above
- Saltburn see HOB HILL above*

- SANCTON *Yorkshire (now Humberside)*
SE 903 402
Cremation and inhumation cemetery
Hull Museum
Meaney 1964, 298–9; Myres and Southern 1973
- SARRE (Thanet) *Kent* TR 261 650
Inhumation cemetery
BM; Canterbury Museum; Liverpool Museum
Smith 1860; Brent 1863; Brent 1866; Brent 1868;
Meaney 1964, 135–6; Härke 1992, 277
- SAXBY *Leicestershire*
Information from Jane Timby
- SEARBY *Lincolnshire* TA 075 060
Inhumation cemetery
BM; Lincoln Museum
Smith 1852a, 234; Smith 1861, 137–40; Meaney
1964, 162; Leahy 1993, 41
- Segontium* see CAERNARVON above
- SELMESTON *Sussex (East)* TQ 510 070
Inhumation cemetery
Lewes Museum
Meaney 1964, 255; Welch 1983
- SEWERBY *Yorkshire* TA 205 691
Inhumation cemetery
Meaney 1964, 300–1; Hirst 1985; Härke 1992,
278, Abb. 73
- Shalfleet* see CHESSELL DOWN above
- Shefford, East* see EAST SHEFFORD above
- SHUDY CAMPS *Cambridgeshire* TL 604 444
Inhumation cemetery
Cambridge Museum
Lethbridge 1936; Meaney 1964, 69
- SIBERTSWOLD (Sibertswold-Barfreston) *Kent*
TR 266 488
Inhumation barrow cemetery
Liverpool Museum
Faussett 1856, 101–43; Meaney 1964, 136
- SILCHESTER *Hampshire* SU 640 625
Reading Museum
Boon 1959
- Sittingbourne* see MILTON REGIS and
MILTON-NEXT-SITTINGBOURNE above
- SLEAFORD *Lincolnshire* TF 066 454
Inhumation and cremation cemetery
BM
Thomas 1887; Meaney 1964, 162–3; Leahy 1993,
41
- SNAPE *Suffolk* TM 402 593
Inhumation and cremation cemetery
Meaney 1964, 232–3; Filmer-Sankey 1990;
Filmer-Sankey and Pestell forthcoming
- Snell's Corner* see HORNDEAN above
- Snodland* see HOLBOROUGH above
- Somerlease Road* see MAIDENHEAD above
- SOUTHAMPTON (St Mary's) *Hampshire*
Excavated find: 1988
Southampton Museum
Publication in preparation
- SOUTH ELKINGTON *Lincolnshire* TF 312 883
Cremation and inhumation cemetery
Webster 1951; Meaney 1964, 154; Leahy 1993, 41
- SOUTH SHIELDS *Northumberland*
Group of beads (information from R Miket)
South Shields Museum
- SOUTH WILLINGHAM *Lincolnshire*
TF 200 830
Cremation cemetery
BM
Meaney 1964, 165; Leahy 1993, 41
- SPONG HILL (North Elmham) *Norfolk*
TF 981 195
Cremation and inhumation cemetery
Norfolk Archaeological Unit
Meaney 1964, 173–5; Hills 1977; Hills and Penn
1981; Hills *et al* 1984; Hills *et al* 1987; Härke
1992, 280, Abb. 75; Hills *et al* 1994
- SPRINGFIELD LYONS *Essex* TL 736 082
Inhumation and cremation cemetery
BM
Buckley and Hedges 1987; publication in
preparation (S Tyler)

THE GLASS BEADS OF ANGLO-SAXON ENGLAND

STANDLAKE DOWN (I) *Oxfordshire*
SP 387 044

Inhumation cemetery
Ashmolean Museum
Meaney 1964, 212–13; Dickinson 1973

Staunch Meadow see BRANDON above

STODMARSH *Kent* TR 215 603

Inhumation barrow burials
BM
Akerman 1855b, 179–81, plate I; Meaney 1964, 137

Stone see BISHOPSTONE above

STOWTING *Kent* TR 123 423

Inhumation cemetery
Cambridge Museum (Beck Collection);
Maidstone Museum
Smith 1846a; Brent 1867; Brown 1915a (IV), 712–15; Meaney 1964, 137–8

STRETTON-ON-FOSSE *Warwickshire*
SP 216 283/218 383

Inhumation cemeteries and settlement
Warwick Museum
Gelling 1992, 40–1, fig 21; Härke 1992, 281, Abb. 76

Sturry see WESTBERE below

SUNDERLAND (Plasworth Square) *County Durham* NZ 397 584
Sunderland Museum
Miket 1980, 296

Sunny Bank see HAWNBY MOOR above

SUTTON HOO *Suffolk* TM 288 487
Cremation and inhumation barrow cemetery
BM; Ipswich Museum
Meaney 1964, 233–5; Longworth and Kinnes 1980; Selkirk 1990, 357; Carver 1992

Swadling Down see CHARTHAM DOWN above

SWALLOWCLIFFE DOWN (Ansty) *Wiltshire*
ST 967 254
Inhumation barrow burial
Salisbury Museum
Speake 1989

SWINDON (Swindon Hill) *Wiltshire*
SU 157 836

Settlement: *Grubenhau* 4
Swindon Museum
Information from Caroline Washbourne, Swindon

Sycamore Terrace see YORK below

SYSTON (Syston Park) *Lincolnshire*
SK 941 405

BM
Akerman 1855a; Meaney 1964, 164

Tanner's Field see FAIRFORD above

Thanet see MONKTON and SARRE above

THORNHAM *Norfolk* TF 725 425

Inhumation cemetery
Norwich Museum
Meaney 1964, 183

THURNHAM (Thurnham Friars) *Kent*
TQ 806 578

Inhumation cemetery
Beck 1940; Meaney 1964, 139

Totternhoe see DUNSTABLE above

TRAPRAIN LAW *East Lothian (Scotland)*
Edinburgh Museum

Trencom Fort see PENZANCE above

TRIMLEY ST MARY (near Felixstowe) *Suffolk*
Information from T Sapwell, Norwich

Trumpet Major Public House see DORCHESTER above

UPTON *Northamptonshire* SP 713 603
Settlement: *Grubenhau*
Jackson *et al* 1969

UPTON SNODSBURY *Worcestershire*
SO 944 544

Inhumation cemetery
Worcester Museum
Ponting 1867; Meaney 1964, 281

- WADDINGTON *Lincolnshire* SK 976 640
 Inhumation cemetery
 Lincoln Museum
 Petch 1957; Meaney 1964, 165; Leahy 1993, 41
- WALLINGFORD *Berkshire (now Oxfordshire)*
 SU 604 890
 Inhumation and cremation cemetery
 Ashmolean Museum
 Leeds 1938; Harden 1940; Meaney 1964, 52–3
- Wandsworth* see LONDON above
- WASPERTON *Warwickshire* SP 261 581
 Inhumation and cremation cemetery
 Warwick Museum
 Crawford 1981; Crawford 1982; Crawford 1983;
 Esmonde Cleary 1989; publication in
 preparation (M Carver)
- WATCHFIELD *Berkshire (now Oxfordshire)*
 SU 249 907
 Inhumation cemetery
 Oxfordshire Museum
 Scull 1992
- WATERBEACH (Car Dyke) *Cambridgeshire*
 Settlement: *Grubenhäuser*
 Lethbridge 1927
- Waterslade* see FAIRFORD above
- Watts Avenue* see ROCHESTER above
- WELBECK HILL (Irby-on-Humber)
Lincolnshire (Humberside) TA 217 042
 Inhumation and cremation cemetery
 Scunthorpe Museum
 Leahy 1993, 40; publication in preparation (G
 Taylor)
- WELBOURNE (High Dyke) *Lincolnshire*
 SK 980 540
 Inhumation burial
 Alnwick Museum
 Bruce 1880, 75–6; Meaney 1964, 165; Leahy
 1993, 41
- WELTON (Welton-by-Lincoln) *Lincolnshire*
 TF 008 798
 Inhumation cemetery
 Lincoln Museum
 Leahy 1993, 41
- WELTON *Northamptonshire* SF 570 664
 Inhumation cemetery
 Northampton Museum
 Dryden 1885, 337; Meaney 1964, 196–7
- WESTBERE (Hersden, Easden, Bushy Close,
 Sturry) *Kent* TR 199 615
 Inhumation and cremation cemetery
 Canterbury Museum
 Jessup 1946; Meaney 1964, 140
- Westgarth Gardens* see BURY ST EDMUNDS
 above
- WEST HESLERTON *Yorkshire (now North
 Yorkshire)* SE 917 765
 Inhumation cemetery
 Yorkshire Museum
 Publication in preparation (D Powlesland)
- WEST STOW *Suffolk* TL 797 713
 Inhumation cemetery and settlement
 Ashmolean Museum; Bury St Edmunds
 Museum; Thetford Museum
 Meaney 1964, 233; West 1985
- WHEATLEY *Oxfordshire* SP 602 046
 Inhumation cemetery
 Ashmolean Museum
 Leeds 1916; Meaney 1964, 213–14
- WHITBY (Ling Hill) *Yorkshire (now North
 Yorkshire)*
 Whitby Museum
- WHITBY *Yorkshire (now North Yorkshire)*
 Beck 1943
- Wilbraham, Little* see LITTLE WILBRAHAM
 above
- WILLINGTON *Derbyshire*
 Settlement: *Grubenhäuser*
 Wheeler 1979
- WINCHESTER (Cathedral Green) *Hampshire*
 Excavated find
 Publication in preparation (M Biddle)
- WINCHESTER (College Green) *Hampshire*
 Excavated find
 Publication in preparation (M Biddle)

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- WINCHESTER (Lower Brook Street) *Hampshire* Woodnesborough *see COOMBE above*
 Inhumation grave
 Hawkes 1990b
- WINCHESTER (Wolvesey Palace) *Hampshire*
 Excavated finds
 Publication in preparation (M Biddle)
- WINGHAM (Witherden Farm) *Kent*
 TR 249 569
 Inhumation cemetery
 BM
 Meaney 1964, 140–1
- WINKELBURY (II, Berwick St John) *Wiltshire*
 ST 951 212
 Burial
 Salisbury Museum
 Pitt-Rivers 1888, 266, plate CL.29
- WINTERBOURNE GUNNER *Wiltshire*
 SU 182 352
 Inhumation cemetery
 Salisbury Museum
 Meaney 1964, 278; Musty and Stratton 1964;
 Härke 1992, 286, Abb. 81
- WINTERBOURNE STOKE (II) *Wiltshire*
 SU 104 422
 Inhumation barrow burial
 Devizes Museum
 Hoare 1812, 119; Meaney 1964, 278
- Winterslow see ROCHE COURT DOWN above*
- Witherden Farm see WINGHAM above*
- Wittenham, Long see LONG WITTENHAM above*
- WOLSTONBURY (Wolstonbury Hill) *Sussex*
 (East)
 Roman settlement
 Lewes Museum
 Holleyman 1935, 38, fig 1
- Wolvesey Palace see WINCHESTER above*
- WOODSTONE (Woodston) *Huntingdonshire*
 (now *Cambridgeshire*)
 TL 177 976 or 185 975
 Barrow excavated 1827 (part of inhumation
 cemetery)
 BM
 Artis 1828, plate LV; Walker 1899; Meaney 1964,
 107
- WOODYATES (Oakley Down Barrow I)
Wiltshire
 Barrow burial
 Devizes Museum (Catalogue 199/200/222b)
- Wretham see ILLINGTON above*
- WROTHAM (II, Bradford Platt) *Kent*
 TQ 615 598
 Inhumation burials
 BM
 Anon 1920; Meaney 1964, 141–2
- WYKEHAM GRANGE *Yorkshire, North Riding*
 (now *North Yorkshire*)
 BM
- YEAVINGER (Old Yeavinger) *Northumberland*
 NY 925 305
 Settlement and cemetery contexts
 Meaney 1964, 199; Hope-Taylor 1977; Miket
 1980, 296–7
- YORK (Coppergate) *Yorkshire* (now *North*
Yorkshire)
 Excavated context
- YORK (Sycamore Terrace) *Yorkshire* (now *North*
Yorkshire)
 Roman burial
 Yorkshire Museum
 RCHM 1962, 73, fig 58
- YORK *Yorkshire* (now *North Yorkshire*)
 BM; Yorkshire Museum

SCHEDULE 1

COLOURLESS AND PALE TRANSLUCENT GLASS BEADS

MONOCHROME

- i Colourless translucent beads in various forms
- ii Light-coloured annular, globular, biconical and double beads (excluding smokey yellow forms)
- iii Light blue-green translucent melon and sub-melon beads
- iv Smokey yellow beads (excluding melon and sub-melon forms)
- v Smokey yellow melon and sub-melon beads

POLYCHROME

- vi Decorated translucent beads: (a) on a light blue-green ground
(b) on a smokey yellow ground
- vii Light-coloured translucent annular or globular beads with coloured parallel bands (including lobed forms)
- viii Light yellowish-green beads with decoration (mostly square-sectioned form) (see Map 1)
- ix Light-coloured decorated lobed or horned beads

MONOCHROME

i COLOURLESS TRANSLUCENT BEADS IN VARIOUS FORMS

Frilford	Berks	5th c	Grave 196: 1 shapeless blob, reused piece of Roman glass vessel, with applied saucer brooch	Rolleston 1880, 264; Brown 1975, 293; Evison 1978, pl LVd; Böhme 1986, 531, Abb. 53.2; Ashmolean Museum 1869.12.3
Wallingford	Berks	5th– late 6th c	Grave 13: thick annular about 10mm diameter	Leeds 1938, 98; Ashmolean Museum 1938.1222
Linton Heath	Cambs	5th– 6th c	One annular, rather large	Neville 1854; Cambridge Museum

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Little Wilbraham	Cambs	5th–7th c	Unassociated group: small annular form	Fox 1923, 260–3; Neville 1852, illustrated; Ashmolean Museum
Great Chesterford	Essex	2nd half 5th c	Grave 113: 1 roughly square-sectioned bead (B56) with floriate cross applied saucer brooch pair (Great Chesterford type)	Evison 1994, 12, 15, 46 and 106, figs 5 and 43.113.3a; Böhme 1986, 545–7, Abb. 62.1; BM 1964 7–2 342
Mucking II	Essex	late 5th–6th c	Grave 874: 1 flattened coiled bead with biconical sides in slightly gold-tinged colourless glass (Plate 1)	Hirst and Clark forthcoming; BM
Droxford	Hants	late 5th–6th c	Grave 21: annular (class XIV)	Aldsworth 1978, 126 and 173, fig 25.21; Winchester Museum
Faversham	Kent	5th–7th c	Annular	Meaney 1964, 118–19; Ashmolean Museum 1909.155
Milton Regis	Kent	prob 6th–7th c	Large bead or amulet with opaque white irregular trail	Vallance 1848, 100, pl XXXVII.3
Monkton	Kent	6th–7th c	One thick annular	Hawkes and Hogarth 1974; Perkins and Hawkes 1984; Ashmolean Museum 1972.1427
Fonaby	Lincs	6th c	Grave 32: very small cylindrical bead, with Åberg Group III cruciform brooch	Cook 1981, 32, fig 11.32.2; Scunthorpe Museum
Ruskington	Lincs	prob 6th c	Group 2: long square-section (2)	Meaney 1964, 161–2; Lincoln Museum
Brooke	Norfolk	prob 6th c	Irregular-shaped bead	Meaney 1964, 170; BM 1866 69
Brundall	Norfolk		One globular bead	Norwich Museum
Morning Thorpe	Norfolk	5th–6th c	Several	Green <i>et al</i> 1987; Norwich Museum
Empingham II	Rutland	5th–7th c	Grave 37: short square-section cylinder; Grave 69: 1 cylinder; Grave 98: 2 annulars	Timby 1996; Oakham Museum

Mitchell's Hill	Suffolk	prob 6th–7th c	One lenticular	Meaney 1964, 231; Bury St Edmunds Museum
Snape	Suffolk	later 6th–early 7th c	Grave 0327: large annular; Grave 0841: 2 annulars	Filmer-Sankey and Pestell forthcoming
Apple Down I	Sussex	late 5th–7th c	Area 2, S1 (295): globular with very thin blue trail	Down and Welch 1990, 144 and 164, fig 2.70.7, pl 41.39; Chichester Museum
Highdown	Sussex	5th–6th c	Some examples	Read 1895 and 1896; Welch 1983, 82–6; Worthing Museum
Monkton Down	Wilts		Unassociated group	Devizes Museum
Peters-finger	Wilts	prob 6th c	Grave 50: small bun-shaped	Leeds and Shortt 1953, 33, no. 141g, pl IV; Salisbury Museum
Roche Court Down	Wilts	prob 7th c	Above 2 ribs of skeleton: large annular flattened at top and bottom	Stone and Tildesley 1932, 570, pl I
Broadway Hill	Worcs	c.500	Grave 1: 2 'quoit' annular, with saucer brooch pair	Cook 1958, 64, fig 4.5
West Heselton	Yorks	6th c	Grave 1A17: globular; Grave 2BAH20: small	Publication in preparation (D Powlesland)

ii LIGHT-COLOURED TRANSLUCENT ANNULAR, GLOBULAR, BICONICAL AND DOUBLE BEADS (EXCLUDING SMOKEY YELLOW FORMS)

Chamberlain's Barn II	Beds	mid–late 7th c	Grave 9: 1 biconical Grave 39: 2 biconical beads	Hyslop 1963, 173 and 181, figs 9.3d and 13.4c and g; Luton Museum
Kempston	Beds	prob 6th c	Seven annulars (including 2 from Grave 16)	Fitch 1864; BM 91 6–24 52–54
Abingdon	Berks	late 5th c	Grave B122: 7 examples	Leeds and Bradford 1942, 102–3, pl VIIIc; Ashmolean Museum
Frilford I	Berks	prob 7th c	Two annulars	Akerman 1865; BM 67 2–4 19
Harwell	Berks	5th–6th c	Grave 4: 3 annulars with disc brooch pair	Kirk and Marshall 1956, 27, 33–4, fig 10g–i, pl IB; Ashmolean Museum

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Wallingford	Berks	5th– 6th c	Grave 11: 16 small annulars with 2 small-long brooches and pot	Leeds 1938, 97, pl III; Ashmolean Museum
Great Chesterford	Essex	6th c	Grave 79: 1 globular (B18) with broken girdle-hanger, etc;	Evison 1994, 14–15, 46, 103, 105 and 109, figs 5, 37.79.2c, 42 103.3d and 49.127.5a; BM 1964 7–2
		6th c	Grave 103: 1 annular (B18) with applied saucer brooch pair, etc;	
		5th– 6th c	Grave 127: 2 annulars (B34) with disc brooch pair, etc	
Mucking II	Essex	5th– 6th c	Grave 334: 5 pale green discs; Grave 548: 1 pale blue-green and 4 pale blue discs; Grave 550: 1 pale green disc; Grave 648: 1 pale green globular; Grave 649: 2 pale green-blue discs (Plate 1); Grave 860: 1 pale green globular, 3 small pale blue-green double globular, 1 pale green-blue disc; Grave 874: 1 pale blue-green annular; Grave 924B: 1 pale green-blue disc; Grave 960: 3 small pale green-blue globular; Grave 989: 3 pale blue-green discs	Hirst and Clark forthcoming; BM
Lechlade	Glos	6th c	Grave 41: 1 pale blue-green disc and 2 pale green-blue annulars with disc brooch pair, etc;	Boyle <i>et al</i> forthcoming; Cirencester Museum
		6th c	Grave 45: 1 pale green-blue annular with cast saucer brooch pair, etc;	
		6th c	Grave 53: 1 pale green-blue annular;	
		6th c	Grave 176: 1 pale green-yellow large annular with annular or penannular brooches;	
		7th c	Grave 14: 1 pale blue-green large annular with workbox, cowrie, etc;	
		7th c	Grave 138: 2 pale blue-green discs with linked pins, etc;	

		7th c	Grave 148: 1 pale blue-green annular with lattice-decorated glass pendant, bell, etc;	
		7th c	Grave 172/2: 1 pale green-blue barrel	
Andover	Hants	6th c	Grave 50: 1 annular, 2 barrels with small-long brooch and Quoit Brooch Style buckle	Cook and Dacre 1985, 38, fig 63.10, 14 and 27; Hampshire Museums
Dover, Buckland	Kent	650-675	Grave 6: 1 'disc' (B26); Grave 134: annular (B23); Grave 157: annular (B23); Grave 83: 1 'disc' (B23)	Evison 1987, 73, 80, 217, 236, 245 and 250, figs 7.10d, 39.83.1, 55.134.2c, 62.157.1c, colour pl III (B23 and B26); BM
Faversham	Kent	prob 6th-7th c	Three annulars	Meaney 1964, 118-19; Ashmolean Museum 1909.143 and 145
Horton Kirby I	Kent	prob 6th c	One annular and 1 slightly faceted	Meaney 1964, 124; Maidstone Museum AS 200
Fonaby	Lincs	6th-7th c	Several annular and globular	Cook 1981; Scunthorpe Museum
Laceby	Lincs	prob 6th-7th c	Two annulars	Myres 1951, 89 and 98; Thompson 1956; Lincoln Museum
'Lincs'	Lincs		One drop	Scunthorpe Museum
Riby Park	Lincs	prob 7th c	Two small and 2 large	Meaney 1964, 161; Lincoln Museum
Ruskington	Lincs	prob 6th c	One annular, 1 irregular drop	Meaney 1964, 161-2; Lincoln Museum
Searby	Lincs	late 5th-6th c	One annular	Smith 1852a and 1861; BM 93 6-18 24
South Willingham	Lincs		One annular	BM OA 5057
Waddington	Lincs		Three annulars	Meaney 1964, 165; Lincoln Museum
Welton-by-Lincoln	Lincs		Findspot not known: flattened annular with amber and other glass beads	Lincoln Museum
Boughton	Norfolk		One greenish yellow globular	Fitch Collection, Norwich Museum 371

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Brooke	Norfolk	prob 6th c	One annular	Meaney 1964, 170; BM 1866 69
Brundall	Norfolk	5th– 6th c		Johnson 1926, 195–6; Norwich Museum 68/13
Illington	Norfolk	prob 6th c	One yellow green melted ?slab	Davison <i>et al</i> 1993; Norwich Museum
Spong Hill	Norfolk	late 5th– 6th c	Graves 22, 26, 38 and 39: several annulars with cruciform brooches, etc	Hills <i>et al</i> 1984, 70, 74, 89–90, 90–1, figs 79, 83.1, 92; Norfolk Arch Unit
Bury St Edmunds, Westgarth Gardens	Suffolk	6th c	Grave 31: small globular with stamp-ornamented pot	West 1988, 28, fig 29.A1; Bury St Edmunds Museum
Icklingham	Suffolk	prob 6th– 7th c	One annular	Meaney 1964, 231; Warwick Museum
Lakenheath	Suffolk	6th– 7th c	One small globular	Meaney 1964, 230; BM 1910 12–22 11
Little Eriswell	Suffolk	6th– 7th c	One globular	Hutchinson 1966; Bury St Edmunds Museum
Mitchell's Hill	Suffolk	prob 6th– 7th c	One annular and 1 ?globular	Meaney 1964, 231; Bury St Edmunds Museum
West Stow	Suffolk	5th– 7th c	Cemetery: double globular; Cemetery: 3 irregular globulars, 1 annular, 1 double	West 1985, 74; Bury St Edmunds Museum; Ashmolean Museum 1909.424
Guildown	Surrey	5th– 6th c	Grave 78: 3 annular and globular with small-long brooch pair, etc	Lowther 1931, 12, 36, pl IX.7; Guildford Museum A/S 7333
Alfriston	Sussex	6th c 5th– 6th c	Grave 47: 1 annular with small square-headed brooch pair, etc; Grave 68: 2 annulars with quoit brooch	Griffith and Salzmann 1914, 41 and 47, pl I.1; Welch 1983, 82–6; Lewes Museum
Highdown	Sussex	5th– 6th c	Some examples	Read 1895 and 1896; Welch 1983, 82–6; Worthing Museum
Peters- finger	Wilts	prob 6th c	Grave 2: 1 small annular	Leeds and Shortt 1953, 6 (no. 5), pl III; Salisbury Museum
Saltburn, Hob Hill	Yorks	6th– 7th c	One small annular	Gallagher 1987, 19, 25, fig 5.53; Middlesbrough Museum

'near
York' Yorks One annular BM 53 11-15 16

iii LIGHT BLUE-GREEN TRANSLUCENT MELON AND SUB-MELON BEADS

Chamberlain's Barn II	Beds	7th c	Grave 9: 6-lobed flattish; Grave 39: 5-lobed; Grave 57: 4-lobed	Hyslop 1963, 173, 181, and 185-7, figs 9h, 13e and 17g; Luton Museum
Frilford	Berks	prob 6th-7th c	Two beads (similar to Chamberlain's Barn above, but larger)	Meaney 1964, 46-7; BM 67 2-4 19
Wallingford	Berks	2nd half 5th c	Grave 15: with applied saucer brooch pair (floriate/anchor cross design) and 2 quoit brooches	Leeds 1938, 98-9, pl VII; Welch 1975; Evison 1978; Böhme 1986, 545-7 and 571; Ashmolean Museum
Linton Heath	Cambs	prob 5th-7th c	Small globular, ?sub-melon; another larger and flatter	Neville 1854; Cambridge Museum
Mucking II	Essex	5th-6th c	Grave 845: 5-lobed with disc brooch pair; Grave 860: 8 ribs with small-long brooch pair and penannular brooch; Grave 989: 1 pale blue-green	Hirst and Clark forthcoming; BM
Springfield Lyons	Essex	6th c	Grave 4758: atypical with red tips on 5 projections	Publication in preparation (S Tyler); BM
Lechlade	Glos	6th c	Grave 45: light green, with saucer brooch pair, etc; Grave 160: pale blue-green lobed, with disc brooch, dress pin, etc	Boyle <i>et al</i> forthcoming; Cirencester Museum
Droxford	Hants	6th c	One flat 5-lobed and 1 tall, narrow with lobes (class IIIa)	Aldsworth 1978, 138, 172, fig 36.71 and 62; BM
Chessell Down	Isle of Wight	6th c	Several light colours (type 11.1-5)	Arnold 1982, 49-50, 121, colour frontispiece; BM
Canterbury, Cakebread Robey V	Kent	c.400	Multiple burial: 5 lobes	Information from T Tatton-Brown and P Garrard
Faversham	Kent	prob 6th-7th c	Greenish	Meaney 1964, 118-19; Ashmolean Museum

THE GLASS BEADS OF ANGLO-SAXON ENGLAND

'Kent'	Kent		Blue-green melon	Canterbury Museum
Cleatham	Lincs	5th– 6th c	Grave 35: small with small-long brooch	Publication in preparation (K Leahy); Scunthorpe Museum
Fonaby	Lincs	6th– 7th c	Unstratified group 6: 1 example (Plate 1)	Cook 1981, 48 (no. 3), fig 19.3, pl VII.B; Scunthorpe Museum
Quarrington	Lincs	prob 6th c	Greenish small sub-melon bead	Bruce 1880, 76, nos 303 and 304; Alnwick Museum
Norwich, All Saints Green	Norfolk		Large flattish, 3 badly made lobes	Woodward Collection, Norwich Museum
Spong Hill	Norfolk	late 5th– 6th c 6th c 5th c	Grave 5: green-blue medium-sized with small-long brooch pair imitating Åberg Group I and class A clasps; Grave 12: green-blue tall, about 6 lobes with 3 annular brooches; Cremation 2143: flattish rather large 8-lobed in chevron and punch-decorated pot with mask-ornamented applied saucer brooch	Hills <i>et al</i> 1984, 55 and 61, figs 73.6c and 75.4 Hills and Penn 1981, 56–7, fig 165; Böhme 1986, Abb. 65.2; Norfolk Arch Unit
Duston	Norfolk	prob 6th c	Sub-melon, cf Spong Hill	George 1903; Northampton Museum
Bury St Edmunds, Westgarth Gardens	Suffolk	6th c	Grave 48: 2 small sub-melon beads with small-long brooches and clasps	West 1988, 32, fig 73. E10 and 11; Bury St Edmunds Museum
Ipswich	Suffolk	6th– 7th c	A few	Layard 1907, pl XXXI, and 1909; Ipswich Museum
Lakenheath	Suffolk	prob 6th– 7th c	Medium-sized	Meaney 1964, 230; G F Lawrence Collection, BM 1910 12–22 11
West Stow	Suffolk	5th– 7th c	Cemetery: bright small 4-lobed; Settlement: rather long and slightly bluish	West 1985, 73–5; Ashmolean Museum
Guildown	Surrey	6th c	Grave 185: 8-lobed with stamp-ornamented pot	Lowther 1931, 11–12, 43, pl IX.3; Guildford Museum

COLOURLESS AND PALE TRANSLUCENT GLASS BEADS

Alfriston	Sussex	first half 6th c	Grave 62: 1 sub-melon and probably another with dress pin, saucer brooch pair and 5 button brooches, etc	Griffith and Salzmänn 1914, 44; Welch 1983, 82–6; Lewes Museum
Apple Down I	Sussex	6th c prob 6th c	Grave 10: large melon with Style I cast saucer brooch pair; Grave 38: blue melon with amber beads	Down and Welch 1990, 35 and 40, 102, figs 2.17.3 and 2.24.1, pls 41.31 and 40.6; Chichester Museum
Charlton	Wilts	7th c	Grave 37: 1 sub-melon	Davies 1984, 120, 139–40, fig 7P; Salisbury Museum
Harnham Hill	Wilts	6th c	One large pale melon and 2 smaller darker	Meaney 1964, 268–9; BM 53 12–14
Peters-finger	Wilts	6th c	Grave 57: large light greenish melon bead	Leeds and Shortt 1953, 37, no. 150g, pl IV; Salisbury Museum
Winterbourne Gunner	Wilts	6th c	Grave 9: large with Style I applied saucer brooch pair	Musty and Stratton 1964, 93, fig 8.IX.e; Salisbury Museum
Broadway Hill	Worcs	c.500	Grave 1: flat greenish 6-lobed 'melon' with cast saucer brooch pair	Cook 1958, 84, fig 4.7
West Heslerton	Yorks	prob 6th c	Grave 503: 1 bead	Publication in preparation (D Powlesland)

iv TRANSLUCENT SMOKEY YELLOW BEADS
(EXCLUDING MELON AND SUB-MELON FORMS)

Kempston	Beds	6th c	Necklace: several small annular beads	Fitch 1864; BM 91 6–24 54
Little Wilbraham	Cambs	prob 6th c	Unassociated group: 1 medium annular; annular with pair of gilt brooches	Neville 1852, illustrated; Lethbridge and Carter 1926; Cambridge Museum
Mucking II	Essex	6th c 5th c	Grave 878: 1 large annular; Grave 989: 1 large annular	Hirst and Clark forthcoming; BM
Bourton-on-the-Water	Glos		Unstratified medium annular	Meaney 1964, 93; Cheltenham Museum

THE GLASS BEADS OF ANGLO-SAXON ENGLAND

Andover	Hants	6th c	Grave 50: 2 very pale olive brown, 1 barrel and 1 annular with small-long brooch and Quoit Brooch Style buckle	Cook and Dacre 1985, 38, fig 63.9 and 21; Hampshire Museums
Droxford	Hants	late 5th–6th c	One medium annular (class XIII)	Aldsworth 1978, 138 and 173, fig 36.70; BM
Canterbury, Cakebread Robey V	Kent	c.400	Multiple burial: thick annular	Information T Tatton-Brown and P Garrard
Dover, Buckland	Kent	650–675	Grave 157: disc (B22)	Evison 1987, 73, 80, 250; fig 61.157.1b; colour pl III (B22); BM
Folkestone III	Kent	prob 6th c	No. 27: cylinder	Meaney 1964, 120–1; Folkestone Museum
Kingston	Kent	6th–7th c	Small annular	Faussett 1856, 35–94; Liverpool Museum
Lyminge II	Kent	6th c	Grave 16: small annulars with Hahnheim-type radiate brooch, button brooch, gold D bracteate, etc; Grave 39: small annulars with small square-headed and cast saucer brooch pairs	Warhurst 1955, 15 and 27, pl VII.b.2; Maidstone Museum
Stowting	Kent	prob 6th c	One medium and 1 small annular	Meaney 1964, 137–8; Maidstone Museum
Laceby	Lincs	prob 6th–7th c	Medium and large annulars	Meaney 1964, 157; Lincoln Museum
Ruskington	Lincs	prob 6th–7th c	One cylinder	Meaney 1964, 161–2; Lincoln Museum
Brooke	Norfolk	prob 6th c	One cylinder	Meaney 1964, 170; BM 1866 69
Kenninghall	Norfolk	prob 6th–7th c	Four annulars and 1 cylinder	Manning 1872a, 292, and 1872b; BM 83 7–2 31
Camerton	Somerset	prob 7th c	Grave 79: small annular	Horne 1933, 46 and 57; Taunton Museum
Bury St Edmunds, Westgarth Gardens	Suffolk	prob 6th c	Grave 44: slightly pentagonal cylinder	West 1988, 31, fig 72 A1; Bury St Edmunds Museum

COLOURLESS AND PALE TRANSLUCENT GLASS BEADS

Holywell Row	Suffolk	5th–7th c	One globular	Lethbridge 1931, 1–46; Cambridge Museum
Mitchell's Hill	Suffolk	prob 6th c	One globular, 1 annular and 1 square-sectioned cylinder	Meaney 1964, 231; Bury St Edmunds Museum
Guildown	Surrey	5th–6th c	Grave 77: 1 annular; Grave 78: 1 annular; Grave 206: 1 annular	Lowther 1931, 11–12, 35, 36 and 44, pl IX.2, 7 and 1; Guildford Museum
Stretton-on-Fosse	Warks		Large annular	Gelling 1992, 32, 40–1, fig 21; Warwick Museum
Wasperton	Warks	6th c	With saucer brooches; and possibly others	Publication in preparation (M Carver); Warwick Museum
Charlton	Wilts	6th c	Burial 16: 1 annular	Davies 1984, 120, 139–40, fig 8B; Salisbury Museum
Harnham Hill	Wilts	prob 6th–7th c	Annulars of 5 different sizes	Akerman 1853; Jackson 1854; BM 53 12–14 95
Peters-finger	Wilts	prob 6th c	Graves 50 and 57: small and medium annulars	Leeds and Shortt 1953, 33 (141b) and 37 (150j), pl IV; Salisbury Museum
Winterbourne Gunner	Wilts	6th c	Grave 7: 1 annular with small-long brooch and perforated spoon, etc	Musty and Stratton 1964, 93, fig 6.VII.c.3; Salisbury Museum
Upton Snodsbury	Worcs	6th c	Cylinder (Plate 1)	Meaney 1964, 281; Worcester Museum

V SMOKEY YELLOW TRANSLUCENT MELON AND SUB-MELON BEADS

Linton Heath	Cambs	6th–7th c	Two examples	Neville 1854; Cambridge Museum 48 1598
Mucking II	Essex	6th c	Grave 845: 1 example	Hirst and Clark forthcoming; BM
Lechlade	Glos	6th c	Grave 180: 5 brown-yellow beads with Style I mount (Plate 1)	Boyle <i>et al</i> forthcoming; Cirencester Museum
Droxford	Hants	5th–6th c	Graves 20, 21 and 32: (class IIIa)	Aldsworth 1978, 124 and 132, figs 24.9, 25.12 and 28.8; Winchester Museum
Sarre	Kent	5th–7th c	Marked 'string of 92 beads'	Meaney 1964, 135–6; BM 93 6–1 218

THE GLASS BEADS OF ANGLO-SAXON ENGLAND

Kenninghall	Norfolk	5th– 7th c	Two examples	Manning 1872a, 292, and 1872b; BM
Duston	Northants	5th– 7th c	One with wide flattish lobes	George 1903; Northampton Museum
Holme Pierrepont	Notts	6th c	One from a chevron- and stamp-ornamented pot	Myres 1977, 315 (Corpus no. 2093), fig 303; BM 1931 3–13
Holywell Row	Suffolk	5th– 7th c		Lethbridge 1931, 1–46; Cambridge Museum
Ipswich	Suffolk	6th– 7th c	Several	Layard 1907, pl XXXI, and 1909; Ipswich Museum
West Stow	Suffolk	5th– 7th c	Cemetery	West 1985, 74; Ashmolean Museum 1909.424
Guildown	Surrey	6th c	Grave 78: 2 beads; Grave 185	Lowther 1931, 11–12, 36 and 43, pl IX.3 and 7; Guildford Museum
Highdown	Sussex	5th– 6th c	Bracelet: 2 examples	Read 1895 and 1896; Welch 1983, 82–6; Worthing Museum
Wasperton	Warks	6th c	At least two	Publication in preparation (M Carver); Warwick Museum
Avebury	Wilts	prob 6th c	<i>Grubenhaus</i>	Publication in preparation
Harnham Hill	Wilts	6th– 7th c	One large badly made and 1 smaller	Akerman 1853; Jackson 1854; BM 53 12–14 95
Peters- finger	Wilts	prob 6th c	Grave 57: 2 beads	Leeds and Shortt 1953, 37 (150f), pl IV; Salisbury Museum
Londes- borough	Yorks	mid- 6th c	Grave 7: with Åberg Group IVa cruciform brooch, etc	Swanton 1964, 275, fig 8.6; Cramp and Miket 1982, fig 5.4.2; Newcastle Museum

POLYCHROME

vi DECORATED TRANSLUCENT BEADS:

(a) ON A LIGHT BLUE-GREEN GROUND

Chamber- lain's Barn II	Beds	mid- late 7th c	Grave 8: light olive green annular with angular wave	Hyslop 1963, 173, fig 8c; Luton Museum
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COLOURLESS AND PALE TRANSLUCENT GLASS BEADS

Wallingford	Berks	5th– 6th c	Grave 11: small translucent annular with 2 red bands around, perhaps related to group vii below, with 2 small-long brooches	Leeds 1938, 97, pl III; Ashmolean Museum
Newport Pagnell	Bucks	6th– 7th c	Several annulars decorated with terracotta or yellow	Meaney 1964, 58; Aylesbury Museum
Haslingfield	Cambs	prob 6th– 7th c	One annular with crossed waves and dots in yellow and another similar, but filling lost	Fox 1923, 255–9; Ashmolean Museum
Linton Heath	Cambs	prob 6th c	One green with yellow waves, 2 beads or ?double with 2 small-long brooches	Neville 1854; Cambridge Museum
Great Chesterford	Essex	late 5th– 6th c	Grave 45: 2 with single yellow wave (D52) with with small-long brooch pair	Evison 1994, 6, 12, 18, 46 and 98, figs 6 and 29.45.31; BM
Mucking II	Essex	6th c	Grave 615: 2-lobed beads with 5 ribs and 6 ribs respectively in translucent pale green glass with red and yellow spirals with cast saucer brooch pair and amber beads, etc; Grave 845 (Plate 1) with disc brooches, etc	Hirst and Clark forthcoming; BM
Milton Regis	Kent	7th c	Large with white vague trails, used as pendant	Rigold and Webster 1970, 4
Cleatham	Lincs	5th– 6th c	Grave 34: annular with white wave	Publication in preparation (K Leahy); Scunthorpe Museum
Fonaby	Lincs	6th– 7th c	Unstratified group 6 (7): rough globular with white crossed waves and central band	Cook 1981, 48, fig 19.7; Scunthorpe Museum
Brooke	Norfolk	prob 6th c	Small cylinder with egg-shaped yellow blobs and small yellow-green globular with red crossed waves	Meaney 1964, 170; BM 1866 69
East Anglia	prob Norfolk		Small tall bead with angular yellow wave	Fitch Collection, Norwich Museum
Cadbury-Congresbury	Somerset	5th– 6th c	Two thick annulars, 1 with yellow wave overlying white girth bands and 1 with colour lost (GO123 and PO297)	Guido 1992, fig 99.GO123

THE GLASS BEADS OF ANGLO-SAXON ENGLAND

Mitchell's Hill	Suffolk	prob 6th–7th c	Atypical big biconical with central white band over large herringbone design in opaque yellow	Meaney 1964, 231; Bury St Edmunds Museum
West Stow	Suffolk	5th–7th c	Cemetery: 8 white flower-like trails on 1 side and 6 on the other, ?sword-bead or spindle whorl	West 1985, 75 (014), fig 276.26; Ashmolean Museum 1909.419
Castle Bromwich	Warks		Large annular with opaque yellow random lines and spiral	Birmingham Museum
Harnham Hill	Wilts	prob 6th c	Annular with crossed red and yellow waves	Akerman 1853; Jackson 1854; Salisbury Museum Catalogue 1864, p 69
Pewsey	Wilts	prob 6th c	Grave 85: annular with reddish crossed waves and spots	Publication in preparation (K Annable); Devizes Museum

vi DECORATED TRANSLUCENT BEADS:

(b) ON A SMOKEY YELLOW GROUND

Colchester, Guildford Road (Site K)	Essex	first half 5th c	Atypical thick annular with white bands round top and bottom and angular surface wave encloses terracotta spots (Plate 1) with Witmarsum Type cruciform brooch, etc	Crummy 1981, 12, fig 13.8; Colchester Museum
Ozingell	Kent	prob 6th–7th c	One annular with sharp yellow waves and 1 tall ?biconical with opaque yellow feathering	Smith 1854, 5, pl V.6 and 8; ex Rolfe Collection, Liverpool Museum M7281
Holywell Row	Suffolk	mid-6th c	Grave 58: double bead with opaque yellow waves on each part (Plate 1) with Åberg Group IV cruciform brooch	Lethbridge 1931, 32, fig 15; Cambridge Museum
Guildown	Surrey	5th–6th c	Grave 78 necklace: annular with blue lines round hole at one end	Lowther 1931, 12, 36, pl IX.7; Guildford Museum
Wasperton	Warks	6th c	Annular with white dots and ?some lines with cruciform brooch	Publication in preparation (M Carver); Warwick Museum

vii LIGHT-COLOURED TRANSLUCENT ANNULAR OR GLOBULAR BEADS
WITH COLOURED PARALLEL OR SPIRAL BANDS
(EXCLUDING LOBED FORMS)

Milton Keynes	Bucks	prob 5th c	Bradwell Roman villa: blue-green annular with opaque white and terracotta bands (Plate 1) (see group viii below)	Price 1975 in Green 1975; information from Dr J Price
Newport Pagnell	Bucks	6th– 7th c	Two annular beads with white and terracotta bands	Meaney 1964, 58; Aylesbury Museum
Mucking II	Essex	5th– 6th c	Grave 845: 2 pale green discs with white trail overlaid with opaque red spiral (Plate 1) with disc brooch pair	Hirst and Clark forthcoming; BM
Finglesham	Kent	prob 6th c	Translucent greenish with white/yellow bands	Chadwick 1958; Deal Museum
Lyminge II	Kent	6th c 6th c	Grave 24: blue-green back- ground with 3 blue bands, abnormal as overlaid by blue wave and opaque back- ground with equal-arm brooch pair; Grave 39: 2 near feet, dirty yellow/green translucent with 3 missing inlay bands with small square-headed and cast saucer brooch pairs	Warhurst 1955, 18 and 27, pl VIIb.1 and 2; Maidstone Museum
Sarre	Kent	5th– 7th c	Miscellaneous collection: 1 poorly made small bead with opaque yellow bands on translucent yellow	Meaney 1964, 135–6; BM 93 6–1 218
Alfriston	Sussex	6th c	Grave 43: peacock blue translucent with 3 white bands overlaid by pink crossed waves (Plate 1) with great square-headed brooch, etc	Griffith 1915, pl I.9; Welch 1983, 82–6; Lewes Museum
Highdown	Sussex	5th– 6th c	Pale smokey yellow with white bands	Read 1895 and 1896; Welch 1983, 82–6; Worthing Museum
Ratley	Warks		Unstratified: annular translucent glass with opaque white waves overlaid by red bands	Information from F Radcliffe
Wasperton	Warks	6th c	One globular translucent yellow with yellowish lines with cruciform brooch;	Publication in preparation (M Carver); Warwick Museum

		6th c	One annular yellowish-green semi-translucent with 3 white lines round, with cruciform brooch	
Charlton	Wilts	6th c	Burial 24: blue-green with white wave overlaid by 3 dark crimson bands	Davies 1984, 121–2, 139–40, fig 9N; Salisbury Museum

viii LIGHT YELLOWISH-GREEN BEADS WITH DECORATION
(MOSTLY SQUARE-SECTIONED FORM) (see Map 1)

Milton Keynes	Bucks	4th– 5th c	Bradwell Roman villa: square section with red lines and yellow dots; broken square section with red lines; folded annular translucent with white and terracotta bands (see group vii above)	Price 1975, 14, fig 33.19, in Green 1975; information from Dr J Price
Newport Pagnell	Bucks	6th– 7th c		Meaney 1964, 58; Aylesbury Museum
Waterbeach	Cambs	5th c	<i>Grubenhäuser</i> with some Roman finds as well: 2 long square-sectioned with red and green streaks	Lethbridge 1927
Chelmsford	Essex	4th c	Very similar to Milton Keynes: Bradwell villa bead (group viii) above	Information from P J Drury
Colchester	Essex	early 5th c	Thick annular white opaque bands round top and bottom and angular wave enclosing terracotta spots, with brooches, etc	Information from P Crummy
Mucking II	Essex	5th– 6th c	Grave 845: large disc bead in pale green with broad opaque white band round centre overlaid by opaque red crossing trail; with disc brooch pair (Plate 1)	Hirst and Clark forthcoming; BM

ix LIGHT-COLOURED DECORATED LOBED OR HORNED BEADS

Abingdon	Berks	?late 5th c	Grave B122: white ?translucent with 4 lobes each with 3 reddish bands	Leeds and Bradford 1942, 102–3, pl VIIIIC; Ashmolean Museum
Harwell	Berks	5th– 6th c	Grave 4: as Abingdon above, 3 greenish-blue (2 with red and 1 with ?dark green) (Plate 1) with disc brooch pair	Kirk and Marshall 1956, 27, 33–4, fig 10g–i, pl IB; Ashmolean Museum

Wallingford	Berks	5th– 6th c	Grave 15: blue-green translucent 4 lobes with red tips (Plate 1) (see Guildown below) with applied saucer brooch (floriate/anchor cross) pair and 2 quoit brooches	Leeds 1938, 98–9, pl VII; Welch 1975; Evison 1978; Böhme 1986, 545–7 and 571; Ashmolean Museum
Mucking II	Essex	first half 5th c	Grave 989: green-yellow sub-melon with 2 or 3 red spiral trails overlaid by yellow spot with a Glaston-Mucking bow brooch, etc;	Hirst and Clark forthcoming; Evison 1981, 138–9, figs 4 and 5; BM
		2nd half 5th c	Grave 334: green-yellow translucent 6-lobed with opaque red spiral, white wave and yellow spots, with disc brooch pair and inlaid buckle	Hirst and Clark forthcoming; BM
Springfield Lyons	Essex	mid- 6th c	Grave 4578: light blue-green, red tip to each lobe	Publication in preparation (S Tyler); BM
Lechlade	Glos	6th c	Grave 142: 4-lobed blue-green translucent with 4 red bands	Boyle <i>et al</i> forthcoming; Cirencester Museum
Loveden Hill	Lincs	prob 6th– 7th c	Mixed cemetery: lobed with bands, very burnt	Fennell 1964; Meaney 1964, 158–9; Lincoln Museum
Guildown	Surrey	2nd half 5th c	Grave 123: 6 lobes each with red tips with 2 floriate cross applied saucer brooches	Lowther 1931, 11, 39, pl VIII.3; Welch 1975; Guildford Museum
Mitcham	Surrey	prob 6th c	Grave 197: 6 lobes with 3 bands	Bidder and Morris 1959, 73, 112, pl XVI.197; Cambridge Museum

SCHEDULE 2

'BLACK' GLASS BEADS

MONOCHROME

- i Small 'black' annular and globular beads
- ii 'Black' segmented double or triple beads
- iii 'Black' melon, sub-melon or lobed beads (see Map 2)

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- iv 'Black' annular beads with broken white girth band (see Map 3)
- v 'Black' annular beads (see Map 4): (a) with white or yellow wave (some with girth band)
(b) with blue wave
- vi 'Black' annular beads (see Map 5): (a) with white zigzags
(b) with yellow or green zigzags
(c) with red zigzags
- vii Large 'black' decorated beads: (a) plano-convex (see Map 6)
(b) biconvex (see Map 7)
- viii 'Black' (or dark) globular beads with complex crossed waves, and spots or eyes (and related beads) (see Map 8)
- ix 'Black' globular beads with white or coloured crossed waves, with or without spots or eyes
- x 'Black' beads with a few spots (mostly annular beads)
- xi 'Black' globular beads with coloured specks ('crumb' beads) (see Map 9)
- xii 'Black' decorated long cylinder beads
- xiii Long fluted beads banded in 'black' and white: no schedule
- xiv Small cylindrical dark beads with unmarvered yellow ends and central band: no schedule
- xv Large globular dark beads with several lines of coloured zigzags
- xvi Tall drum-shaped dark beads with several lines of coloured zigzags

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i SMALL 'BLACK' ANNULAR AND GLOBULAR BEADS

Kempston	Beds	6th c	Grave 16: several annulars seeming black	Fitch 1864; BM 91 6-24 53
Linton Heath	Cambs		Larger globular	Neville 1854; Cambridge Museum

Mucking II	Essex	2nd half 5th c	Grave 334: 11 very dark green annulars with disc brooch pair, amber beads and inlaid buckle;	Hirst and Clark forthcoming;
		5th– 6th c	Grave 351: 38 dark olive green barrels with 2 annular brooches and 2 scutiform pendants and gold-in-glass beads;	
		6th c	Grave 550: 3 black (dark green) annulars with button brooch pair;	
		5th– 6th c	Grave 610: 1 black (dark green) annular with disc brooch pair, and annular brooch, etc;	
		5th– 6th c	Grave 648: 2 dark green annulars and 6 black (dark green) annulars with small-long brooch pair, amber beads and kidney-shaped buckle, etc;	
		5th– 6th c	Grave 649: 2 black (dark green) annulars with small-long brooch pair, decorated buckle and amber beads;	
		6th c	Grave 690B: 3 black (dark green) discs with button brooch, silver finger ring, amber and crystal beads;	
		5th– 6th c	Grave 860: 10 black (dark green) annulars, 6 black (green) annulars with small-long brooch pair, 1 penannular brooch, amber, jet and silver beads;	
		5th– 6th c	Grave 874: 1 black (dark green) annular, 6 small dark green or black annulars and 2 spirally wound with gold-in-glass and amber beads;	
		5th c	Grave 924B: 4 black (dark green) annulars, 2 dark green annulars with applied brooch pair and Kempston cone beaker;	
		6th c	Grave 936: 1 black (dark green) annular with small square-headed brooch pair;	

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		first half 5th c	Grave 989: 2 black (dark green) discs with Glaston-Mucking and supporting-arm brooches, dolphin buckle loop, finger ring and gold-in-glass beads	Evison 1981, 138–9, figs 4 and 5; BM
Springfield Lyons	Essex	5th–6th c	Grave 4882: numbers of tiny annulars with Åberg Group II cruciform brooch, disc brooch pair and carinated bossed pot	Publication in preparation (S Tyler); BM
Alton	Hants	6th c	Grave 9: 3 annulars (discs)	Evison 1988a, 73, fig 25.9.1g; Hampshire Museums
Droxford	Hants	6th c	Rather large (class Id)	Aldsworth 1978, 138, 172, fig 36.65; BM
Dover, Buckland	Kent	475–525 575–625 625–650 650–675	Grave 20: 2 (discs) (B61); Grave 30: 1 (disc) (B61); Grave 60: 2 (discs) (B61); Grave 62: 1 (disc) (B61); Grave 157: 1 (disc) (B61)	Evison 1987, 74 and 81, figs 12.5e, 18.4g, 34.3e, 35.62.4d, 61.157.1d, colour pl III (B61); BM
Faversham	Kent	prob 6th–7th c	Several annulars	Meaney 1964, 118–19; Ashmolean Museum 1909.142, 143 and 155
Polhill	Kent	7th c	Grave 102: 1 medium to large flat-surfaced ‘quoit-shaped’ annular	Hawkes and Philp 1973, 207, fig 55.528
Brooke	Norfolk	prob 6th c		Meaney 1964, 170; BM 1866 69
Illington	Norfolk	prob 6th c	Several	Davison <i>et al</i> 1993, fig 47; Norwich Museum
Morning Thorpe	Norfolk	6th c late 5th–6th c	Grave 30: 1 annular with 1 Åberg Group III, 2 Group II cruciform brooches, etc; Grave 90: 2 annulars with 3 Åberg Group II cruciform brooches, etc	Green <i>et al</i> 1987, 42 and 60, figs 303.Biii and 324.Axiii; Norwich Museum
Spong Hill	Norfolk	late 5th–6th c	Grave 26: 4 ‘globular’ with Åberg Group I cruciform brooch, etc	Hills <i>et al</i> 1984, 74, fig 83.1; Norfolk Arch Unit
Guildown	Surrey	6th c	Grave 77: 2 annulars; Grave 78: 2 globulars	Lowther 1931, 11–12, 35, 36, pl IX.2 and 7; Guildford Museum

Alfriston	Sussex	5th– 7th c	Graves 47, 77 and 94: a few annulars with small square-headed brooch pair (Gr 47)	Griffith and Salzmann 1914, 41; Griffith 1915, 203 and 206; Welch 1983, 84; Lewes Museum
Apple Down I	Sussex	prob 6th c 6th c	Grave 90: annular (?dark green); Grave 128: 1 very small annular with button brooch, etc	Down and Welch 1990, 46 and 51, 162 and 163, figs 2.32.90.1 and 2.41; Chichester Museum
Highdown	Sussex	5th– 6th c	Grave 10: annular; Grave 31: globular	Read 1895, 373–4 and 378; Welch 1983, 84; Worthing Museum 3488 and 3480
Harnham Hill	Wilts	6th– 7th c	Several annulars	Akerman 1853; Jackson 1854; BM 53 12–14
Peters- finger	Wilts	6th c	Grave 50: annular; signs of red mixture in glass	Leeds and Shortt 1953, 33–4, pl IV; Salisbury Museum
Broadway Hill	Worcs	c.500	Grave 1: 5 small 'quoit' annulars with cast saucer brooch pair	Cook 1958, 64, fig 4.6
West Heslerton	Yorks		Some globulars at least	Publication in preparation (D Powlesland)

ii 'BLACK' SEGMENTED DOUBLE OR TRIPLE BEADS

Springfield Lyons	Essex	mid- 6th c	Grave 4899: 2 segments	Publication in preparation (S Tyler); BM
Faversham	Kent	prob 6th– 7th c	Two double beads (Plate 1)	Meaney 1964, 118–19; Ashmolean Museum 1909.142
Sarre	Kent	5th– 7th c	Triplex straight-sided and possibly made of jet	Meaney 1964, 135–6; BM 93 6–1 218
Westbere	Kent	prob 7th c	With metal-in-glass beads, etc	Jessup 1946; Canterbury Museum RM 6422, 6425 and 6426
Fonaby	Lincs	6th c	Unstratified group 5: double (Plate 1)	Cook 1981, 45, fig 18.5.6, pl VIIC; Scunthorpe Museum
Sewerby	Yorks	later 6th c	Grave 49: double (A2d) with Leeds Class C2 square-headed cruciform brooch, etc	Hirst 1985, 66, fig 52, String II.a

iii 'BLACK' MELON, SUB-MELON OR LOBED BEADS (see Map 2)

Kempston	Beds	5th– 6th c	Dark colour uncertain, 4-lobed sub-melon	Fitch 1864; BM 91 6–24 54
Wallingford	Berks	2nd half 5th c	Grave 15: with applied saucer brooch pair (floriate/anchor cross) and 2 quoit brooches, etc	Leeds 1938, 98–9, pl VII; Welch 1975; Evison 1978; Böhme 1986, 545–7 and 571; Ashmolean Museum
Bishopstone	Bucks		One sub-melon: colour uncertain	Meaney 1964, 56; Aylesbury Museum
Lechlade	Glos	7th c	Grave 172/2: 5-lobed	Boyle <i>et al</i> forthcoming; Cirencester Museum
Alton	Hants	6th c	Grave 9: 1 sub-melon	Evison 1988a, 73, fig 25.9.1k; Hampshire Museums
Chessell Down	Isle of Wight	6th c	Two sub-melons (type 11.6)	Arnold 1982, 49–50 and 121, colour frontispiece; BM
Alfriston	Sussex	5th– 7th c	Unstratified: 3 flat beads	Griffith and Salzmann 1914, 51, pl I.4–6; Welch 1983, 84, fig 45a; Lewes Museum
Wasperton	Warks	6th c	Six-lobed sub-melon with small-long and cruciform brooches	Publication in preparation (M Carver); Warwick Museum
Harnham Hill	Wilts	prob 6th– 7th c	One 5-lobed sub-melon (Plate 1)	Akerman 1853; Jackson 1854; Salisbury Museum
Peters- finger	Wilts	late 5th– 6th c	Grave 29: sub-melon with applied saucer brooch pair, etc	Leeds and Shortt 1953, 25 (104f), pl III; Salisbury Museum

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iv 'BLACK' ANNULAR BEADS WITH BROKEN WHITE GIRTH BAND
(see Map 3)

Kempston	Beds	5th– 6th c		Meaney 1964, 36–7; BM 91 6–24 52
Harwell	Berks	5th– 6th c	Grave 4: with disc brooch pair	Kirk and Marshall 1956, 27, 33–4, fig 10h.3–6; Ashmolean Museum
Wallingford	Berks	5th– late 6th c	Grave 13	Leeds 1938, 98; Ashmolean Museum

Newport Pagnell	Bucks	prob 6th c	'Armlet of beads'	Meaney 1964, 58; Aylesbury Museum
Haslingfield	Cambs	5th–6th c		Fox 1923, 255–9
Maiden Castle	Dorset		Stray find	Wheeler 1943
Mucking II	Essex	5th–6th c	Grave 649: 1 dark green with small-long brooch pair, decorated buckle, etc	Hirst and Clark forthcoming; BM
Springfield Lyons	Essex	mid-6th c	Grave 4899	Publication in preparation (S Tyler); BM
Bowcombe Down	Isle of Wight	late 5th–6th c		Arnold 1982, 89–96, figs 62–66
Beakes-bourne I and II	Kent	early 6th–7th c		Faussett 1856, 144–59; Meaney 1964, 108–9
Canterbury, Cakebread Robey V	Kent	c.400	From multiple burial	Information T Tatton-Brown and P Garrard
Horton Kirby I	Kent	5th–6th c		Meaney 1964, 124; Maidstone Museum
Howletts	Kent	late 5th–6th c		Smith 1918; BM 1936 5–11 143
'Kent'	Kent			Canterbury Museum
Lyminge II	Kent	first half 6th c	Grave 39: with small square-headed and cast saucer brooch pairs	Warhurst 1955, 27, pl VIIb.2; Maidstone Museum
Brixworth	Northants			Meaney 1964, 187–8; Northampton Museum
Wheatley	Oxon	6th c	Grave 27: with amber beads	Leeds 1916, 54–5, fig 6; Ashmolean Museum
Guildown	Surrey	6th c	Grave 206: 2 examples with square-headed brooch pair	Lowther 1931, 11, 44, pl IX.1; Guildford Museum
Mitcham	Surrey	prob 6th c	Grave 197: 4 beads annular pinkish black	Bidder and Morris 1959, 73, 112, pl XVI.197; Cambridge Museum
Highdown	Sussex	5th–6th c	Graves 10 and 85 and one eg from an unrecorded grave	Read 1895, 373–4, and 1896, 214; Welch 1983, 84, figs 92i and 108c; Worthing Museum 3488, 3478 and 3484

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Bidford-on-Avon	Warks	6th c	From necklace: atypical bead with more regular dots	Humphreys <i>et al</i> 1923, 105, pl XVII.1–3; Humphreys <i>et al</i> 1924, 279–80, pl LVIII.1 and 2; Stratford Museum
Charlton	Wilts	7th c	Burial 37: dark green (Plate 1)	Davies 1984, 120, fig 7P; Salisbury Museum
Harnham Hill	Wilts	6th–7th c		Akerman 1853; Jackson 1854; BM 53 12–14.196 and 204–95
Pewsey Blackpatch	Wilts	early 6th c	Grave 15: with brooches	Publication in preparation (K Annable); Devizes Museum
Broadway Hill	Worcs	late 5th–6th c	Disturbed find from an inhumation grave	Cook 1958, 70, fig 9.10

v 'BLACK' ANNULAR BEADS: (a) WITH WHITE OR YELLOW WAVE
(SOME WITH GIRTH BAND) (see Map 4)

Kempston	Beds	prob 6th c	Four examples	Fitch 1864; BM 91 6–24 52
Wallingford	Berks	5th–late 6th c	Near Grave 13	Leeds 1938, 98; Ashmolean Museum 1938.1223
Newport Pagnell	Bucks	prob 6th c	Necklace with one wave bead	Meaney 1964, 58; Aylesbury CAS 1373
Haslingfield	Cambs	prob 6th c	Strung on a group, but not necessarily an associated group	Fox 1923, 255–9
Mucking II	Essex	5th–6th c	Grave 860: 9 dark-green (5 annular and 4 barrels) with white waves with small-long brooch pair, penannular brooch, etc	Hirst and Clark forthcoming; BM
Andover	Hants	6th c	Grave 44: 7 examples (Plate 2) on string with purse-mount and toilet set, etc	Cook and Dacre 1985, 35, fig 59.1, 5, 7, 9, 15, 17 and 38; Hampshire Museums
Bowcombe Down	Isle of Wight	prob 6th c	Type 6.22	Arnold 1982, 89–96, 120, colour frontispiece
Ashford	Kent			Pitt-Rivers Collection, Salisbury Museum
Beakesbourne II	Kent	prob 6th c	Burial with brooches and string of beads	Meaney 1964, 109; Canterbury RM 7515–6

Dover, Buckland	Kent	650– 675	Grave 133: 1 bead (D07)	Evison 1987, 245, fig 55.133.2e, colour pl III (D07); BM
Faversham	Kent	prob 6th– 7th c	Annular with yellow wave	Meaney 1964, 118–19; Beck Collection, Cambridge 47.1830 a and b
Horton Kirby I	Kent	prob 6th c	On necklace	Meaney 1964, 124; Maidstone A/S 200
Howletts	Kent	late 5th– 6th c	Grave 142: several black with white	Smith 1918; BM 1936 5–11 143
Lyminge II	Kent	first half 6th c	Grave 39: possibly anklets with cast saucer and square-headed brooch pairs	Warhurst 1955, 27, pl VIIIb.2; Maidstone Museum
Sarre	Kent	5th– 7th c		Meaney 1964, 135–6; BM OA 4904
Searby	Lincs	late 5th– early 6th c	Several atypical wave beads, rather cylindrical	Smith 1852a and 1861; BM 93 6–18 24
Holme Pierrepont	Notts	6th c	Two rather cylindrical dated by brooches	Meaney 1964, 200; BM 1931 3–13
Cassington, Purwell Farm	Oxon	6th c	Slightly pinkish wave	Leeds and Riley 1942, 64, pl VIB; Ashmolean 1942.157
Wheatley	Oxon	6th c	Grave 27: with amber and gold-in-glass beads, etc	Leeds 1916, 54–5, fig 6; Ashmolean Museum 1883.69
Ipswich	Suffolk	6th– 7th c		Layard 1907 and 1909; Ipswich Museum
Snape	Suffolk	prob 6th c	Grave 0841	Filmer-Sankey and Pestell forthcoming
West Stow	Suffolk	6th c	Settlement SFB47: 1 dark blue SF1336	West 1985, 73, fig 161.7; Bury St Edmunds Museum
Mitcham	Surrey	prob 6th c	Grave 62: large globular with white wave	Bidder and Duckworth 1906; Bidder and Morris 1959, 64, 110, pl XVI.62; Cambridge Museum
Alfriston	Sussex	6th c first half 6th c 5th– 7th c	Grave 43: 2 with great square-headed brooch, etc; Grave 47: 6 with small square-headed brooch pair; Grave 51: very dark green seeming black; Grave 94: 2 examples	Griffith and Salzmann 1914, 40, 41 and 42, pl 1.9; Griffith 1915, 206; Welch 1983, 84; Lewes Museum

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Apple Down I	Sussex	first half 6th c	Grave 128: white girth band and single white wave with button brooch	Down and Welch 1990, 51, 163 (402/2), fig 2.41; Chichester Museum
Wasperton	Warks	late 5th– early 6th c	Two on necklace with cast saucer brooches	Publication in preparation (M Carver); Warwick Museum
Harnham Hill	Wilts	prob 6th c	One example	Akerman 1853; Jackson 1854; BM 53 12–14
West Heslerton	Yorks		Grave 467: small with yellow wave	Publication in preparation (D Powlesland)

v 'BLACK' ANNULAR BEADS: (b) WITH BLUE WAVE (see Map 4)

Silchester	Hants		Occupation of Roman town ends early in 5th c	Boon 1959; Reading Museum
Winchester, Wolvesley Palace	Hants	poss 5th c	Two-colour scrabble in blue and yellow	Publication in preparation (M Biddle)
Faversham	Kent	5th– 7th c		Meaney 1964, 118–19; Ashmolean Museum 1909.143 and 144
Wheatley	Oxon	6th– 7th c	Grave 18	Leeds 1916, 53, fig 2.18; Ashmolean Museum 1883.60
Icklingham	Suffolk	?late 4th c	Site with Roman to Anglo-Saxon overlap	
Wolstonbury	Sussex	c.400	(Plate 2) Dated typologically by Kendrick	Holleyman 1935, 38, fig 1
Monkton Down	Wilts		Several beads, not necessarily associated	Devizes Museum 131
Nettleton Shrub	Wilts	late 4th c	Roman settlement: building XVIII	Information from W J Wedlake; Wedlake 1982

It should be noted that there are a number of black beads with blue waves or scrabbles from Northern Ireland. Their characteristic blue is different from these British and Anglo-Saxon beads, being a powder blue rather than sky blue.

vi 'BLACK' ANNULAR BEADS: (a) WITH WHITE ZIGZAGS (see Map 5)

Kempston	Beds	prob 5th c	Grave 39	Fitch 1864; BM 91 6–24 52
Droxford	Hants	late 5th– 6th c	Grave 20: 7 beads (class Ia)	Aldsworth 1978, 124, 172, fig 24.3–5; Winchester Museum

Northchurch	Herts		With brooch, etc	BM 93 4-9 8
Faversham	Kent	5th- 7th c		Meaney 1964, 118-19; Beck Collection, Cambridge Museum 1677
Howletts	Kent	5th- 6th c	Several	Smith 1918; BM 1936 5-11 143 ff
'Kent'	Kent		Necklace: with white zigzag	Canterbury Museum RM 2620
Lyminge II	Kent	first half 6th c	Grave 39: with cast saucer and square-headed brooch pairs	Warhurst 1955, 27, pl VIIb.2; Maidstone Museum
Richborough	Kent		Roman fort: 2 beads, one is very dark green	Richborough Museum, nos d and 492
Sarre	Kent	5th- 7th c		Meaney 1964, 135-6; BM 93 6-1 218
Stowting	Kent	prob early 6th c	Necklace: 2	Meaney 1964, 137-8; Maidstone Museum
Brooke	Norfolk	prob 6th c		Meaney 1964, 170; BM 1866 69
Lakenheath	Suffolk			Meaney 1964, 230
West Stow	Suffolk	5th- 7th c	Cemetery: 1 bead (021)	West 1985, 74, fig 276.10; Ashmolean Museum 1909.424
Alfriston	Sussex	6th c	Grave 43 with great square-headed brooch, etc	Griffith and Salzmann 1914, 40, pl 1.9; Welch 1983, 84; Lewes Museum
Apple Down I	Sussex	prob 6th c	Grave 117: white zigzag	Down and Welch 1990, 49, 163 (380B/1), fig 2.37, pl 41.34; Chichester Museum
Cheverell	Wilts	5th- 6th c	(Plate 2) With saucer brooches, etc	Meaney 1964, 267; Devizes Museum
Mildenhall	Wilts	prob 6th c	Two beads, one from necklace with saucer brooches	Meaney 1964, 271-2; Devizes Museum S.30
Monkton Down	Wilts			Devizes Museum 131
Broadway Hill	Worcs	c.500	Grave 1: with cast saucer brooch pair	Cook 1958, 64, fig 4.8
Whitby, Ling Hill	Yorks		Stray find c.1856	Whitby Museum

vi 'BLACK' ANNULAR BEADS: (b) WITH YELLOW OR GREEN ZIGZAGS
(see Map 5)

Droxford	Hants	late 5th– 6th c	Grave 20: 1 bead (class Ib)	Aldsworth 1978, 124, 172, fig 24.3–5; Winchester Museum
Silchester	Hants		Occupation of Roman town ends in early 5th c: opaque yellow scrabble	Boon 1959; Reading Museum
Canterbury, Cakebread Robey V	Kent	c.400	From multiple burial: straight-sided annular with unmarvered zigzag and another green zigzag	Information T Tatton- Brown and P Garrard
Faversham	Kent	5th– 7th c	One with green zigzags	Meaney 1964, 118–19; Ashmolean Museum
Howletts	Kent	late 5th– 6th c	Several beads	Smith 1918; Meaney 1964, 125; BM 1936 5–11 143
Clatchard Craig	Scotland: Fife	prob 5th– 6th c	Post-Roman occupation of 6th or 7th centuries: yellow zigzag	Guido 1986, 167, illus 28.120; Close-Brooks 1986, 146–9; Edinburgh Museum
Caernarvon	Wales: Caer- narvon- shire		Unstratified find from <i>Segontium</i> Roman fort: could be late Roman or ?Irish: irregular wave	Wheeler 1924

vi 'BLACK' ANNULAR BEADS: (c) WITH RED ZIGZAGS (see Map 5)

Hasling- field	Cambs	5th– 7th c	With unassociated collection on a string	Fox 1923, 255–9; Ashmolean Museum 1909.233
Droxford	Hants	late 5th– 6th c	Grave 20: 1 bead (class Ic)	Aldsworth 1978, 124, 172, fig 24.3–5; Winchester Museum
Richborough	Kent		Surface find 238 and another without a number (Plate 2)	Bushe-Fox 1949, 149, pl LV.238; Richborough Museum
Syston Park	Lincs	prob 6th c	On an unassociated string	Akerman 1855a, 41–2, pl XXI; BM (18) 11 11–92
'E Anglia'	Norfolk/ Suffolk		Unassociated	Fitch Collection, Norwich Museum 427 641–2 64 and 649 76 94

vii LARGE 'BLACK' DECORATED BEADS: (a) PLANO-CONVEX
(see Map 6)

Abingdon	Berks	first half 6th c	Grave B117: dark green with blue zigzag between 2 white waves on edge	Leeds and Harden 1936, pl XVI; Ashmolean Museum
Bishopstone	Bucks	prob early 6th c	'Sword-bead' with sword and spearhead: white on dark glass	Meaney 1981, 96 and 196
Barrington	Cambs	5th or early 6th c	Green band round top and yellow zigzag (Plate 2); ditto with yellow zigzags	Fox 1923, 250–2; Ashmolean Museum; Beck Collection, Cambridge 47.1830c
Little Wilbraham	Cambs	5th–6th c	Grave 96: 'sword-bead' with white star pattern; Grave 44: another	Evison 1967, 83, figs 2c and d, pl VIIIc and d
Mucking II	Essex	5th–6th c 5th c	Grave 351: wire-drawn spindle-whorl/bead (Plate 2) with 2 annular brooches and 2 scutiform pendants, etc; Grave 924B: wire-drawn dark green/black plano-convex spindle-whorl/bead with applied brooch pair, Kempston cone beaker, etc	Hirst and Clark forthcoming; BM
Rainham	Essex	prob early 6th c	Very dark blue with petal-like design, ?spindle-whorl white design	Evison 1955, 171, fig 4.15; BM
Springfield Lyons	Essex	6th c	Grave 4735: white pattern	Publication in preparation (S Tyler); BM
Canterbury, Cakebread Robey V	Kent	c.400	From multiple burial: pendant, yellow scrawls and green round hole and edge	Information T Tatton-Brown and P Garrard
Kingston or Barfeston or Sibertswold	Kent		Graves 30–31: variants with whitish design and another yellow or brownish	Faussett 1856, fig on p 108; Liverpool Museum: only one eg found
Richborough	Kent	prob late 4th–5th c	Stray find from Roman fort: very dark green with light green band and yellowish zigzag	Bushe-Fox 1949, 149; Richborough Museum, no. c
Brandon	Suffolk	7th–9th c	Middle Saxon settlement: variant with yellow on dark glass	Carr <i>et al</i> 1988; publication in preparation (R D Carr)

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Holywell Row	Suffolk	6th c	Grave 39: 'blue' and white with 2 small-long brooches, etc	Lethbridge 1931, 21, fig 10.7; Cambridge Museum
Fetcham	Surrey	prob early 6th c	'Large glass bead of clear green with wavy line of white' (perhaps not this type)	Cotton 1933; Guildford Museum
Guildown	Surrey	prob early 6th c	Grave 215 'sword-bead': very dark blue	Lowther 1931, 10-11, 45, pl VIII.2; Guildford Museum 2369
Mitcham	Surrey	5th-6th c	Grave 223 'sword-bead': found left of waist with spearhead, knife and tweezers	Bidder and Morris 1959, 74 112, pl XVII.223; Cambridge Museum
Selmeston	Sussex	prob 6th c	Grave 11	Evison 1967, 84; Meaney 1981, 96; Welch 1983, 84; Lewes Museum
Wasperton	Warks	first half 6th c	Dated grave: large, light translucent green, looking dark	Publication in preparation (M Carver); Warwick Museum
Charlton	Wilts		Unprovenanced find: atypical, perhaps a whorl	Davies 1984, 136, 140, fig 20.SF136; Salisbury Museum

vii LARGE 'BLACK' DECORATED BEADS: (b) BICONVEX (see Map 7)

Abingdon	Berks	5th-7th c	Stray find from cemetery area	Leeds and Harden 1936; Ashmolean Museum 1935.582
Silchester	Hants	prob 5th c	(Plate 2) Occupation of Roman town ends in early 5th c; compare with 'Frankish' beads of this date	Guido 1978, 186 and pl II.10f; Boon 1959; Reading Museum
Richborough	Kent		Unstratified from Roman fort: yellow waves, green round edges (Plate 2)	Bushe-Fox 1949, 149, pl LV; Richborough Museum
Fonaby	Lincs	6th c	Grave 32: with Åberg Group III cruciform brooch and 2 small-long brooches	Cook 1981, 34, fig 11.32.3; Scunthorpe Museum
Peters-finger	Wilts	mid-6th c	Grave 20 'sword-bead': yellow waves divided by band with signs of red with Style I buckle set with garnet	Leeds and Shortt 1953, 16, pl I.58; Salisbury Museum
Saltburn, Hob Hill	Yorks	5th-7th c	Dark with white zigzags	Gallagher 1987, 19, 25, fig 5.33; Middlesbrough Museum

Sewerby	Yorks	mid-6th c	Grave 8: green with white wave and no band (type C2a) with Åberg Group IVa cruciform brooch	Hirst 1985, 68, fig 34.h
West Heslerton	Yorks	prob 6th c	Very rich grave	Publication in preparation (D Powlesland)

viii 'BLACK' (OR DARK) GLOBULAR BEADS WITH COMPLEX CROSSED WAVES AND EYES OR SPOTS (AND RELATED BEADS) (see Map 8)

Dorchester	Dorset		Roman villa: 1 small bead	Dorchester Museum
Barnsley Park	Glos	prob late 4th c	Roman villa, ?from late occupation: white lines and 1 pale blue, yellow eyes and dark centres (Plate 2)	Webster and Smith 1982, 109, fig 28.64; Cirencester Museum
Kenninghall	Norfolk	5th–7th c	Black with light blue curved wave, yellow spots with red centre	Manning 1872a, 292, and 1872b; BM 83 7–2 31
Harnham Hill	Wilts	5th–6th c	Crossed wave in light blue overlaid by crossed wave in brick-red with yellow spots between	Akerman 1853; Jackson 1854; BM 53 12–14
Pewsey Blackpatch	Wilts	late 5th–6th c	Grave 15: similar to Barnsley Park bead above	Publication in preparation (K Annable); Devizes Museum

OTHER RELATED BEADS

Duston	Northants		Large blue bead with crossed wave and yellow dots; another similar on green ground	George 1903; Northampton Museum
York, Sycamore Terrace	Yorks	3rd–4th c	On necklace with bone artefact with Christian inscription: related bead form	RCHM 1962, 73, fig 58; Yorkshire Museum 1901
Caerhun	Wales: Caernarvonshire		<i>Kanovium</i> Roman fort abandoned in Antonine period, unstratified: annular green with dark blue wave and red edge	Reynolds 1938; Segontium Museum
Caernarvon	Wales: Caernarvonshire		Unstratified find from <i>Segontium</i> Roman fort: dark green or 'black' with opaque white trail and blue spots	Information from G C Boon; Wheeler 1924; Segontium Museum

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Dinorben	Wales: Denbigh	post- Rom- an	Translucent cobalt blue with white crossed waves and 1 white line, yellow eyes with green centres	Gardner and Savory 1964; Cardiff Museum
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ix 'BLACK' GLOBULAR BEADS WITH WHITE OR COLOURED CROSSED WAVES, WITH OR WITHOUT SPOTS OR EYES

Barrington	Cambs		Globular very dark red crossed waves and red spots	Smith 1868a; Foster 1880
Hasling- field	Cambs	prob 6th- 7th c	Globular with turquoise blue waves and white rings round black (the waves seem to have yellow behind); annular, white waves and turquoise blue spots	Fox 1923, 255-9; BM
Little Wilbraham	Cambs	prob 6th c	Annular, sky blue waves and yellow round black eyes (Plate 2); large globular, yellow waves with red round black eyes	Lethbridge and Carter 1926; Cambridge Museum
Colchester	Essex	prob 5th c	Said to have been found locally: several irregular with badly made waves, not all crossed	Information from P Crummy; Colchester Museum
Mucking II	Essex	5th- 6th c	Grave 584A: 2 dark green/ black with white crossed waves and red spots with small-long brooches, etc	Hirst and Clark forthcoming; BM
Fairford	Glos		Large annular with white waves and spots	Smith 1852b; BM 1926 7-7 1 and 2
Andover	Hants	6th c 6th c	Grave 9: double wave of grey overlain by double wave of red with 6 yellow spots with iron penannular brooches, etc; Grave 50: double wave of pale blue/green and spots with small-long brooch and Quoit Brooch Style buckle	Cook and Dacre 1985, 26 and 39, figs 44.32 and 63.33, colour frontispiece; Hampshire Museums
Silchester	Hants	prob early 5th c	Very large annular beads, 1 with wide pinkish waves and white spots	Boon 1959; Reading Museum
Winchester, Cathedral Green	Hants	prob 4th- 5th c	Given 1843: half large annular, yellow spots streaked in grey	Publication in preparation (M Biddle)

Winchester, Wolvesley Palace	Hants	prob 4th– 5th c	Globular, sky blue loop and wave	Publication in preparation (M Biddle)
Winchester	Hants		Very irregular scrabble with blue on yellow waves	Publication in preparation (M Biddle)
Bowcombe Down	Isle of Wight	6th c	Grave 18: annular with white crossed waves (type 6.21) with button brooch, etc	Arnold 1982, 93 and 120, colour frontispiece; Carisbrooke Museum
Canterbury, Cakebread Robey V	Kent	c.400	From multiple burial: annular with yellow curved waves and turquoise spots	Information T Tatton- Brown and P Garrard
Dover, Buckland	Kent	650– 675	Grave 129: 1 barrel with white trails and terracotta dots (D53)	Evison 1987, 74 and 244, fig 53.5h, colour pl IV (D53); BM
Eastry, Eastry House	Kent	late 6th c	Biconical with Gotlandic bow brooch, etc	Hawkes 1979, 86, 93, fig 4.4.20; Deal Museum
Faversham	Kent	5th– 7th c	One large annular and 1 smaller, yellow crossed waves and spots; 1 large globular, blue crossed waves and yellow spots	Meaney 1964, 118–19; Beck Collection, Cambridge 47.1822
Finglesham	Kent	prob 6th– 7th c	Small bead, yellow waves and red spots; cf Howletts below	Chadwick 1958, 1–7; Deal Museum
Howletts	Kent	late 5th– 6th c 5th– 6th c	Several hardly recognizable examples; Approx 8 very dark beads, some with crossed waves; barrel-shaped, yellow wave with red spots	Smith 1918; BM 1936 5–11 143
Richborough	Kent	prob 5th c	Annular with white waves and blue spots	Bushe-Fox 1949, 149, no. 237, pl LV; Richborough Museum
Stowting	Kent	prob 6th– 7th c prob 6th c	Grave 15: barrel-shaped, yellow top and bottom, yellow zigzag related form only; small globular, white crossed waves and spots	Brown 1915a (IV), 712–15; BM OA369; Beck Collection, Cambridge Museum 47.1800
London, Milk Street	London		Two annular with cream crossed waves	Museum of London

THE GLASS BEADS OF ANGLO-SAXON ENGLAND

Brooke	Norfolk	prob 6th c	Small annular, light blue crossed waves	Meaney 1964, 170; BM 1866 69
Caistor by Norwich	Norfolk	5th– 7th c	Red crossed waves and white spots	Myres and Green 1973; Norwich Museum
Illington	Norfolk	6th c	With urn no. 173a: white crossed waves	Davison <i>et al</i> 1993, 35, fig 20.173a; Norwich Museum
Ipswich	Suffolk	6th– 7th c	Globular, white waves and spots	Layard 1907 and 1909; Ipswich Museum
Guildown	Surrey	5th– 6th c	Grave 78: white waves and spots with small-long brooch pair, etc; another with red waves and spots	Lowther 1931, 12, 36, pl IX.7; Guildford Museum
Alfriston	Sussex	6th c	Grave 43: large annular, crossed waves and turquoise spots with great square- headed brooch, etc	Griffith and Salzmann 1914, 40, pl I.9; Welch 1983, 84; Lewes Museum
Stretton- on-Fosse	Warks		Large annular, cream waves and turquoise spots (Plate 2); another badly made	Gelling 1992, 31, 40–1, fig 21; Warwick Museum
Wasperton	Warks	first half 6th c 6th c	White waves and spots with cruciform brooch; F365: globular, white waves and spots	Publication in preparation (M Carver); Warwick Museum
Sewerby	Yorks	6th c	Grave 12: 1 annular with white waves, bright red spots, small hole (type C3) with Åberg Group IVb and Group II cruciform brooches, small-long brooch	Hirst 1985, 68, fig 36d

X 'BLACK' BEADS WITH A FEW SPOTS (MOSTLY ANNULAR BEADS)

Lechlade	Glos	6th c	Grave 25: dark blue biconical scatter of white spots (Plate 2) with cast saucer brooch, etc; Unstratified: but similar	Boyle <i>et al</i> forthcoming; Cirencester Museum
Droxford	Hants	5th– 6th c	Unstratified: globular with white spots (class Ie)	Aldsworth 1978, 172, fig 36.69; BM
Winchester, Cathedral Green	Hants		Very dark brown, large opaque, few big blobs in yellow or grey with bluish bands	Publication in preparation (M Biddle)

Chessell Down	Isle of Wight	6th c	Annular, white spots (type 6.18)	Arnold 1982, 50 and 120, colour frontispiece; BM
Dover, Priory Hill	Kent	late 6th c spots	Long, oval slightly cylindrical, red and white	Meaney 1964, 117; Dover Museum
Faversham	Kent	5th– 7th c	Small with greyish white spots	Meaney 1964, 118–19; Ashmolean Museum 1909.142
Guildown	Surrey	6th c	Grave 78: annular, white spots round circumference	Lowther 1931, 12, 36, pl IX.7; Guildford Museum
Kilham	Yorks		'Black' with white blobs, but this may be a later bead	Meaney 1964, 292; Yorkshire Museum

xi 'BLACK' GLOBULAR BEADS WITH COLOURED SPECKS
('CRUMB' BEADS) (see Map 9)

Hasling- field	Cambs	prob 6th c	Globular with white and red specks	Fox 1923, 255–9
Little Wilbraham	Cambs	prob 6th c	Globular with white and red specks	Lethbridge and Carter 1926; Cambridge Museum
Penzance	Cornwall		Surface find from Trencrom Fort: annular red and green specks	Information from Miss D Dudley
Mucking II	Essex	first half 5th c etc	Grave 989: 1 bead with Glaston-Mucking and supporting-arm brooches,	Hirst and Clark forthcoming; Evison 1981, 138–9, figs 4 and 5; BM
Alton	Hants	6th c	Grave 23: 2 black annulars with white and terracotta specks (D15) with saucer brooches, etc	Evison 1988a, 17 and 77, fig 29.4if; Hampshire Museums
St Neots, Lords Bridge	Hunts		Two globulars with varied coloured specks	BM 1956 10–2, 1 and 2
Howletts	Kent		Annular with white specks	Smith 1918; BM 1918 7–8 47
Sarre	Kent	prob 6th c	Globular with white and red specks	Meaney 1964, 135–6; BM OA 4905
Kenninghall	Norfolk	5th– 7th c	Globular with red and yellow specks (Plate 2)	Manning 1872a, 292, and 1872b; BM
Duston	Northants	prob 6th c	Two globular with yellow and reddish specks	George 1903; Northampton Museum

THE GLASS BEADS OF ANGLO-SAXON ENGLAND

Holme Pierrepont	Notts	prob 6th c	Globular with white and red specks with dated brooches	Myres 1977, Corpus no. 209, fig 303; BM 1931 3-13
Fornham All Saints	Suffolk	prob 6th c	Globular with yellow and red specks	BM 1958 4-6 1
Guildown	Surrey	6th c 6th c	Grave 185: 2 with red annular with stamp- ornamented pot; Grave 206: 2 globular with square-headed brooch pair, etc	Lowther 1931, 11, 43, 44, pl IX.1; Guildford Museum
Churchover	Warks	6th- 7th c	Globular with white and red specks	Bloxam 1884; Warwick Museum A.1430
Wasperton	Warks	prob 6th c	Group 1267/1 and F365: globular with red and white specks	Publication in preparation (M Carver); Warwick Museum
'E Yorks'	Yorks	7th c	Globular with red and white specks, dated by other beads	Hull Museum
Hornsea	Yorks	6th c	Two with multicoloured specks	Meaney 1964, 291; Yorkshire Museum
Traprain Law	Scotland: East Lothian		Post-Roman occupation of native stronghold: annular with red, green and yellow specks	Edinburgh Museum 1932.101
Caerleon	Wales: Monmouths		Roman ?fort site: unstratified find	

xii 'BLACK' DECORATED LONG CYLINDER BEADS

Pangbourne	Berks		Almost opaque ?dark blue, zigzag round centre and band each end	Beck Collection, Cambridge Museum 1696
Colchester	Essex	late Roman	Grave: exotic, black with yellow bands each end and suspension loop	Crummy 1983, 35, fig 37.1504; Colchester Museum, no. 169
Blakeney	Glos	late Roman	Central zigzag in white overlaid by yellow	Information from M Johns
Cirencester	Glos	late Roman	Grave: 2 beads, 1 shiny black with yellow end bands and central scrawl (Plate 3); another (half only) with white end bands and zigzag	Cirencester Museum

Richborough	Kent	prob late Roman	Dark olive green, very burnt and distorted	Information from G C Dunning; Richborough Museum, no. e
Camerton	Somerset	7th c	Dark olive green, yellowish wire-drawn wave round centre and band each end, perhaps originally white	Beck 1933; Taunton Museum
near Risby	Suffolk	6th c	Found 1869 by Canon Greenwell: 'black' with turquoise blue zigzag and end bands	Meaney 1964, 232; Bury St Edmunds Museum
Alfriston	Sussex	later 5th c	Grave 103: with Quoit Brooch Style buckle	Griffith 1915, 207, pl XXII.3; Evison 1965; Welch 1983, 84, fig 40c; Lewes Museum
Peters- finger	Wilts	5th- 6th c	Grave 29: like the Cirencester bead above, but red instead of yellow (Plate 3), with 2 applied saucer brooch bases, iron inlaid buckle, etc	Leeds and Shortt 1953, 25 (104.j), pl III.104; Salisbury Museum

xiii LONG FLUTED BEADS BANDED IN 'BLACK' AND WHITE:
no schedule (Plate 3)

xiv SMALL CYLINDRICAL DARK BEADS WITH UNMARVERED YELLOW
ENDS AND CENTRAL BAND:
no schedule (Plate 3)

xv LARGE GLOBULAR DARK BEADS WITH SEVERAL LINES
OF COLOURED ZIGZAGS

Abingdon	Berks	6th c	Grave B117: dark brown/ black with sky blue zigzag between 2 white ones (Plate 3), found with small square-headed brooch	Leeds and Harden 1936, 54, pl XVI.117; Ashmolean Museum 1935.61b
Mucking II	Essex	prob 6th c	Grave 944: very large barrel, dark green/black, 2 white waves and 1 green/ blue in between (Plate 3) with 2 annular brooches	Hirst and Clark forthcoming; BM
Cleatham	Lincs	5th- 6th c	Very burnt black green with 1 remaining chevron in white; possibly more originally	Publication in preparation (K Leahy); Scunthorpe Museum

THE GLASS BEADS OF ANGLO-SAXON ENGLAND

Highdown	Sussex	late 5th– early 6th c	Grave 31: greenish black with 3 white zigzags and a band at top and bottom	Read 1895, pl 31.10; Welch 1983, 84, fig 99b; Worthing Museum
Sewerby	Yorks	6th c	Grave 41: small 'black' (blue) rather biconical, 2 rows of white zigzags (C2b) with annular brooch pair	Hirst 1985, 68, fig 48d

xvi TALL DRUM-SHAPED DARK BEADS WITH SEVERAL LINES
OF COLOURED ZIGZAGS

Mucking II	Essex	2nd half 5th c	Grave 334: 2 cylinders opaque green with red band above and below yellow zigzag with disc brooch pair, inlaid buckle, etc	Hirst and Clark forthcoming; BM
Castle Bytham	Lincs	7th c	Dark (?blue) with 2 white zigzags, quoit brooch, etc	Akerman 1855a, 26–7, pl XII.4
near Farnham	Surrey		Dark ground with 2 yellow zigzags and creamy central band, with knife, clasp, etc	Morris 1959, 140
Churchover	Warks		Dark rather drum-shaped, central longwise zigzag and white band at top and bottom	Bloxam 1884; Warwick Museum

SCHEDULE 3

WHITE (OR BLUE-WHITE) GLASS BEADS

MONOCHROME

- i Opaque white annular, globular and short barrel-shaped single or double beads
- ii Opaque white cylinder beads: round and polygonal, short single or double beads (see Map 10)

POLYCHROME

- iii Opaque white beads: (a) with light blue crossed waves without dots, singles or doubles (see Map 11)
(b) with light blue crossed waves with blue dots (see Map 12)
(c) with light blue crossed waves with red dots (see Map 13)
(d) with green or terracotta-coloured crossed waves, with or without dots (see Map 14)
- iv Miscellaneous opaque white beads with spots, single waves, etc: no schedule
- v Opaque white globular or biconical beads with red or blue spots
- vi Opaque white cylinder beads with coloured wound bands

MONOCHROME

i OPAQUE WHITE ANNULAR, GLOBULAR AND SHORT BARREL-SHAPED

SINGLE OR DOUBLE BEADS

Long Wittenham	Berks	5th– 6th c	Grave 52: 3 annulars with disc brooches; Grave 96: with small- long brooch	Akerman 1860
Bishopstone	Bucks	prob 6th c	Several annular with saucer brooches, etc	Meaney 1964, 56; Aylesbury Museum
Newport Pagnell	Bucks	prob 6th c	Necklace with 2 annulars	Meaney 1964, 58; Aylesbury Museum
Linton Heath	Cambs		Few annulars or globulars	Neville 1854; Cambridge Museum

THE GLASS BEADS OF ANGLO-SAXON ENGLAND

Norton-on-Tees	Durham	6th c	Grave 7: 1 bead (A1a) (possibly modern)	Sherlock and Welch 1992, 125, fig 34.7.1
Mucking II	Essex	2nd half 5th c 5th–6th c 2nd half 5th c 2nd half 5th c 7th c 6th c 5th–6th c 6th c	Grave 334: 17 beads with disc brooch pair, amber beads, inlaid buckle, etc; Grave 351: 1 disc bead with 2 annular brooches and 2 scutiform pendants, etc; Grave 397: 1 globular with small-long and annular brooches; Grave 548: 1 bead with pennanular quoit brooch, etc; Grave 608: 1 double annular; Grave 615: 1 annular with cast saucer brooch pair, etc; Grave 845: 15 discs (Plate 3) with disc brooch pair, etc; Grave 936: 2 annulars with small square-headed brooch pair, etc	Hirst and Clark forthcoming; BM
Prittlewell	Essex	c.600	Grave-group 32: with cast saucer brooch pair	Tyler 1988, 108, 113, fig 15; Southend Museum
Springfield Lyons	Essex	prob mid-6th c	Grave 4578: globular	Publication in preparation (S Tyler); BM
Lechlade	Glos	6th c	Grave 48: 'disc' with buckle	Boyle <i>et al</i> forthcoming; Cirencester Museum
Andover	Hants	late 5th–6th c	Grave 19: two (15 and 21) with small-long brooches; Grave 50: one (32) with small-long brooch, late Roman buckle, etc	Cook and Dacre 1985, 28, 38, 81–7, figs 47 and 63.32, Table X, colour pl frontispiece; Hampshire Museums
Droxford	Hants	late 5th–6th c	Unstratified: 1 globular (class XVIa)	Aldsworth 1978, 138 and 173, fig 36.63; BM
Chessell Down	Isle of Wight	prob 6th c	Fourteen annulars (type 6.8)	Arnold 1982, 49 and 120, colour pl frontispiece; BM 67 7–29 146 and 148, 69 10–11 4
Breach Down	Kent	prob 7th c	Necklace including several	Conyngham and Akerman 1844, pl 1; BM 79 5–24 29 and 89

WHITE (OR BLUE-WHITE) GLASS BEADS

Dover, Buckland	Kent	575– 625 625– 650 650– 675	Grave 1: 1 'disc' (B57); Grave 30: 6 'discs' (B52); Grave 35: 1 'disc', (B57); Grave 59: 3 'discs' (B52); Grave 60: 1 'disc' (B52); Grave 62: 1 'disc' (B52); Grave 6: 1 'disc' (B57); Grave 129: 1 'disc' and 1 biconical (B52 and B53)	Evison 1987, 74, 80–1, 216, 217, 224–5, 226, 232–3, 233, 234, 244, figs 5.4d, 7.10e, 18.4f, 21.5e, 33.3f, 34.3d, 35.62.4c, 53.5c and g, colour pl III (B52); BM
Faversham	Kent	5th– 7th c	Globulars, 1 wound annular, etc (Plate 3)	Meaney 1964, 118–19; Ashmolean Museum; Beck Collection, Cambridge Museum
Gilton or Kingston	Kent	6th– 7th c		Faussett 1856, pls V and VI; Liverpool Museum
Holborough	Kent	late 7th c or later	Necklace: 1 globular	Evison 1956, 126, fig 20; BM 1947 5–2 358
Lyminge II	Kent	6th c	Grave 24: 1 white with equal-arm brooch pair and pot, etc	Warhurst 1955, 18, fig 12.1, pl VIIb.1; Maidstone Museum
Polhill	Kent	7th c	Grave 41: 2 short cylinder- shaped with 2 wire rings, etc	Hawkes and Philp 1973, 177, 193 and 207, fig 55.520
Sarre	Kent	7th c	Necklace: many globulars and annulars with gold coins, <i>millefiori</i> pendant and amethysts, etc	Smith 1860, pl II
Sitting- Bourne, Rondeau Estate	Kent		One whitish short cylinder	Payne 1880 and 1881; BM 83 12–13 644
Stowting	Kent	prob 6th– 7th c	Several globulars and annulars	Smith 1846a; Brent 1867; Beck Collection, Cambridge Museum
Wingham	Kent	7th c	From robbed grave with amethysts, etc	Meaney 1964, 140–1; BM 54 12–2 18 and 20
Castle Bytham	Lincs	prob 7th c	Grave: one with quoit brooch and beads	Akerman 1855a, 26, pl XII.4
Cleatham	Lincs	prob 6th c	Grave 9; Grave 34	Publication in preparation (K Leahy); Scunthorpe Museum
Laceby	Lincs	6th– 7th c	Group: 1 annular	Myres 1951, 85 and 98; Thompson 1956, 184–9; Lincoln Museum

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Nettleton Caistor	Lincs		One bead with others on bronze needle	Meaney 1964, 160; Lincoln Museum
Ruskington	Lincs		Group I: 1 annular	Meaney 1964, 161–2; Lincoln Museum
South Elkington	Lincs		Cremation: part of a bead	Webster 1951
Morning Thorpe	Norfolk	later 6th c	Grave 353: 2 beads with florid cruciform brooch, Style I clasps, etc;	Green <i>et al</i> 1987, 136 and 138, figs 414. Miii and 417.Div; Norwich Museum
		mid- 6th c	Grave 358: 1 annular with Åberg Group IVa cruciform brooch, etc;	
		prob 6th c	and a number of others	
Spong Hill	Norfolk	late 5th– 6th c	Grave 5: 2 globulars and 1 annular with 2 small- long/cruciform brooches, etc;	Hills <i>et al</i> 1984, 55, 70, 74, 86 and 95–6, figs 73.3b and 6c, 79.5.1, 18, 25 and 26, 83.1, 90.6 and 98.42.3; Norfolk Arch Unit
		mid- 6th c	Grave 22: 4 annulars with Åberg Group IVa cruciform brooch, etc;	
		late 5th– 6th c	Grave 26: 2 barrels and 1 fluted with Åberg Group I cruciform brooch, etc;	
		6th c	Grave 37: 2 annulars with annular brooch pair and B clasps;	
		6th c	Grave 42: 1 annular with small-long brooch pair, B clasps, etc	
Mitchell's Hill	Suffolk	prob 6th c	Several small	Meaney 1964, 231; Bury St Edmunds Museum
West Stow	Suffolk	5th– 7th c	Cemetery: 4 'discs' (O2 and T7)	West 1985, 74 (O2, T7), figs 275.12 and 13; Ashmolean Museum; Thetford Museum
Guildown	Surrey	6th c	Several annulars and globulars	Lowther 1931, 10–13, pls VIII and IX; Guildford Museum
Alfriston	Sussex	first half 6th c	Grave 28: 3 bluish with great square-headed brooch, etc	Griffiths and Salzmann 1914, 36; Welch 1983, 85; Lewes Museum
Apple Down I	Sussex	6th– 7th c	Grave 55: 1 globular with buckle and knife, etc	Down and Welch 1990, 42 and 162, fig 2.26.55.5; Chichester Museum

WHITE (OR BLUE-WHITE) GLASS BEADS

Highdown	Sussex	prob 6th c	Several whitish annulars	Read 1895 and 1896; Welch 1983, 85; Worthing Museum
'Sussex'	Sussex	prob 7th c	String with amethysts: several	Welch 1983, 85; Lewes Museum
Wasperton	Warks	6th c	Find no. F365 126-7/1: 1 annular	Publication in preparation (M Carver); Warwick Museum
Pewsey Blackpatch	Wilts	late 5th- early 6th c	Grave 38: group B	Publication in preparation (K Annable); Devizes Museum
Winter- bourne Gunner	Wilts	prob 6th c	Grave 10: 1 greenish-white small annular	Musty and Stratton 1964, 93 and 102, fig 8.X.a2; Salisbury Museum
West Heslerton	Yorks	6th c	A number	Publication in preparation (D Powlesland)

 ii OPAQUE WHITE CYLINDER BEADS: ROUND AND POLYGONAL,
 SHORT SINGLE OR DOUBLE BEADS (see Map 10)

Chamber- lain's Barn II	Beds	mid- late 7th c	Grave 32: 1 'ring-shaped' short cylinder on silver wire ring, with quoit brooch	Hyslop 1963, 179, fig 12e; Luton Museum
Linton Heath	Cambs		One short cylinder (Plate 3)	Neville 1854; Cambridge Museum
Great Chesterford	Essex	6th c	Grave 103: 1 short cylinder (B58) with Style I applied saucer brooch pair	Evison 1994, 6, 12, 15, 46, 105-6, fig 42.103.3p; BM 1964 7-2 328
Mucking II	Essex	2nd half 5th c	Grave 334: 1 bead with disc brooch pair, amber beads, inlaid buckle, etc	Hirst and Clark forthcoming; BM
Chessell Down	Isle of Wight	6th c	Long cylinder on string (type 3.2)	Arnold 1982, 50 and 120, colour frontispiece; BM
Breach Down	Kent	late 6th- early 7th c	Necklace: 1 short cylinder	Conyngham and Akerman 1844; BM 79 5-24 89
Dover, Buckland	Kent	575- 625 625- 650	Grave 1: 5 short (B54); Grave 29: 1 short (B58); Grave 35: 3 short (B54 and B58); Grave 60: 3 short (B54); Grave 42: 1 short (B58); Grave 62: 1 (B56) and 2 pentagonal (B60);	Evison 1987, 74 and 81, 216, 224, 226, 228, 233, 234, 235, 241, 243, 251, figs 5.4a, 17.21, 21.5g and h, 34.3j, 24.42.1d, 35.62.4g and k, 37.67.1g, 49.110.12d,

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		650– 675	Grave 67: 1 short (B54);	62.160.2c, 52.127.1e; BM
		675– 700	Grave 110: 3 short (B55);	
		700– 725	Grave 160: 2 short (B59); Grave 127: 1 short (B55)	
Eastry, Eastry House	Kent	late 6th c	Grave 1: five short cylinders, with Gotlandic bow brooch	Hawkes 1979, 86, fig 4.4 (13, 16, 30–32); Deal Museum
Faversham	Kent	5th– 7th c	Miscellaneous beads: short cylinders;	Meaney 1964, 118–19; Ashmolean Museum
			and double cylinders (Plate 3); and c.10 short cylinders 1 cube and 1 double cylinder	1909.140 (2), 1909.171 (2), 1909.168 (1), 1909.169 (1), 1909.149 (1), 1909.161 (2), 1909.140 (1), 1909.155 (2); Beck Collection, Cambridge Museum
'mainly Gilton'	Kent	prob 7th c	One short cylinder, 1 long cylinder and 1 double	Faussett 1856, pls V and VI; Liverpool Museum
Holborough	Kent	late 7th c or later	Unstratified string: 1 badly made short cylinder	Evison 1956, 126, fig 20; BM 1947 5–2 358
Polhill	Kent	7th c	Grave 37: 2 'grey' short cylinders with jewelled disc brooch, etc; Grave 41: 1 'grey' short cylinder with 2 wire rings, etc	Hawkes and Philp 1973, 176, 177, 193 and 207, fig 55.517 and 520
Sarre	Kent	5th– 7th c	Now on miscellaneous string: 1 short cylinder	Meaney 1964, 135–6; BM 93 6–1 2 18
Sibertswold or Barfreston	Kent	6th– 7th c	c.30 cylinders and 4 doubles	Liverpool Museum
Stowting	Kent	6th– 7th c	Two short cylinders, 1 with square section	Meaney 1964, 137–8; Beck Collection, Cambridge Museum
Westbere	Kent	prob 7th c	One short cylinder with amethysts	Jessup 1946; Canterbury Museum 6422
Riby Park	Lincs	7th c	Burial: 1 short cylinder with amethyst bead	Phillips 1934, 148, 154 and 177; Myres 1951, 88, fig 9; Lincoln Museum
Sleaford	Lincs	6th c	Two with bronze clasps	Thomas 1887; BM

WHITE (OR BLUE-WHITE) GLASS BEADS

Bury St Edmunds, Westgarth Gardens	Suffolk	prob 6th c	Grave 57: 1 double	West 1988, 35, fig 79.57.C1; Bury St Edmunds Museum
Hoxne	Suffolk		One long cylinder	Meaney 1964, 228; BM 1912 5–28 36
Ipswich	Suffolk	6th–7th c	Many short cylinders	Layard 1907, pls XXXI and XXXII, and 1909, pl VII; Ipswich Museum
West Stow	Suffolk	5th c 5th–7th c	Settlement SFB27: 1 double (SF688); Unstratified 1 five-sided (SF1493)	West 1985, 73, figs 108.4, 275.29 and 33; Bury St Edmunds Museum
Mitcham	Surrey	prob 6th c	Grave 109: 1 short cylinder; Grave 129: 1 polygonal	Bidder and Morris 1959, 67, 69, 112, pl XVI.109 and 129; Cambridge Museum
Apple Down I	Sussex	prob 6th c	Grave 117: 2 short cylinders; Grave 134: 1 short cylinder	Down and Welch 1990, 49, 51, 162 and 164, figs 2.37.3 and 2.43.3, pl 40.4; Chichester Museum
West Heselton	Yorks	prob 6th c	One square-sectioned and 1 pentagonal	Publication in preparation preparation (D Powlesland)
Dalmeny	Scotland: West Lothian	prob 7th c	Cist burial: 1 short cylinder with biconical beads	Brown 1915a (IV), 812–13, fig 29; Brown 1915b; Edinburgh Museum
Dun Beag	Scotland: Skye		Broch, secondary occupation: 1 short cylinder	Callander 1921, 126

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 iii OPAQUE WHITE BEADS: (a) WITH LIGHT BLUE OR TURQUOISE
 CROSSED WAVES WITHOUT DOTS, SINGLES OR DOUBLES (see Map 11)

Chamberlain's Barn I	Beds	6th–early 7th c	Grave 3: 2 'ring-shaped'	Hyslop 1963, 167, fig 4a and b; Luton Museum
Kempston	Beds	6th–7th c	Grave 16	Fitch 1864; BM 91 6–24 53
Puddlehill	Beds	c.600	Grave 10: 7 with cast saucer brooch pair, etc	Matthews and Hawkes 1985, 91 and 97–8, fig 40.19–28
Chalfont St Peter	Bucks		Single find: large with angular waves	Rouse 1931; Aylesbury Museum

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Great Chesterford	Essex	prob 6th c	Grave 48: 2 beads (D27)	Evison 1994, 12, 17, 98, figs 6 and 30.48.1; BM 1964 7–2
Mucking II	Essex	7th c 5th–6th c 6th c 6th–7th c 6th–7th c 6th–7th c	Grave 608: 3 annulars with amber beads; Grave 648: 1 disc bead and 1 fragmentary with small-long brooch pair, amber beads and kidney-shaped buckle; Grave 690B: 2 perhaps 3 with button brooch, etc; Grave 914: 1 barrel; Grave 962: 8 barrels with knife (Evison type 5); Grave 995: 1 annular with single amber bead, etc	Hirst and Clark forthcoming; BM
Prittlewell	Essex	c.600	Grave-group 32: several with cast saucer brooch pair	Tyler 1988, 108, 113, fig 15; Southend Museum
Springfield Lyons	Essex	prob 6th c		Publication in preparation (S Tyler); BM
Alton	Hants	7th c	Grave 39: 1 double and 1 single with buckle and knife (partially excavated)	Evison 1988a, 81, fig 33.39.1i and j; Hampshire Museums
St Neots, Lords Bridge	Hunts		Random collection	BM 1956 10–2, 1 and 2
Dover, Buckland	Kent	575–625 650–675	Grave 32: disc (D25), 4 discs (D26) and 2 short cylinders (D36); Grave 60: 3 discs (D24) and disc (D26); Grave 134: disc (D26)	Evison 1987, 76–7, 82, 225, 233, 245, figs 19.4l, m and o, 34.3p and q, 55.134.2f, colour pl IV; BM
Eastry, Eastry House	Kent	late 6th c	Grave 1: with Gotlandic bow brooch	Hawkes 1979, 86, fig 4.4 (12); Deal Museum
Faversham	Kent	5th–7th c	Three beads and 1 bead	Meaney 1964, 118–19; Ashmolean Museum 1909.144–46; Beck Collection, Cambridge Museum
Gilton or Kingston	Kent	prob 6th–7th c	Several	Faussett 1856, pls V and VI; Liverpool Museum
'Kent'	Kent		One double bead, both elements similar, others	Canterbury Museum

WHITE (OR BLUE-WHITE) GLASS BEADS

Sarre	Kent	6th– 7th c		Meaney 1964, 135–6
Stowting	Kent	prob 6th c	Three doubles and 1 triple and some singles	Smith 1846a; Brent 1867; Maidstone Museum; Beck Collection, Cambridge Museum
Saxby	Leics			Information from J Timby
Nettleton Caistor	Lincs		One badly made example	Meaney 1964, 160; Lincoln Museum
Syston Park	Lincs	prob 6th c	String with 2 beads	Akerman 1855a, 41–2, pl XXI; BM (18) 11 11–92
Welbourn, High Dyke	Lincs		Two small beads	Bruce 1880, 76, no. 305; Alnwick Museum
London, Dowgate Hill	London		No information	Museum of London 3064
Morning Thorpe	Norfolk	6th c	Grave 371: 2 beads with great square-headed brooch, etc; and other examples (Plate 3)	Green <i>et al</i> 1987, 145, fig 431.Hxi; Norwich Museum
Spong Hill	Norfolk	6th c	Grave 42: 1 badly made with small-long brooch, B clasps and stamped pot	Hills <i>et al</i> 1984, 96, fig 98.42.3; Norfolk Arch Unit
Standlake Down	Oxon	early 7th c	Grave 3 (24)	Dickinson 1973, 245, fig 5h; Ashmolean Museum
Empingham II	Rutland	5th– 7th c	Grave 98B	Timby 1996; Oakham Museum
Camerton	Somerset	prob 7th c	One biconical	Horne 1928 and 1933; Taunton Museum
Icklingham	Suffolk		Three triple, 3 double and 3 single beads	Bury St Edmunds Museum
Ipswich	Suffolk	6th– 7th c	Many examples on various necklaces	Layard 1907, pl XXXII, and 1909, pl VII; Ipswich Museum
Lakenheath	Suffolk	6th– 7th c	Cemetery and ‘nearby’	Meaney 1964, 230; BM 1910 12–22 11
Little Eriswell	Suffolk	6th– 7th c	One globular	Hutchinson 1966; Bury St Edmunds Museum

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Sutton Hoo	Suffolk	prob 7th c	Area A Cutting VIIIA Grave Pit 1 (mole-run): large globular bead with turquoise roughly crossed waves	Longworth and Kinnes 1980, 29, fig 19a; BM
Guildown	Surrey	5th– 6th c 6th c	Grave 75: with 2 applied saucer brooches; Grave 206: with square- headed brooch pair	Lowther 1931, 11, 12, 35, 44, pl IX.7 and 1; Guildford Museum
Mitcham	Surrey	prob 6th c	Grave 62: large; Grave 177: 4 doubles; Grave 129: 1 globular	Bidder and Morris 1959, 64, 69, 70, 110, 112, pl XVI.62 and 109; Cambridge Museum
Apple Down I	Sussex	prob 6th c	Grave 117: double bead, crossed waves without dots with amber beads, etc; Grave 134: 2 globular and 1 annular with amber beads, etc	Down and Welch 1990, 162, 164, figs 2.37, 2.43, pl 41.25 and 28; Chichester Museum
Highdown	Sussex	5th– 6th c	On bracelet: uncertain example	Read 1895 and 1896; Welch 1983, 85; Worthing Museum 3482
Bidford-on- Avon	Warks	6th c	Necklace with saucer brooches	Humphreys <i>et al</i> 1923; Stratford Museum
Harnham Hill	Wilts	prob 6th– 7th c		Akerman 1853; Jackson 1854; BM 53 12–14 95
Mildenhall	Wilts	5th– 6th c	With saucer brooches, bronze needles, etc	Meaney 1964, 270; Devizes Museum
West Heslerton	Yorks	6th c	No. 620: 1 double	Publication in preparation (D Powlesland)
'Yorkshire'	Yorks	prob 6th c	Necklace: 2	Hull Museum

iii OPAQUE WHITE BEADS: (b) WITH LIGHT BLUE CROSSED WAVES
AND BLUE DOTS (see Map 12)

Kempston	Beds	6th– 7th c	Grave 16	Fitch 1864; BM 91 6–24 53
Frilford	Berks	prob 6th c	Said to have been found with saucer brooches	Akerman 1865; BM 67 2–4 19
Long Wittenham	Berks	5th– 6th c	Grave 96: 2 beads with small-long brooches	Akerman 1860; BM
Wallingford	Berks	5th– late 6th c	Near Grave 13	Leeds 1938, 98; Ashmolean Museum

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Little Chester	Derbys	prob 6th– 7th c	No. 776187: among beads from several graves	Wheeler 1985, 304; publication in preparation (C Sparey-Green)
Mucking II	Essex	5th– 6th c 5th– 6th c first half 5th c	Grave 649: 2 globulars with small-long brooch pair, decorated buckle, etc; Grave 860: 2 annulars with small-long brooch pair, penannular brooch, etc; Grave 989: 1 barrel with Glaston-Mucking type and supporting-arm brooches	Hirst and Clark forthcoming; Evison 1981, 138–9, figs 4 and 5; BM
Springfield Lyons	Essex	prob 6th c	No. 4758; No. 4882; No. 4988; No. 6033 (2)	Publication in preparation (S Tyler); BM
Lechlade	Glos	6th c	Grave 78: 1 thick annular with cast saucer brooch pair, etc	Boyle <i>et al</i> forthcoming; Cirencester Museum
Alton	Hants	first half 6th c	Grave 37: 2 discs (D09) with 2 button brooches	Evison 1988a, 10–11, 13, 17, 80, figs 4 and 33.37.4i; Hampshire Museums
Faversham	Kent	5th– 7th c	(Plate 3)	Meaney 1964, 118–19; Ashmolean Museum 1909.143
Orpington	Kent	5th– 6th c	Grave 58: 2 beads with disc brooch pair	Tester 1969, 44–6, fig 4.58b; Orpington Museum
Fonaby	Lincs	6th c	Grave 3: 2 ‘barrels’ with 2 annular brooches, etc	Cook 1981, 18–20, fig 4.1.7 and 29; Scunthorpe Museum
Loveden Hill	Lincs	late 5th– 7th c	Mixed rite cemetery	Fennell 1964; Meaney 1964, 158–9
Illington	Norfolk	6th c	Possibly with plain urn 167	Davison <i>et al</i> 1993, 34, fig 47.167a; Norwich Museum
Morning Thorpe	Norfolk	6th c	Several beads, eg, Grave 90: 13 beads with 3 Åberg Group II cruciform brooches, B clasps, etc	Green <i>et al</i> 1987, 60–1, fig 324.Avii; Norwich Museum
Spong Hill	Norfolk	late 5th– 6th c	Grave 5: 2 beads with small-long brooch pair, A clasps, etc;	Hills <i>et al</i> 1984, 54–5, 74–5, figs 73.3b and 83.1;

			Grave 26: 1 bead with Åberg Group I cruciform brooch, etc	Norwich Museum
Welton	Northants			Meaney 1964, 196–7; Dryden 1885, 337; Northampton Museum
Empingham II	Rutland	5th–7th c	Grave 67: 1 small annular	Timby 1996; Oakham Museum
Bury St Edmunds, Westgarth Gardens	Suffolk	6th c	Grave 48: 1 globular with 2 small-long brooches, B clasps, etc	West 1988, 32, fig 73.E17; Bury St Edmunds Museum
West Stow	Suffolk	5th–7th c	Cemetery: (C12 and O29)	West 1985, 72 and 74, fig 276.18; Ashmolean Museum; Cambridge Museum
Guildown	Surrey	5th–6th c	Grave 78	Lowther 1931, 12, 36, pl IX.7; Guildford Museum
Alfriston	Sussex	5th–early 6th c	Grave 68: with quoit brooch	Griffith and Salzmann 1914, 46–7, pl 1.1; Welch 1983, 85; Lewes Museum AJ/68
Wasperton	Warks	mid-6th c	1081.60: with saucer brooches	Publication in preparation (M Carver); Warwick Museum
Pewsey Blackpatch	Wilts	late 5th–early 6th c	Grave 38	Publication in preparation (K Annable); Devizes Museum
Broadway Hill	Worcs	c.500	Grave 1: 1 bead with cast saucer brooch pair	Cook 1958, 64, fig 4.10

iii OPAQUE WHITE BEADS: (c) WITH LIGHT BLUE CROSSED WAVES AND RED DOTS (see Map 13)

Chamberlain's Barn I	Beds	late 6th–early 7th c	Grave 3: 5 biconical beads with iron keys and knife, etc	Hyslop 1963, 167, fig 4.3.c–g; Luton Museum
Kempston	Beds	6th c	Grave 16	Fitch 1864; BM 91 6–24 53
Puddlehill	Beds	c.600	Grave 10: 3 beads with cast saucer brooch pair, etc	Matthews and Hawkes 1985, 91–9, fig 40.29, 32 and 33
Bishopstone	Bucks	prob 6th c	Necklace: several beads with saucer brooches, etc	Meaney 1964, 56; Aylesbury Museum

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Newport Pagnell	Bucks	prob 6th c	Necklace	Meaney 1964, 58; Aylesbury Museum
Barrington	Cambs	5th– 7th c	One example	Fox 1923, 250–5; Cambridge Museum
Haslingfield	Cambs	prob 6th c	One small annular with Upper Thames type brooch	Fox 1923, 255–9; Cambridge Museum
Little Wilbraham	Cambs	late 5th– early 6th c	Near a grave: 2 examples	Neville 1852; Lethbridge and Carter 1926; Cambridge Museum
Mucking II	Essex	5th– 6th c late 6th c 5th– 6th c first half 5th c	Grave 648: 1 disc with small-long brooch pair, etc; Grave 846: 1 bicone with 2 spots between wave and 2 barrels/bicones with 1 spot between waves with silver ring and amber beads; Grave 975: 1 bead with 5-star applied saucer brooch pair, plain carinated pot, etc; Grave 989: 2 beads with Glaston-Mucking and supporting-arm brooches, etc	Hirst and Clark forthcoming; BM
Springfield Lyons	Essex	prob 6th c	Grave 4758	Publication in preparation (S Tyler); BM
Alton	Hants	6th c	Grave 23: (D08) with 7-leg whirligig cast saucer brooch pair, etc	Evison 1988a, 9, 13, 15, 17, 41–4, 77, figs 4 and 29.4i.e; Hampshire Museums
Canterbury, Mint Yard	Kent	prob 5th– 7th c	One example	Information T Tatton- Brown and P Garrard
Dover, Buckland	Kent	475- 525 575- 625 625- 650	Grave 13: 1 (D43); Grave 29: 1 (D44); Grave 132: 1 (D45)	Evison 1987, 77, 82, 219, 224, 245, figs 9.3h, 17.2q and 54.132.2d, colour pl IV (D43); BM
Faversham	Kent	5th– 7th c	One double	Beck Collection, Cambridge Museum
Finglesham	Kent	first half 6th c	Grave D3: 1 bead with square-headed brooch, radiate-headed brooches, etc	Chadwick 1958, 11–18, fig 5h; Deal Museum

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Gilton or Kingston	Kent	6th–7th c		Faussett 1856, pl VI; Liverpool Museum
Howletts	Kent	6th c	One bead	Smith 1918; BM
‘Kent’	Kent		Three and one on necklace	Canterbury Museum
Stowting	Kent	6th–7th c	Several including cylinder, atypical	Smith 1846a; Brent 1867; Cambridge Museum
Saxby	Leics			Publication in preparation (J Timby)
Barton-on-Humber	Lincs	6th c	Grave 61: with green monochrome beads, silver pendant, etc	Drinkall and Foreman forthcoming; Scunthorpe Museum
Cleatham	Lincs	6th c	Grave 34: 5 examples	Publication in preparation (K Leahy); Scunthorpe Museum
Fonaby	Lincs	prob 6th c	Grave 39: 1 ‘barrel’ with iron buckle, etc	Cook 1981, 38, fig 14.39.1.5; Scunthorpe Museum
Waddington	Lincs		With inhumation	Petch 1957, 19; Lincoln Museum
London, Dowgate Hill	London		Stray find	Museum of London
Brooke	Norfolk	prob 6th c	One bead	Meaney 1964, 170; BM 1866–69
Castle Acre	Norfolk	prob 6th c	One slightly cylindrical	Meaney 1964, 172–3; Norwich Museum
Morning Thorpe	Norfolk	prob 6th c	Grave 177: 1 bead with pot, etc; Grave 216: 2 beads with annular brooch pair, etc; Grave 325: 2 beads with bucket pendant, etc	Green <i>et al</i> 1987, 83–5, 93 and 126, figs 354.Diii, 366.Jiv and 402.325.Biv; Norwich Museum
Spong Hill	Norfolk	late 5th–6th c	Grave 5: 2 beads with small-long brooch pair, A clasps, etc	Hills <i>et al</i> 1984, 54–5, fig 73.3b; Norwich Museum
Brixworth (prob II)	Northants	6th c	Necklace of many beads	Meaney 1964, 187–8; Northampton Museum
Duston	Northants			George 1903; Northampton Museum
Holdenby	Northants	prob 6th–7th c	Many beads	Anon 1901; Leeds 1909; Northampton Museum
Nassington	Northants	first half 6th c	Grave 13: one with cast saucer brooches, etc	Leeds and Atkinson 1944, 105–6, pl XXIb; Peterborough Museum

WHITE (OR BLUE-WHITE) GLASS BEADS

Standlake Down	Oxon	early 7th c	Grave 24: 2 cylinders	Dickinson 1973, 244–5, fig 5f; Ashmolean Museum
Wheatley	Oxon	6th–7th c 7th c	Grave 27: with coins, etc (Plate 3) Grave 14: 2 examples	Leeds 1916, 51, fig 5; Ashmolean Museum 1883.69
Empingham II	Rutland	5th–7th c	Graves 40, 83, 85A and 93	Timby 1996; Oakham Museum
Ipswich	Suffolk	6th–7th c	Several	Layard 1907 and 1909; Ipswich Museum
Snape	Suffolk	2nd half 6th–7th c prob 6th c	Grave 0327: 2 rough barrel-shaped beads with terracotta crossed waves and dots; Grave 0421: with terracotta crossed waves and dots	Filmer-Sankey and Pestell forthcoming
Sutton Hoo	Suffolk	prob 7th c	Grave fill: 1 bead	Information from Dr I Kinnes (1978); BM
West Stow	Suffolk	5th–7th c	Settlement: 1 bead SF 1444, WE 8, L2	West 1985, 74; Bury St Edmunds Museum
Alfriston	Sussex	6th c	Grave 23: with amber beads and buckle loop, etc	Griffith and Salzmann 1914, 34, pl II.5; Welch 1983, 85, fig 8b; Lewes Museum
Apple Down I	Sussex	prob 7th c	Grave 125: 1 bead with tweezers, knife, etc	Down and Welch 1990, 50, 163, fig 2.39.125.4, colour pl 40.12; Chichester Museum
Wasperton	Warks	mid-6th c 6th c first half 6th c	With saucer brooches; and with saucer brooch; another globular	Publication in preparation (M Carver); Warwick Museum
Collingbourne Ducis	Wilts	5th–6th c	Grave 27: 1 bead with small-long brooch pair	Gingell 1975, 87, fig 20.4; Devizes Museum
Mildenhall	Wilts	prob 6th c	Inhumation: with bronze needle and iron knife	Found by D Meyrick in 1948; Devizes Museum
‘Salisbury area’	Wilts		Very faint decoration	Old collection in Salisbury Museum
Baildon Moor	Yorks			Keighley Museum

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Sewerby	Yorks	6th c	Grave 12: 1 bead (C3) with 1 Åberg Group II cruciform brooch and Group IVb brooch pair, etc	Hirst 1985, 66, 68, figs 23 and 36.1c
'near York'	Yorks		Possibly Anglian	BM 53 11–15 16
iii OPAQUE WHITE BEADS: (d) WITH GREEN OR TERRACOTTA CROSSED WAVES, WITH OR WITHOUT DOTS (see Map 14)				
Long Wittenham	Berks	prob 6th c	Grave 142: with green waves and terracotta dots, with small-long brooches	Akerman 1860
Wallingford	Berks	5th– late 6th c	One example with terracotta crossed waves and central band	Leeds 1938, 101; Reading Museum
Great Chesterford	Essex	mid- 5th– mid- 6th c	Grave 127: 1 'barrel' with dark crossed waves and reddish blob	Evison 1994, 6–7, 12, 18 (D39), 46 and 109, fig 49.127.5d; BM
Mucking II	Essex	first half 6th c 7th c 5th– 6th c 5th– 6th c 6th– 7th c	Grave 550: 1 barrel with red crossed waves and blue-green dots with button brooch pair; Grave 608: 2 annulars with blue-green crossed waves and red spots, with amber beads; Grave 610: 2 barrels with blue-green crossed waves and red spots with disc brooch pair, 1 annular brooch, etc; Grave 648: 2 annulars with terracotta crossed waves and dots with small-long brooch pair, etc; Grave 962: 8 barrels with green-blue crossed waves, but no dots, with Evison Type 3 knife	Hirst and Clark forthcoming; BM
Droxford	Hants	late 5th– 6th c	Grave 20: annular (class IIb) with green waves and red dots, with buckle and knife	Aldsworth 1978, 124, 172, fig 24.7; Winchester Museum
Faversham	Kent	5th– 7th c	Reddish crossed waves and green dots (Plate 3); another with green crossed wave (Plate 3); 1 with pink crossed waves and dots	Meaney 1964, 118–19; Ashmolean Museum

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Saxby	Leics		Double short cylinder with green crossed waves; another with yellow crossed waves	Publication in preparation (J Timby)
Barton-on-Humber	Lincs	mid-6th c	Grave 115: several with blue dots, with annular brooch pair, Åberg Group IVb cruciform brooch, etc	Drinkall and Foreman forthcoming; Scunthorpe Museum
Cleatham	Lincs	prob 6th c	Grave 9: terracotta crossed waves with cruciform brooches;	Publication in preparation (K Leahy); Scunthorpe Museum
		prob 6th c	Grave 30: terracotta crossed waves and green dots; Grave 35: terracotta crossed waves with red dots	
Illington	Norfolk	5th–6th c	Cremation 11: red crossed waves and green dots with cruciform brooch half-round knob	Davison <i>et al</i> 1993, 23, fig 47.11a; Norwich Museum
Kenninghall	Norfolk	6th–early 7th c	Reddish crossed waves	Manning 1872a, 292, and 1872b; BM
Morning Thorpe	Norfolk	late 6th c	Grave 16: 1 terracotta crossed waves and green dots with florid cruciform brooch, etc;	Green <i>et al</i> 1987, 37–8, 60–1 and 135–6, figs 298.Evi and 324.Aix and x; Norwich Museum
		late 5th–early 6th c	Grave 90: 1 terracotta crossed waves and blue dots; 1 green crossed waves and terracotta dots with 3 Åberg Group II cruciform brooches, B clasps, etc	
Northwold	Norfolk		Reddish crossed waves and blue dots	Akerman 1852, pl V.1–4
Spong Hill	Norfolk	late 5th–6th c	Grave 5: 1 green crossed waves and red dots with small-long brooch pair, A clasps, etc;	Hills <i>et al</i> 1984, 54–5, 66–7, 74–5 and 95–7, figs 73.3b, 77.18.4, 83.1 and 98.42.3;
		6th c	Grave 18: 1 terracotta crossed waves and blue dots, with 1 square-headed brooch and 1 small-long brooch, etc;	
		late 5th–6th c	Grave 26: 1 green crossed waves and dots, with 1 Åberg Group I cruciform brooch, etc;	
		6th c	Grave 42: 1 green crossed waves and yellow dots with	

			small-long brooch pair, B clasps, etc;	
		5th c	Cremation 2143: terracotta crossed waves and dots with linear and punch-dot ornamented urn and applied saucer brooch with 6 masks	Hills and Penn 1981, 56–7, fig 165.2143; Norfolk Arch Unit
Bury St Edmunds, Westgarth Gardens	Suffolk	6th c	Grave 27: large annular with red crossed waves, with great square-headed brooch etc; Grave 38: dark green crossed waves and red dots	West 1988, 27, 30, figs 66.27.E and 70.38; Bury St Edmunds Museum
Ipswich	Suffolk	6th– 7th c	Terracotta crossed waves and dots; another with yellow dots	Layard 1907, pl XXXI, and 1909; Ipswich Museum
Highdown	Sussex	prob 6th c		Read 1895 and 1896; Welch 1983, 85; Worthing Museum
Wasperton	Warks	mid- 6th c	Cube-shaped with green crossed waves with saucer brooches	Publication in preparation (M Carver); Warwick Museum
Broadway Hill	Worcs	prob 6th c	Disturbed finds from graves: terracotta crossed waves and dots	Cook 1958, 68, fig 9.7
Sewerby	Yorks	6th c	Grave 19: 1 biconical with green crossed waves and red dots (C3) with great square-headed brooch, etc	Hirst 1985, 59–60, 68, figs 23 and 39.12

iv MISCELLANEOUS OPAQUE WHITE BEADS WITH SPOTS,
SINGLE WAVES, ETC:
no schedule (Plate 3)

v OPAQUE WHITE GLOBULAR OR BICONICAL BEADS WITH RED
OR BLUE SPOTS

Chamber- lain's Barn I	Beds	late 6th– early 7th c	Grave 3: 2 large biconicals with red spots (Plate 3) with iron keys and knife, etc	Hyslop 1963, 167, fig 4n and o; Luton Museum
Puddlehill	Beds	c.600	Grave 10: 2 very slightly biconical with red spots (Plate 3) with saucer brooch pair	Matthews and Hawkes 1985, 91–9, fig 40.30 and 31
Alton	Hants	7th c	Grave 39: 1 'disc' with blue spots (D12) with iron knife, etc	Evison 1988a, 13, 17, 44 and 80–1, fig 33.39.1n; Hampshire Museums

WHITE (OR BLUE-WHITE) GLASS BEADS

Breach Down	Kent	7th–8th c	Terracotta spots on globular	Conyngham and Akerman 1844, pl 1; BM 79 5–24 29
Gilton or Kingston	Kent	6th–7th c	One with pairs of red spots	Faussett 1856; Liverpool Museum
Ruskington	Lincs	6th–7th c	Large annular with a few powder blue spots	Meaney 1964, 161–2; Lincoln Museum 23/75
Brooke	Norfolk	prob 6th c	One bluish white annular with irregular reddish spots	Meaney 1964, 170; BM 1866–69
Spong Hill	Norfolk	mid-6th c	Grave 22: 1 annular with few terracotta spots with Åberg Group IVa cruciform brooch and Group II brooch pair, etc	Hills <i>et al</i> 1984, 69–70, fig 79.5.22; Norfolk Arch Unit
Ipswich	Suffolk	prob 6th c	Two globulars with large blue spots; large globular with red spots	Layard 1907, pl XXXI, and 1909; Ipswich Museum
Snape	Suffolk	6th c	Grave 0421: 1 rather biconical with red spots	Filmer-Sankey and Pestell forthcoming
Guildown	Surrey	6th c	Grave 206: bluish-white with red spots (4) with square-headed brooch pair	Lowther 1931, 11, 44, pl IX.1; Guildford Museum
Mitcham	Surrey	prob 6th c	Grave 197: 1 with red spots	Bidder and Morris 1959, 73, 112, pl XVI.197; Cambridge Museum
Apple Down I	Sussex	prob 6th c	Grave 134: biconical with red spots (cf Chamberlain's Barn I above) with amber beads	Down and Welch 1990, 51, 164, fig 2.43, colour pl 41.29; Chichester Museum
Wasperton	Warks	mid-6th c late 5th–6th c	One small globular with red spots with saucer brooches; 2 small globulars with saucer brooch; One annular with red spots, with saucer brooch	Publication in preparation (M Carver); Warwick Museum
Dowalton Loch	Scotland: Wigton		Crannog site: 3 rows of red spots	Stuart 1865; Edinburgh Museum HLL 31

vi OPAQUE WHITE CYLINDER BEADS WITH COLOURED
WOUND BANDS

Linton Heath	Cambs	prob 6th c	Small with yellowish green bands	Neville 1854; Cambridge Museum
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THE GLASS BEADS OF ANGLO-SAXON ENGLAND

Mucking II	Essex	first half 5th c	Grave 989: 1 short barrel with translucent pale blue spiral with Glaston-Mucking type and supporting-arm brooches	Hirst and Clark forthcoming; Evison 1981, 138–9, figs 4 and 5; BM
St Neots, Lords Bridge	Hunts	prob 6th c	Light blue bands	BM 1956 10–2, 1 and 2
'Kent'	Kent		Blue bands	Canterbury Museum
Orpington	Kent	prob 5th–6th c	Grave 32: necklace with small bead with light blue bands	Tester 1968, 139–40, fig 6.32a; Hawkes 1969, 189; Orpington Museum
Sarre	Kent	6th–7th c	Green bands	Meaney 1964, 135–6; BM OA 4904
Wingham	Kent	7th c	From robbed grave dug by J Y Akerman: colour missing	Meaney 1964, 140–1; BM 54 12–2 18 and 20
Morning Thorpe	Norfolk	first half 6th c late 5th–early 6th c	Grave 30: blue bands with Åberg Group III cruciform brooch and Group II brooch pair, B clasps, etc (Plate 3); Grave 90: 2 beads with blue bands with 3 Åberg Group II cruciform brooches, B clasps, etc	Green <i>et al</i> 1987, 42–3 and 60–1, figs 303.30.Dv and 324.Axxviii; Norwich Museum
Spong Hill	Norfolk	5th c	Cremation 2143: 1 with 3 pale blue bands with linear and punch-dot decorated urn and applied saucer brooch with 6 masks	Hills and Penn 1981, 56–7, fig 165.2143; Norfolk Arch Unit
Duston	Northants	prob 6th c	Two beads, light blue bands	George 1903; Northampton Museum
Bury St Edmunds, Westgarth Gardens	Suffolk	prob 6th c	Grave 33: brownish bands with amber and glass beads	West 1988, 28, fig 68.33.8; Bury St Edmunds Museum
Alfriston	Sussex	later 5th–early 6th c	Grave 87: 2 with cobalt blue bands with 5-spiral cast saucer brooch pair	Griffith 1915, 204, pl XXII.2; Welch 1983, 85, fig 36c; Lewes Museum
Pewsey Blackpatch	Wilts	prob 5th–6th c	Grave 102: 2 roughly made blue bands, with 2 pen-annular brooches of Fowler Types D and F	Publication in preparation (K Annable); Devizes Museum

SCHEDULE 4

OPAQUE YELLOW GLASS BEADS

MONOCHROME

- i Opaque yellow annular, globular and barrel-shaped beads (see Map 15)
- ii Opaque yellow cylinder beads: (a) round
(b) polygonal or square-sectioned
(c) short cylinders, singles or doubles
- iii Opaque yellow biconical beads
- iv Opaque yellow melon, sub-melon and 'nicked' beads
- v Opaque yellow wound beads or joined globular beads

POLYCHROME

- vi Opaque yellow beads with crossed waves, with or without dots, singles or doubles (see Map 16)
- vii Opaque yellow miscellaneous decorated beads (excluding crossed waves)

MONOCHROME

i OPAQUE YELLOW ANNULAR, GLOBULAR AND BARREL-SHAPED BEADS (see Map 15)

Kempston	Beds		Six beads	Fitch 1864; BM
Wallingford	Berks	5th– late 6th c	Grave 21: 8 beads with clear glass core	Harden 1940, 164; Ashmolean Museum 1939.454
Barrington	Cambs	5th– 7th c	One bead	Fox 1923, 250–2; Ashmolean Museum
Haslingfield	Cambs		One bead	Fox 1923, 255–9
Linton Heath	Cambs		Approx 10 various sizes and shapes	Neville 1854; Cambridge Museum
Little Wilbraham	Cambs	5th– 7th c	Two beads; 4 beads	Meaney 1964, 70–1; Cambridge Museum
Waterbeach, Car Dyke	Cambs	prob 6th c	<i>Grubenhau</i>	Lethbridge 1927

THE GLASS BEADS OF ANGLO-SAXON ENGLAND

Little Chester	Derbys	5th– 7th c	Grave 320: rather barrel- shaped and greenish	Wheeler 1985, 304; publication in preparation (C Sparey-Green)
Dorchester, Trumpet Major	Dorset	prob 7th c	One bead	Sparey-Green 1984, 149, fig 13.9
Great Chesterford	Essex	6th c	Grave 2B: 1 disc (B09) with great square-headed brooch, etc;	Evison 1994, 12, 14, 46, 90–1, 96, 100, 102, 105–6, 109 and 114–15; figs 15.2B.4Nb, 27.31.4b, 33.56.2b, 37.79.2b,
		mid- 5th– 6th c	Grave 31: 2 discs (B09) with bracelet, etc;	42.103.3b, c and l, 49.126.5b and 58.C5.2c; BM 1964 7–2
		mid- 5th– 6th c	Grave 56: 1 disc (B10);	
		late 5th– 6th c	Grave 79: 1 disc (B10) with penannular brooch etc;	
		6th c	Grave 103: 7 discs (B09, B10 and B11) with Style I applied saucer brooch pair, etc;	
		6th c	Grave 126: 1 disc (B10) with great square-headed brooch, etc;	
		mid- 5th– 6th c	Cremation 5: in plain urn	
Mucking II	Essex		Fourteen various beads (Plate 4) including:	Hirst and Clark forthcoming; BM
		5th– 6th c	Grave 874: 1 annular;	
		6th c	Grave 578: 1 globular;	
		7th c	Grave 621: 4 globulars with wooden box, knife, etc	
Springfield Lyons	Essex	later 5th– 6th c	Grave 6033: 3 beads barrel- shaped with small-long brooches	Publication in preparation (S Tyler); BM
Fairford	Glos		Annular	Meaney 1964, 91; BM 1926 7–7 1 and 2
Lechlade	Glos	late 5th– 6th c	Grave 48: disc, with buckle, etc;	Boyle <i>et al</i> forthcoming; Cirencester Museum
		6th c	Grave 130: disc with cast saucer brooch pair with central star and Style I outer border, etc	

Alton	Hants	5th–6th c	Grave 2: 1 translucent ‘disc’ (B08) with sword, shield, etc;	Evison 1988a, 13, 16, 41–4, 71–2, 73, 76 and 80–1;
		5th–6th c	Grave 9: 3 ‘discs’ (B05) with iron knife, etc;	figs 22.2.1b, 25.9.1b, 28.19.1.iib and 33.39.1e;
		5th–6th c	Grave 19: 14 globular (B07) with iron knife, etc;	Hampshire Museums
		first half	Grave 39: 1 double ‘disc’ (B06) and 1 translucent annular ‘disc’ (B08) with iron knife, etc	
		7th c		
Droxford	Hants	late 5th–6th c	Grave 30: annular (class IXb) with iron knife and rings, etc	Aldsworth 1978, 128, 173, fig 27.30.12; Winchester Museums
St Neots, Lords Bridge	Hunts	prob 6th c		BM 1956 10–2 1 and 2
Chessell Down	Isle of Wight	6th c	11 annular beads (class 6.5)	Arnold 1982, 49 (no. 223), colour frontispiece; BM 69 10–11 3
Breach Down	Kent	prob 7th c	Several	Conyngham and Akerman 1844; BM 53 4–12 95–105 and 79 5–24 29 (Mantell Collection)
Chartham Down	Kent	prob 6th–7th c	Barrow burials	Faussett 1856, 160–76; Liverpool Museum
Dover, Buckland	Kent	475–525	Grave 20: 1 ‘disc’ (B12); Grave 46: 39 ‘discs’ (B12) and 4 globulars (B15);	Evison 1987, 72, 80, 218 and 229, figs 12.5c and 26.46.3a and c, 222, fig 15.23.4b, 214, 215–16, 223–4, 224–5, 225, 226, 232–3 and 233–4, figs 1.1, 5.4e, 17.2d, 18.4c, 19.4a and c, 21.5c, 33.3c and 34.2b and 3b;
		525–575	Grave 23: 2 thick annular ‘discs’ (B12);	
		575–625	Grave B: 1 ‘disc’ (B12); Grave 1: 4 globulars (B15); Grave 29: 58 ‘discs’ (B12); Grave 30: 12 ‘discs’ (B12); Grave 32: 49 ‘discs’ (B12) and 14 globulars (B15); Grave 35: 4 ‘discs’ (B12); Grave 59: 9 ‘discs’ (B12); Grave 60: 5 ‘discs’ (B12);	228–9, 231, 234, figs 24.42.1b and c, 30.1d, 35.62.4b and e;
		625–650	Grave 42: 7 ‘discs’ (B12) and 1 double annular (B14); Grave 55: 1 ‘disc’ (B12); Grave 62: 3 ‘discs’ (B12) and 1 barrel (B16);	
		650–675	Grave 6: 18 ‘discs’ (B12); Grave 134: 1 ‘disc’ (B12);	217 and 245, figs 7.10b and 155.134.2b;
		675–700	Grave 107: 1 ‘disc’ (B12)	240–1, fig 48.107.6a; BM

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Faversham	Kent	prob 6th– 7th c	Many	Meaney 1964, 118–19; Ashmolean Museum; Beck Collection, Cambridge Museum
Folkestone	Kent	prob 6th c	No. 19: small annulars of varying sizes	Meaney 1964, 120–1; one each at Maidstone and Folkestone Museums
Gilton or Kingston	Kent	6th– 7th c	A number	Faussett 1856; Liverpool Museum
Holborough	Kent	late 7th or later	Unstratified: 9 beads	Evison 1956, 92 and 126, fig 20.3a; BM 1947 5–2 358
Kingston or Barfreston	Kent	6th– 7th c	Necklace: several	Faussett 1856; Liverpool Museum
Lyminge II	Kent	first half 6th c	Grave 16: with button and radiate brooches and single D bracteate	Warhurst 1955, 13–15; Maidstone Museum
Orpington	Kent	5th– 6th c	Grave 32; Grave 58: with disc brooch pair	Tester 1968, 139–40, fig 6.32a; Tester 1969, 44–6, fig 4.58b; Orpington Museum
Polhill	Kent	7th c	Grave 51: 1 barrel (no. 522) with 2 disc pendants, etc; Grave 95: 1 barrel (no. 526) with iron latch-lifter, etc	Hawkes and Philp 1973, 178, 184 and 207, fig 55.522 and 526
Sarre	Kent	5th– 7th c	A number	Meaney 1964, 135–6; BM OA 4905 and 93 6–1 218
Stodmarsh	Kent	prob 6th c		Akerman 1855b, 179–81
Stowting	Kent	prob 6th c	Many beads	Smith 1846a; Brent 1867; Beck Collection, Cambridge Museum; Maidstone A/S 300
Westbere	Kent		Three short strings	Jessup 1946; Canterbury Museum 6422, 6245 and 6426
Saxby	Leics		One globular	Publication in preparation (J Timby)
Cleatham	Lincs	prob 5th– 6th c	Grave 30; Grave 34	Publication in preparation (K Leahy); Scunthorpe Museum
Fonaby	Lincs	prob 6th c first	Grave 25: 4 barrels with girdle hangers, keys; Grave 32: 5 ‘oblates’ with	Cook 1981, 28–30, 32–4, figs 9.1.3 and 11.32.1.4; Scunthorpe Museum

		half 6th c	Åberg Group III cruciform brooch and 2 small-long brooches, etc	
Quarrington	Lincs	prob 6th c	No details	Bruce 1880, 76, nos 303–4; Alnwick Museum
South Willingham	Lincs	6th– 7th c	Some unassociated and others with 6th to 7th-century beads	Meaney 1964, 165; BM OA 5057
Waddington	Lincs	prob 7th c	Two beads	Meaney 1964, 165; Lincoln Museum
Welbeck Hill	Lincs	6th c	With 2 small cruciform brooches	Publication in preparation (G Taylor); Scunthorpe Museum
Castle Acre	Norfolk		One barrel-shaped	Meaney 1964, 172–3; Norwich Museum
Kenninghall	Norfolk	5th– 7th c	Three beads	Manning 1872a, 292, and 1872b; BM 83 7–2 31
Morning Thorpe	Norfolk	6th c	Many from this cemetery; eg, Grave 153: 2 beads with Åberg Group III cruciform brooch, etc	Green <i>et al</i> 1987, 78, fig 347.153.Giv and Hiii; Norwich Museum
Spong Hill	Norfolk	late 5th– 6th c mid- 6th c 6th c late 5th– 6th c 6th c 2nd half 6th c	Grave 5: 2 globulars with small-long brooch pair, A clasps, etc; Grave 22: 7 annulars with Åberg Group IVa cruciform brooch, Group III brooch pair, etc; Grave 24: 3 globulars and 1 annular with great square-headed brooch, etc; Grave 26: 1 barrel with Åberg Group I cruciform brooch, etc; Grave 42: 1 globular with small-long brooch pair, C clasps, etc; Grave 57: 2 globulars with florid cruciform brooch, B clasps, etc	Hills <i>et al</i> 1984, 54–5, 72–3, 74–5, 95–7 and 110–12, figs 73.3b, 79.5, 80.2 and 5b, 83.1, 98.3 and 108.10; Norfolk Arch Unit
prob Brixworth II	Northants		Two beads	Smith 1902, 245–6; Northampton Museum
Upton	Northants	7th c	<i>Grubenhaus</i>	Jackson <i>et al</i> 1969; Ashmolean Museum

THE GLASS BEADS OF ANGLO-SAXON ENGLAND

Corbridge	Northum-berland	late 5th–early 6th c	Bead string with 2 Åberg Group II cruciform brooches	Knowles and Forster 1909, 406–8, fig 25; Brown 1915a (IV), 811–12, pl CIV.2; Corbridge Museum
Standlake Down	Oxon	early 7th c	Grave 24	Dickinson 1973, 244–5, fig 5.1.k; Ashmolean Museum
Empingham II	Rutland	5th–7th c	Three annulars	Timby 1996; Oakham Museum
Camerton	Somerset	prob 7th c	Grave 79: with iron pin	Horne 1933, 46 and 57; Taunton Museum
Bury St Edmunds, Westgarth Gardens	Suffolk	6th c late 5th–6th c prob 6th c	Grave 13: 5 beads with annular brooch pair, stamped long-bossed pot, etc; Grave 52: 1 ‘disc’ with Åberg Group II cruciform brooch, etc; Grave 57: 5 beads with iron knife, etc	West 1988, 23, 33–4 and 35, figs 63.D.7, 11, 17, 20 and 24, figs 76.52.F.1 and 79.57.C2–7; Bury St Edmunds Museum
Ipswich	Suffolk	6th–7th c	Many examples	Layard 1907 and 1909; Ipswich Museum
Little Eriswell	Suffolk	6th c	Grave 27	Hutchinson 1966; Bury St Edmunds Museum
Mitchell’s Hill	Suffolk	prob 6th c	Many small globulars and annulars	Meaney 1964, 231; Ashmolean Museum 1909.477
Snape	Suffolk	6th–7th c	Grave 0420: 7 annulars or globulars	Filmer-Sankey and Pestell forthcoming
Mitcham	Surrey	prob 6th c	Grave 129: (7); Grave 197: (9)	Bidder and Morris 1959, 69, 73, 112, pl XVI.129 and 197; Cambridge Museum
Alfriston	Sussex	6th c first half 6th c 5th–6th c 5th–7th c	Grave 23: with buckle, amber beads, etc; Grave 43: on silver wire ring with 2 other glass beads with great square-headed brooch, etc; Grave 68: with quoit brooch, etc; Grave 77: with iron knife, etc	Griffith and Salzmann 1914, 34, 39–41 and 46–7, pls II.5 and I.1; Griffith 1915, 202–3; Welch 1983, 82 and 84–5, figs 8b, 20a and 32c; Lewes Museum
Apple Down I	Sussex	first half 6th c	Grave 13: 2 globulars; with cast saucer brooch, finger ring, etc;	Down and Welch 1990, 162 and 164, 36, 46 and 51, figs 2.19.10,

		prob 6th c	Grave 90: 1 very small globular with amber bead;	2.32.90.1 and 2.43.3, colour pls 40.2 and 41.27 and 32;
		prob 6th c	Grave 134: globular with amber beads	Chichester Museum
Highdown	Sussex	prob 6th c	Grave 15: (3489); Grave 36: (3481); Grave 58: (3548); Grave 85: (3478); unassociated: 3485 and 3490	Read 1895 and 1896; Welch 1983, 85–6, figs 94d, 101b, 104d and 108c; Worthing Museum
Stretton-on-Fosse II	Warks	c.450– 550	Grave 41: with silvered bronze disc brooch	Gelling 1992, 31, 40–1, fig 21
Wasperton	Warks	late 5th– 6th c	Some dated examples	Publication in preparation (M Carver); Warwick Museum
Collingbourne Ducis	Wilts	late 5th– 6th c	Grave 20: 1 with cast saucer brooch	Gingell 1975, 85, fig 18.10; Devizes Museum
Mildenhall	Wilts	6th c	With applied saucer brooch, etc	Meaney 1964, 270; Devizes Museum
Petersfinger	Wilts	first half 6th c late 5th– 6th c late 5th– 6th c	Grave 25: 4 beads with small bow brooch and 3 button brooches, etc; Grave 29: 1 bead with applied saucer brooch base, etc; Grave 50: 2 beads with iron knife, etc	Leeds and Shortt 1953, 21–2, 24–6 and 33–4, pls III (94.XXV and 104.XXIX) and IV (141.L); Salisbury Museum
Pewsey Blackpatch	Wilts	5th– 6th c	Grave 48	Publication in preparation (K Annable); Devizes Museum
Swindon	Wilts	7th c	<i>Grubenhaus</i>	Information from Caroline Washbourne
Driffield	Yorks	prob 6th c	Barrow C38 Grave 21: with amber beads, etc	Mortimer 1905, 280, pl C, no. 795; Hull Museum
Sewerby	Yorks	mid- 6th c 6th c	Grave 8: 2 annulars (A1a) with Åberg Group IVa cruciform brooch, etc; Grave 41: 41/35 (A2c) with annular brooch pair, etc	Hirst 1985, 62–4 (A1a) and 66 (A2c), figs 22, 34.6–65g and 48.11a
West Heselton	Yorks	prob 6th c	A large number	Publication in preparation (D Powlesland)

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near York	Yorks		Group not necessarily associated	BM 53 11–15 16
ii OPAQUE YELLOW CYLINDER BEADS: (a) ROUND				
Little Chesters	Derbys	6th– 7th c	Grave 320	Wheeler 1985, 304; publication in preparation (C Sparey-Green)
Mucking II	Essex	6th– 7th c first half 5th c	Ten beads overall, including: Grave 914: 2 beads; Grave 962: 2 beads with Evison Type 3 knife, etc; Grave 989: 2 beads with Glaston-Mucking and supporting-arm brooches, etc	Hirst and Clark forthcoming; Evison 1981, 138–9, figs 4 and 5; BM
Folkestone	Kent	prob 6th c	No. 38: broken bead	Meaney 1964, 120–1; Folkestone Museum
Gilton or Kingston	Kent	6th– 7th c	Some examples	Faussett 1856; Liverpool Museum
Horton Kirby I	Kent	prob 6th c	One large thick cylinder (an atypical bead)	Meaney 1964, 124; Maidstone Museum
Sarre	Kent	5th– 7th c	One example	Meaney 1964, 135–6; BM 93 6–1 218
Saxby	Leics			Publication in preparation (J Timby)
Welbeck Hill	Lincs	5th– 7th c	Grave 62	Publication in preparation (G Taylor); Scunthorpe Museum
Kenninghall	Norfolk	5th– 7th c	One example	Manning 1872a, 292, and 1872b; BM 83 7–2 31
Spong Hill	Norfolk	6th c	Grave 18: 1 bead with great square-headed brooch, small-long brooch, etc	Hills <i>et al</i> 1984, 66–7, fig 77.18.4; Norfolk Arch Unit
West Stow	Suffolk	late 5th– 6th c 5th– 7th c	Settlement SFB39: 1 bead (SF930) with small-long brooch, etc; Cemetery: 1 example	West 1985, 34–5, 73, fig 135.9; Bury St Edmunds Museum; West 1985, 74, fig 275.27; Ashmolean Museum

ii OPAQUE YELLOW CYLINDER BEADS: (b) POLYGONAL
OR SQUARE-SECTIONED

Linton Heath B	Cambs	late 5th– 6th c	One square-sectioned bead (Plate 4) with 2 small- long brooches	Neville 1854; Cambridge Museum
Mucking II	Essex	6th– 7th c	Grave 608: 1 bead; Grave 962: 1 bead with Evison Type 3 knife; both pentagonal	Hirst and Clark forthcoming; BM
Dover, Buckland	Kent	625– 650	Grave 62: 6 pentagonal beads (B21)	Evison 1987, 73, 80, 234, fig 35.62.4i, colour pl III (B21); BM
Faversham	Kent	5th– 7th c	Square-sectioned	Meaney 1964, 118–19; Ashmolean Museum
‘Kent’	Kent		One pentagonal (Plate 4)	Canterbury Museum
Stowting	Kent	prob 6th– 7th c prob 6th c	One pentagonal; one pentagonal	Smith 1846a; Brent 1867; Beck Collection, Cambridge Museum; Maidstone Museum
Fonaby	Lincs	prob 6th c	Group 6: 1 square- sectioned with amber and meerschaum beads, etc	Cook 1981, 48, fig 19.12, pl VIIB; Scunthorpe Museum
Brooke	Norfolk	prob 6th c	Pentagonal	Meaney 1964, 170; BM 1866–69
Kenninghall	Norfolk	5th– 7th c	Pentagonal	Manning 1872a, 292, and 1872b; BM
Spong Hill	Norfolk	5th– 6th c	Cremation 2213: 1 long square-sectioned bead in shoulder-bossed urn with linear decoration	Hills and Penn 1981, 61, fig 166.2213; Norfolk Arch Unit
Wasperton	Warks	mid- 6th c	Several pentagonal with saucer brooches	Publication in preparation (M Carver); Warwick Museum
Saltburn, Hob Hill	Yorks	6th– 7th c	Long square-sectioned bead	Gallagher 1987, 19, 25, fig 5.43; Middlesbrough Museum
West Heslerton	Yorks	prob 6th c	Grave 2B 58: square section, with annular brooch, etc	Publication in preparation (D Powlesland)

ii OPAQUE YELLOW CYLINDER BEADS: (c) SHORT CYLINDERS,
SINGLES OR DOUBLES

Mucking II	Essex	prob 6th c	Grave 578	Hirst and Clark forthcoming; BM
Dover, Buckland	Kent	575– 625 700– 750	Grave 1: 19 short (B18 and B20); Grave 29: 4 short (B18); Grave 32: 1 short (B18); Grave 60: 4 short (B18); Grave 76: 1 short (B19)	Evison 1987, 73, 80, 215–16, 223–4, 225, 233 and 236, figs 5.4j and p, 17.2h, 19.4d, 34.3g and 39.76.1a; BM
Eastry, Eastry House	Kent	late 6th c	Grave 1: several very short or elements of doubles (nos 6 and 28, 11, 24 and 35) with a Gotlandic square-headed bow brooch	Hawkes 1979, 86, 93, fig 4.4.11, 24, 28 and 35; Deal Museum
Faversham	Kent	5th– 7th c	Several singles and doubles	Meaney 1964, 118–19; Ashmolean Museum 1909.170
Folkestone	Kent	prob 6th c	One double and 1 short	Meaney 1964, 120–1; Folkestone Museum
Holborough	Kent	late 7th– 8th c	Twelve doubles	Evison 1956, 92, 126, fig 20.3a; BM 1947 5–12 358
'Kent'	Kent		One example	Maidstone Museum
Stowting	Kent	prob 6th c	One example	Meaney 1964, 137–8; Maidstone Museum
Cleatham	Lincs	5th– 7th c	Grave 30: 1 short	Publication in preparation (K Leahy); Scunthorpe Museum
Syston Park	Lincs	prob 6th c	One short	Akerman 1855a, 41–2, pl XXI; BM (18) 11 11–92
Waddington	Lincs		Two examples	Meaney 1964, 165; Lincoln Museum
Morning Thorpe	Norfolk	late 5th– 6th c late 5th– 6th c	Grave 231: with small- long brooch pair, etc; Grave 284: 1 bead with 2 iron buckles, etc;	Green <i>et al</i> 1987, 98, 113, 115 and 142, figs 371.D, 387.284. Ciii, 389.288.G and 425.Bi; Norwich Museum

		6th c	Grave 288: 1 bead with great square-headed brooch, etc; Grave 363: 1 bead with 1 green cylinder and 2 potsherds	
Standlake	Oxon	early 7th c	Grave 24: double (Plate 4)	Dickinson 1973, 244–5, fig 5.1.b; Ashmolean Museum
Bury St Edmunds, Westgarth Gardens	Suffolk	5th– 7th c	Grave 14: 2 beads out of a string of four	West 1988, 24, fig 61.14.A1 and 2; Bury St Edmunds Museum
Ipswich	Suffolk	6th– 7th c	Several	Layard 1907 and 1909; Ipswich Museum
West Stow	Suffolk	5th– 7th c	Cemetery: small singles and doubles	West 1985, 74, fig 275.16; Bury St Edmunds Museum
Mitcham	Surrey	6th c	Grave 117: 3 beads	Bidder and Morris 1959, 68, 112, pl XVI.117; Cambridge Museum
Wasperton	Warks	5th– 6th c	One short	Publication in preparation (M Carver); Warwick Museum

iii OPAQUE YELLOW BICONICAL BEADS

Chamberlain's Barn II	Beds	mid– late 7th c	Grave 9: 1 example (Plate 4) with silver wire rings, etc	Hyslop 1963, 173, fig 9.9.c; Luton Museum
Kempston	Beds		One example	Fitch 1864; BM 91 6–24 54
Frilford	Berks	prob 7th c	String with 2 beads of this type	Meaney 1964, 46–7; BM OA 4880
Lechlade	Glos	6th c 7th c 7th c 7th c	Grave 17: 1 bead with Kentish disc brooch, etc; Grave 84: 2 beads; Grave 145/2: 1 bead with silver wire rings, etc; Grave 177: 1 bead with silver wire rings	Boyle <i>et al</i> forthcoming; Cirencester Museum
Horndean	Hants	prob 7th c	Grave S.27: with other beads and bronze wire ring	Knocker 1957, 136, fig 15.1; Portsmouth Museums
Dover, Buckland	Kent	575– 625	Grave 1: 1 bead (B17)	Evison 1987, 73, 80, 215–16, fig 5.4h; BM

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Howletts	Kent	6th c	One tall	Smith 1918; BM 1936 5–11 144
Polhill	Kent	7th c	Grave 37: 1 bead (no. 517) with amethyst bead and jewelled disc brooch, etc; Grave 51: 1 bead (no. 522) with 2 disc pendants, etc; Grave 55: 1 biconical (Plate 4)	Hawkes and Philp 1973, 176, 179 and 207, fig 55.518 and 522
Saltburn, Hob Hill	Yorks	6th–7th c	Abnormally tall	Gallagher 1987, 25, fig 6.67; Middlesbrough Museum
Dalmeny Hound Point	Scotland: West Lothian	prob 7th c	Cist burial necklace: several	Brown 1915b; Brown 1915a (IV), 812–13, fig 29; Edinburgh Museum
iv OPAQUE YELLOW MELON, SUB-MELON AND 'NICKED' BEADS				
Halton	Cambs	prob 6th c	Four-lobed small sub-melon with pink beads	Meaney 1964, 66–7; Birmingham Museum A 386 73
Mucking II	Essex	6th c 5th–6th c 5th–6th c	Grave 615: 2 beads with cast saucer brooch pair, etc; Grave 860: 1 bead with small-long brooch pair, etc; Grave 874: 2 beads with gold-in-glass and amber beads, etc	Hirst and Clark forthcoming; BM
Stodmarsh	Kent	6th c	One small example	Akerman 1855b, 179–81, pl I; BM
Saxby	Leics			Publication in preparation (J Timby)
Brooke	Norfolk	prob 6th c	One small bead	Meaney 1964, 170; BM 1866–69
Castle Acre	Norfolk	5th–6th c	One example	Meaney 1964, 172–3; Norwich Museum
Spong Hill	Norfolk	late 5th–6th c mid-6th c 6th c 6th c	Grave 5: 2 abnormal long melon-shaped with small-long brooch pair, A clasps, etc; Grave 22: very small with Åberg Group IVa cruciform and Group III brooch pair, etc; Grave 37: 1 with annular brooch pair, B clasps, etc; Grave 42: 1 with small-long brooch pair, C clasps, etc	Hills <i>et al</i> 1984, 54–5, 69–70, 86–7 and 95–7, figs 73.3b, 90.37.6, 79.5.29 and 98.42.3; Norfolk Arch Unit

Lakenheath	Suffolk	6th c	Necklace: 2 small examples	Meaney 1964, 230; BM 1910 12–22 9–11
Mitchell's Hill	Suffolk	5th–7th c	Two sub-melons	Meaney 1964, 231; Ashmolean Museum 1909.477
Snape	Suffolk	5th–7th c		Filmer-Sankey and Pestell forthcoming
West Heselton	Yorks	prob 6th c	No. 917 and possibly others not seen	Publication in preparation (D Powlesland)

V OPAQUE YELLOW WOUND BEADS, OR JOINED GLOBULAR BEADS

Lechlade	Glos	7th c	Grave 145/2: 2 wound coiled cylinders with silver wire rings, etc	Boyle <i>et al</i> forthcoming; Cirencester Museum
Alton	Hants	7th c	Grave 39: 1 disc double (B06) with iron knife, etc	Evison 1988a, 16, 41–4, 80–1, fig 33.39.1d; Hampshire Museums
Breach Down	Kent	700–730	One double	Conyngham and Akerman 1844, pl I; BM 79 5–29
Dover, Buckland	Kent	475–525 575–625 650–675	Grave 46: 10 'disc' doubles (B13); Grave 29: 11 'disc' doubles (B13); Grave 32: 9 'disc' doubles (B13); Grave 35: 1 'disc' double (B13); Grave 6: 5 'disc' doubles (B13)	Evison 1987, 72, 80, 217, 223–4, 225, 226 and 229; figs 7.10c, 17.2e, 19.4b, 21.5b and 26.46.3b; BM
Faversham	Kent	5th–7th c	One double and some ?small doubles (broken)	Meaney 1964, 118–19; Ashmolean Museum
Folkestone	Kent	prob 6th c	No. 19: 2 doubles; No. 28: 4 doubles	Meaney 1964, 120–1; Maidstone Museum
Gilton or Kingston	Kent	prob 6th–7th c	Several	Faussett 1856, pls V and VII; Liverpool Museum
Holborough	Kent	prob 7th–8th c	At least 12 doubles	Evison 1956, 92 and 126, fig 20a; BM 1947 5–2 358
Howletts	Kent	prob 6th c	One segment of broken double or triple bead	Smith 1918; BM 1936 5–11 144
'Kent'	Kent		One double and 1 quadruple (Plate 4); 1 coiled	Canterbury Museum; Liverpool Museum

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Sarre	Kent	prob 6th– 7th c	Several doubles and 1 quadruple	Meaney 1964, 135–6
Stowting	Kent	prob 6th c	Two doubles (Plate 4) and some annulars that might have been joined; 1 double (wound)	Meaney 1964, 137–8; Maidstone Museum; Beck Collection, Cambridge Museum
Westbere	Kent	6th– 7th c	?14 triple beads on strings	Jessup 1946; Canterbury Museum
Brooke	Norfolk	prob 6th c	One double	Meaney 1964, 170; BM 1866–69
Mitcham	Surrey	prob 6th c	Grave 129: 2 double and 1 triple	Bidder and Morris 1959, 69, 112, pl XVI.129; Cambridge Museum
Bidford-on- Avon	Warks	prob 6th c	Two ?doubles on necklace	Humphreys <i>et al</i> 1923, 105, pl XVII.1–3; Humphreys <i>et al</i> 1924, 279–80, pl LVIII.1 and 2; Stratford Museum
'Yorks'	Yorks		One triple	Hull Museum

POLYCHROME

vi OPAQUE YELLOW BEADS WITH CROSSED WAVES, WITH OR
WITHOUT DOTS, SINGLES OR DOUBLES (see Map 16)

Puddlehill	Beds	c.600	Grave 10: 3 with reddish waves with cast saucer brooch pair, etc	Matthews and Hawkes 1985, 91–9, fig 40.16–18
Frilford I	Berks	prob 6th c	White waves and green dots	Meaney 1964, 46–7; BM 67 2–4 19; Ashmolean Museum
Barrington	Cambs	5th– 7th c	Two beads bottle glass waves and dots	Fox 1923, 250–2; Ashmolean Museum
Linton Heath B	Cambs		Two annulars with green crossed waves and dots	Neville 1854; Cambridge Museum
Mucking II	Essex	2nd half 5th c 7th c 6th c	Grave 334: annular and blue- green crossed waves with disc brooch pair, inlaid buckle, etc; Grave 608: with crossed waves in red; Grave 936: yellow-brown waves and dots with small square-headed brooch pair	Hirst and Clark forthcoming; BM

Lechlade	Glos	mid-6th c	Grave 86: red and blue waves with saucer brooches, etc;	Boyle <i>et al</i> forthcoming; Cirencester Museum
		5th–6th c	Grave 77: bicone with one green-blue wave and red crossing trails with disc brooch pair, etc	
Bowcombe Down	Isle of Wight	5th–6th c	Small with green waves (?type 17.1)	Arnold 1982, 92–3, 120–1
Dover, Buckland	Kent	575–625	Grave 30: 1 ‘disc’ with rust red waves (D21); Grave 38: 1 ‘disc’ with rust red waves (D22); Grave 60: 1 ‘disc’ with rust red waves (D22)	Evison 1987, 76, 82, 224–5, 226–8 and 233, figs 18.4m, 22.4f and 34.3o, colour pl IV (D21 and D22); BM
Faversham	Kent	prob 6th–7th c	Approx 6 single and 1 double with reddish waves; red waves overlying green on well-made bead; 1 with greenish crossed wave; 1 with terracotta crossed wave	Meaney 1964, 118–19; Ashmolean Museum; Beck Collection, Cambridge Museum
Finglesham	Kent	first half 6th c	Grave D3: 1 small with green waves and red dots with great square-headed brooch, etc; 1 with green waves	Chadwick 1958, 11–18, fig 5m, pl III; Deal Museum
Holborough	Kent	7th–8th c	Two beads yellowish green with light green crossed waves	Evison 1956, 92, 126, fig 20.3b; BM 1947 5–2 358
Stowting	Kent	prob 6th–7th c	One with green waves and 1 with terracotta waves	Smith 1846a; Brent 1867; Beck Collection, Cambridge Museum
Cleatham	Lincs	late 5th–6th c	Grave 30: terracotta waves	Publication in preparation (K Leahy); Scunthorpe Museum
Fonaby	Lincs	6th c	Grave 3: 1 ‘barrel’ reddish waves and dots with 2 annular brooches, etc	Cook 1981, 18–20, fig 4.3.1.44; Scunthorpe Museum
Syston Park	Lincs	prob 6th c	Green crossed waves	Akerman 1855a, 41–2, pl XXI; BM (18) 11 11–92
Kenninghall	Norfolk	5th–7th c	Double bead, each with reddish waves	Manning 1872a, 292, and 1872b; BM

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Morning Thorpe	Norfolk	6th c	A number, eg, Grave 30: 2 beads with green waves and red dots with Åberg Group III cruciform brooch and Group II pair, annular brooch pair, B clasps, etc	Green <i>et al</i> 1987, 42–3, fig 304.D.xxxi; Norwich Museum
North Runcton	Norfolk	6th–7th c	Brown crossed waves	Meaney 1964, 180–1; Norwich Museum
Spong Hill	Norfolk	late 5th–6th c	Grave 5: reddish waves and green dots with small-long brooch pair, A clasps, etc;	Hills <i>et al</i> 1984, 54–5, 95–7 and 98–100, figs 73.3b, 98.42.3 and 99.45.3–4;
		6th c	Grave 42: reddish waves with small-long brooch pair, C clasps, etc;	
		mid-6th c	Grave 45: 2 with red waves with Åberg Group IVa cruciform brooch, etc;	
		2nd half 5th c	Cremation 2143: very burnt reddish waves and ?green dots with applied saucer brooch with 6 face masks in urn with punched dots and linear ornament	Hills and Penn 1981, 56–7, fig 165.2143; Norfolk Arch Unit
Holme Pierrepont	Notts	prob 6th c	Red waves and dots with a stamp in chevron-ornamented pot	Myres 1977, 51–2, 315, fig 303.2093; BM 31 3–13 1
Wheatley	Oxon	c.600	Grave 14: red waves and dots with cast saucer brooch pair, etc	Leeds 1916, 51–3, fig 5; Ashmolean Museum
Bury St Edmunds, Westgarth Gardens	Suffolk	prob 6th c	Grave 33: green waves with amber beads;	West 1988, 28 and 33–4, figs 68.33.7 and 76.52.F.5;
		6th c	Grave 52: with green waves with Åberg Group II cruciform brooch, C clasps, etc	Bury St Edmunds Museum
Ipswich	Suffolk	6th–7th c	Two with terracotta crossed waves	Layard 1907 and 1909; Ipswich Museum
Little Eriswell	Suffolk	6th–7th c	Grave 11: terracotta crossed wave and green dots	Hutchinson 1966; Bury St Edmunds Museum
Mitchell's Hill	Suffolk	6th–7th c	One terracotta wave and dark dots; 1 terracotta wave and terracotta dots; 1 longwise wave and red dots	Meaney 1964, 231; Bury St Edmunds Museum

Snape	Suffolk	5th– 7th c	Grave 0421: 1 with terracotta waves Grave 0576: 1 with terracotta waves and 1 with green waves	Filmer-Sankey and Pestell forthcoming
Guildown	Surrey	6th c	Grave 206: terracotta crossed wave with square-headed brooch pair	Lowther 1931, 11, 44, pl IX.1; Guildford Museum
Churchover, Bensford Bridge	Warks	6th c	Terracotta waves and dots	Bloxam 1884; Meaney 1964, 259–60; Warwick Museum
Charlton	Wilts	5th– 6th c	Burial 24: 4 with terracotta wave and 1 with turquoise waves and red dots	Davies 1984, 120, 139–40, fig 9N; Salisbury Museum
Collingbourne Ducis	Wilts	6th c	Grave 20: terracotta crossed waves with saucer brooch pair	Gingell 1975, 85, fig 18.7; Devizes Museum
Harnham Hill	Wilts	prob 6th c	Terracotta crossed waves	Akerman 1853; Jackson 1854; BM 53–12 14
Petersfinger	Wilts	late 5th– 6th c	Grave 25: possibly a single rather than crossed reddish wave with 3 button brooches and small bow brooch, etc	Leeds and Shortt 1953, 21–2, pl III.94.XXV; Salisbury Museum
Pewsey Blackpatch	Wilts	5th– 6th c	Grave 86: terracotta waves and dots	Publication in preparation (K Annable); Devizes Museum
West Heslerton	Yorks	prob 6th c	One at least with green waves	Publication in preparation (D Powlesland)

vii MISCELLANEOUS OPAQUE YELLOW DECORATED BEADS
(EXCLUDING CROSSED WAVES)

Wallingford	Berks	2nd half 5th c	Grave 15: globular with green central band overlaid by reddish wave, with applied saucer brooch (floriolate/anchor cross) pair and 2 quoit brooches, etc;	Leeds 1938, 98–9, pl VII; Welch 1975, 92; Evison 1978; Böhme 1986; Ashmolean Museum 1988.1232;
		5th– 6th c	Grave 13: small annular with random line in green	Leeds 1938, 98; Ashmolean Museum
Colchester, Mersea Road	Essex	prob 5th– 6th c	Annular with 3 eyes in white and pale blue associated with amber beads and a faceted amethyst bead	Crummy 1981, 15–17, fig 19.10; Colchester Museum 5318.26

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Mucking II	Essex	5th–6th c	Grave 860: with dark green translucent trail with small-long brooch pair, etc	Hirst and Clark forthcoming; BM
Dover, Buckland	Kent	525–575	Grave 23: small 'disc' with white decomposed dots (D55)	Evison 1987, 77, 82, 222, fig 15.23.4d; BM
Faversham	Kent	prob 6th c	Large globular with red rings around circumference	Meaney 1964, 118–19; Beck Collection, Cambridge Museum
Finglesham	Kent	first half 6th c	Grave D3: 3 small annulars with green interlace with great square-headed brooch, D bracteates, etc	Chadwick 1958, 11–18, fig 5j, pl III; Deal Museum
Gilton (mainly)	Kent	prob 6th–7th c	Cylindrical with terracotta wave from top to bottom	Faussett 1856; Liverpool Museum
Lyminge II	Kent	first half 6th c	Grave 39: irregular globular with dark smudge, with saucer and small square-headed brooch pairs, etc	Warhurst 1955, 27, pl VIIb, no. 2; Maidstone Museum
Richborough	Kent		Roman fort stray find: exotic biconical bead with central blue band in white and 3 spots of turquoise and white	Bushe-Fox 1949, 149; Richborough Museum
Westbere	Kent	7th c	Annular with random reddish lines	Jessup 1946, 16, pl II; Canterbury Museum RM 6422
Welbeck Hill	Lincs	6th c	Two with terracotta girth bands	Publication in preparation (G Taylor); Scunthorpe Museum
Brooke	Norfolk	6th c	Small rather cylindrical with central band and thin reddish lines	Meaney 1964, 170; BM 1866–69
Kenninghall	Norfolk	5th–7th c	Necklace (?): very small with red spot, with <i>millefiori</i> bead on same string	Manning 1872a, 292, and 1872b; BM 83 7–2 31
Morning Thorpe	Norfolk	mid-6th c mid-6th c	Grave 16: 1 rather cylindrical with terracotta tall waves and green central band with florid cruciform brooch, etc; Grave 96: 1 short cylinder with wound green band with Åberg Group IVa cruciform brooch, etc;	Green <i>et al</i> 1987, 37–8, 62–3, 82–3, 90, 122–3, figs 298.Ev, 327.Hv, 352.173.Dvii, 362.Dviii, 399.3.16 and 321.Svii; Norwich Museum

		6th c	Grave 173: globular with green lines round and green central band with 3 annular brooches, B clasps, etc;	
		mid-6th c	Grave 209: 2 cylinders with wound green band with Åberg Group IVa cruciform brooch, etc;	
		6th c	Graves 316 and 321: 3 cylinders with wound green band with annular brooch, etc	
Cassington, Purwell Farm	Oxon	6th c	Unusually large with rather cylindrical dark parallel swags alternating with light swags, with <i>millefiori</i> and other beads	Leeds and Riley 1942, 64, pl VIB; Ashmolean Museum 1942.157
Bury St Edmunds, Westgarth Gardens	Suffolk	late 5th–early 6th c	Grave 52: globular with 3 translucent green/blue bands, with Åberg Group II cruciform brooch, etc	West 1988, 33–4, fig 76.52.F5; Bury St Edmunds Museum
West Stow	Suffolk	5th–7th c	Settlement: globular brownish eyes with white centres	West 1985, 73–4; Bury St Edmunds Museum
Wasperton	Warks	mid-6th c	F1081: 2406, 30 and 40, 2 globulars with small red dots	Publication in preparation (M Carver); Warwick Museum
Collingbourne Ducis	Wilts	late 5th–6th c	Grave 20: 2 globulars with random thin red lines with 2 saucer brooches	Gingell 1975, 85, fig 18.7; Devizes Museum
Petersfinger	Wilts	late 5th–6th c	Grave 25: 2 cylinders and 1 globular with reddish girth bands or waves with 3 button brooches, 1 bow brooch, etc	Leeds and Shortt 1953, 21–2, pl III.94; Salisbury Museum
Sewerby	Yorks	mid-6th c	Grave 12: 2 annulars with equidistant reddish spots (class C4) with Åberg Group IVb cruciform brooch, etc	Hirst 1985, 68, figs 23 and 36.1e

SCHEDULE 5

GREEN AND TURQUOISE GLASS BEADS

MONOCHROME

- i Green annular, globular and short cylinder beads (opaque or translucent)
- ii Green cylinder beads (opaque or translucent): (a) round section
(b) square and polygonal section
(c) polyhedral section: no schedule
- iii Green short cylinder beads, singles or doubles
- iv Green barrel-shaped and biconical beads
- v Green melon, sub-melon and 'nicked' beads (see Schedule 1iii for light blue-green translucent melon and sub-melon beads)
- vi Green segmented or wound beads (see Map 17)

POLYCHROME

- vii Green beads with crossed waves, with or without dots (opaque or translucent), singles or doubles
- viii Green opaque or translucent beads: various shapes with waves or zigzags (excluding crossed waves)
- ix Miscellaneous green decorated beads (excluding crossed waves, waves and zigzags)
- x Turquoise beads (opaque or translucent)

MONOCHROME

i GREEN ANNULAR, GLOBULAR AND SHORT CYLINDER BEADS (OPAQUE OR TRANSLUCENT)

Kempston	Beds	6th c prob 6th c	Grave 16: opaque bottle green, etc; three bright irregular translucent	Fitch 1864; BM 91 6-24 53 and 91 6-24 55
Long Wittenham	Berks	5th- 6th c late 5th- 6th c	Grave 52: 3 translucent with disc brooches; Grave 96: 1 dark translucent with small-long brooch	Akerman 1860

Wallingford	Berks	late 5th– 6th c 2nd half 5th c	Grave 11: small annulars in translucent glass with 2 small-long brooches and pot; Grave 15: 2 opaque annulars with applied saucer brooch (floriate/ anchor cross) pair and 2 quoit brooches	Leeds 1938, 97, pl III; Leeds 1938, 98–9, pl VII; Welch 1975; Evison 1978; Böhme 1986; Ashmolean Museum 1938.1232
Bishopstone	Bucks	prob early 6th c	Necklace: globular with other beads and saucer brooches	Lowndes 1870 and 1878; Aylesbury Museum
Newport Pagnell	Bucks	prob 6th c	Many translucent and opaque annulars	Meaney 1964, 58; Aylesbury Museum
Barrington	Cambs	5th– 7th c	One opaque annular; one opaque globular (Plate 4) with mixed beads	Fox 1923, 250–5; Beck Collection, Cambridge Museum; Ashmolean Museum
Linton Heath	Cambs	5th– 6th c	Three small globular beads with others and 2 small-long brooches	Neville 1854; Cambridge Museum
Little Wilbraham	Cambs	5th– 7th c	Unassociated group: 1 opaque green	Neville 1852; Ashmolean Museum 1909.313
Waterbeach, Car Dyke	Cambs	prob 5th– 6th c	<i>Grubenhaus</i> : thick annular green	Lethbridge 1927
Norton-on- Tees	Durham	6th c 6th c mid- 6th c 6th c	Grave 7: 5 annulars with B clasps, etc; Grave 44: 1 bead with annular brooch, etc; Grave 63: 1 annular and 1 barrel with Åberg Group IVa cruciform brooch, etc; Grave 113: 1 globular with annular brooch, etc	Sherlock and Welch 1992, 42–7, 125, 152, 163–5 and 192; figs 34.7.1, 47.44.1, 52.63.1 and 64.113.1
Great Chesterford	Essex	late 5th– 6th c late 5th– 6th c 6th c 6th c	Grave 27: 2 ‘discs’ (B25 and B29) with small-long brooch, etc; Grave 79: 2 ‘discs’ (B18 and B29) with iron penannular brooch, girdle hanger, etc; Grave 97: 2 ‘discs’ (B25 and B29) with saucer brooch pair, etc; Grave 103: 3 ‘discs’ (B18, B29 and B36) with Style I applied saucer brooch pair, etc;	Evison 1994, 12, 14, 45–6, 95–6, 103, 105, 105–6 and 114–15, figs 26.27.2b and c, 37.79.2c and d, 41.97.3e and f, 42.103.3d, e and f, and 58.C5.2d; BM

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		5th– 6th c	Cremation 5: 1 'disc' (B24)	
Mucking II	Essex	5th– 6th c	Many annulars, a few globulars, wide range of colour; eg, Grave 989: 1 annular with Glaston-Mucking type and supporting-arm brooches, faceted carinated pottery bowl, etc	Hirst and Clark forthcoming; Evison 1981, 138–9, figs 4 and 5; BM
Springfield Lyons	Essex	prob 6th c	Two examples	Publication in preparation (S Tyler); BM
Lechlade	Glos	6th c	Grave 176: mid green 'disc' with annular or penannular brooch pair	Boyle <i>et al</i> forthcoming; Cirencester Museum
Alton	Hants	5th– 6th c	Grave 9: 3 'discs', 2 translucent (B09, B10 and B11) with iron knife, etc	Evison 1988a, 16, 44, 73, figs 4 and 25.9.1c–e; Hampshire Museums
Droxford	Hants	5th– 6th c	Grave 20: 2 annulars (class XII) with knife and buckle; Grave 32: annular (class XII) with knife, etc	Aldworth 1978, 124, 128, 132 and 173, figs 24.20.26 and 27 and 28.32.11; Hampshire Museums
Bowcombe Down	Isle of Wight	prob 6th c	One translucent annular (type 6.6?)	Arnold 1982, colour pl frontispiece; ex Carisbrooke Castle
St Neots, Lords Bridge	Hunts	prob 6th c	Grave: large annular translucent rich green	BM 1956 10–2 1 and 2
Beakes-bourne	Kent	5th– late 6th c	Grave 22: 1 annular translucent	Meaney 1964, 109; Canterbury Museum RM 7517–7522
Breach Down	Kent	7th– 8th c	Necklace with annulars and globulars	Conyngnam and Akerman 1844; BM 79 5–24 89
Dover, Buckland	Kent	475– 525 525– 575 625– 650 650– 675 700– 750	Grave 20: more than 1 bead that is 'disc'-shaped (B27); Grave 23: 1 'disc' (B27); Grave 55: 1 globular (B32); Grave 6: 1 annular/'disc' translucent (B26); Grave 134: 2 annulars/globulars/'discs' (B27); Grave 155: 2 annulars/globulars/'discs' (B27); Grave 75: 1 globular (B28)	Evison 1987, 73, 80, 220, 222, 225, 231, 217, 245, 250 and 235; figs 12.5d, 15.23.4c, 19.4e, 30.1e, 7.10d, 55.134.2d, 60.155.2b, 38.75.1e; BM

Faversham	Kent	6th– 7th c	Numbers of muddy or clear green	Meaney 1964, 118–19; Ashmolean Museum
Folkestone	Kent	prob 6th c	No. 14: 1 greenish grey annular	Meaney 1964, 120–1; Folkestone Museum
Holborough	Kent	7th– 8th c	Two barrel-shaped	Evison 1956, 126, fig 20.3h; BM 1947 5–2 358
Howletts	Kent	prob 6th c	Globular, bright grass green, ?jade	Smith 1918; BM 1936 5–11
Kingston or Barfreston	Kent	7th c	Approx 40 small annulars (marked Kingston 'F')	Faussett 1856; Liverpool Museum 6327
Lyminge II	Kent	first half 6th c	Grave 16: 2 small bottle green annulars with 1 radiate-headed, 1 button brooch and D bracteate, etc;	Warhurst 1955, 15, 18, pl VIIb.1; Maidstone Museum
		6th c	Grave 24: annular translucent grass-green and c.12 little green translucent beads with small equal-arm brooch pair, etc	
Orpington	Kent	5th– 6th c	Grave 32: very small globular with 2 pierced Roman coins	Tester 1968, 139–41, fig 6.32a.iv; Orpington Museum
Ozingell	Kent	prob 6th c	Two globulars	Meaney 1964, 131; Powell-Cotton Museum
Polhill	Kent	7th c	Grave 37: 3 barrels with jewelled disc brooch, knife, etc; Grave 102: 4 barrels with 5 silver wire rings, etc	Hawkes and Philp 1973, 176, 185, 193, 207, fig 55.517 and 527
Sarre	Kent	prob late 6th c 7th c	Group CV: annular; two annulars with amethysts, gold coins, etc	Meaney 1964, 135–6; Smith 1860, pl II
Stowting	Kent		Dark blue/green globular	Smith 1846a; Brent 1867; Beck Collection, Cambridge Museum 147.1861
Westbere	Kent	prob 7th c	Translucent olive green globulars	Jessup 1946; Canterbury Museum RM 6422, 6425 and 6426
Saxby	Leics		One globular and 1 annular	Publication in preparation (J Timby)
Castle Bytham	Lincs	7th c	String with 2 annulars with quoit brooch	Akerman 1855a, 26–7, pl XII.4

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Cleatham	Lincs		Grave 30: 2 very dark	Publication in preparation (K Leahy); Scunthorpe Museum
Fonaby	Lincs	6th c	Grave 3: yellowish green barrel with 2 annular brooches, etc;	Cook 1981, 18, 34, figs 4.3.1.64 and 11.32.1.5, pl VIIA; Scunthorpe Museum
		late 5th–6th c	Grave 32: 2 opaque globulars with Åberg Group II cruciform brooch and small-long brooch, etc	
Laceby	Lincs	6th–7th c	Group: small annulars with amber beads; and another bead	Myres 1951, 89 and 98; Thompson 1956, 184–9; Lincoln Museum
'Lincs'	Lincs		Necklace 11: 1 grass green opaque globular	Scunthorpe Museum
Nettleton Caistor	Lincs	late 6th–7th c	One dark green	Meaney 1964, 160; Lincoln Museum
South Willingham	Lincs		One large greenish gold annular	Meaney 1964, 165; BM 76 2–12 12–15
Welbeck Hill	Lincs	late 5th–6th c	Grave 64: dark bottle green annular with 2 small-long brooches	Publication in preparation (G Taylor); Scunthorpe Museum
Welbourne, High Dyke	Lincs		Four opaque annulars	Bruce 1880, 76, no. 305; Alnwick Museum
Brooke	Norfolk	prob 6th c	One irregular wound globular, etc, with amber beads	Meaney 1964, 170; BM 1866–69
Morning Thorpe	Norfolk	6th c	Grave 360: 1 annular with annular brooch pair, C clasps, etc; Grave 378: 3 annulars with annular brooch pair, B7 clasps, etc; and many other examples	Green <i>et al</i> 1987, 139–40 and 148, figs 421.360.Fvi and 436.378.Ev; Norwich Museum
Spong Hill	Norfolk	late 5th–6th c	Grave 5: 2 globulars, 1 bluish-green annular and 1 annular with 2 small-long brooches, A clasps, etc;	Hills <i>et al</i> 1984, 55, 61, 70, 74, 90 and 90–1, figs 73.3b and 6c, 75.12.4, 79.5.8 and 33, 83.1, 92.10a and 94.5;
		6th c	Grave 12: 2 globulars with 3 annular brooches;	
		mid-6th c	Grave 22: 2 annulars with Åberg Group II and IVa cruciform brooches;	
		later 5th–6th c	Grave 26: 2 globulars and 1 annular with Åberg Group I cruciform brooch,	

		6th c	stamped pot, etc; Grave 38: 2 translucent bluish-green barrels with 1 square-headed and 2 annular brooches, clasps, etc;	
		mid-6th c	Grave 39: 8 annulars with Group IVa cruciform and annular brooches, etc;	Hills <i>et al</i> 1987, 49, fig 106.2462/1;
		6th c	Cremation 2462: 1 globular in stamped and bossed urn	Norfolk Arch Unit
Brixworth	Northants	6th–7th c	One annular with other beads	Smith 1902, 245–6; Northampton Museum
Holdenby	Northants	6th–7th c	Five very small opaque with other beads	Leeds 1909; Northampton Museum
Howick Heugh	Northumberland		Grave 6: 2 green annulars with knife	Keeney 1939, 120–8; Cramp and Miket 1982, 5–6, fig 4.3.2; Newcastle Museum 1935.20
Holme Pierrepont	Notts		Quarry site: several dark green translucent	Myres 1977, Corpus no. 2093, fig 303; BM 1931 3–13
Empingham II	Rutland	5th–7th c	Grave 98B: annular translucent; Grave 129: annular	Timby 1996; Oakham Museum
Bury St Edmunds, Westgarth Gardens	Suffolk	5th–6th c	Grave 48: 1 ‘disc’ with 2 small-long brooches, clasps, etc	West 1988, 32, fig 73.E.15; Bury St Edmunds Museum
Holywell Row	Suffolk	5th–7th c	One opaque globular	Lethbridge 1931; Cambridge Museum Z7128
Icklingham	Suffolk		Several opaque and translucent annulars	Meaney 1964, 131; Warwick Museum A1439
Ipswich	Suffolk	prob 6th–7th c	One or 2 annulars	Layard 1907, pl XXXII, and 1909, pl VII; Ipswich Museum
Lakenheath	Suffolk	prob 6th–7th c	Miscellaneous collection: small annular opaque grass green; 1 large annular golden green translucent	Meaney 1964, 230; BM 1910 12–22 11; Beck Collection, Cambridge Museum 47.1834 b
Little Eriswell	Suffolk	6th c	Grave 27: globular clear green overlying opaque yellow with 2 ring brooches	Hutchinson 1966; Bury St Edmunds Museum

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West Stow	Suffolk	5th–7th c	Cemetery: 1 unpolished emerald green annular; 1 small annular; 1 dark green ‘disc’; 1 dark green barrel Settlement:	West 1985, 74; Ashmolean Museum 1909.424; Bury St Edmunds Museum; Thetford Museum; Thetford Museum;
		6th–7th c	SFB15: 1 dark olive green translucent ‘disc’ (SF243);	West 1985, 23, 49, 34, 37 and 73, figs 72.8, 207.5, 129.10 and 150.6;
		5th c	SFB63: 1 green ‘disc’ (SF2003);	Bury St Edmunds Museum
		5th c	SFB37: 1 dark blue-green translucent globular (SF972);	
		late 6th c	SFB44: 1 turquoise translucent globular (SF1169); WF6, 12: 1 dark green ‘disc’ (SF471)	
Guildown	Surrey	prob 6th c	Grave 185 necklace: 1 light green annular	Lowther 1931, 10, 43, pl IX.3; Guildford Museum
Alfriston	Sussex	mid-6th c	Grave 43: globular beads with others on silver wire rings and 2 larger very dark annulars;	Griffith and Salzmann 1914, 40, 47, pl XI.3, I.1;
		late 5th–6th c	Grave 68: 10 small bright green irregular annulars with quoit brooch, etc;	
		5th–early 7th c	Grave 77: 1 translucent grass green annular with knife, etc; Grave 79: 2 large grass green translucent annulars	Griffith 1915, 203, pl XXII.4; Welch 1983, 82 and 84; Lewes Museum
Apple Down I	Sussex	first half 6th c	Grave 10: translucent bottle green annular with cast saucer brooch pair;	Down and Welch 1990, 35, 36, 46 and 51, 162–3, figs 2.17, 2.19–20, 2.32 and 2.40–41, pl 40.3;
		early 6th c	Grave 13: 1 opaque annular with cast saucer brooch, etc;	Chichester Museum
		prob 6th c	Grave 90: 1 opaque annular and 1 opaque globular;	
		first half 6th c	Grave 128: 3 annulars, ?translucent, small and many very small with button brooch, etc	
Highdown	Sussex	prob 6th c	Unknown grave: 2 opaque globulars; 2 annulars different	Read 1895 and 1896; Welch 1983, 84; Worthing Museum 3484 and 3481

Bidford-on-Avon	Warks	5th–7th c	55 minute beads like pin heads	Humphreys <i>et al</i> 1923, 105, pl XVIII; Stratford Museum
Wasperton	Warks	6th c	F1579: 3 bright grass green with applied saucer brooches	Publication in preparation (M Carver); Warwick Museum
Collingbourne Ducis	Wilts	first half 6th c	Grave 31: very small with button brooch pair, finger rings, etc	Gingell 1975, 90, fig 20; Devizes Museum
Harnham Hill	Wilts	6th c	15 annular beads in green or blue	Akerman 1853; Jackson 1854; BM 53 12–14 31
Pewsey Blackpatch	Wilts	5th–6th c	Grave 18: annular dark olive green; Grave 102: ditto	Publication in preparation (K Annable); Devizes Museum
near Driffield	Yorks		Large annular	Hull Museum
Sewerby	Yorks	mid-6th c mid-6th c	Grave 8: dark green annulars (A1a) with Åberg Group IVa cruciform brooch, annular brooch pair; Grave 28: annular, double annular (Plate 4) and small barrels with Åberg Group IVa cruciform brooch	Hirst 1985, 62–4, figs 34.6b, 42.28.2b, e and f
West Heselton	Yorks	prob 6th c	A number	Publication in preparation (D Powlesland)
'Yorks'	Yorks	7th c	One large globular; with miscellaneous beads	Hull Museum
Dalmeny Hound Point	Scotland: West Lothian	prob 7th c	Cist: necklace with mixed colours	Brown 1915b; Brown 1915a (IV), 812–13, fig 29; Edinburgh Museum

ii GREEN CYLINDER BEADS (OPAQUE OR TRANSLUCENT):

(a) ROUND SECTION

Long Wittenham	Berks	6th c	Grave 98: 1 translucent	Akerman 1860; BM
Linton Heath B	Cambs	5th–6th c	Large translucent bright emerald green with 2 small-long brooches; another	Neville 1854; Cambridge Museum 48.1598 and 48.1551
Norton-on-Tees	Durham	late 5th–6th c 6th c	Grave 1: 1 bead (A5a) with Åberg Group II cruciform brooch, etc; Grave 4: 1 bead (A5a) with annular brooch pair,	Vyner 1984; Sherlock and Welch 1992, 121, 123 and 133, figs 33.1.1, 33.3.1 and 38.1

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			class B7 clasps, etc; later 6th c Grave 22: with Class C2 cruciform brooch, etc	
Great Chesterford	Essex	mid- 6th c	Grave 37: 2 opaque dark emerald (C01) with Hahn- heim-type radiate-headed and small-long brooch, etc;	Evison 1994, 14, 16, 46, 97 and 90; figs 28.4Ah, 15.1.3b; BM
		late 5th– 6th c	Grave 1: 1 short cylinder (B26) with small-long brooch pair, etc	
Springfield Lyons	Essex		Feature no. 3923: pale green opaque	Publication in preparation (S Tyler); BM
Lechlade	Glos	7th c	Grave 145/2: bright 'coiled cylinder'	Boyle <i>et al</i> forthcoming; Cirencester Museum
Canterbury, Cakebread Robey V	Kent	c.400	From multiple burial: 6 varying sizes	Information from T Tatton-Brown and P Garrard
Dover, Buckland	Kent	475– 525 575– 625	Grave 20: more than 1 cylinder (B31) (Plate 4); Grave 30: 1 cylinder (B31)	Evison 1987, 73, 80, 220 and 224, figs 12.5g and 18.4i; BM
Gilton or Kingston	Kent	prob 6th– 7th c	With pointed ends	Faussett 1856, 1–34, pl VI; Liverpool Museum
Stowting	Kent		One opaque light emerald and 2 long and narrow with pointed ends and several other examples	Smith 1846a; Brent 1867; Beck Collection, Cambridge Museum 47.1800, 1801, 1804, 1805
Fonaby	Lincs	mid- 6th c	Grave 31: 1 long trans- lucent pale green with Åberg Group IV cruciform brooch, etc;	Cook 1981, 32 and 38, figs 10.31.1.12 and 14.41.1.1; Scunthorpe Museum
		6th c	Grave 41: 1 translucent green cylinder with chatelaine and keys, etc, in multiple grave	
Welbeck Hill	Lincs	mid- 6th c	Grave 64: 1 opaque with 2 Åberg Group IVb cruci- form brooches, etc	Publication in preparation (G Taylor); Cook 1981, 78; Scunthorpe Museum
Brooke	Norfolk	prob 6th c	Two opaque yellowish green	Meaney 1964, 170; BM 1866–69
Morning Thorpe	Norfolk	mid- 6th c	Grave 96: 3 cylinders with Åberg Group IVa cruciform brooch, small-long brooch pair, B19 clasps, etc; and others	Green <i>et al</i> 1987, 63, fig 327.Hiv; Norwich Museum

Spong Hill	Norfolk	6th c	Grave 42: 2 tapering perforation with small-long brooch pair, stamped pot	Hills <i>et al</i> 1984, 95–7, fig 98.42.3; Norfolk Arch Unit
South Shields	North-umber-land	prob 4th–5th c	Several with miscellaneous beads of late Roman type	Information from R Miket; South Shields Museum
Little Eriswell	Suffolk	6th c	Grave 27: emerald green with 2 ring brooches	Hutchinson 1966; Bury St Edmunds Museum
Highdown	Sussex	5th–6th c	Necklace: 4 very small cylinders	Read 1895 and 1896; Welch 1983, 84; Worthing Museum
Peters-finger	Wilts	prob 6th c	Grave 62: 1 thick opaque emerald green cylinder (172a)	Leeds and Shortt 1953, 41, pl IV.172.LXII; Salisbury Museum
Sewerby	Yorks	mid-6th c	Grave 28: 1 with pointed ends (A5a) with Åberg Group IVa cruciform brooch	Hirst 1985, 66, fig 42.28.2j

ii GREEN CYLINDER BEADS (OPAQUE OR TRANSLUCENT):

(b) SQUARE OR POLYGONAL SECTION

Linton Heath B	Cambs	prob 6th c	Long rectangular-sectioned faded green	Neville 1854; Cambridge Museum 48.1598
Norton-on-Tees	Durham	late 5th–6th c	Grave 1: 1 emerald green square section (A5b) with Åberg Group II cruciform brooch, clasp, etc	Vyner 1984; Sherlock and Welch 1992, 121, fig 33.1.1
Barfreston	Kent	7th c	Hexagonal emerald green	Faussett 1856, 135–43; Liverpool Museum
Dover, Buckland	Kent	575–625 650–675	Grave 38: 1 flat hexagonal blue-green (B37); Grave 133: 1 pentagonal light green (B25)	Evison 1987, 73, 80, 227 and 245, figs 22.4d and 5.133.2d, colour pl III B25 133/2d; BM
Faversham	Kent	5th–7th c	One pentagonal dull green and 1 lighter; 1 hexagonal opaque	Meaney 1964, 118–19; Ashmolean Museum 1909.155 and 1909.168
Finglesham	Kent	first half 6th c	Grave D3: broken-off hexagonal light green with great square-headed brooch, radiate-headed brooch, etc	Chadwick 1958, 12, fig 5d; Deal Museum
Howletts	Kent	prob 6th c	Grave 142: 1 pentagonal emerald green (Plate 4)	Smith 1918; BM 1936 5–11
'Kent'	Kent		Necklace: 1 square section	Canterbury Museum RM 2620

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Quarrington	Lincs	prob 6th c	Three square-sectioned	Bruce 1880, 76, no. 303; Alnwick Museum
Kenninghall	Norfolk	5th– 7th c	Two pentagonal opaque; hexagonal	Manning 1872a, 292, and 1872b; BM 83 7–2 31; Norwich Museum
Spong Hill	Norfolk	6th c 6th c	Grave 18: 2 square-sectioned (Plate 4) with great square-headed brooch, etc; Grave 44: 1 square- sectioned yellow-green with annular brooch pair, etc	Hills <i>et al</i> 1984, 67 and 98, figs 77.18.4 and 99.44.7; Norfolk Arch Unit
Mitchell's Hill	Suffolk	6th– 7th c	Square or hexagonal section, bluish-green	Meaney 1964, 231; Bury St Edmunds Museum
Sewerby	Yorks	later 6th c	Grave 49: Strings I – 1 diamond-sectioned pale green – and II – 2 square-sectioned dark green with 1 pale green (A5b) – with Class C2 florid cruciform brooch, etc	Hirst 1985, 66, fig 52, Strings I.b, II.b and II.c
West Heslerton	Yorks		Grave 1A17: square- sectioned	Publication in preparation (D Powlesland)

ii GREEN CYLINDER BEADS (OPAQUE OR TRANSLUCENT):
(c) POLYHEDRAL SECTION: NO SCHEDULE (Plate 4)

iii GREEN SHORT CYLINDER BEADS, SINGLES OR DOUBLES

Chamberlain's Barn II	Beds	mid- late 7th c	Grave 39: large 'ring- shaped' opaque green with silver union pin set, silver wire rings, etc	Hyslop 1963, 181, fig 13d; Luton Museum
Kempston	Beds	prob 6th c	Grave 16: several opaque emerald green	Fitch 1864; BM 91 6–24 and 53
Dorchester, Trumpet Major	Dorset	6th– 7th c	Pale opaque green	Sparey-Green 1984, 149, fig 13.8
Canterbury, Mint Yard	Kent	prob 5th– 7th c	Two blue green	Information from T Tatton-Brown and P Garrard
Crundale Down	Kent		Some beads, possibly mixed up with Sarre beads	Faussett 1856, 177–98; BM 93 6–1 196
Dover, Buckland	Kent	475– 525	Grave 20: 1 cylinder and fragments (B31);	Evison 1987, 73, 80, 220, 223–4, 224, 235,

		575–625 675–700 700–750	Grave 29: 1 double (B30); Grave 30: 1 cylinder (B31); Grave 110: 2 cylinders (B29) and 1 green-blue (B42); Grave 160: 3 cylinders (B29); Grave 75: 2 cylinders (B29); Grave 127: 1 cylinder (B29)	241, 243 and 251, figs 12.5g, 17.2i, 18.4i, 38.75.1f, 49.110.12b and c, 52.127.1d and 62.160.2b, colour pl III (B29); BM
Folkestone	Kent	prob 6th c	(?) No. 32: 1 example	Meaney 1964, 120–1; Folkestone Museum
Lyminge II	Kent	first half 6th c	Grave 16: opaque emerald with radiate and button brooches, etc	Warhurst 1955, 15; Maidstone Museum
Milton Regis	Kent	7th c	Necklace: 9 opaque unstratified beads	Hawkes and Grove 1963, 32, fig 2, no. 4; Maidstone Museum
Polhill	Kent	7th c	Grave 37: several (no. 517) with keystone garnet disc brooch, amethyst bead, etc	Hawkes and Philp 1973, 176 and 207, fig 55.517
Rochester II, Watts Avenue	Kent		One emerald green	Meaney 1964, 134; Rochester Museum
Sibertswold or Barfreston	Kent	6th–7th c	Grave 16: from earring	Faussett 1856, 105; Liverpool Museum
Stodmarsh	Kent	6th c	Opaque dirty green	Akerman 1855b, 179–81, pl XVI
Fonaby	Lincs	6th c	Grave 41: 1 translucent with spearhead, etc	Cook 1981, 38, fig 14.41.1.1; Scunthorpe Museum
Kenninghall	Norfolk	6th–7th c	Inhumation with necklace: 1 bluish-green translucent	Manning 1872a, 292, and 1872b; BM 83 7–2 31
Holme Pierre-pont	Notts	prob 6th c	Large string: emerald green, indirectly dated by brooches	Smith 1906, 195–6; BM
Standlake Down	Oxon	early 7th c	Grave 24: 4 very small apple green cylinders	Dickinson 1973, 244–5, fig 5.1.n; Ashmolean Museum
Empingham II	Rutland	5th–7th c	Grave 114: 1 opaque	Timby 1996; Oakham Museum
Camerton	Somerset	prob 7th c	Grave 57; Grave 97; Grave 98	Horne 1933, 46, 57, 60–1 and 61; Taunton Museum

Locations of beads illustrated in Plates 1 to 8

Where the site of the illustrated bead is marked as being uncertain, this is because these drawings were not identified by the author (Guido) but are assumed to represent one of the examples in the schedule. Drawings without a top view were drawn many years ago and the bead is no longer easily available. For the beads illustrated in the plates, the following list gives both their schedule reference and their provenance (where known).

PLATE 1

- 1i Mucking II, Essex
- 1ii Mucking II, Essex
- 1iii Site uncertain; Fonaby, Lincolnshire
- 1iv Upton Snodsbury, Worcestershire; Site uncertain
- 1v Lechlade, Gloucestershire
- 1via Mucking II, Essex
- 1vib Site uncertain; Holywell Row, Suffolk; Colchester, Essex
- 1vii Bradwell Roman villa, Buckinghamshire; Alfriston, Sussex
- 1viii Mucking II, Essex
- 1ix Harwell, Berkshire; Wallingford, Berkshire
- 2i Mucking II, Essex
- 2ii Faversham, Kent; Fonaby, Lincolnshire
- 2iii Harnham Hill, Wiltshire; Site uncertain
- 2iv Charlton, Wiltshire

PLATE 2

- 2va Andover, Hampshire; Alfriston, Sussex
- 2vb Wolstonbury, Sussex
- 2via Cheverell, Wiltshire
- 2vib No example illustrated
- 2vic Richborough, Kent
- 2viaa Mucking II, Essex; Barrington, Cambridgeshire
- 2viib Richborough, Kent; Silchester, Hampshire
- 2viii Barnsley Park, Gloucestershire
- 2ix Little Wilbraham, Cambridgeshire; Stretton-on-Fosse, Warwickshire
- 2x Lechlade, Gloucestershire
- 2xi Uncertain site; Kenninghall, Norfolk

PLATE 3

- 2xii Cirencester, Gloucestershire; Petersfinger, Wiltshire
- 2xiii Sewerby, Yorkshire

- 2xiv Probus, Cornwall
- 2xv Abingdon, Berkshire; Mucking II, Essex
- 2xvi No example illustrated
- 3i Mucking II, Essex; Faversham, Kent
- 3ii Faversham, Kent; Linton Heath, Cambridgeshire
- 3iia Morning Thorpe, Norfolk; Morning Thorpe, Norfolk
- 3iib Faversham, Kent
- 3iic Wheatley, Oxfordshire
- 3iid Faversham, Kent; Faversham, Kent
- 3iv Mucking II, Essex; Mucking I, Essex
- 3v Puddlehill, Bedfordshire; Chamberlain's Barn I, Bedfordshire; Ipswich, Suffolk
- 3vi Morning Thorpe, Norfolk

PLATE 4

- 4i Mucking II, Essex
- 4ia Site uncertain
- 4iib Kent, site uncertain; Linton Heath B, Cambridgeshire
- 4iic Standlake, Oxfordshire
- 4iii Polhill, Kent; Chamberlain's Barn II, Bedfordshire
- 4iv Norfolk, site uncertain; Site uncertain
- 4v Stowting, Kent; Kent, unlocated; Kent, unlocated
- 4vi Site uncertain; Site uncertain; Site uncertain
- 4vii No example illustrated
- 5i Sewerby, Yorkshire; Sewerby, Yorkshire; Barrington, Cambridgeshire
- 5ia Dover, Buckland, Kent
- 5iib Spong Hill, Norfolk; Howletts, Kent
- 5iic Site uncertain
- 5iie Site uncertain
- 5iv Site uncertain; Site uncertain
- 5v Site uncertain
- 5vi Dover, Buckland, Kent

- 5vii Lyminge II, Kent; Fonaby, Lincolnshire
- 5viii Riby Park, Lincolnshire; Morning Thorpe, Norfolk
- 5ix No example illustrated
- 5x Faversham, King's Field, Kent; South Willingham, Lincolnshire; Chamberlain's Barn II, Bedfordshire

PLATE 5

- 6i Stretton-on-Fosse, Warwickshire; Dover, Buckland, Kent
- 6ii Dover, Buckland, Kent; Lakenheath, Suffolk; Horton Kirby I, Kent; Site uncertain
- 6iii Site uncertain; Kingston, Kent
- 6iv Pewsey Blackpatch, Wiltshire
- 6v Alfriston, Sussex
- 6vi Site uncertain
- 6vii Polhill, Kent; Gilton, Kent
- 6viii Chamberlain's Barn II, Bedfordshire
- 6ix Site uncertain
- 6x Morning Thorpe, Norfolk
- 6xi Kempston, Bedfordshire
- 6xii Lechlade, Gloucestershire
- 6xiii Sibertswold, Kent
- 6xiv Kingston, Kent
- 6xv Andover, Hampshire

PLATE 6

- 7 Mucking II, Essex; Lechlade, Gloucestershire; Great Chesterford, Essex
- 8i Mucking II, Essex; Site uncertain; Faversham, Kent
- 8ii Faversham, Kent; Dover, Buckland, Kent
- 8iii Spong Hill, Norfolk; Mucking II, Essex
- 8iv Faversham, Kent; ?Faversham, Kent
- 8v Sewerby, Yorkshire; Westbere, Kent

- 8vi Great Chesterford, Essex
- 8vii Andover, Hampshire; Dover, Buckland, Kent
- 8viii Little Wilbraham, Cambridgeshire
- 8ix Stretton-on-Fosse, Warwickshire
- 8x Mucking II, Essex; Mucking II, Essex
- 8xi Selmeston, Sussex
- 8xii Chamberlain's Barn I, Bedfordshire; Faversham, Kent
- 8xiii Site uncertain

PLATE 7

- 8xiva Mucking II, Essex; Mucking II, Essex
- 8xivb Site uncertain; Faversham, Kent
- 8xivc Faversham, Kent
- 8xv Dover, Buckland, Kent
- 8xvi Site uncertain
- 8xvii Dover, Buckland, Kent; Dover, Buckland, Kent
- 8xviib York, Yorkshire
- 8xviii Howletts, Kent
- 8xviib Faversham, Kent
- 8xviic Little Wilbraham, Cambridgeshire; Mucking II, Essex
- 8xixa Haslingfield, Cambridgeshire
- 8xixb Site uncertain
- 9 Polhill, Kent; Site uncertain

PLATE 8

- 10a Ipswich, Suffolk; Site uncertain; Site uncertain; Cassington, Oxfordshire
- 10b Dover, Buckland, Kent; Dover, Buckland, Kent; Mucking II, Essex; Dover, Buckland, Kent; Sewerby, Yorkshire
- 11a Site uncertain
- 11b Sewerby, Yorkshire; Saltburn, Yorkshire
- 12 Hartlip, Kent; Salisbury, Wiltshire; Cannington, Somerset
- 13 Mucking II, Essex; Mucking II, Essex



Plate 1 Colourless and pale translucent glass beads (Schedule 1i–ix); ‘black’ glass beads (Schedule 2i–iv)



Plate 2 'Black' glass beads (Schedule 2v-xi)



Plate 3 'Black' glass beads (Schedule 2xii-xv); white (or blue-white) glass beads (Schedule 3i-vi)

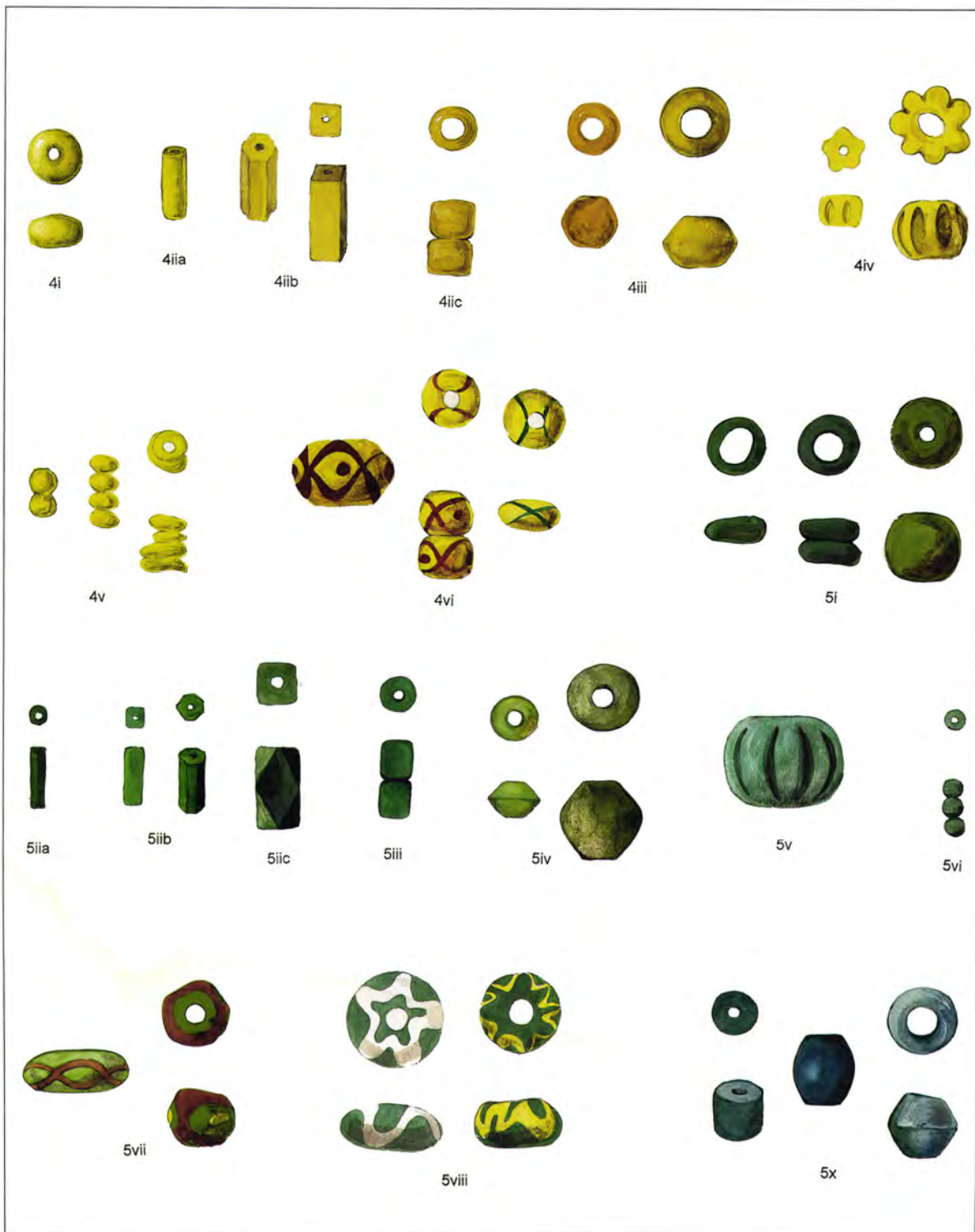


Plate 4 Opaque yellow glass beads (Schedule 4i–vi); green and turquoise glass beads (Schedule 5i–viii and x)



Plate 5 Blue glass beads (Schedule 6i-xv)



Plate 6 Crimson or pink glass beads (Schedule 7); terracotta or brick-red glass beads (Schedule 8i-xiii)



Plate 7 Terracotta or brick-red glass beads (Schedule 8xiv-xix); opaque orange glass beads (Schedule 9)



10a

10b



10b



11a



11b



12



13

Plate 8 Millefiori and mosaic glass beads (Schedule 10); annular glass beads with coloured surface spirals (Schedule 11); annular glass beads with fine twist decoration (Schedule 12); gold and silver-in-glass beads (Schedule 13)

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Ipswich	Suffolk	prob 6th– 7th c		Layard 1907, pl XXXI, and 1909; Ipswich Museum
West Stow	Suffolk	5th– 7th c	Cemetery: 1 small opaque; and 1 other	West 1985, 74; Ashmolean Museum 1909.419a; Bury St Edmunds Museum
Mitcham	Surrey	prob 6th c	Grave 129: single; Grave 62: double	Bidder and Morris 1959, 69, 64, 110–12, pl XVI.129 and 62; Cambridge Museum
Apple Down I	Sussex	first half 6th c	Grave 128: short cylinders and barrel with button brooch	Down and Welch 1990, 51, 163, fig 2.41; Chichester Museum
Everthorpe Hall	Yorks		Necklace: 1 grass green	Meaney 1964, 288; Hull Museum
Painsthorpe Wold I	Yorks	7th c	Group: 5 examples with brooch, etc	Mortimer 1905, pl XXXIV, fig 278; Hull Museum
'Yorks'	Yorks		No details	Hull Museum

iv GREEN BARREL-SHAPED AND BICONICAL BEADS

Chamber- lain's Barn II	Beds	mid- late 7th c	Grave 9: several opaque barrels; Grave 57: opaque green biconical	Hyslop 1963, 173 and 187, figs 9e–g and 17b; Luton Museum
Little Chester	Derbys	6th– 7th c	Three yellowish green slightly biconical	Wheeler 1985, 304; publication in preparation (C Sparey-Green)
Lechlade	Glos	7th c 7th c	Grave 89/2: 1 semi-opaque bright green bicone; Grave 84: 2 large bright green-blue barrels with gold pendant	Boyle <i>et al</i> forthcoming; Cirencester Museum
Horndean	Hants	7th c	Grave S27: child with bronze wire ring	Knocker 1957, 132–3, 136, fig 15.S27.2; Portsmouth Museums
Breach Down	Kent	7th– 8th c	Several barrels or biconicals	Conyngham and Akerman 1844; BM 79 5–24
Canterbury, Cakebread Robey V	Kent	c.400	From multiple burial: 6 biconicals of varying sizes	Information from T Tatton-Brown and P Garrard
Dover, Buckland	Kent	575– 625	Grave 30: 1 bicone (B33);	Evison 1987, 73–4, 80, 224, 220, 245 and 244,

		625– 650 650– 675	Grave 18: 2 green-blue barrels (B41); Grave 132: 2 green-blue barrels (B41); Grave 129: 1 bicone (B33) and 1 dark green-blue (B44)	figs 18.4h, 11.18.2d, 54.132.2c and 53.5e and f; BM
Faversham	Kent	7th c 5th– 7th c	Pale green barrel with amethyst bead; dark green biconical	Smith 1860; Ashmolean Museum 1909.163
Monkton	Kent	mid- 7th c	Grave 3: short cylinder and bicone with composite disc brooch, amethyst, etc	Hawkes and Hogarth 1974, 59, fig 5h and i; Ashmolean Museum
Polhill	Kent	7th c	Grave 37: 2 bicones (Group 517) with keystone garnet disc brooch, amethyst bead, etc	Hawkes and Philp 1973, 176 and 207, fig 55.517
Riby Park	Lincs	7th c	Two grass green biconicals with 7th–c pot, etc	Meaney 1964, 161; Lincoln Museum
West Stow	Suffolk	5th– 7th c	Cemetery: little biconicals in light opaque green	West 1985, 74; Bury St Edmunds Museum
'Yorks'	Yorks		One possible barrel, dark green	Hull Museum
Dalmeny Hound Point	Scotland: West Lothian	prob 7th c	Cist: necklace with dark green opaque biconical	Brown 1915b; Brown 1915a (IV), 812–13, fig 29; Edinburgh Museum
Mochrum Castle Island	Scotland: Wigton		Two blue-green biconicals	Radford 1950, 62, nos 3 and 4; c/o Lord David Stuart, Port William, Wigton

V GREEN MELON, SUB-MELON AND 'NICKED' BEADS
(see Schedule 1iii for light blue-green translucent melon
and sub-melon beads)

Long Wittenham	Berks	5th– 6th c	Grave 52: 2 opaque melons with disc brooches; Grave 53	Akerman 1860; BM
Wallingford	Berks	5th– 6th c	Grave 11: 2 dark green long sub-melons with 2 small-long brooches	Leeds 1938, 97, pl III; Ashmolean Museum
Norton- on-Tees	Durham	6th c	Grave 7: 1 sub-melon opaque yellow/green bead with wrist clasps, etc; Grave 87: 1 sub-melon blue-green bead	Sherlock and Welch 1992, 125 and 181, figs 34.7.1 and 59.87.1

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Great Chesterford	Essex	6th c	Grave 62: 4-lobed sub-melon yellow and green mixed glass (B17) with small square-headed brooch pair, etc	Evison 1994, 14, 101, fig 33.62.41; BM
Mucking II	Essex	5th–6th c	Grave 648: 3 flattish notched with small-long brooch pair, kidney-shaped buckle loop, etc;	Hirst and Clark forthcoming; BM
		5th–6th c	Grave 845: 1 green-yellow translucent with disc brooch pair;	
		5th–6th c	Grave 860: blue-green with small-long brooch pair, etc	
Beakes-bourne	Kent	6th–7th c	Two opaque green sub-melons	Meaney 1964, 109; Canterbury Museum
Dover, Buckland	Kent	650–675–750	Grave 129: 1 dark green-blue (B43); Grave 141: 1 dark green-blue (B43)	Evison 1987, 74, 80, 244, 248, figs 53.129.5d, 58.141.6b; BM
Quarrington	Lincs		Rather long and badly made sub-melon	Bruce 1880, 76, no. 303; Alnwick Museum
Ruskington	Lincs	prob 6th c	One grass green sub-melon	Meaney 1964, 161–2; Lincoln Museum
Illington	Norfolk	6th c	Urn 221: 1 large translucent green in linear-decorated pot	Davison <i>et al</i> 1993, 37, fig 47.221a; Norwich Museum
Morning Thorpe	Norfolk	mid-6th c	Grave 133: sub-melon with Åberg Group IV cruciform brooch, etc;	Green <i>et al</i> 1987, 73, 138, 140 and 120, figs 341.Hiv, 417.Dv, 424.Lv and 395.Avi; Norwich Museum
		mid-6th c	Grave 358: sub-melon with Åberg Group IV cruciform brooch, etc;	
		late 5th–6th c	Grave 362: 2 sub-melons with Åberg Group II or III, etc;	
		prob 6th c	Grave 309: 1 sub-melon; and possibly others	
'Norfolk'	Norfolk		Green opaque with 7 segments	Norwich Museum
Spong Hill	Norfolk	6th c	Grave 38: 2 small sub-melons with square-headed brooch, etc;	Hills <i>et al</i> 1984, 90 and 90–1, figs 92.10a and 94.5; Norfolk Arch Unit
		mid-6th c	Grave 39: 4 sub-melons with Åberg Group IVa cruciform brooch, etc	

Cassington	Oxon		Disturbed grave: 1 greenish sub-melon	Leeds and Riley 1942, 64, pl VIB; Ashmolean Museum
Empingham II	Rutland	5th– 7th c	Grave 73: 1 sub-melon, bottle-green	Timby 1996; Oakham Museum
Camerton	Somerset	7th c	Grave 97: well-made light green melon	Horne 1933, 46, 60–1; Taunton Museum
Bury St Edmunds, Westgarth Gardens	Suffolk	5th– 6th c	Grave 48: 1 small sub- melon with 2 small-long brooches	West 1988, 32, fig 73; Bury St Edmunds Museum
Wasperton	Warks	mid- late 6th c	One long sub-melon	Publication in preparation (M Carver); Warwick Museum
Saltburn	Yorks	6th– 7th c	One green translucent 5-lobed sub-melon	Gallagher 1987, 16, 25, fig 5.38; Middlesbrough Museum
'Yorks'	Yorks		Two dark translucent sub- melons	York Museum

vi GREEN SEGMENTED OR WOUND BEADS (see Map 17)

Mucking II	Essex	5th– 6th c	Grave 860: 2 segments pale blue-green with small- long brooch pair, etc	Hirst and Clark forthcoming; BM
Lechlade	Glos	6th c	Grave 190: bright blue- green miniature segmented and annular	Boyle <i>et al</i> forthcoming; Cirencester Museum
Dover, Buckland	Kent	475– 525 575– 625 650– 675	Grave 46: 9 doubles, blue-green (B35) and 14 globulars (C04); Grave 1: 12 doubles (B35), 3 triples (Plate 4), blue-green (B36) and 13 globulars (C04); Grave 29: 2 globulars (C04); Grave 32: 10 doubles (B35), 1 triple, blue-green (B36) and 24 globulars (C04); Grave 35: 22 globulars (C04); Grave 6: globular (C04)	Evison 1987, 73, 75, 80–1, 216, 217, 223–4, 225, 226 and 229, figs 5.4l, m and s, 7.10g, 19.4f, g and i, 21.5i, 26.46.3e and f; BM
Faversham	Kent	5th– 7th c	Over 40 singles and doubles, angular	Meaney 1964, 118–19; Ashmolean Museum

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Faversham, King's Field	Kent	5th– 7th c	16 examples, angular	Meaney 1964, 118–19; Rochester Museum
Folkestone	Kent	prob 6th c	No. 4 } all No. 11 } angular, No. 19 } over No. 27 } 40 No. 32 } examples; No. 32: some double; others	Meaney 1964, 120–1; Folkestone Museum; Maidstone Museum
'Kent'	Kent	prob 6th– 7th c	A number of small single segments and 1 double-segmented	Canterbury Museum
Stowting	Kent	prob 6th c	Necklace: 2 or 3 opaque bottle green	Meaney 1964, 137–8; Maidstone Museum
Westbere	Kent	6th– 7th c	Several opaque grass green singles, perhaps once joined, angular	Jessup 1946; Canterbury Museum
Fonaby	Lincs	6th– 7th c	Much larger than usual, 2-segmented	Cook 1981; Scunthorpe Museum
Brixworth	Northants	prob 6th c	One translucent 2-segmented	Smith 1902, 245; Northampton Museum
Yeavinger	North- umber- land	prob mid- 6th– 7th c	Settlement: 2-segmented (unbroken) translucent blue-green and 4-segmented (broken) semi-translucent	Hope-Taylor 1977
Standlake Down	Oxon	early 7th c	Grave 24: double-segment greenish-yellow, angular	Dickinson 1973, 244–5, fig 5.1.1; Ashmolean Museum
Brandon	Suffolk	mid- 7th– 9th c	Cemetery and settlement: miscellaneous find of small triple bead	Carr <i>et al</i> 1988; publication in preparation (R Carr)
West Stow	Suffolk	5th– 7th c	Cemetery: 1 double- segmented (as Faversham necklace above)	West 1985, 74, fig 275.30; Bury St Edmunds Museum
Alfriston	Sussex	5th– 6th c	Grave 68; Grave 79	Griffith and Salzmann 1914; Welch 1983, 84; Lewes Museum
Apple Down I	Sussex	first half 6th c first half 6th c	Grave 10: 1 segment only opaque green with cast saucer brooch pair, etc; Grave 128: a number of single and double segments with button brooch	Down and Welch 1990, 35, 51 and 162–3, fig 2.17 and 2.40–41; Chichester Museum
Highdown	Sussex	prob 6th c	Approx 30 small emerald green, some quadruple	Read 1895 and 1896; Welch 1983, 84; Worthing Museum

Collingbourne Ducis	Wilts	first half 6th c	Grave 31: several very small emerald green with button brooch pair, etc	Gingell 1975, 90, fig 20; Devizes Museum
Harnham Hill	Wilts	prob 6th c	One small translucent blue-green 2-segmented	Akerman 1853; Jackson 1854
Lydiard Tregoze	Wilts	prob 6th c	Odd segments, very small with saucer brooches	Goddard 1895; Devizes Museum; BM 53 12–14 30
Woodyates, Oakley Down	Wilts	prob 6th c	Barrow 1: 1 triple and 10 possible segments, all opaque	Devizes Museum
West Heselton	Yorks	6th c	Grave 1 HE 20: 17 2-segmented and 7 3-segmented, all translucent	Publication in preparation (D Powlesland)

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vii GREEN BEADS WITH CROSSED WAVES, WITH OR WITHOUT DOTS (OPAQUE OR TRANSLUCENT), SINGLES OR DOUBLES

Haslingfield	Camb	prob 6th c	Small translucent, waves in yellow and dots	Fox 1923, 255–9; Ashmolean Museum 1909.233
Springfield Lyons	Essex		Grave 4752: rather barrel-shaped with terracotta waves and yellow dots; another pale green with white waves and red dots; Grave 4758: annular opaque white crossed waves and 3 red dots	Publication in preparation (S Tyler); BM
Dover, Buckland	Kent	575–625	Grave 35: barrel-shaped and yellow waves (D50)	Evison 1987, 77, 82, 226, fig 21.5k, colour pl IV (D50); BM
'Kent'	Kent		Two beads with terracotta waves and yellow dots	Canterbury Museum
Lyminge II	Kent	6th c	Grave 24: terracotta waves (Plate 4) with equal-arm brooch pair, etc	Warhurst 1955, 18, pl VIIb, no. 1
Fonaby	Lincs	6th c	Grave 25: terracotta wave and yellow dots (Plate 4) with girdle-hangers	Cook 1981, 28, fig 9.1.5; Scunthorpe Museum
Ruskington	Lincs	prob 6th–7th c	Cylindrical, yellow waves and dots	Meaney 1964, 161–2; Lincoln Museum

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Brooke	Norfolk	prob 6th c	Light translucent with terracotta waves	Meaney 1964, 170; BM 1866-69
Morning Thorpe	Norfolk	6th- 7th c	Several with white or terracotta waves and spots; eg, Grave 30: 3 beads	Green <i>et al</i> 1987, eg, 42-3, fig 303.30.Dix; Norwich Museum
Spong Hill	Norfolk	mid- 6th c late 5th- early 6th c 5th- 7th c	Grave 39: terracotta waves with Åberg Group IVa cruciform brooch, etc; Grave 46: yellow waves and terracotta dots with Åberg Group II cruciform and equal-arm brooches, etc; Cremation 1653: white waves and dots	Hills <i>et al</i> 1984, 90-1 and 100, figs 94 and 102.46; Hills 1977, 64, fig 127, no.1653; Norfolk Arch Unit
Duston	Northants	prob 6th- 7th c	White waves and yellow	George 1903; Northampton Museum
West Stow	Suffolk	5th- 7th c	Cemetery: white waves 1909.419a	West 1985, 74-5; Ashmolean Museum
Apple Down I	Sussex	prob 6th c	Grave 117: double bead, blue waves on pale green; Grave 134: 2 light green with blue	Down and Welch 1990, 49, fig 2.36-37, and 51, fig 2.42-43; Chichester Museum

viii GREEN OPAQUE OR TRANSLUCENT BEADS: VARIOUS SHAPES WITH WAVES OR ZIGZAGS (EXCLUDING CROSSED WAVES)

Chamberlain's Barn II	Beds	mid- late 7th c	Grave 8: slightly biconical translucent light green with yellow zigzags	Hyslop 1963, 173, fig 8c; Luton Museum
Harwell	Berks	5th- 6th c	Grave 4: necklace with 4 very dark green or black globular with white wave with disc brooch pair	Kirk and Marshall 1956, 27, 33-4, fig 10h.3-6, pl IB; Ashmolean Museum
Haslingfield	Cambs	prob 6th- 7th c	Globular pale opaque green with grass green waves; thick annular with white wave and red streak	Fox 1923, 255-9; BM: no number; Hull Museum
Linton Heath B	Cambs	5th- 6th c	Two translucent globulars, grass green with opaque yellow waves with 2 small-long brooches	Neville 1854; Cambridge Museum
Mucking II	Essex	5th- 6th c	Grave 845: 2 globulars in dark green with cream waves with disc brooch pair	Hirst and Clark forthcoming; BM
Alton	Hants	first half 7th c	Grave 39: annular olive green translucent with yellow zigzag	Evison 1988a, 80-1, fig 33.39.1g; Hampshire Museums

Droxford	Hants	late 5th– 6th c	Grave 20: cube, translucent yellow trails (class VI) (not seen)	Aldsworth 1978, 124, 172, fig 24.13; Winchester Museum
Faversham	Kent	5th– 7th c	Translucent greenish annular with white waves overlaid by green band; short cylindrical translucent greenish with heavy yellow zigzags	Meaney 1964, 118–19; Ashmolean Museum 1909.169
Horton Kirby I	Kent		Square-sectioned cylinder with yellow wave on 2 facets and red on others	Meaney 1964, 124; Maidstone Museum
Sarre	Kent	7th c	?Dark green opaque with yellow wave and line	Brent 1868, pl VIII
Riby Park	Lincs	7th c	Translucent blue-green annular with white wave (Plate 5)	Phillips 1934, 145 and 148; Myres 1951, 88 and 98; Lincoln Museum
Morning Thorpe	Norfolk	prob 6th– 7th c	Grave 309: 2 annulars with yellow zigzags (Plate 5)	Green <i>et al</i> 1987, 120, fig 396.Aviii; Norwich Museum
Cadbury- Congresbury	Somerset	5th– 6th c	Atypical squat, straight- sided pale blue-green with yellow wave and girth band: Anglo-Saxon period, but not Anglo-Saxon in cultural terms	Rahtz <i>et al</i> 1992, 143–4, fig 99
Alfriston	Sussex	5th– 6th c	Grave 51: annular very dark with white waves	Griffith and Salzmänn 1914, 42; Welch 1983, 84; Lewes Museum
Apple Down I	Sussex	prob 6th c	Grave 107: rather drum- shaped, dark green with yellow band at top and bottom and zigzag between with another bead, more translucent in blue with same pattern	Down and Welch 1990, 48, 165, fig 2.35, colour pl 40.9; Chichester Museum
Sewerby	Yorks	mid- 6th c	Grave 8: large annular with white (C2a) with Åberg Group IVa cruciform brooch, etc	Hirst 1985, 68, fig 34.6–65h

ix MISCELLANEOUS GREEN DECORATED BEADS
(EXCLUDING CROSSED WAVES, WAVES AND ZIGZAGS)

Wallingford	Berks	5th– 6th c	Grave 11: interrupted line in white like black eggs	Leeds 1938, 97, pl III; Ashmolean Museum
Linton Heath B	Cambs	prob 6th c	dark ?green ground and crossed bands of yellow and green twists	Neville 1854; Cambridge Museum

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Little Wilbraham	Cambs	prob 6th c	Two beads similar to Linton Heath above	Lethbridge and Carter 1926; see also Neville 1852; Cambridge Museum
Little Chester	Derbys		Grave: with group of 5 long cylinders with cable of green and yellow decoration on light green, ?imitation of <i>millefiori</i>	Wheeler 1985, 304; publication in preparation (C Sparey-Green)
Norton-on-Tees	Durham	6th–7th c	Green ground with white girth band and ?blue and white diagonal bands	Sherlock and Welch 1992, 196, fig 67.1
Mucking II	Essex	2nd half 5th c 5th–6th c 2nd half 5th c 5th–6th c	Grave 334: 2 cylinders with red stripe and yellow zigzag, with disc brooch pair and inlaid iron buckle; Grave 397: 1 large biconical/globular in blue-green with yellow zigzag and 5 horizontal red stripes with small-long brooch; Grave 637: annular with white spots/band around girth with quoit brooch, equal-arm brooch and tubular fitting; Grave 845: 1 lobed and 1 annular ditto, with disc brooch pair	Hirst and Clark forthcoming; BM
Springfield Lyons	Essex	prob 6th c	Grave 4758: barrel with yellow and red dots and trails (late pit context 7350); Grave 4882: 8 translucent with yellow decoration; Grave 6033: 2 translucent pale green with white and brown stripes and bands; Grave 6044: globular pale opaque with alternate red and yellow dots	Publication in preparation (S Tyler); BM
Dover, Buckland	Kent	575–625 650–675	Grave 30: biconical with white band with central red (D58), cf blue type; Grave 59: barrel green with blue translucent end (D59); Grave 129: annular light olive green with dark blue blob at one end (D61)	Evison 1987, 77–8, 82, 224–5, 232–3 and 244, figs 18.4t, 33.3p, and 53.129.5i, colour pl IV (D58, 59 and 61); BM

Faversham	Kent	5th– 7th c	Thick annular dark translucent with bands underlying red bands; globular opaque 3 eyes with red ring round black spot; pentagonal cylinder emerald green with oval yellow spots; large annular with red central band and white mosaic triangles	Meaney 1964, 118–19; Ashmolean Museum 1909.143; Ashmolean Museum 1909.171; Beck Collection, Cambridge Museum
Gilton	Kent	prob 6th– 7th c	Two almost identical with Westbere (see below); slightly biconical globular yellowish green with white eyes surrounded by red rings	Faussett 1856, pl V; Liverpool Museum
Harrietsham	Kent	7th– 8th c	Opaque green cylinder central groove with vague red lines	Meaney 1964, 123; Maidstone Museum
Lyminge II	Kent	first half 6th c	Grave 39: roughly globular with irregular red and yellow spots, with saucer and small square-headed brooch pairs, etc	Warhurst 1955, 27, pl VIIb, no. 2
Orpington	Kent	5th c	Grave 68: large melon, rather flat with red and yellow markings with applied saucer brooch pair	Tester 1969, 49, fig 5.68c; Orpington Museum
Ozingell	Kent	5th– 7th c	One annular and 1 globular with mosaic insets in yellow, terracotta and white	Powell-Cotton Museum
Polhill	Kent	7th c	Grave 102: opaque squarish with scatter of red and yellow dots (group 527) with silver wire rings, etc	Hawkes and Philp 1973, 185, 207, fig 55.527
Rochester	Kent	prob 6th c	Child's necklace: all small, 1 slightly hexagonal, yellow chevrons	Meaney 1964, 134; Skipton Museum
Sibertswold or Barfreton	Kent	6th– 7th c	Annular translucent olive green with blue and white striped scrolls	Faussett 1856; Liverpool Museum
Westbere	Kent	7th c	Three short strings: drop bead in opaque grass green with yellow end (see Gilton above)	Jessup 1946; Canterbury Museum

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Riby Park	Lincs	7th c	Three opaque blue-green globular with terracotta rings round yellow dots	Phillips 1934, 148 and 154; Myres 1951, 88 and 98; Lincoln Museum
Ruskington	Lincs		Green cylinder with band of yellow chevrons	Meaney 1964, 161-2; Lincoln Museum
Morning Thorpe	Norfolk	first half 6th c 6th c	Grave 30: 2 with red and white bands with Åberg Group II and III cruciform brooches, B clasps, etc; Grave 337: 1 with white decoration with small-long brooch pair, stamped pots, etc	Green <i>et al</i> 1987, 42-3, and 131, figs 304.Dxii and 407.Lx; Norwich Museum
Spong Hill	Norfolk	prob 5th c	Cremation 1245: bead broken and melted by heat terracotta eyes in white rings in bossed urn	Hills 1977, 48, fig 127.1245; Norfolk Arch Unit
Holdenby	Northants	prob 6th- 7th c	Cube-shaped with each face having yellow eyes in white rings	Leeds 1909; Northampton Museum
Rollright	Oxon	6th- 7th c	Odd finds near burial close to Rollright Stones: opaque annular with yellow bands at top and bottom and spaced yellow spots	Information from Oxford Archaeological Unit
Little Eriswell	Suffolk	6th- 7th c	Yellowish green with white bands	Hutchinson 1966; Bury St Edmunds Museum
Selmeston	Sussex	5th- 7th c	Rather biconical blue-green with parallel white bands all over	Welch 1983, 84, fig 49a, no. 4; Lewes Museum
Peters-finger	Wilts	6th c	Grave 62: small cylinder with terracotta band wound round it	Leeds and Shortt 1953, 41, pl IV: 172 LXII; Salisbury Museum
Sewerby	Yorks	prob 6th c	Grave 29: annular with 3 terracotta spots equally spaced (C4) with 2 annular brooches	Hirst 1985, 68, fig 43.29.1-60g

X TURQUOISE BEADS (OPAQUE OR TRANSLUCENT)

Chamberlain's Barn II	Beds	mid- late 7th c	Grave 9: translucent biconical (Plate 4); Grave 39: translucent biconical	Hyslop 1963, 173, 181, figs 9d, 13c and g; Luton Museum
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Kempston	Beds	5th– 7th c	Small bright annular; Grave 16: large dark annular; another unmarked grave: 1 globular	Fitch 1864; BM 91 6–24 53; BM 91 6–24 53; BM 91 6–24 51
Frilford	Berks		Three biconicals, very slightly translucent	Bradford and Goodchild 1939; BM OA 4880
Little Wilbraham	Cambs	5th– 7th c	Two globulars	Lethbridge and Carter 1926; Neville 1852; Cambridge Museum
Lechlade	Glos	mid– late 7th c	Grave 84: 2 bright green– blue barrels;	Boyle <i>et al</i> forthcoming; Cirencester Museum
		mid- 7th c	Grave 98: bright green– blue biconical bead; Grave 138: small lobed bright green-blue with union pins, etc	
Andover	Hants	5th– 6th c	Grave 50: 3 annulars pale turquoise blue with small-long brooch, etc	Cook and Dacre 1985, 38, 80–2, fig 63.10, 14 and 27, colour pl frontispiece; Hampshire Museums
Breach Down	Kent		Two small irregular translucent	Conyngham and Akerman 1844; BM 79 5–24
Dover, Buckland	Kent	475– 525 575– 625	Grave 46: 88 beads (B34 and B35); Grave 1: 27 beads (B34); Grave 29: 3 beads (B34); Grave 32: 46 beads (B34, B35 and B36); Grave 35: 1 bead (B34)	Evison 1987, 73, 80, 216, 223–4, 225 and 226, figs 5.4k, 17.2j, 19.4e, f and g, 21.5f, and 26.46.3d and e; BM
Faversham, King's Field	Kent	5th– 7th c	Necklace: c.40 segments; 1 short (Plate 4) and 1 double cylinder; barrel with yellow crossed waves	Meaney 1964, 118–19; Rochester Museum; Ashmolean Museum; Beck Collection, Cambridge Museum
Howletts	Kent	prob 6th c	Rich translucent annular	Smith 1918; BM 1936 5–11 144
Kingston	Kent	prob 7th c	One biconical, 1 long biconical, 1 small lobed and short cylinder	Faussett 1856, 35–94; Liverpool Museum 6327
Monkton	Kent	7th c	Grave 24: 3 biconicals	Hawkes and Hogarth 1974, 59, fig 5j–l; Ashmolean Museum
Sitting- bourne, Rondeau Estate	Kent	prob 6th c	One globular and 1 melon	Payne 1880; Meaney 1964, 129; BM 83 12–13 644

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Stodmarsh	Kent	prob 6th c	One melon	Akerman 1855b, 179–81, pl XVI; BM 54 12–2 17
Wingham	Kent	7th c	One globular and dark opaque barrel	Meaney 1964, 140–1; BM 54 12–2 18 and 20
Nettleton Caistor	Lincs	prob 6th– 7th c	One annular small opaque	Meaney 1964, 160; Lincoln Museum
Riby Park	Lincs	7th c	One large annular with white wave, 1 with eyes	Phillips 1934; Myres 1951, 88 and 98; Lincoln Museum
South Willingham	Lincs		Two barrel beads (Plate 4), 1 very small annular with cruciform brooch	Meaney 1964, 165; BM OA 5057 and BM 76 2–12 12–15
Syston Park	Lincs	prob 6th– 7th c	Large light melon	Akerman 1855a, 41–2, pl XXI; BM (18) 11 11–92
Bury St Edmunds, Westgarth Gardens	Suffolk	6th c	Grave 31: 1 polyhedral with stamped pot	West 1988, 28, fig 68; Bury St Edmunds Museum
Lakenheath	Suffolk	prob 6th– 7th c	One short cylinder and some very small segmented	Meaney 1964, 230; Beck Collection, Cambridge Museum
Mitchell's Hill	Suffolk	prob 6th c	One cylinder with polygonal section, 1 melon and semi- translucent globular	Meaney 1964, 231; Bury St Edmunds Museum
Kingston- by-Lewes	Sussex	6th– 7th c	Rather biconical	Craddock 1979, 99, pl 12; Welch 1983, 83, fig 73e; Lewes Museum
Driffield	Yorks		With other beads: 1 globular	Mortimer 1905; Hull Museum

SCHEDULE 6

BLUE GLASS BEADS

MONOCHROME

- i Blue annular, globular and short barrel-shaped beads: no schedule
- ii Blue cylinder beads, round, long or short
- iii Blue cylinder beads, square or polygonal section, long or short
- iv Blue diamond-faceted, cube-shaped or oblong beads
- v Blue or 'black' large, flat polygonal beads: no schedule
- vi Blue segmented beads
- vii Blue biconical beads (opaque or translucent)
- viii Blue melon, sub-melon and lobed beads (opaque or translucent) (see Map 18)

POLYCHROME

- ix Blue beads with white or cream waves, or zigzags
- x Blue beads with crossed waves, with or without dots
- xi Blue beads with white and coloured specks (see Map 19)
- xii Blue beads with red spots (see Map 20)
- xiii Blue beads with red centred white eyes
- xiv Blue beads with white or yellow spots (see Map 20)
- xv Miscellaneous blue decorated beads

MONOCHROME

- i BLUE ANNULAR, GLOBULAR AND SHORT BARREL-SHAPED BEADS:
no schedule (Plate 5)

- ii BLUE CYLINDER BEADS, ROUND, LONG OR SHORT

Frilford	Berks	5th c	Grave 196: translucent, cut ends	Brown 1975, 293; Ashmolean Museum
Linton Heath B	Cams	6th c	Very weathered, pointed ends	Neville 1854; Cambridge Museum
Norton- on-Tees	Durham	mid- 6th c	Grave 63: with Åberg Group IVa cruciform brooch, B clasps, etc;	Sherlock and Welch 1992, 165, 183, figs 52.63.1 and 60.94.1
		6th c	Grave 94: with annular brooch pair, B clasps, etc	

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Great Chesterford	Essex	6th c	Grave 18: one (C03), with disc brooch pair, B clasps, etc;	Evison 1994, 16, 94, 96, 97, 101, figs 26.29.5d and e, 28.37.4i, 33.62.4m; BM
		6th c	Grave 29: 3 with pinched ends (C02–03), with B clasps, etc;	
		6th c	Grave 37: cut ends (C02), with radiate and small-long brooches, etc;	
		6th c	Grave 62: 2 (C03), with small square-headed brooch pair, etc	
Springfield Lyons	Essex		Grave 2806: pointed ends	Publication in preparation (S Tyler); BM
Lechlade	Glos	6th c	Grave 18: many with great square-headed brooch and and saucer brooch pair, etc;	Boyle <i>et al</i> forthcoming; Cirencester Museum
		5th– 6th c	Grave 163: greenish-blue with disc brooch pair	
Alton	Hants	6th c	Grave 12: translucent with saucer brooch pair, etc	Evison 1988a, 74, fig 26.4id; Hampshire Museums
Llanigon	Herefords	6th c	Secondary in barrow: 1 example, cut ends, with other beads	Morgan and Marshall 1921; Hereford Museum
Barfreston or Kingston	Kent		One dark blue long, cut ends	Faussett 1856; Liverpool Museum
Beakes- bourne	Kent	prob 6th c	Grave 24: short translucent	Meaney 1964, 109; Canterbury Museum
Canterbury	Kent		Miscellaneous: 1 long cut end	Brent Collection 2183, Canterbury Museum
Coombe	Kent	6th c	Cremation necklace: translucent, possibly with square-headed brooch, etc	Davidson and Webster 1967, 20–1, fig 5, pl VII.D; Saffron Walden Museum
Dover, Buckland	Kent	475– 525	Grave 13: 1 drawn, 1 pointed and 1 twisted (C01); Grave 20: 4 drawn (C01); Grave 48: 4 drawn (C01);	Evison 1987, 75, 81, 219, 220, 230, 219, 237–8, 216, 224, 227 and 233, figs 9.3e, 12.5n, 27.4i, 11.15.7b, 42.3c and k, 5.4n, 18.4j, 22.4e and 34.3n; BM
		525– 575 575– 625	Grave 15: 6 beads (C01); Grave 92: 2 beads (C01); Grave 1: 3 short cylinders (B46) (Plate 5); Grave 30: translucent with pointed ends (B51);	

			Grave 38: translucent with pointed ends (C01); Grave 60: 2 beads (C01)	
Dover, Priory Hill	Kent	late 6th c	Two long thin, cut ends	Meaney 1964, 117; Dover Museum
Eastry, Buttsole	Kent	prob 6th c	Two translucent	Hawkes 1979; Canterbury Museum
Faversham	Kent	5th– 7th c	Five examples	Meaney 1964, 118–19; Ashmolean Museum
Finglesham	Kent	prob 6th c first half 6th c	Grave A3: one, with amber bead, etc; Grave D3: translucent with rounded ends, with great square-headed brooch, etc	Chadwick 1958, 10, 12, fig 5p and e, pl III; Deal Museum
Folkestone	Kent	prob 6th c	One short opaque mid-blue; and another	Folkestone Museum; Maidstone Museum
Gilton or Kingston	Kent	6th– 7th c	'Strings', unclear if necklaces; another with pointed end and 1 marked 'Kingston 6333'	Faussett 1856, pl VI; Maidstone Museum; Liverpool Museum 6123
Harrietsham	Kent		Two examples	Meaney 1964, 123; Maidstone Museum
Horton Kirby I	Kent	prob 6th c	Long slightly twisted cut ends (Plate 5), with saucer brooches and other beads	Meaney 1964, 124; Maidstone Museum
Lyminge II	Kent	first half 6th c	Grave 16: 3 long different sizes, cut ends with Hahnheim-type radiate brooch, button brooch and D bracteate, etc	Warhurst 1955, 15; Maidstone Museum
Polhill	Kent	6th c or 7th c	Grave 41: possible earlier bead survival on a 7th-century string with 8 other beads	Hawkes and Philp 1973, 177, 207, fig 55.521
Sarre	Kent	5th– 7th c 6th c	One 'string', not necessarily associated; Grave CCLX: 3 with pointed ends, with saucer brooch	Meaney 1964, 135–6; BM 93 6–1 218; Brent 1868, 316–17, pl VIII.CCLX
Stowting	Kent	prob 6th c	Three short opaque with cut ends; 3 long various blues with cut ends	Meaney 1964, 137–8; Beck Collection, Cambridge Museum; Maidstone Museum

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Castle Bytham	Lincs	prob 7th c	One bead with quoit brooch	Akerman 1855a, 26–7, pl XII.4
Fonaby	Lincs	5th– 6th c 5th– 6th c mid- 6th c mid- 6th c	Grave 32: with Åberg Group II cruciform brooch, etc; Grave 28: translucent with small-long brooch, etc; Grave 31: 2 with pointed end, with Åberg Group IV cruciform and annular brooches, etc; Grave 43: 4 translucent with rounded ends, with Åberg Group IVa and other cruciform brooches, etc	Cook 1981, 34, 30, 32 and 40, figs 11.2.2, 10.28.3.1, 10.31.1 and 15, and 16.1.19, 43–5; Scunthorpe Museum
Laceby	Lincs	prob 6th c	Group: 1 dark cylinder with many amber beads	Myres 1951, 89 and 98; Thompson 1956, 184–9; Lincoln Museum
Quarrington	Lincs	prob 6th c		Bruce 1880, 76, nos 303–4; Alnwick Museum
Brooke	Norfolk	prob 6th c		Meaney 1964, 170; BM 1866–69
Morning Thorpe	Norfolk	6th c 6th c 6th c mid- 6th c 6th c 6th c	Grave 92: 2 beads with annular brooch and bucket pendants, etc; Grave 106: bead with annular brooches, etc; Grave 337: bead with small-long brooch pair, etc; Grave 358: 3 beads with Åberg Group IV cruciform brooch, B clasps, etc; Grave 369: bead with B clasps, brooches, etc; Grave 378: one with B clasps, annular brooch pair, etc	Green <i>et al</i> 1987, 62, 65, 131, 138, 143 and 148, figs 326.92.Cx, 331.106.Jv, 407.Lii, 417.Biii and Dvii, 427.Lii and 436.378.Eii; Norwich Museum
Spong Hill	Norfolk	6th c 6th c 6th c 6th c	Grave 24: 8 beads with great square-headed brooch, etc; Grave 37: 2 beads with B clasps, annular brooch pair, etc; Grave 38: 2 beads with plain square-headed brooch, etc; Grave 44: 1 with annular brooch, etc	Hills <i>et al</i> 1984, 73, 86, 89–90 and 99.44.7, figs 80.24.2, 90.37.6, 92.7b and 10a, and 99.44.7; Norfolk Arch Unit

South Shields	North-umber-land		Marked 'various': some look late Roman or 5th-century?	Information from R Miket; South Shields Museum
Standlake Down	Oxon	early 7th c	Grave 24: one with other beads, etc	Dickinson 1973, 244–5, fig 5.1; Ashmolean Museum
Empingham II	Rutland	5th–7th c	Graves 6, 22, 49, 79, 85A, 85B, 105, 129: cylinders and 8 short cylinders	Timby 1996; Oakham Museum
Camerton	Somerset	prob 7th c	Grave 31: with infant burial	Horne 1933, 46 and 48; Taunton Museum
Holywell Row	Suffolk	mid-6th c prob 6th c	Grave 37: 4 beads with Åberg Group IV cruciform brooch; Grave 35: 1 with 2 annular brooches, etc	Lethbridge 1931, 19, figs 9.6 and 11.C.3; Cambridge Museum Z 7128
Lakenheath	Suffolk		One bead, pointed ends (Plate 5)	Meaney 1964, 230; Beck Collection, Cambridge Museum
Little Eriswell	Suffolk	6th–7th c	Graves 2 and 27: with pinched ends and with ring brooches	Hutchinson 1966; Bury St Edmunds Museum
Snappe	Suffolk	prob 6th c	Grave 0841: 1 with pinched ends	Filmer-Sankey and Pestell forthcoming
West Stow	Suffolk	5th–7th c	Cemetery: 1 long translucent, cut ends (and others)	West 1985, 74; Ashmolean Museum 1909.419a
Guildown	Surrey	5th–6th c	Grave 78	Lowther 1931, 12, 36, pl IX.7; Guildford Museum
Mitcham	Surrey	5th–7th c	One example	Bidder and Morris 1959; 110–12; Cambridge Museum
Alfriston	Sussex	5th–6th c	Grave 77: long hexagonal; Context (?): 1 hexagonal and 1 twisted (AJ7)	Griffith 1915, 203; Welch 1983, 83 and 372; Lewes Museum
Apple Down I	Sussex	5th–6th c	Grave 18: translucent, broken at each end, with tubular mount, etc	Down and Welch 1990, 37, 162, fig 2.22.18.8, colour pl 41.45; Chichester Museum
Highdown	Sussex	prob 6th c	Necklace: a few very small beads with cut ends	Welch 1983; Worthing Museum 3486
Wasperton	Warks	late 5th–mid-6th c	A number, some with pointed ends	Publication in preparation (M Carver); Warwick Museum

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Lydiard Tregoze	Wilts	6th c	With 2 inhumations: beads, etc	Goddard 1895; Devizes Museum
Winterbourne Gunner	Wilts	6th c	Grave 7: larger translucent with cut ends	Musty and Stratton 1964; Salisbury Museum
Driffield	Yorks	prob 6th c	Necklace of 3 rows: 10 beads	Mortimer 1905; Hull Museum
'E Yorks'	Yorks	6th c	Necklace: 10 beads	Mortimer 1905, pl CXIII; Hull Museum
Hessle II	Yorks		With other beads and pottery	Meaney 1964, 291; Hull Museum records
Painsthorpe Wold I	Yorks	7th c	Group with wound slaty opaque	Mortimer 1905, pl XXXIV; Hull Museum
Sewerby	Yorks	mid-6th c	Grave 15: 2 with pointed ends (A5a) with Åberg Group IVa cruciform brooch, etc;	Hirst 1985, 66, figs 37b and 55a
		6th c	Grave 54: 2 more (A5a) with annular brooches, etc	
West Heselton	Yorks	6th c	Graves 1 A 17: 3; 1 B 8: 1; 2 BA 78: 1; 1 HE 12: 1; and 3 other graves	Publication in preparation (D Powlesland)
'Yorks'	Yorks	6th c	Group: 2 examples with other beads	Hull Museum
Clatchard Craig	Scotland: Fife	6th–8th c	Perhaps slight collar at 1 end	Close-Brooks 1986; Edinburgh Museum

iii BLUE CYLINDER BEADS, SQUARE OR POLYGONAL SECTION,
LONG OR SHORT

Frilford I	Berks	prob 5th–6th c	Cemetery adjacent to a Roman cemetery: opaque hexagonal bead	Akerman 1865; Rolleston 1869; BM OA 4880
Breach Downs	Kent	7th–early 8th c	Rather large semi-translucent bright pentagonal bead	Conyngnam and Akerman 1844; BM 79 5–24 89
Dover, Buckland	Kent	575–625 625–650	Grave 1: pentagonal (B47); Grave 62: 4 pentagonals (B47)	Evison 1987, 74, 216 and 234, figs 5.4q and 35.62.4j; BM
Faversham	Kent		One square section, dark glass	Meaney 1964, 118–19; Ashmolean Museum 1909.143

Finglesham	Kent	first half 6th c	Grave D3: long translucent square section with great square-headed brooch, etc	Chadwick 1958, 12, fig 5b, pl III; Deal Museum
'Kent'	Kent		Several with long square section	Canterbury Museum
Kingston	Kent	prob 7th c	Mid-blue pentagonal (Plate 5)	Faussett 1856, 35–94; Liverpool Museum 6327
Monkton	Kent		One square-section	Hawkes and Hogarth 1974; Perkins and Hawkes 1984; Ashmolean Museum
Morning Thorpe	Norfolk	6th–7th c	Grave 375: 3 pentagonal roughly tapering with scutiform pendant, etc	Green <i>et al</i> 1987, 146, fig 434.Cii; Norwich Museum
Mitchell's Hill	Suffolk	prob 6th–7th c	Long square section with signs of red core at one end	Meaney 1964, 231; Bury St Edmunds Museum
Snape	Suffolk	6th–7th c	One pentagonal	Filmer-Sankey and Pestell forthcoming
Trimley St Mary (near Felixstowe)	Suffolk		No context: atypical pentagonal bead	Information from Tim Sapwell, Norwich
Mitcham	Surrey	prob 6th c	Grave 62: 1 long square section opaque; and another from cemetery	Bidder and Duckworth 1906; Bidder and Morris 1959, 64, 110, pl XVI.62; Cambridge Museum
Selmeston	Sussex	prob 6th–7th c	Translucent cobalt blue pentagonal	Welch 1983, 83, fig 49; Lewes Museum
Harnham Hill	Wilts	6th c	Long opaque mid-blue square section	Akerman 1853; Jackson 1854; BM 53 12–14
Sewerby	Yorks	late 6th c	Grave 49: 6 long pale blue square section (A5b) with Class C2 square-headed cruciform brooch, etc	Hirst 1985, 66, fig 52, String I.a and String II.e
iv BLUE DIAMOND-FACETED, CUBE-SHAPED OR OBLONG BEADS				
Springfield Lyons	Essex	6th c	Grave 4882: translucent cube with cruciform and disc brooches	Publication in preparation (S Tyler); BM
Faversham	Kent	6th–7th c	One oblong (also in pink and green)	Meaney 1964, 118–19; Ashmolean Museum
Finglesham	Kent	first half 6th c	Grave D3: light blue translucent oblong with great square-headed brooch, etc	Chadwick 1958, 12, fig 5c, pl III; Deal Museum

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Howletts	Kent	6th c	Translucent small diamond-shaped	Smith 1918; BM 1936 5-11 144
Sarre	Kent	prob 6th c	String: dark blue oblong	Meaney 1964, 135-6; BM 93 6-1 218
Stowting	Kent	prob 6th c	Two mid-blue translucent oblongs	Meaney 1964, 137-8; Beck Collection, Cambridge Museum; Maidstone Museum
Lacey	Lincs	6th- 7th c	Group: dark blue or black cube	Meaney 1964, 157; Lincoln Museum
West Stow	Suffolk	5th- 7th c	Cemetery: at least one cobalt blue translucent and many very small jet beads	West 1985, 74; Bury St Edmunds Museum
Alfriston	Sussex	late 5th- 6th c	Grave 68: atypical dark squarish with facets with plain quoit brooch, etc	Griffith and Salzmann 1914, 47, pl I.1; Welch 1983, 83, fig 32c; Lewes Museum
Pewsey Blackpatch	Wilts	prob 6th c	Grave 53: bright blue translucent cube (Plate 5)	Publication in preparation (K Annable); Devizes Museum
Londes- borough	Yorks	mid- 6th c	Grave 7: various poorly described faceted beads with Åberg Group IVa cruciform brooch, etc	Swanton 1964, 275, fig 8.6; Cramp and Miket 1982, 7, no. 4.2, fig 5; Newcastle Museum
Sewerby	Yorks	late 6th c	Grave 49: pale blue slightly faceted oblong (A5b) with Class C2 square-headed cruciform brooch, etc	Hirst 1985, 66, fig 52, String II.e
York, Sycamore Terrace	Yorks	3rd- 4th c	Many very small blue opaque faceted with early Christian bone inscription, glass flagon, etc	RCHM 1962, 73, fig 58

V BLUE OR 'BLACK' LARGE, FLAT POLYGONAL BEADS:
no schedule (Plate 5)

VI BLUE SEGMENTED BEADS

Kempston	Beds	prob 6th c	Grave 16: 2 double translucent rather squared segments; Grave 16: triple	Fitch 1864; BM 91 6-24 53 and 55
Linton Heath B	Cambs	prob 6th c	Double string: 1 double bead	Neville 1854; Cambridge Museum
Norton- on-Tees	Durham	6th c	Grave 70: 1 double with annular brooch, B clasps, etc	Sherlock and Welch 1992, 171, fig 55.70.2

Great Chesterford	Essex	prob 6th c	Grave 31: one triple bright translucent (B37)	Evison 1994, 15, 96, fig 27.31.4c; BM
Alton	Hants	5th– 6th c	Grave 9: one double dark blue translucent	Evison 1988a, 73, fig 25.1j; Hampshire Museums
Llanigon	Here- fords	prob 6th c	Double opaque with other beads	Morgan and Marshall 1921; Hereford Museum
Beakes- bourne II	Kent	5th– 6th c	Grave 22: 3 examples	Meaney 1964, 109; Canterbury Museum
Dover, Buckland	Kent	475– 525	Grave 13: 1 beaded and 1 twisted (C02–03); Grave 48: 1 broken with 5 segments (C02)	Evison 1987, 75, 219, 230, figs 9.3f and g, 27.4j; BM
Faversham	Kent	5th– 7th c	Several doubles and one triple	Meaney 1964, 118–19; Ashmolean Museum
Gilton	Kent	7th c	About 7 fragments	Faussett 1856, pls V and VI; Liverpool Museum
Orpington	Kent	5th– 6th c	Grave 58: one double with disc brooch pair, etc	Tester 1969, 44–6, fig 4.58b; Orpington Museum
Polhill	Kent	7th c	Grave 41: about 7 segments, dark blue	Hawkes and Philp 1973, 177, 207, fig 55.520
Sarre	Kent	prob 7th c	Group XCVII: 1 triple	Brent 1868, pl VIII.XCVII
Castle Bytham	Lincs	7th c	One blue 2-segmented with quoit brooch	Akerman 1855a, 26–7, pl XII.4
Dragonby	Lincs		Small bright cobalt blue triple	Lincoln Museum
Sleaford	Lincs	late 5th– 6th c	Pale blue 2-segmented with clasp	Thomas 1887; BM
Morning Thorpe	Norfolk	mid- 6th c	Grave 133: badly made with Åberg Group IV cruciform brooch, etc	Green <i>et al</i> 1987, 73, fig 341.133.Hvi; Norwich Museum
Spong Hill	Norfolk	6th c 6th c	Grave 12: 2 doubles with annular brooches; Grave 37: badly made triple with annular brooches and B clasps	Hills <i>et al</i> 1984, 61, 86, figs 75.12.4 and 90.37.6; Norfolk Arch Unit
Empingham II	Rutland	5th– 7th c	Grave 85A: 1 double-segmented bead	Timby 1996; Oakham Museum
Bury St Edmunds, Westgarth Gardens	Suffolk	6th c	Grave 48: 1 double translucent with small-long brooches, clasps, etc	West 1988, 32, fig 73.E 14; Bury St Edmunds Museum

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Apple Down I	Sussex	first half 6th c	Grave 128: 1 double and many segments with button brooch	Down and Welch 1990, 51, 164–5, fig 2.41; Chichester Museum
Highdown	Sussex	prob 6th c	Atypical, about 32 small doubles and triples	Welch 1983, 83; Worthing Museum 3486
Painsthorpe Wold I	Yorks	7th c	Slatey-blue opaque, 5 to 6 segments twisted	Mortimer 1905; Hull Museum
Saltburn	Yorks	prob 6th– 7th c	Double, ?triple	Gallagher 1987, 16, 25, fig 5.41; Middlesbrough Museum
Sewerby	Yorks	mid- 6th c	Grave 28: 1 small double (A2b) with Åberg Group IV cruciform brooch	Hirst 1985, 66, fig 42.28.h
West Heslerton	Yorks	prob 6th c	Grave 1 B 10: triple with annular brooches; Grave 1 B 17: double; Grave 1 B 104: double with annular brooch, etc	Publication in preparation (D Powlesland)

vii BLUE BICONICAL BEADS (OPAQUE OR TRANSLUCENT)

Long Wittenham	Berks	5th– 6th c	Grave 142: 2 translucent with small-long brooches	Akerman 1860
Barrington	Cambs	prob 6th c	Grave 10: very small opaque	Foster 1880, 16, 32, pl VI.3; Beck Collection, Cambridge Museum 1 B 47.183
Hasling- field	Cambs	5th– 7th c	Miscellaneous string: more than 1 bead	Fox 1923, 255–9; Ashmolean Museum 1909.233
Springfield Lyons	Essex	5th– 6th c	Grave 4882: 2 translucent and opaque with disc brooches, etc	Publication in preparation (S Tyler); BM
Winchester, Lower Brook Street	Hants	late 7th– 8th c	Grave 23: small and thin translucent with gold pendants and silver wire rings	Hawkes 1990b, 632, fig 168.1996, colour pl XLVII
Canterbury, Cakebread Robey V	Kent	c.400	From multiple burial: 3 beads of varying sizes	Information T Tatton- Brown and P Garrard
Faversham	Kent	5th– 7th c	Four rather greenish-blue	Meaney 1964, 118–19; Ashmolean Museum 1909.163
Gilton	Kent	prob 7th c	With other beads: large (Plate 5)	Faussett 1856; Liverpool Museum M 6123

Howletts	Kent	6th c	Cobalt blue opaque	Smith 1918; BM 1936 5–11 142
Kingston	Kent	prob 7th c	Mixed beads: 1 large with flat top and bottom and others	Faussett 1856; Liverpool Museum M 6327: 'Kingston F'
Polhill	Kent	7th c	Grave 41: 2 beads; Grave 95: 1 bead (Plate 5)	Hawkes and Philp 1973, 177, 184, 207, fig 55.520 and 526
Stowting	Kent		Very small	Smith 1846a; Brent 1867; Beck Collection, Cambridge Museum 47.1809
Thurnham	Kent	7th c	Two examples	Beck 1940
Lacey	Lincs	6th– 7th c	One or 2 small dark blue	Thompson 1956, 184–9; Lincoln Museum
'Lincs'	Lincs		Mixed beads: 1 wide	Grantham Museum
Morning Thorpe	Norfolk	6th c	Grave 360: 1 small wide bead with Class C clasps, annular brooch pair, etc	Green <i>et al</i> 1987, 140, fig 421.Fv; Norwich Museum
Guildown	Surrey	6th c	Grave 185	Lowther 1931, 11–12, 43, pl IX.3; Guildford Museum
Wasperton	Warks	late 5th c	F1579.3305 with applied saucer brooches	Publication in preparation (M Carver); Warwick Museum

viii BLUE MELON, SUB-MELON AND LOBED BEADS (OPAQUE OR TRANSLUCENT) (see Map 18)

Chamberlain's Barn II	Beds	mid– late 7th c	Grave 40: large dark translucent 8 lobes (Plate 5)	Hyslop 1963, 181, fig 14e; Luton Museum
Kempston	Beds		Small dark flattish: 4 lobes	Fitch 1864; BM 91 6–24 54
Wallingford	Berks	2nd half 5th c	Grave 15 with applied saucer brooch (floriate/anchor cross) pair and 2 quoit brooches, etc	Leeds 1938, 98–9, pl VII; Welch 1975, 92; Evison 1978; Böhme 1986, 545–7, 571; Ashmolean Museum
Linton Heath B	Cambs	6th– 7th c	Necklace: pale powder blue, very damaged	Neville 1854; Cambridge Museum
Norton-on-Tees	Durham	6th c mid- 6th c	Grave 7: 2 translucent with B clasps, etc; Grave 102: 1 translucent with Åberg Group IVa cruciform brooch, etc	Sherlock and Welch 1992, 125 and 186, figs 34.7.1 and 62.102.1

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Great Chesterford	Essex	6th c	Grave 103: flat bluish opaque (B49) with applied saucer brooch pair	Evison 1994, 15, 46, 106, fig 42.103.3m; BM 1964 7-2 328
Lechlade	Glos	6th c	Grave 47: sub-melon with saucer brooch	Boyle <i>et al</i> forthcoming; Cirencester Museum
Alton	Hants	5th c 5th-6th c	Grave 27: 1 translucent melon; Grave 33: with disc pendant, etc	Evison 1988a, 78, 79, figs 30.1c and 33.8b; Hampshire Museums
Andover	Hants	6th c	Grave 44: 2 translucent	Cook and Dacre 1985, 35, fig 59.20 and 42, and colour frontispiece; Hampshire Museums
Droxford	Hants	late 5th-6th c	Grave 20: 5 translucent beads (Class IIIB); Grave 21: 4 beads (IIIB); Grave 32: 1 bead (IIIB)	Aldsworth 1978, 124, 132, 172, figs 24.10, 25.13 and 28.32.9; Hampshire Museums
Winchester, Lower Brook Street	Hants	late 7th-8th c	Grave 23: large hole and smaller lobes than usual with gold pendants and silver wire rings	Hawkes 1990b, 632, fig 168.2002, colour pl XLVII
Chessell Down	Isle of Wight	6th c	Small globular blue melon (types 11.3 and 4)	Arnold 1982, 49-50, 121, colour frontispiece; BM
Barfreston or Sibertswold	Kent	6th-7th c	Two dark (?blue) flattish 7-lobed	Faussett 1856, pl V; Liverpool Museum M 6625.
Beakes-bourne	Kent	7th c	Large flattish translucent	Faussett 1856, pl V.4 and Diary V, 13, fig 3; Liverpool Museum
Faversham	Kent	5th-7th c	Several; 2 are dark translucent irregular 7-lobed	Meaney 1964, 118-19; Ashmolean Museum
Sarre	Kent		Small dark bead with yellow above	Meaney 1964, 135-6; BM OA 4904
Stowting	Kent	7th c	Bright blue translucent bead	Meaney 1964, 137-8
Thurnham	Kent	prob 7th c	One melon	Beck 1940
Castle Bytham	Lincs	prob 7th c	One double melon with quoit brooch	Akerman 1855a, 26-7, pl XII.4
Fonaby	Lincs	6th c	Grave 25: 1 opaque with girdle hangers, etc	Cook 1981, 28-30, fig 9.1.4; Scunthorpe Museum
Syston Park	Lincs	6th-7th c	String: 2 with other beads	Akerman 1855a, 41-2, pl XXI; BM (18) 11 11-92

Morning Thorpe	Norfolk	6th–7th c	Grave 309: 2 with drum bead, etc;	Green <i>et al</i> 1987, 120, fig 396.309.Avii; Norwich Museum
Spong Hill	Norfolk	6th c	Grave 37: 1 small with B clasps, annular brooch pair, etc	Hills <i>et al</i> 1984, 86, fig 90.38.6; Norfolk Arch Unit
Thornham	Norfolk	7th c	Opaque blue	Norwich Museum records
Brixworth	Northants	6th–7th c	Necklace: 1 opaque blue	Smith 1902, 245–6; Northampton Museum
Duston	Northants	5th–7th c		George 1903; Northampton Museum
Cassington, Purwell Farm	Oxon	6th c	Translucent dark blue with other beads including <i>millefiori</i> beads	Leeds and Riley 1942, 64, pl VIB; Ashmolean Museum
Empingham II	Rutland	5th–7th c		Timby 1996; Oakham Museum
Ipswich	Suffolk	6th–7th c	A few	Layard 1907 and 1909; Ipswich Museum
Apple Down I	Sussex	prob 6th c	Grave 38: 2 translucent sub-melons	Down and Welch 1990, 40, 162, fig 2.24.38.1, colour pl 40.6; Chichester Museum
Selmeston	Sussex	5th–7th c		Welch 1983, 83, fig 49a.5; Lewes Museum
Sewerby	Yorks	6th c 6th c	Grave 41: translucent with 6 lobes (A4a) with annular brooch pair, etc; Grave 19: translucent with 9 lobes (A4c) with great square-headed brooch, etc	Hirst 1985, 66, figs 48b and 39.10
West Heslerton	Yorks	prob 6th c	Grave 188	Publication in preparation (D Powlesland)
'Yorks'	Yorks	6th–7th c	A few	Yorkshire Museum 1977.7.1734; BM 53 15 and 16

POLYCHROME

ix BLUE BEADS WITH WHITE OR CREAM WAVES, OR ZIGZAGS

Chamberlain's Barn II	Beds	mid–late 7th c	Grave 9: irregular wave on translucent light blue	Hyslop 1963, 173, fig 9b; Luton Museum
Cow Low	Derbys	7th c		Ozanne 1963, 28–9

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Norton-on-Tees	Durham	late 5th–early 6th c	Grave 1: very irregular opaque blue with Åberg Group II cruciform brooch, etc	Vyner 1984; Sherlock and Welch 1992, 121, fig 33.1.1
Cirencester	Glos		Miscellaneous: small dark trail with yellow zigzag	Brown 1976, 25, fig 3.2.10; Cirencester Museum C 917
Dover, Buckland	Kent	650–675	Grave 133: one (D08) (Plate 5) with amethyst beads, etc	Evison 1987, 76, 82, 245, fig 55.133.1c, colour pl III (D08); BM
Faversham	Kent	5th–7th c	Annular with white zigzag	Meaney 1964, 118–19; Ashmolean Museum 1909.155
Kingston	Kent	prob 7th c		Faussett MS Diary III 33; Liverpool Museum M 6166
Sibertswold	Kent	7th c	Grave 172: very dark blue with yellow spacious wave	Faussett 1856, 130–2; Faussett MS Diary IV, 48; Liverpool Museum M 6519
Saxby	Leics		One globular with white waves	Publication in preparation (J Timby)
Castle Bytham	Lincs	prob 7th c	One with white zigzags with quoit brooch	Akerman 1855a, 26–7, pl XII.4
Sleaford	Lincs	prob 6th c	Grave 191: ?on pendant with greenish wave	Thomas 1887, 401, pl XXIV.3; BM
Kenninghall	Norfolk	5th–6th c	String: 1 small bead	Manning 1872a, 292, and 1872b; BM 83 7–2 31
Spong Hill	Norfolk	5th–6th c	Cremation stray finds: 2 beads and glass vessel sherds	Hills and Penn 1981, 66, fig 166.241; Norfolk Arch Unit
Empingham II	Rutland	5th–7th c	One translucent melon	Timby 1996; Oakham Museum
Brandon	Suffolk	mid-7th–9th c	Settlement: globular with irregular wave	Carr <i>et al</i> 1988; publication in preparation (R Carr)
Mitchell's Hill	Suffolk	6th–7th c	Two translucent annulars with white wave	Meaney 1964, 231; Bury St Edmunds Museum
West Stow	Suffolk	5th–7th c	Cemetery: broken wave on translucent cobalt blue bead	West 1985, 74; Ashmolean Museum 1909.424
Guildown	Surrey	6th c	Grave 206: with square-headed brooch pair, etc	Lowther 1931, 11, 44, pl IX.1; Guildford Museum AS 7391

Kingston-by-Lewes	Sussex	6th c	Annular	Craddock 1979, pl 12; Welch 1983, fig 73f; Lewes Museum
Selmeston	Sussex	prob 6th c	Necklace: small annular with amber and glass beads	Welch 1983, fig 49; Lewes Museum
Broadway Hill	Worcs	late 5th– 6th c	Disturbed finds from inhumation graves	Cook 1958, 68

X BLUE BEADS WITH CROSSED WAVES, WITH OR WITHOUT DOTS

Dover, Buckland	Kent	575– 625	Grave 29: globular dark translucent with darker blue swags, crossed waves and red dots (D44);	Evison 1987, 77, 82, 223–4 and 245, figs 17.2q and 54.132.2d; BM
		650– 675	Grave 132: light blue with darker blue crossed waves and red dots (D45)	
Loveden Hill	Lincs	5th– 7th c	Urn: dark blue with light blue crossed waves	Fennell 1964; Lincoln Museum
Morning Thorpe	Norfolk	6th c	Grave 359: 2 large beads with white waves and spots (Plate 5) with great square-headed brooch	Green <i>et al</i> 1987, 139, fig 421.359.Pv; Norwich Museum
Duston	Northants	6th– 7th c	Two globular greenish-blue with white crossed waves and yellow spots	George 1903; Northampton Museum
Ipswich	Suffolk	6th– 7th c	One large globular with yellow crossed wave and yellow central band; 1 globular with white crossed waves and spots	Layard 1907 and 1909; Ipswich Museum
Sewerby	Yorks	6th c	Grave 19: globular with white waves and red spots (C3) with great square- headed brooch, etc	Hirst 1985, 68, fig 39.9
West Heselton	Yorks		One with yellow wave and dot	Publication in preparation (D Powlesland)

xi BLUE BEADS WITH WHITE AND COLOURED SPECKS (see Map 19)

Kempston	Beds	prob 6th c	Grave 16: 7 varied shapes, translucent, with terracotta and white specks	Fitch 1864; BM 91 6–24 51 and 53
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Long Wittenham	Berks	5th–6th c	Grave 53: 1 translucent with red and white specks, another with white specks, both with saucer brooches;	Akerman 1860
		5th–6th c	Grave 142: 6 translucent with varied coloured specks and pair small-long brooches	
Haslingfield	Cambs	6th c	With miscellaneous beads: 2 flattened above and below with white and terracotta specks	Fox 1923, 255–9; Ashmolean Museum
Colchester	Essex	prob 5th–6th c	Yellow specks	Information from P Crummy
Mucking II	Essex	5th–6th c 6th c	Grave 584: 2 beads with 2 small-long brooches, etc; Grave 843: 2 globulars with red and white crumbs with small square-headed brooch pair, glass claw beaker, etc;	Hirst and Clark forthcoming; BM
		5th–6th c	Grave 845: 5 globulars with white and red crumbs with disc brooch pair;	
		2nd half 5th c	Grave 924B: green-blue with red, white and yellow specks with 2 applied brooches, Kempston type glass cone beaker	
Springfield Lyons	Essex		Grave 6033: light blue with terracotta specks	Publication in preparation (S Tyler); BM
Chessell Down	Isle of Wight	6th c	Annular with white, green and red (type 6.17)	Arnold 1982, 50, 120, colour frontispiece; BM
Faversham	Kent	5th–7th c	Annular with red and white	Meaney 1964, 118–19; Ashmolean Museum
Lyminge II	Kent	6th c	Grave 24: with red spots with equal-arm brooches	Warhurst 1955, 18, pl VIIb.1; Maidstone Museum
Saxby	Leics		Globular with red, white and black specks	Publication in preparation (J Timby)
Morning Thorpe	Norfolk	5th–6th c	Grave 90: white and terracotta with Åberg Group II cruciform brooches, B clasp, etc;	Green <i>et al</i> 1987, 60, 42–3, 65–6 and 73, figs 324.Axxii, 303.Dviii, 334.N/Oviii and 341.133.Hv;

		first half 6th c	Grave 30: 1 with white specks and 1 white and terracotta specks with Åberg Group II and III brooches, etc;	Norwich Museum
		6th c	Grave 108: 2 with terracotta green and white specks with annular brooch pair, B clasps, etc;	
		mid- 6th c	Grave 133: white terracotta and green with Åberg Group IV brooch, etc	
Spong Hill	Norfolk	5th– 6th c late 5th– 6th c mid- 6th c	Cremation 1952: very burnt with terracotta specks; Grave 5: green and terracotta with small-long brooch pair, A clasps, etc; Grave 39: green and white with Åberg Group IV cruciform brooch, etc	Hills and Penn 1981, 44, fig 165.1952; Hills <i>et al</i> 1984, 55 and 90–1, figs 73.6c and 94.5; Norfolk Arch Unit
Duston	Northants	6th– 7th c	One with red and white specks	George 1903; Northampton Museum
Mitchell's Hill	Suffolk		One with terracotta, blue and white specks	Meaney 1964, 231; Bury St Edmunds Museum
Wasperton	Warks	6th c	Dark translucent with red and white specks	Publication in preparation (M Carver); Warwick Museum
Peters- finger	Wilts	6th c	Grave 29: light translucent appearing 'black' with red, yellow and blue specks with applied saucer brooch pair, etc	Leeds and Shortt 1953, 24–5, pl III.104; Salisbury Museum
Broadway Hill	Worcs	late 5th– 6th c	Disturbed finds from inhumation graves: 2 with light blue or white specks and 2 with red spots as well	Cook 1958, 68, fig 9.8
Driffield	Yorks		One with light blue, red and white specks	Mortimer 1905; Hull Museum
Sewerby	Yorks	first half 6th c	Grave 35: green and red specks (C5b) with Åberg Group III cruciform brooch, etc	Hirst 1985, 68, fig 44a
Cilgwyn Pontfaen	Wales: Brecon		Stray find: red and white specks on royal blue	Information from G C Boon

THE GLASS BEADS OF ANGLO-SAXON ENGLAND

xii BLUE BEADS WITH RED SPOTS (see Map 20)

Barrington	Cambs	5th– 7th c	Mixed collection: slightly biconical	Fox 1923, 250–2; Ashmolean Museum
Little Wilbraham	Cambs	5th– 7th c	Unassociated group: slightly biconical; possibly 7th century	Neville 1852; Fox 1923, 260–2
Lechlade	Glos	6th c 6th c	Grave 17: blue with spots with keystone garnet disc brooch, etc (Plate 5); Grave 101: globular (as grave 17 above) with applied saucer brooch	Boyle <i>et al</i> forthcoming; Cirencester Museum
Dover, Buckland	Kent	650– 675	Grave 157: annular with few spots	Evison 1987, 77, 82, 250, fig 61.157.1f, colour pl IV (D56); BM
Harrietsham	Kent	prob 7th c	Necklace: small annular wide hole	Maidstone Museum AS 356
Lyminge II	Kent	first half 6th c first half 6th c	Grave 39: 2 annulars and 2 globulars with small square-headed and saucer brooch pairs; Grave 24: with other beads and with equal-arm brooches	Warhurst 1955, 27, 18, pl VIIb.2; Maidstone Museum
Polhill	Kent	7th c	Grave 102: dark blue or black (?6th–century), survival	Hawkes and Philp 1973, 185, 207, fig 55.527
Sarre	Kent	5th– 7th c	Two beads slightly biconical with white girth line, atypical	Meaney 1964, 135–6; BM 93 6–1 218
Spong Hill	Norfolk	5th– 6th c	Stray find: globular slightly dished top, messy spots	Hills 1977, 67, fig 127.179; Norfolk Arch Unit
Bury St Edmunds, Westgarth Gardens	Suffolk	5th– 6th c	Grave 52: annular with red spot ? with Åberg Group II cruciform brooch, etc	West 1988, 33–4, figs 76–77; Bury St Edmunds Museum
Ashtead	Surrey	7th c	S14: slightly barrel-shaped with pairs of red spots with amethyst beads	Poulton 1989, 70, 95–6, fig 3.15a
Guildown	Surrey	5th– 6th c	Grave 185	Lowther 1931, 11–12, 43, pl IX.3; Guildford Museum
Alfriston	Sussex	5th– 6th c	Grave 87: several with saucer brooch pair;	Griffith 1915, 147; Griffith and Salzmann 1914,

first half 6th c	Grave 28: 2 with great square-headed brooch, etc;	36, 41 and 45; Welch 1983, 83, figs 36c, 23b and 30a; Lewes Museum
first half 6th c	Grave 47: with small square-headed brooch pair, etc;	Lewes Museum
6th c	Grave 64: with amber beads	

xiii BLUE BEADS WITH RED-CENTRED WHITE EYES

Barrington	Cambs	5th–7th c	Thick annular with 3 equidistant eyes	Fox 1923, 250–2; Ashmolean Museum
Haslingfield	Cambs	prob 7th c	Small annular with blue-grey ground	Fox 1923, 255–9; Mortimer Collection, Hull Museum
Alton	Hants	7th c	Grave 39: white and red ring spot	Evison 1988a, 80–1, fig 33.1m; Hampshire Museums
Faversham	Kent	5th–7th c	Dark blue globular with 3 well-made eyes	Meaney 1964, 118–19; Ashmolean Museum 1909.170
Sarre	Kent	prob 6th c	Miscellaneous collection	Meaney 1964, 135–6; BM OA 4904
Sibertswold or Barfreton	Kent	6th–7th c	Three eyes (Plate 5), as Faversham above	Faussett 1856, pl V; Liverpool Museum
Morning Thorpe	Norfolk	6th c 6th c	Grave 216: with annular brooch pair, etc; Grave 288: with great square-headed brooch, etc	Green <i>et al</i> 1987, 93 and 115, figs 366.Jviii and 389.288.Fviii; Norwich Museum
Brandon	Suffolk	mid-7th–9th c	Settlement: well-made eyes	Carr <i>et al</i> 1988; publication in preparation (R D Carr)
Ipswich	Suffolk	6th–7th c	Small example	Layard 1907 and 1909, pl XXXI; Ipswich Museum

xiv BLUE BEADS WITH WHITE OR YELLOW SPOTS (see Map 20)

Alton	Hants	7th c	Grave 39: slightly biconical	Evison 1988a, 80–1, fig 33.1o; Hampshire Museums
Longthorpe	Hunts		Stray find: early Roman fort, but also early Anglo-Saxon mixed rite cemetery	Frere and St Joseph 1974, 122
Chessell Down	Isle of Wight	prob 6th c	Grave 228: annular (6.18)	Arnold 1982, 50, 120, colour frontispiece; BM

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Faversham	Kent	5th– 7th c	Biconical with white spots	Meaney 1964, 118–19; Pitt-Rivers Collection, Salisbury Museum 3D 2A 9
Kingston	Kent	prob 7th c	Large light blue annular with spaced yellow spots (Plate 5)	Faussett Diary III, 58, fig 1; Liverpool Museum
Castle Bytham	Lincs	prob 7th c	With white spots, with quoit brooch	Akerman 1855a, 26–7, pl XII.4
Morning Thorpe	Norfolk	6th– 7th c	Grave 284: biconical with well-defined spots	Green <i>et al</i> 1987, 113, fig 387.284.Civ; Norwich Museum
Ipswich	Suffolk	6th– 7th c	Big biconical with well-made white spots	Layard 1907 and 1909; pl XXXI: Ipswich Museum
Alfriston	Sussex	5th– 6th c	Grave 87: globular with cast saucer brooch pair	Griffith 1915, 204; Welch 1983, 83, fig 36c; Lewes Museum
Apple Down I	Sussex	prob 6th c	Grave 107: translucent biconical with white spots	Down and Welch 1990, 48, fig 2.35, colour pl 40.8 and 17; Chichester Museum
Wasperton	Warks	5th– 6th c mid– late 6th c	Dark blue with saucer brooches; some biconical peacock blue with saucer brooch	Publication in preparation (M Carver); Warwick Museum
Market Lavington	Wilts		Grave 11: biconical with yellow spots	Wessex Trust for Archaeology
Wykeham Grange, near York	Yorks		Semi-translucent annular with 4 well-spaced spots	BM 92 4–21 56

XV MISCELLANEOUS BLUE DECORATED BEADS

Little Wilbraham	Cambs	5th– 7th c	Cube-shaped with irregular yellow eyes	Fox 1923, 260–2
Escomb	Durham	prob 7th– 8th c	Church nave foundations: with yellow band top and bottom (cf Harrietsham below)	Pocock and Wheeler 1971, 23, fig 10
Great Chesterford	Essex	mid- 6th c	Grave 37: irregular bead (D49) with whitish roundel with Hahnheim-type radiate brooch, etc	Evison 1994, 18, 46, 97, fig 28.4A; BM 1964 7–2 178
Springfield Lyons	Essex		Grave 6573: translucent annular with pale blue spots	Publication in preparation (S Tyler); BM

Alton	Hants	7th c	Grave 39: 1 annular with terracotta rings in white dots (D14)	Evison 1988a, 17, 80–1, fig 33.39.1m; Hampshire Museums
Andover	Hants	6th c	Grave 44: two clear bright blue with white feathering (Plate 5)	Cook and Dacre 1985, 35, 83, fig 59.25 and 27, colour frontispiece; Hampshire Museums
Chessell Down	Isle of Wight	prob 6th c	Annular with white parallel lines (6.9)	Arnold 1982, 50, 120, colour frontispiece; BM
Beakes-bourne	Kent	prob 6th–7th c	Grave 33: two long square-sectioned with bands of blue and yellow	Canterbury Museum
Harrietsham	Kent		Biconical with white line top and bottom and zigzag between (cf Escomb above)	Maidstone Museum
Howletts	Kent	6th c	Small globular with white girth band	Smith 1918; BM 1936 5–11 143
Castle Bytham	Lincs	prob 7th c	Large squarish bead with 2 rows of white zigzags with quoit brooch	Akerman 1855a, 26–7, pl XII.4
Fonaby	Lincs	6th c	Grave 3: blue and white feathered cylinder	Cook 1981, 18, fig 4.1.17, pl VIIA; Scunthorpe Museum
Spong Hill	Norfolk	5th–6th c	Cremation 1784: distorted by burning, large with white and blue rings	Hills and Penn 1981, 34, fig 165.1784; Norfolk Arch Unit
Welton	Northants		Slate blue gadrooned with horizontal white lines around	Dryden 1885, 337; Meaney 1964, 196–7; Northampton Museum
Bury St Edmunds, Westgarth Gardens	Suffolk	6th c	Grave 16: 2 beads with green/yellow twist on ?dark blue with small-long brooches and clasps	West 1988, 24, fig 64.9 and 10; Bury St Edmunds Museum
Ipswich	Suffolk	6th–7th c	Large biconical with white parallel lines under red spots	Layard 1907, pl XXXI, and 1909; Ipswich Museum
Apple Down I	Sussex	prob 6th c	Grave 107: yellow top and bottom and zigzags with similar bead in green glass and yellow ornament	Down and Welch 1990, 48, 162, fig 2.35, colour pl 40.7; Chichester Museum
Wasperton	Warks	mid-6th c	Two slaty blue globular with 2 terracotta bands and with saucer brooches	Publication in preparation (M Carver); Warwick Museum

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Saltburn	Yorks	6th– 7th c	Large annular with irregular white girth line and rough waves	Gallagher 1987, 16, 25, fig 5.33; Middlesbrough Museum
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SCHEDULE 7

CRIMSON OR PINK GLASS BEADS

ALL SHAPES, MOSTLY ANNULAR, GLOBULAR AND SHORT BARREL-SHAPED
(SOME BIPARTITE) (see Map 21)

Kempston	Beds	5th– 7th c	Large almost opaque; 21 pink annulars; 1 annular; Grave 16: 3 small and 2 large annulars	BM 91 6–24 52; BM 91 6–24 54; BM 91 6–24 51; Fitch 1864; BM 91 6-24 53
Luton I	Beds	early 6th c	Grave 27: with saucer brooches, etc, and other necklaces: many annular and some segmented	Austin 1928, 28, pl XXX; Luton Museum
Ely, Cratendune	Cambs	later 5th– 7th c	Atypical large amulet or spindle whorl with white rosette	Fowler 1948; Cambridge Museum
Hasling- field	Cambs	5th– 7th c	30 annular and a few globulars	Meaney 1964, 66–7; Birmingham Museum A386/73
Linton Heath	Cambs	prob 6th c	Miscellaneous collection: 5 to 6 translucent pink annulars	Neville 1854; Cambridge Museum
Little Wilbraham	Cambs	5th– 7th c	Globular appearing black with specks	Cambridge Museum 1948 1462
Feering, Kelvedon	Essex	prob early 7th c	Not seen: ref given by Mrs S Tyler	Anon 1888, 124; Colchester Museum
Great Chesterford	Essex	mid- 6th c 5th– 6th c	Grave 37: very irregular, dark, probably globular with Hahnheim-type radiate brooch, etc; Grave 45: 2 double globular (Plate 6) and possibly others burnt (B07/B08) with square-headed small-long brooch pair, etc;	Evison 1994, 14–18, 46, 97, 98, 109 and 114, figs 28.37.4A), 29.45.3f and g, 49.127.5, 57.159.1b and c; BM 1964 7–2 178; BM 1964 7–2 199; BM 1964 7–2 402;

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		5th– 6th c prob 6th c	Grave 127: possibly pink burn with disc brooch pair; Grave 159: 2 probably annular (B06/B07)	BM 1964 7–2 444
Mucking II	Essex	late 5th c 5th– 6th c 6th c 5th– 6th c	Grave 334: 1 annular with disc brooch pair and iron inlaid buckle, etc; Grave 590: 2 coiled beads; Grave 615: 129 annulars/ globulars (Plate 6) with cast saucer brooch pair; Grave 845: 31 ‘discs’ with disc brooch pair	Hirst and Clark forthcoming; BM
Springfield Lyons	Essex	prob 6th c	Grave 6033 and others: unusual number of dark crimson beads, many short barrel-shaped	Publication in preparation (S Tyler); BM
Fairford	Glos		Large number of globular and annular beads	Meaney 1964, 91; Ashmolean Museum
Lechlade	Glos	6th c	Grave 164: 13 ‘disc’/coiled cylinders (Plate 6) with cast saucer brooch pair, etc; Grave 172/2: one ‘disc’	Boyle <i>et al</i> forthcoming; Cirencester Museum
Alton	Hants	6th c	Grave 37: brownish beads (B03/B04) with button brooches, etc	Evison 1988a, 16, 44, 80, fig 33.37.4e and f; Hampshire Museums
St Neots, Lords Bridge	Hunts		Grave found in 1892: globular and 5 or 6 others uncertain	BM 1956 10–2 1 and 2
Woodstone	Hunts	prob 6th c	Barrow found in 1827: at least 2 small annulars with gold-in-glass beads, etc	Artis 1828, pl LV
Coombe	Kent	mid- 6th c	Cremation necklace: one possible example possibly with small square-headed brooch	Davidson and Webster 1967, 20–1, fig 5, pl VIID; Saffron Walden Museum
Dover I, Priory Hill	Kent	prob 6th c		Meaney 1964, 117; BM 79 10–13 6–9
Faversham	Kent	prob 5th– 7th c	Oval, atypical bead; rectangular with diamond facets, atypical	Meaney 1964, 118–19; Ashmolean Museum 1909.142 and 1909.168
Howletts	Kent	6th c	Grave 29: annular with white wave and small saucer brooch;	Smith 1918; BM 1936 5–11 112;

		prob 6th c	Grave 142: 1 very dark with gold-in-glass beads; 1 very dark annular, ?pink, wound	BM 1936 5–11 143; BM 1936 5–11 145
Lyminge II	Kent	6th c	Grave 16: 1 small shapeless bead with Hahnheim-type radiate and button brooches, and bracteate, etc	Warhurst 1955, 15; Maidstone Museum
Milton Regis (near)	Kent		Grave 3: marvered green and crimson	Rigold and Webster 1970, 4
Sarre	Kent	7th c	Necklace: 2 small annulars with amethysts, gold coins with AD 641 tpq, <i>millefiori</i> pendant, etc;	Smith 1860, pl II;
		6th– 7th c	miscellaneous find: 1 medium globular with collar at one end, which suggests once double bead	Brent 1863 and 1866
Sibertswold or Barfreston	Kent		Two annulars translucent pink/amber colour	Faussett 1856, pl V; Liverpool Museum M 6625
Cleatham	Lincs	5th– 6th c	Grave 34: 2 annular beads	Information K Leahy; Scunthorpe Museum
Fonaby	Lincs	6th c	Grave 32: pink glass used for crossed waves with Åberg Group III cruciform brooch, etc	Cook 1981, 34, fig 11.32.3; Scunthorpe Museum
Laceby	Lincs	6th– 7th c	One annular and other beads on wire	Myres 1951, 89 and 98; Thompson 1956, 184–9; Lincoln Museum
Lincoln, Burton Rd	Lincs		Two pink globular in group of 4 beads	Lincoln Museum (presented by A Ross)
Quarrington	Lincs	prob 6th c	Dark pinkish brown globular	Bruce 1880, 76, no. 303; Alnwick Castle Museum
Searby	Lincs	prob 5th– 6th c	Necklace mixed beads: 1 annular	Smith 1852a, 234; Smith 1861, 137–40; Meaney 1964, 162; BM 93 6–18 24
Welbeck Hill	Lincs	5th– 6th c	Grave 64: 1 pink and a half bead	Publication in preparation (G Taylor); Scunthorpe Museum
Kenninghall	Norfolk	5th– 7th c	Large collection: 1 pink melon, abnormal	Manning 1872a, 292, and 1872b; BM 83 7–2 30
Morning Thorpe	Norfolk	mid- 6th c	Grave 208: 2 with Åberg Group IV cruciform brooch, etc	Green <i>et al</i> 1987, 89–90, fig 361.208.Evi; Norwich Museum

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Northwold Brookville	Norfolk		Three purple annulars	Information M Reeve
Spong Hill	Norfolk	5th– 6th c	Grave 5: many annular and other beads with small-long brooch pair, A clasps;	Hills <i>et al</i> 1984, 54–5, 61, 67, 70, 75, 86, 90, 90–1, figs 73.3a, 75.4,
		6th c	Grave 12: single and double with annular brooches, etc;	77.18.4, 79.5,
		6th c	Grave 18: with great square-headed brooch, etc;	83.5b, 90.37.6,
		mid- 6th c	Grave 22: many annular and some globular collared, ?once bipartite with Åberg Group IV cruciform brooch, etc;	92.10h, 94.5; Norfolk Arch Unit
		5th– 6th c	Grave 26: pink annular with Åberg Group I cruciform brooch, etc;	
		6th c	Grave 37: 1 pink and green glass, etc, with annular brooch pair, B clasps, etc;	
		6th c	Grave 38: 2 beads – 1 annular and 1 annular wound with square-headed brooch, etc;	
			Grave 39: 1 annular and short square cylinder with multi-faceted crystal, etc	
Standlake Down	Oxon	early 7th c	Grave 24: oval with many other beads	Dickinson 1973, 244–5, 252–4, fig 5.1; Ashmolean Museum
Empingham II	Rutland	5th– 7th c	Grave 37: short cylinder with square section; Grave 69: 1 cylinder; Grave 98B: 2 annulars	Timby 1996; Oakham Museum
Bury St Edmunds, Westgarth Gardens	Suffolk	6th c	Grave 16: two cubes with green and yellow bands with 2 small-long brooches, B clasps, etc	West 1988, 24, fig 64.9 and 10; Bury St Edmunds Museum
Fornham All Saints	Suffolk		Two globulars, perhaps broken double	BM 1958 4–6 1
Holywell Row	Suffolk	6th c	Two very worn pink annulars	Lethbridge 1931, 1–46; Cambridge Museum
Lakenheath	Suffolk	6th– 7th c	Nine globular or annular; 1 or 2 originally double?	Meaney 1964, 230; BM 1910 12–22 11 and 9
Mitchell's Hill	Suffolk	prob 6th c	Three once joined?	Meaney 1964, 231; Bury St Edmunds Museum

West Stow	Suffolk	5th– 7th c	Cemetery: 24 short cylindrical translucent pink on string but not necessarily associated; Cemetery: large slightly biconical dark with claret colour	West 1985, 74–5; Bury St Edmunds Museum; Ashmolean Museum 1909.424
Guildown	Surrey	5th– 6th c prob 6th c	Grave 77: 1 small bead on earring with disc brooch pair, etc; Grave 185: 1 annular and 1 globular	Lowther 1931, 11–12, 35 and 43, pl IX.2 and 3; Guildford Museum
Mitcham	Surrey	prob 6th c	Grave 197: some annular pink or black uncertain	Bidder and Morris 1959, 73, 110, pl XVI.197; Cambridge Museum
Alfriston	Sussex	5th– mid- 6th c	Grave 77 (and possibly Grave 43): 1 annular; Grave 68: 24 annulars of various sizes and 1 ?originally double with quoit brooch	Griffith 1915, 203; Griffith and Salzmann 1914, 40–1 and 47, pl I.1; Welch 1983; Lewes Museum
Apple Down I	Sussex	6th c	Grave 13: several; Grave 90: dark; Grave 134: brown/crimson, etc	Down and Welch 1990, 162–5; Chichester Museum
Highdown	Sussex	prob 6th c	One very weathered ?annular on bracelet with other beads	Read 1895 and 1896; Welch 1983; Worthing Museum 3482
Wasperton	Warks	6th c mid- 6th c 6th c	F1579 3305: 16 annulars and 5 globulars; F3100 3559/31: 1 globular and 2 annular with saucer brooch; F3107 3616: 4 annulars with cruciform brooch	Publication in preparation (M Carver); Warwick Museum
Charlton	Wilts	6th c	Grave 24: 1 annular	Davies 1984, 120–1, 139–40, fig 9N; Salisbury Museum
Harnham Hill	Wilts	5th– 6th c	One, possibly 2, annulars; 1 pink annular with amber beads; 15 blue and green and 1 pink annular and possibly another	Akerman 1853; Jackson 1854; BM 58 2–14 31; BM 54 6–15 9; BM 53 12–14 31
Peters- finger	Wilts	prob 6th c	Grave 62: 1 annular appearing 'black'	Leeds and Shortt 1953, 41, pl IV.172; Salisbury Museum

THE GLASS BEADS OF ANGLO-SAXON ENGLAND

Pewsey Blackpatch	Wilts	late 5th– 6th c late 6th c late 5th– early 6th c 6th c 6th c	Grave 2: 7 translucent annular, ivory purse frame, etc; Grave 18: 1 annular opaque with pot and bone comb; Grave 35: 3 small annular with toilet set; Grave 44: 3 annular and 3 possible others with button brooches class Iii; Grave 85: 2 annular with square-headed brooches and triangular ?brooch	Publication in preparation (K Annable); Devizes Museum
Broadway Hill	Worcs	late 5th– 6th c	Disturbed finds from inhumation graves: 14 brownish beads	Cook 1958, 68
Sewerby	Yorks	mid- 6th c	Grave 28: annular (A1a) with Åberg Group IVa	Hirst 1985, 62–4, figs 22 and 42.28.2–50d
Whitby	Yorks		Straight-sided	Beck 1943; Peers and Radford 1943
'Yorks'	Yorks		Miscellaneous: 1 slightly biconical	Yorkshire Museum

SCHEDULE 8

TERRACOTTA OR BRICK-RED GLASS BEADS

MONOCHROME

- i Terracotta annular, globular and short cylinder beads, singles and doubles
- ii Terracotta small biconical and true barrel-shaped beads
- iii Terracotta cylinder beads
- iv Terracotta short cylinder beads, singles and doubles
- v Terracotta cylinder beads with square or panelled polygonal sections
- vi Terracotta melon and sub-melon beads (see Map 22)

POLYCHROME

- vii Terracotta cylinder beads with coloured combing (including green and yellow) (see Map 23)
- viii Terracotta cylinder beads with square or polygonal sections and with coloured combing (including green and yellow) (see Map 24)
- ix Terracotta cylinder beads with wound bands
- x Terracotta globular beads with white or yellow wound lines
- xi Terracotta tall biconical beads with random yellow lines
- xii Terracotta beads with specks or spots
- xiii Miscellaneous terracotta beads with eyes
- xiv Terracotta beads:
 - (a) with white or yellow crossed waves, without dots (see above and below)
 - (b) with white or yellow crossed waves and dots
 - (c) doubles with white or yellow crossed waves (some with dots)
- xv Terracotta oval beads, some barrel-shaped, with white or yellow crossed waves, with or without dots
- xvi Terracotta beads with single wave or zigzag
- xvii Terracotta drum-shaped beads:
 - (a) with herringbone and fine twist decoration, including green and yellow
 - (b) with related decoration, some with plain zones and some with imitation twists
- xviii Terracotta, mainly bun-shaped, beads:
 - (a) with twisted decoration (*reticella*) and related (excluding green and yellow) (see Map 25)

- (b) with green and yellow twisted bands (see Map 26)
 (c) with green and yellow marbling (see Map 27)
 xix Terracotta cylinder beads, round, square or polygonal sections:
 (a) with green and yellow bands, panels, etc, with various motifs (see Map 28)
 (b) with green and yellow marbling (see Map 28)

MONOCHROME

i TERRACOTTA ANNULAR, GLOBULAR AND SHORT CYLINDER BEADS,
 SINGLES AND DOUBLES

Kempston	Beds	prob 6th c	Grave 16: about 15 annulars	Fitch 1864; BM 91 6-24 52
Harwell	Berks	5th- 6th c	Grave 4: 2 annulars with disc brooch pair	Kirk and Marshall 1956, 27, 33-4, fig 10h.11-12, pl IB; Ashmolean Museum
Wallingford	Berks	5th- late 6th c	Grave 13: several; Grave 21	Leeds 1938, 98; Harden 1940; Ashmolean Museum
Bishopstone	Bucks	early 6th c	Six annulars with saucer brooches	Lowndes 1878, pl II; Aylesbury Museum
Barrington	Cambs	5th- 7th c	Five annulars	Fox 1923, 250-2; Ashmolean Museum
Linton Heath B	Cambs	6th- 7th c	One annular; about 8 globulars	Neville 1854; Cambridge Museum
Little Wilbraham	Cambs	prob 6th- 7th c	Unassociated group: 1 globular	Neville 1852; Fox 1923, 260-2; Cambridge Museum
Waterbeach, Car Dyke	Cambs	prob 6th c	<i>Grubenhaus</i> : 1 or 2 annulars	Lethbridge 1927, 145, fig 4.1
Norton- on-Tees	Durham	6th c 6th c mid- 6th c	Grave 35: 1 barrel-shaped with annular brooch pair, B18c clasps, etc; Grave 40: 1 barrel-shaped with annular brooch pair, penannular brooch, B18c clasps, bracelet pair, etc; Grave 102: Group 2 annular with Åberg Group IVa cruciform brooch, etc	Sherlock and Welch 1992, 145, 149 and 186, figs 43.35.1, 45.40.1 and 62.102.1
Great Chesterford	Essex	mid- 6th c late 5th- 6th c	Grave 20: 3 discs (B02) with Åberg Group IVa cruciform brooch, etc; Grave 29: 1 disc (B02) with penannular brooch(es), B7 clasps, etc;	Evison 1994, 14, 46, 94, 96, 100, 103, 105-6, 112, 114-15, figs 24.20.4c, 26.29.5c, 27.31.4a, 33.56.2a, 37.79.2a, 42.103.3a, 55.148.1a,

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		prob 6th c	Grave 31: 4 small discs (B01) with bracelet, etc;	58.C5.2a and b; BM 1964 7-2
		prob 6th c	Grave 56: 1 small disc (B01) with nails and beads;	
		6th c	Grave 79: 2 small discs (B01) with penannular brooch, girdle hanger shaft, etc;	
		6th c	Grave 103: 7 small globulars/discs (B01) with Style I applied saucer brooch pair, etc;	
		5th- 6th c	Grave 148: 1 disc (B02) with small-long brooch, stamped pottery bowl, etc;	
		prob 6th c	Cremation 5: several, 1 very small globular/disc (B01) and 12 discs (B02) in plain pottery urn	
Mucking II	Essex	7th c	Various, including:	Hirst and Clark forthcoming;
		6th c	Grave 608: 2 globulars; Grave 690B: 4 globulars with button brooch;	
		6th c first half 5th c	Grave 960B: 1 globular; Grave 989: 1 globular with Glaston-Mucking and supporting-arm brooches and faceted carinated pottery bowl	Evison 1981, 138-9, figs 4 and 5; BM
Springfield Lyons	Essex	6th c	Grave 4752: 2 globulars and 1 annular; Grave 4899: 1 globular; Grave 4909: 1 globular; Grave 6033: 2 annulars	Publication in preparation (S Tyler); BM
Fairford	Glos	prob 6th c	Annular	Smith 1852b; Meaney 1964, 91; BM 1926 7-7 1 and 2
Lechlade	Glos	6th c	Grave 176: 'disc' with annular/penannular brooches	Boyle <i>et al</i> forthcoming; Cirencester Museum
Andover	Hants	prob 6th c	Grave 9: 2 short cylinders with iron annular brooch pair, etc	Cook and Dacre 1985, 26, 82, fig 44.64; Hampshire Museums
Droxford	Hants	5th- 6th c	Grave 20: 2 small annulars (Class Xa and b)	Aldsworth 1978, 124, 173, fig 24.22 and 23; Winchester Museum
Winchester, Lower Brook Street	Hants	later 7th- 8th c	Grave 23: 2 thick annulars	Hawkes 1990b, 622, 625-6 and 632, fig 168.1999 and 2003, colour pl XLVII

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St Neots, Lords Bridge	Hunts		Grave found in 1892: 4 globulars	BM 1956 10-2 1 and 2
Beakes- bourne	Kent	prob 7th c	One annular	Faussett 1856; Liverpool Museum
Breach Downs	Kent	6th- 7th c	One globular	Conyngnam and Akerman 1844, pl I; BM 79 5-21 89
Coombe	Kent	mid- 6th c	Cremation necklace: globular and annular possibly with small square-headed brooch	Davidson and Webster 1967, 20-1, fig 5g-i, pl VIID; Saffron Walden Museum
Dover, Buckland	Kent	575- 625 625- 650 650- 675 675- 700 700- 750	Grave 29: 1 annular/disc (B01); Grave 30: 12 annulars/discs (B01); Grave 38: 1 annular/disc (B01); Grave 59: 6 globulars/discs (B01); Grave 18: 5 barrels (B02); Grave 67: 3 barrels (B02); Grave 155: 2 annulars/discs (B01); Grave 141: 1 disc (B01); Grave 75: 2 discs (B01)	Evison 1987, 72, 79, 223, 224, 227, 232, 220, 235, 250, 248 and 235, figs 17.2c, 18.4b, 22.4b, 33.3b, 11.18.2b, 37.67.1e, 60.155.2a, 58.141.6a, 38.75.1d; BM
Faversham	Kent	5th- 7th c	Lots of small annulars and globulars among miscellaneous beads; 4 double beads (Plate 6)	Meaney 1964, 118-19; Beck Collection, Cambridge Museum 47.1824
Folkestone, Dover Hill	Kent	prob 6th c	No. 14: various; No. ?32: 2 examples	Meaney 1964, 120-1; Folkestone Museum
Gilton or Kingston	Kent	6th- 7th c	A number of annulars and a few globulars and other forms	Faussett 1856, pls V and VI; Liverpool Museum
Holborough	Kent	late 7th- 8th c	One globular at least among 47 beads	Evison 1956, 126, fig 20.3j; BM 1947 5-2 358
Horton Kirby I	Kent		Six annulars	Meaney 1964, 124; Maidstone Museum AS 200
Howletts	Kent		Grave 142: 1 small barrel- shaped	Smith 1918; BM 1936 5-11
Lyminge II	Kent	6th c	Grave 24: 2 small with equal-arm brooch pair, etc;	Warhurst 1955, 18, 27, pl VIIb.1 and 2;

		6th c	Grave 39: 2 with square-headed and saucer brooch pairs	Maidstone Museum
Monkton	Kent	mid-7th c	Grave 3: globular or possibly barrel-shaped with composite disc brooch	Hawkes and Hogarth 1974, 59, fig 5.2e and f
Orpington	Kent	prob 6th c 5th–6th c	Grave 32: 1 or 2 in group of 14 beads; Grave 58: 2 annulars with disc brooch pair	Tester 1968, 141, fig 6.32a; Tester 1969, 44–6, fig 4.58b; Orpington Museum
Ozingell	Kent	prob 6th–7th c	Several	Meaney 1964, 131; Powell-Cotton Museum
Polhill	Kent	7th c	Grave 41: globular with 2 finger rings	Hawkes and Philp 1973, 177, 207, fig 55.520
Rochester, Watts Avenue	Kent	late 6th–7th c	Four beads, rather barrel-shaped	Meaney 1964, 134; Rochester Museum
Sarre	Kent	late 6th–7th c 7th c	Group CXV; two annulars dated by coins, etc	Brent 1868, pl VII.CXV; Smith 1860, pl II
Stowting	Kent	prob 6th c	Varied globulars and annulars among 47 beads	Meaney 1964, 137–8; Beck Collection, Cambridge Museum 47.1808
Westbere	Kent	prob 6th–7th c	One globular and 1 annular on 3 short strings	Jessup 1946; Canterbury Museum RM 6422, 6425 and 6426
Wingham	Kent	prob 7th c	Unsure background: probably with other beads and amethyst; 1 double	BM 54 12–2 18 and 30; BM 79 5–24 51
Cleatham	Lincs	prob 6th c	Grave 30: several; Grave 9: several	Publication in preparation (K Leahy); Scunthorpe Museum
Fonaby	Lincs	6th c 6th c	Grave 3: 2 annulars with annular brooch, etc; Grave 32: 21 annulars with Åberg Group III cruciform brooch, etc	Cook 1981, 18, 34, figs 4.3.1.31 and 33, 11.32.1.3; Scunthorpe Museum
Nettleton Caistor	Lincs	prob 6th c	Group: annular; found in garden: several, 1 large and 1 smaller annular on bronze needle	Meaney 1964, 160; Lincoln Museum

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Ruskington	Lincs	prob 6th– 7th c	About 10 beads, including some terracotta	Meaney 1964, 161–2; Lincoln Museum
South Willingham	Lincs	6th– 7th c	Small group: globular or barrel-shaped	BM OA 5057
System Park	Lincs	prob 6th– 7th c	Five doubles	Akerman 1855a, 41–2, pl XXI; BM (18) 11 11–92
Waddington	Lincs		Single female burial: 2 annulars on necklace	Petch 1957, 19; Lincoln Museum
Brooke	Norfolk	6th c	Very small globular	Meaney 1964, 170; BM
Castle Acre	Norfolk	5th– 6th c	One annular	Meaney 1964, 172–3; Norwich Museum
Morning Thorpe	Norfolk	6th c mid- 6th c 6th c	Grave 30: 5 beads with Åberg Group II cruciform brooch pair, B clasps, etc; Grave 91: 1 barrel-shaped with Åberg Group IVa cruciform brooch, etc; and a number from other graves	Green <i>et al</i> 1987, 42–3, 61, etc, figs 303.30.Ci, 325.Ev, etc; Norwich Museum
Spong Hill	Norfolk	mid- 6th c 5th– 6th c	Grave 22: several annulars and globulars with Åberg Group IVa cruciform brooch, etc; Grave 26: 2 annulars with Åberg Group I cruciform brooch, stamped pot, etc	Hills <i>et al</i> 1984, 70 and 74, figs 79.5.9, 30, 31 and 55–8, and 83.1; Norfolk Arch Unit
Corbridge	North- umber- land	late 5th– 6th c	Necklace: several annulars with 2 Åberg Group II cruciform brooches	Knowles and Forster 1909, 407; Corbridge Museum
Bury St Edmunds, Westgarth Gardens	Suffolk	prob 6th c	Grave 14: 1 globular	West 1988, 24, fig 62.14.3; Bury St Edmunds Museum
Ipswich	Suffolk	prob 6th– 7th c	Several annulars and globulars	Layard 1907, pl XXXIII, and 1909, pl VI; Ipswich Museum
Lakenheath	Suffolk		Several small annulars	Meaney 1964, 230; BM 1919 12–22 11
Mitchell's Hill	Suffolk	?late 6th– 7th c	About 6 globulars	Meaney 1964, 231; Bury St Edmunds Museum
Guildown	Surrey	prob 6th c	Grave 77: several annulars; Grave 78: several small annulars	Lowther 1931, 11, 12, 35 and 36, pl IX.2 and 7; Guildford Museum

Mitcham	Surrey	5th– 6th c	Grave 62: 1 annular; Grave 117: 1 globular	Bidder and Duckworth 1906; Bidder and Morris 1959, 64, 68, 110 and 112, pl XVI.62 and 117; Cambridge Museum 54.391
Alfriston	Sussex	6th c 5th– 6th c	Grave 43: globular on bracelet; Grave 68: 5 annulars with quoit brooch; Grave 77: 1 annular	Griffith and Salzmann 1914, 39–41 and 47, pls XI.3 and I.1; Griffith 1915, 203; Welch 1983, 85–6, figs 20a and 32c; Lewes Museum
Apple Down I	Sussex	prob 6th c	Grave 90: 1 annular; Grave 107: small annular	Down and Welch 1990, 46, 48, 162, figs 2.32 and 2.35, colour pl 40.15; Chichester Museum
Highdown	Sussex	prob 6th c 5th– 6th c	Grave 10: 2 or 3 globulars; small collection on necklace: several globulars and 1 double	Read 1895; Welch 1983, 85–6, fig 92i; Worthing Museum 3488 and 3486
Wasperton	Warks	prob 6th c	Several small globulars	Publication in preparation (M Carver); Warwick Museum
Colling- bourne Ducis	Wilts	6th c	Grave 20: annular with cast saucer brooch pair, etc	Gingell 1975, 66–7, 85, fig 18.9; Devizes Museum
Harnham Hill	Wilts	6th c	Annular	Akerman 1853; Jackson 1854; BM 53 12–14 30
Peters- finger	Wilts	6th c	Grave 25: about 10 globulars and annulars with miniature bow brooch and 3 button brooches, etc; Grave 62: 1 annular	Leeds and Shortt 1953, 22 and 41, pls III.94.XXV and IV.172.LXII; Salisbury Museum
Driffield	Yorks	prob 6th c	C44: many globulars	Mortimer 1905, 292; Hull Museum
Saltburn	Yorks	6th– 7th c	Necklace with globulars and annulars	Gallagher 1987, 25, fig 6; Hornsby 1912; Middlesbrough Museum
Sewerby	Yorks	6th c	Grave 29: 2 annulars (A1a) with 2 annular brooches; Grave 15: 1 medium globular or barrel (A2c) with Åberg Group IVa cruciform brooch, etc	Hirst 1985, 62–6, figs 37a and 43.29.d

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West Heslerton	Yorks	6th c	Some globulars and annulars	Publication in preparation (D Powlesland)
near York	Yorks		One annular	BM 53 11–15 16
ii TERRACOTTA SMALL BICONICAL AND TRUE BARREL-SHAPED BEADS				
Lechlade	Glos	later 6th c mid-later 7th c	Grave 36/2: biconical with knife; Grave 187: barrel with silver cross, etc	Boyle <i>et al</i> forthcoming; Cirencester Museum
Breach Down	Kent	7th–8th c	Several barrels with brooches, etc	Conyngham and Akerman 1844, pl I; BM 79 5–24
Crundale Down	Kent	prob 6th–7th c	One biconical, possibly confused with some from Sarre	Faussett 1856, 177–98; BM 93 6–1 196
Dover I, Priory Hill	Kent	5th–7th c	Several barrels	Meaney 1964, 117; BM 79 10–13 7 and 8
Dover, Buckland	Kent	575–625	Grave 1: 1 biconical (B03) (Plate 6)	Evison 1987, 72, 79, 216, fig 5.4g; BM
Faversham	Kent	5th–7th c	One biconical (Plate 6); 2 barrels	Meaney 1964, 118–19; Ashmolean Museum 1909.163; Ashmolean Museum 1909.159
Gilton	Kent		Biconical, globular and annular	Faussett 1856, 1–34; Liverpool Museum
Howletts	Kent	2nd half 6th c	Grave A: biconical	Smith 1918; BM
Polhill	Kent	7th c	Grave 41: biconical with 2 finger rings	Hawkes and Philp 1973, 177, 207, fig 5.520
Stowting	Kent	prob 6th–7th c	One biconical; 2 barrels	Beck Collection, Cambridge Museum 47 1811; Maidstone Museum AS 300
Wingham	Kent		Several barrels	Meaney 1964, 140–1; BM 79 5–24 51
South Willingham	Lincs	6th–7th c	Two barrels	Meaney 1964, 165; BM OA 5057
Morning Thorpe	Norfolk	later 6th c	Grave 342: taller and rather larger biconical with annular brooch pair, florid brooch knob, etc	Green <i>et al</i> 1987, 133, fig 410.342.Liii; Norwich Museum
Icklingham	Suffolk	late 6th c	One barrel	Meaney 1964, 231; Bury St Edmunds Museum

Ipswich	Suffolk	late 6th c 6th– 7th c	One barrel; one or 2 barrels	Layard 1907, pls XXXII and XXXIII, and 1909, pls VII and VI; Ipswich Museum
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iii TERRACOTTA CYLINDER BEADS

Barrington	Cambs	5th– 7th c	Four various sizes among mixed beads	Fox 1923, 251–2; Ashmolean Museum
Mucking II	Essex	first half 5th c	Various, including: Grave 989: with Glaston-Mucking and supporting-arm brooches, etc	Hirst and Clark forthcoming; Evison 1981, 138–9, figs 4 and 5; BM
Coombe	Kent	mid- 6th c	Cremation: necklace, possibly with small square- headed brooch	Davidson and Webster 1967, 20–1, fig 5f, pl VII.D; BM 1865 12–14 3
Dover, Buckland	Kent	650– 675	Grave 6: 7 cylinders (B07)	Evison 1987, 72, 79, 217, fig 7.10f; BM
Gilton or Kingston	Kent	6th– 7th c	Several not very large	Faussett 1856, 1–34; Liverpool Museum
Howletts	Kent	6th– 7th c	Group 142: several	Smith 1918; BM 1936 5–11
Castle Bytham	Lincs	prob 7th c	One with quoit brooch	Akerman 1855a, 26–7, pl XII.4
'E Anglia'	Norfolk		Group of unassociated beads: 6 of various sizes	Fitch Collection, Norwich Museum 427 641–2 64
Melton Constable	Norfolk	6th– 7th c	One rather large	Woodward Collection 1838, Norwich Museum
Morning Thorpe	Norfolk	5th– 6th c	Grave 90: with 3 Åberg Group II cruciform brooches, B clasps, etc	Green <i>et al</i> 1987, 60, fig 324.Axiv; Norwich Museum
Spong Hill	Norfolk	6th c	Grave 42: 2 cylinders with square-headed small-long brooch pair, B clasps, etc; Grave 56: 1 cylinder with annular brooch pair, etc (Plate 6)	Hills <i>et al</i> 1984, 95–6, 109, figs 98.42.3; and 106.56.3; Norfolk Arch Unit
Mitcham	Surrey	prob 6th c	Grave 129: 1 broken	Bidder and Morris 1959, 69, 112, pl XVI.129; Cambridge Museum 54.392
Hessle II	Yorks	prob 6th c	Badly made and rather large with pots, etc, and many amber beads	Hull Museum records

iv TERRACOTTA SHORT CYLINDER BEADS, SINGLES AND DOUBLES

Chamberlain's Barn II	Beds	mid-late 7th c	Grave 8	Hyslop 1963, 173, fig 8b; Luton Museum
Haslingfield	Cambs		Miscellaneous groups on strings	Meaney 1964, 66-7; Ashmolean Museum 1909.333
Mucking II	Essex	prob 7th c	Various, including Grave 608	Hirst and Clark forthcoming; BM
Springfield Lyons	Essex		Grave 6033 (1)	Publication in preparation (S Tyler); BM
Lechlade	Glos	6th c	Grave 101: 2	Boyle <i>et al</i> forthcoming; Cirencester Museum
Andover	Hants	5th-6th c	Grave 50: 1 large with square-headed small-long brooch, openwork Quoit Brooch Style buckle, etc	Cook and Dacre 1985, 82, fig 63.35; Hampshire Museums
Beakesbourne	Kent	6th-7th c		Faussett 1856, pl V.4
Breach Down	Kent	6th-7th c	Only 1 bead	Conyngnam and Akerman 1844, pl 1; BM 79 5-24 29
Chartham Down	Kent	prob 6th c	Grave 14: 1	Faussett 1856, 160-76; Liverpool Museum M 6722
Coombe	Kent	mid-6th c	Cremation: necklace, several, possibly with small square-headed brooch, etc	Davidson and Webster 1967, 20-1, fig 5g, pl VII.D; Saffron Walden Museum
Dover, Buckland	Kent	575-625 625-650 675-700	Grave 1: 4 short cylinders (B04); Grave 29: 1 double (B09); Grave 60: 8 short cylinders (B04); Grave 62: 2 short cylinders (B04); Grave 107: 1 short cylinder (B04); Grave 110: 6 short cylinders (B05); Grave 160: 1 short cylinder (B05); Grave 127: 3 short cylinders (B05)	Evison 1987, 72, 79, 216, 223-4, 233, 234, 241, 251, 243, figs 5.4i, 17.2g, 34.3f, 35.62.4f, 48.107.6b, 49.110.12a, 62.160.2a, 52.127.1b and c; BM
Eastry, Eastry House	Kent	late 6th c	Grave: a number, with a Gotlandic bow brooch	Hawkes 1979, 86, 93, fig 4.4; Deal Museum

Faversham	Kent	5th– 7th c	A number, both singles and doubles (Plate 6)	Meaney 1964, 118–19; Beck Collection, Cambridge Museum; Ashmolean Museum
Folkestone, Dover Hill	Kent	prob 6th c	Nos 15 and 28: about 10	Meaney 1964, 120–1; Maidstone Museum
Gilton or Kingston	Kent	6th– 7th c	Several	Faussett 1856, 1–34; Liverpool Museum
Holborough	Kent	late 7th– 8th c	Necklace: 1	Evison 1956, 126, fig 20.3m; BM 1947 5–2 358
Howletts	Kent	2nd half 6th c	No. 142: several	Smith 1918; BM 1936 5–11
'Kent'	Kent		Numbers of doubles unprovenanced	Canterbury Museum
Milton Regis	Kent	7th c	Necklace: a number	Hawkes and Grove 1963, 32, fig 2.4
Polhill	Kent	7th c	Grave 29: 1 bead (516); Grave 37: 1 bead (517); Grave 41: 2 beads (520); Grave 86: 1 bead (525); Grave 95: 1 bead (526); Grave 102: 4 beads (527); Unstratified: 1 bead (529)	Hawkes and Philp 1973, 175, 176, 177, 183, 184 and 185, 207, fig 55.516, 517, 520, 525, 526, 527 and 529
Sarre	Kent	late 6th– 7th c	Group XXIII: 1 double; Group LXXV: 1 double; Group IV: single (?)	Brent 1868, pls VII.XXIII and VIII.LXXV and IV
Stowting	Kent	prob 6th– 7th c	One example; 4 examples	Meaney 1964, 137–8; Maidstone Museum
Westbere	Kent	6th– 7th c	On 1 of 3 strings: 1 bead	Jessup 1946; Canterbury Museum RM 6422, 6425, 6426
Wingham	Kent	7th c	One double and 1 single	Meaney 1964, 140–1; BM 54 12–2 18 and 20
Castle Bytham	Lincs	prob 6th– 7th c	Several	Akerman 1855a, 26–7, pl XII.4
Nettleton Caistor	Lincs	6th– 7th c	One example in group	Meaney 1964, 160; Lincoln Museum
Waddington	Lincs		Single burial: 4 to 5	Petch 1957, 19; Lincoln Museum
Welbeck Hill	Lincs	5th– 6th c	One with 2 small-long brooches	Publication in preparation (G Taylor); Scunthorpe Museum

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Morning Thorpe	Norfolk	5th–6th c	Grave 30: 5 beads with Åberg Group II cruciform brooch pair, B13b clasps, etc;	Green <i>et al</i> 1987, 42–3, 115, 116 and 145; figs 303.30.Ci, 389.288.Fiii, 390.Miii and 431.Hiii; Norwich Museum
		6th c	Grave 288: 7 beads with great square-headed brooch;	
		6th c	Grave 293: 4 beads with annular brooch pair, B7 clasps, etc;	
		6th c	Grave 371: 2 beads with Åberg Group III cruciform brooch, great square-headed brooch, etc	
Corbridge	North-umber-land	5th–6th c	Two or 3 with Åberg Group II cruciform brooches	Knowles and Forster 1909, 407; Corbridge Museum
Standlake Down	Oxon	early 7th c	Grave 24: 3 doubles	Dickinson 1973, 244–5, 252–4, fig 5.1a; Ashmolean Museum
Empingham II	Rutland	5th–7th c	Grave 85A: short cylinder	Timby 1996; Oakham Museum
Camerton	Somerset	7th c	Grave 97 on child's necklace: 1 bead	Horne 1933, 46, 60–1; Taunton Museum
Bury St Edmunds, Westgarth Gardens	Suffolk	6th c	Grave 31: 1 bead	West 1988, 28, fig 68.31.A13; Bury St Edmunds Museum
Ipswich	Suffolk	6th–7th c	Various strings: several singles and 1 double	Layard 1907, pl XXXII, and 1909, pl VII; Ipswich Museum
West Stow	Suffolk	prob 6th c	Settlement: 1 bead	West 1985, 73
Mitcham	Surrey	prob late 6th c	Grave 117: 1 bead; Grave 62: 1 double with signs of turquoise and several doubles and singles	Bidder and Duckworth 1906; Bidder and Morris 1959, 68, 112, pl XVI; Cambridge Museum
Alfriston	Sussex	2nd half 6th c	Grave 64: 1 only	Griffith and Salzmann 1914, 45; Welch 1983, 85–6, fig 30a; Lewes Museum
Apple Down I	Sussex	prob 6th c	Grave 117: 1 broken with amber beads; Grave 134: 2 beads with amber beads	Down and Welch 1990, 49, 51, 162–4, figs 2.37 and 2.43, colour pl 41.46; Chichester Museum
West Heselton	Yorks	prob 6th c	917: 2 (associations not yet known)	Publication in preparation (D Powlesland)

v TERRACOTTA CYLINDER BEADS WITH SQUARE OR PANELLED

POLYGONAL SECTIONS

Alton	Hants	7th c	Grave 39: 1 square section (B02)	Evison 1988a, 16, 44, 80–1, fig 33.39.1f; Hampshire Museums
Dover, Buckland	Kent	650–675	Grave 155: 1 square section (B08)	Evison 1987, 72, 79, 250, fig 60.155.2c; BM
Faversham	Kent	6th–7th c	One square section and 1 pentagonal	Meaney 1964, 118–19; Ashmolean Museum
Finglesham	Kent	first half 6th c	Grave D3: 1 square section with great square-headed brooch, etc	Chadwick 1958, 12, fig 5o; Deal Museum
Gilton	Kent	6th–7th c		Faussett 1856, pl V; Liverpool Museum
Howletts	Kent	prob 6th c	Group 142: 2 beads	Smith 1918; BM 1936 5–11
Westbere	Kent	7th c	On 1 of 3 strings: 2 pentagonal (Plate 6)	Jessup 1946; Canterbury Museum
Wingham	Kent	7th c	One thin square section perhaps with amethysts	Meaney 1964, 140–1; BM 79 5–24 51
Brooke	Norfolk	6th–early 7th c		Meaney 1964, 170; BM 1866–69
Morning Thorpe	Norfolk	6th c	Grave 359: 1 bead with great square-headed brooch, etc	Green <i>et al</i> 1987, 139, fig 421.259.Piii; Norwich Museum
Ipswich	Suffolk	6th–early 7th c	Necklace: 2 beads	Layard 1907 and 1909; Ipswich Museum
Snape	Suffolk	prob 7th c	Grave 0421: 2 square-sectioned	Filmer-Sankey and Pestell forthcoming
Saltburn	Yorks	6th–7th c	Long – as bead from Finglesham above	Gallagher 1987, 25, fig 5.39; Middlesbrough Museum
Sewerby	Yorks	6th c	Grave 16: Type A5c (Plate 6) with clasps	Hirst 1985, 66, fig 38.16.3
West Heslerton	Yorks	prob 6th c	Miscellaneous graves	Publication in preparation (D Powlesland)

vi TERRACOTTA MELON AND SUB-MELON BEADS (see Map 22)

Great Chesterford	Essex	5th–6th c	Grave 79: sub-melon (B03) (Plate 6) with iron penannular brooch, girdle hanger shaft fragment, etc	Evison 1994, 14, 46, 103, fig 37.79.2h; BM 1964 7–2 268
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Mucking II	Essex	prob 6th c	Grave 340: with buckle	Hirst and Clark forthcoming; BM
Fonaby	Lincs	prob 6th c	Grave 3: 1 bead with 2 annular brooches, etc	Cook 1981, 18, fig 4.3.36, pl VIIA; Scunthorpe Museum
Waddington	Lincs	prob 6th c	11 inhumations in 1947: 1 small bead	Petch 1957, 19; Lincoln Museum
Morning Thorpe	Norfolk	5th– 6th c prob 6th c	Grave 328: 1 bead with small-long brooch pair, etc; Grave 383: 1 smaller	Green <i>et al</i> 1987, 128 and 149, figs 402.328.Ci and 438.383.Bii; Norwich Museum
Spong Hill	Norfolk	6th c	Grave 18: 2 beads with great square-headed and small-long brooch, etc; Grave 26: 1 bead with Åberg Group 1 cruciform brooch, etc	Hills <i>et al</i> 1984, 67 and 74, figs 77.18.4 and 83.1; Norfolk Arch Unit
Bury St Edmunds, Westgarth Gardens	Suffolk	6th c	Grave 48: 2 small with 2 small-long brooches, B clasps, etc	West 1988, 32, fig 73.E8–9; Bury St Edmunds Museum
Ipswich	Suffolk	6th– 7th c	Uncertain whether it is of terracotta glass or amber	Layard 1907, pl XXXII, and 1909, pl VII; Ipswich Museum
Wasperton	Warks	mid- 6th c	F1081: 1 sub-melon of 5 lobes with saucer brooches, etc	Publication in preparation (M Carver); Warwick Museum

POLYCHROME

vii TERRACOTTA CYLINDER BEADS WITH SQUARE OR POLYGONAL
SECTIONS AND WITH COLOURED COMBING
(INCLUDING GREEN AND YELLOW) (see Map 23)

Reading	Berks	6th– 7th c	Two with yellow on central black panel	Stevens 1894, 156–7; Reading Museum
Newport Pagnell	Bucks	prob 6th– 7th c	Atypical, black or white	Meaney 1964, 58; Aylesbury Museum
Alton	Hants	7th c	Grave 39: yellow combing (D05) with iron buckle and knife	Evison 1988a, 17, 44, 80–1, fig 33.39.1h; Hampshire Museums
Andover	Hants	prob 6th c	Grave 44: 4 with yellow or yellow and black (Plate 6) with amber beads, iron purse-mount, etc	Cook and Dacre 1985, 35, 82, fig 59.3 and 41, 2 and 13, colour frontispiece; Hampshire Museums

Chessell Down	Isle of Wight	6th c	One possible example, badly illustrated (type 4.4)	Arnold 1982, 49, 120, colour frontispiece; BM
Dover, Buckland	Kent	575– 625	Grave 1: 2 with white combing (D16); Grave 59: 4 with yellow (D14 and D15);	Evison 1987, 76, 82, 216, 232–3 and 228–9, figs 5.4u, 33.3j and k, and 24.41.li, colour pl III.D14, 15 and 16; BM
		625– 650	Grave 42: 2 with yellow (D14) (Plate 6)	
Faversham	Kent	5th– 7th c	Central yellow panels with green combing	Meaney 1964, 118–19; Ashmolean Museum 1909.146
Howletts	Kent		Two with dark central areas with yellow	Smith 1918; BM 1936 5–11 and 32–38
Sarre	Kent	prob 7th c	With yellow, black and dark green combing	Meaney 1964, 135–6; BM 93 6–1 218
Stowting	Kent	prob 6th– 7th c	Miscellaneous beads with white combing	Brent 1867; Beck Collection, Cambridge Museum
Barton-on- Humber	Lincs	mid- 6th c	Grave 115: 2 beads with green and yellow twist with annular brooch pair and Åberg Group IVb cruciform brooch, etc	Drinkall and Foreman forthcoming; Scunthorpe Museum
Morning Thorpe	Norfolk	prob 6th c	Grave 309: 2 with yellow with amber beads, etc	Green <i>et al</i> 1987, 120, fig 395.309.Aix; Norwich Museum
Spong Hill	Norfolk	prob 6th c	Cremation stray find: yellow and white combing	Hills 1977, 28, 67, fig 127.27; Norfolk Arch Unit
Duston	Northants	prob 6th– 7th c	One with yellow combing	George 1903; Northampton Museum
Lakenheath	Suffolk	prob 6th– 7th c	Green and yellow combing with terracotta at each end	Meaney 1964, 230; BM 1910 12–23 11
Apple Down I	Sussex	prob 6th c	Grave 117: 1 broken with yellow	Down and Welch 1990, 49, 162–3, fig 2.37; Chichester Museum
West Heslerton	Yorks	prob 6th c	Grave number not allocated: yellow combing	Publication in preparation (D Powlesland)

viii TERRACOTTA POLYGONAL CYLINDER BEADS WITH COLOURED
COMBING (INCLUDING GREEN AND YELLOW) (see Map 24)

Barrington	Cambs	prob 6th– 7th c	Mixed beads: 1 rectangular with side panels of green and and yellow	Fox 1923, 251–2; Ashmolean Museum
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THE GLASS BEADS OF ANGLO-SAXON ENGLAND

Little Wilbraham	Cambs	prob 6th c	Two rectangular with feathered green and yellow combing on sides (Plate 6)	Lethbridge and Carter 1926; Cambridge Museum
'Kent'	Kent		Two square-sectioned with yellow	Canterbury Museum
Sarre	Kent	6th–7th c	Group XC: square-sectioned with many combed beads	Brent 1868, pl VIII
Fonaby	Lincs	6th c	Grave 3: rectangular section with slaty blue and white combing on bands alternating with terracotta	Cook 1981, 18, fig 4.3.1.17, pl VIIA; Scunthorpe Museum
South Willingham	Lincs	prob 6th c	Square section ?combed in green, yellow, etc	Meaney 1964, 165; BM 76 2–12 12–15
Morning Thorpe	Norfolk	prob 6th c	Grave 304: 2 square-sectioned green and yellow with annular brooch pair, penannular brooch, etc	Green <i>et al</i> 1987, 119, fig 395.Gii; Norwich Museum
Duston	Northants	prob 6th–7th c	One ?hexagonal with ?combing	George 1903; Northampton Museum
West Stow	Suffolk	5th–7th c	Cemetery: rectangular with panel on each long side with green and yellow combing	West 1985, 74, fig 276.3 (O28); Ashmolean Museum
Highdown	Sussex	5th–6th c	Unknown grave: atypical bead	Read 1895 and 1896; Welch 1983, 85–6; Worthing Museum
Sewerby	Yorks	6th c	Grave 35: 5 beads (type C6) with Åberg Group III cruciform brooch, etc	Hirst 1985, 66, fig 44b

ix TERRACOTTA CYLINDER BEADS WITH WOUND BANDS

Wallingford	Berks	2nd half 5th c	Grave 15: 2 yellow and brown, atypical with applied saucer brooch (floriate/anchor cross) pair and 2 quoit brooches, etc	Leeds 1938, 89–99, pl VII; Welch 1975; Evison 1978; Böhme 1986; Ashmolean Museum
Fingringhoe, Frog Hall Farm	Essex		Unstratified finds: small, yellow bands	Information from P Crummy
St Neots, Lords Bridge	Hunts		One with yellow bands	BM 1956 10–2 1 and 2
Breach Down	Kent	prob 7th c	Two with white lines with amethyst beads	Mantell Collection, BM 53 4–12 95–105

Canterbury, Rootes Garage	Kent		Thin with yellow bands bands	Canterbury Museum 8679
Dover, Buckland	Kent	575– 625 625– 650	Grave 59: 1 with white bands (D05); Grave 42: 3 with white bands (D05)	Evison 1987, 76, 82, 232–3, 228–9, figs 33.3i, 24.42.1g, colour pl III.D05; BM
Faversham	Kent	6th– 7th c	Several with cream- coloured bands, 1 squarish section	Meaney 1964, 118–19; Ashmolean Museum
Folkestone, Dover Hill	Kent	prob 6th c	Nos 4, 11, 28: 1 in each group with yellow bands	Meaney 1964, 120–1; Maidstone Museum; Folkestone Museum
Gilton	Kent	6th– 7th c	One pentagonal and possibly more	Faussett 1856, pl VI; Liverpool Museum M 6123
'Kent'	Kent		Several with yellow bands	Canterbury Museum
Stowting	Kent		Several wound with yellow	Meaney 1964, 137–8; Maidstone Museum; Beck Collection, Cambridge Museum 47.1800
Morning Thorpe	Norfolk	prob 6th c	Grave 309: with white bands with amber beads	Green <i>et al</i> 1987, 120, fig 396.309.Ax; Norwich Museum
Holme Pierre- pont	Notts	prob 6th c	Short cylinder with yellow bands	Myres 1977, Corpus no. 2093, fig 303; BM 1931 3–13
Ipswich	Suffolk	6th– 7th c	Several with white or yellow bands	Layard 1907, pl XXXII, and 1909, pl VII; Ipswich Museum
Highdown	Sussex	prob 6th c	Unlocated grave: 2 with yellow bands	Read 1895 and 1896; Welch 1983, 85–6; Worthing Museum 3484
Stretton- on- Fosse	Warks	5th– 6th c	Two with yellow bands with small-long brooch (Plate 6)	Information from W J Ford; Gelling 1992, 31, 40–1, fig 21; Warwick Museum
Wasperton	Warks	mid- later 6th c	F270: yellow band	Publication in preparation (M Carver); Warwick Museum
West Heslerton	Yorks		Grave 2BA85: white bands	Publication in preparation (D Powlesland)

X TERRACOTTA GLOBULAR BEADS WITH WHITE OR YELLOW
WOUND LINES

Mucking II	Essex	5th c	Various, including Grave 924B: 1 bead with applied saucer brooch pair, Kempston cone beaker, etc;	Hirst and Clark forthcoming;
		first half 5th c	Grave 989: 2 beads with Glaston-Mucking and supporting-arm brooches, etc (Plate 6)	Evison 1981, 138–9, figs 4 and 5; BM
Lechlade	Glos	6th c	Grave 25: yellow spiral with saucer brooch, 2 buckles, etc	Boyle <i>et al</i> forthcoming; Cirencester Museum
Canterbury, Mint Yard	Kent	6th–8th c	Two small globulars with yellow bands, atypical	Information from T Tatton-Brown and P Garrard
Dover, Buckland	Kent	575–625 625–650	Grave 59: barrel with yellow bands (D02); Grave 42: barrel with yellow bands (D02)	Evison 1987, 76, 82, 233–4, 228–9, figs 33.3h, 24.42.1e, colour pl III.D02; BM
Gilton or Kingston	Kent	prob 6th–7th c	At least 1 example: very small	Faussett 1856, 1–34, pl VI; Liverpool Museum
mainly Gilton	Kent	prob 6th–7th c	Several small examples	Faussett 1856, pl V; Liverpool Museum
'Kent'	Kent	prob 6th–7th c	With miscellaneous beads: one example	Liverpool Museum M 7839
Stowting	Kent	prob 7th c	Small atypical annular bead	Meaney 1964, 137–8; Beck Collection, Cambridge Museum
Westbere	Kent	prob 7th c	With 3 strings: 1 with white bands	Jessup 1946, 11; Canterbury Museum
London, Dowgate Hill	Middx		Three examples	Museum of London (formerly Guildhall Museum) 3964
Mitchell's Hill	Suffolk		One rather barrel-shaped	Meaney 1964, 231; Bury St Edmunds Museum
Guildown	Surrey	5th–6th c	Grave 78: with small-long brooch pair, etc	Lowther 1931, 12–13, 36, pl IX.7; Guildford Museum

Mitcham	Surrey	prob 6th c	Grave 62 with other beads; Grave 117: white bands	Bidder and Morris 1959, 64, 68, 110–12, pl XVI.62 and 117; Cambridge Museum
Selmeston	Sussex	prob 5th– 7th c	Unassociated bead	Welch 1983, 85–6, fig 49a; Lewes Museum

xi TERRACOTTA TALL BICONICAL BEADS WITH RANDOM
YELLOW LINES

Chamber- lain's Barn I	Beds	late 6th– early 7th c	Grave 3: 1 example with knife, etc	Hyslop 1963, 167, fig 4.31; Luton Museum
Willington	Derbys	post- 5th c	<i>Grubenhau</i> 3: one bead	Wheeler 1979, 131–3, 215, fig 90.24
Howletts	Kent	mid- 6th– 7th c	Grave A: 1 possible bead with <i>millefiori</i> and other beads	Smith 1918; BM 1936 5–11
Stowting	Kent	6th c	Small, rather doubtful example	Brent 1867; Beck Collection, Cambridge Museum
Kenninghall	Norfolk	5th– 7th c	On string: 1 more rounded, but still biconical, with <i>millefiori</i> bead, etc	Manning 1872a, 292, and 1872b; BM 83 7–2 31
Selmeston	Sussex	5th– 7th c	One bead (Plate 6)	Welch 1983, 85–6, fig 49a; Lewes Museum

xii TERRACOTTA BEADS WITH SPECKS OR SPOTS

Chamber- lain's Barn I	Beds	late 6th– early 7th c	Grave 3: grey opaque specks all over	Hyslop 1963, 167, fig 4.3m; Luton Museum
Watchfield	Berks	5th– 6th c	Grave 14: thick annular with large equally placed yellow spots (83.59) with 2 disc brooches, etc	Scull 1992, 167, 234–5, fig 31.83.59; Woodstock Museum
Linton Heath B	Cambs	prob 6th c	Two small annular with one or more yellow spots	Neville 1854; Cambridge Museum 48.1598
Mucking II	Essex	5th c	Grave 924B: 1 bead with applied saucer brooch pair, Kempston cone beaker, etc	Hirst and Clark forthcoming; BM

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Lechlade	Glos	6th c	Grave 25: white spots with saucer brooch, etc	Boyle <i>et al</i> forthcoming; Cirencester Museum
Droxford	Hants	prob 6th c	Grave 30: annular with yellow blobs (Class Xc)	Aldsworth 1978, 128, 173, fig 27.30.13; Hampshire Museums
Faversham	Kent	5th–7th c	Mixed collection: 1 with pairs of yellow spots and blue/white eyes; 2 examples big rather biconical with regular all-over yellow spots; cube-shaped with yellow edges and spot on each face	Meaney 1964, 118–19; Beck Collection, Cambridge Museum 47.1822 and 47.1817; Ashmolean Museum 1909.169 and 1909.143
Monkton	Kent	6th–7th c	One small annular with yellow spots	Hawkes and Hogarth 1974; Perkins and Hawkes 1984; Ashmolean Museum 1972.1427
Sarre	Kent	5th–7th c	Group XCVIII: 1 small with spots of grey/blue	Brent 1868, pl VIII.XCVIII
Laceby	Lincs	6th–7th c	Group of beads: cube-shaped with yellow spot on each face	Meaney 1964, 157; Lincoln Museum
'E Anglia'	Norfolk		Miscellaneous beads: 1 globular with white spots	Norwich Museum: marked 427 641–2 64
Spong Hill	Norfolk	6th c	Grave 22: few yellow spots with Åberg Group IVa cruciform brooch, etc	Hills <i>et al</i> 1984, 70, fig 79.27, 57 and 66; Norfolk Arch Unit
Brixworth	Northants	prob 6th c	Necklace: 1 cube with yellow spot on each face, with many brooches	Smith 1902, 245–6; Northampton Museum
Mitcham	Surrey	prob 6th c	Grave 197: wedge-shaped with yellow and green spots (irregular); Grave 117: annular with pairs of yellow spots	Bidder and Morris 1959, 73, 68, 110–12, pl XVI.197 and 117; Cambridge Museum
Wasperton	Warks	mid-6th c	F1081: 2 annulars with row of yellow spots around centre with saucer brooch	Publication in preparation (M Carver); Warwick Museum
Peters-finger	Wilts	5th–6th c	Grave 29: yellow edges and green spot in each side with applied saucer brooch baseplates	Leeds and Shortt 1953, 24–5, pl III.104.XXIX; Salisbury Museum
West Heselton	Yorks	prob 6th c	Group 917: annular with four yellow spots	Publication in preparation (D Powlesland)

xiii MISCELLANEOUS TERRACOTTA BEADS WITH EYES

Chamberlain's Barn I	Beds	late 6th–early 7th c	Grave 3: 1 with white ring round blue eye	Hyslop 1963, 167, fig 4.3i; Luton Museum
Puddlehill	Beds	c.600	Grave 10: large with white rings round eyes with cast saucer brooch pair, etc	Matthews and Hawkes 1985, 91 and 95, figs 38 and 40.15
East Shefford	Berks	5th–6th c	Globular, blue and white rings round terracotta	Peake and Hooton 1915; Newbury Museum
Bishopstone	Bucks	prob 6th c	Dark green eye surrounded by yellow and then green rings, with small-long brooch, etc	Lowndes 1870 and 1878; Aylesbury Museum
Barrington	Cambs	prob 6th c	Annular with terracotta or dark eye enclosed with yellow	Meaney 1964, 60–1; Beck Collection, Cambridge Museum
Little Wilbraham	Cambs		Annular with green eyes surrounded with yellow	Lethbridge and Carter 1926; Cambridge Museum
Mucking II	Essex	mid-6th c	Grave 936: 3 beads with green and white spots with small square-headed brooch pair	Hirst and Clark forthcoming; BM
'Kent'	Kent		Four small barrel beads with turquoise spots on white	Faussett-Rolfe Collection, Liverpool Museum
Westbere	Kent	prob 7th c	On 1 of 3 strings: white rings round blue eyes	Jessup 1946; Canterbury Museum RM 6422
Cleatham	Lincs		Grave 30: small barrel with white round terracotta eye	Publication in preparation (K Leahy); Scunthorpe Museum
Nettleton Caistor	Lincs	prob 6th–7th c	Large biconical with central line and blue eyes in yellow rings	Lincoln Museum
Syston Park	Lincs	6th–7th c	Two rather drum-shaped with yellow rings round green or terracotta eyes	Akerman 1855a, 41–2, pl XXI.4; BM (18) 11 11–92
Spong Hill	Norfolk	prob 5th c	Cremation 2132: burnt with white round blue eyes in bossed urn	Hills and Penn 1981, 56, fig 165.2132; Norfolk Arch Unit
Corbridge	Northumberland	5th–6th c	Necklace: annular with yellow round blue with two Åberg Group II cruciform brooches	Knowles and Forster 1909, 407; Corbridge Museum

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Ipswich	Suffolk	6th– 7th c	Annular with white round blotched yellow and white round blue eyes	Layard 1907 and 1909; Ipswich Museum
Pewsey Blackpatch	Wilts	prob 6th c	Grave 85: annular with yellow round greenish eyes	Publication in preparation (K Annable); Devizes Museum

xiv TERRACOTTA BEADS: (a) WITH WHITE OR YELLOW CROSSED WAVES, WITHOUT DOTS (see also double beads, type xivc, below)

Chamberlain's Barn I	Beds	late 6th– early 7th c	Grave 3: one with white waves	Hyslop 1963, 167, fig 4.3k; Luton Museum
Puddlehill	Beds	c.600	Grave 10: several with white waves with saucer brooch pair, etc	Matthews and Hawkes 1985, 91 and 95, figs 38 and 40.7–13
Linton Heath	Cambs	prob 6th c	One yellow wave on double necklace	Neville 1854; Cambridge Museum
Little Chester	Derbys	prob 7th c	Barrel-shaped beads with yellow waves	Wheeler 1985, 304; publication in preparation (C Sparey-Green)
Mucking II	Essex	7th c 7th c 6th– 7th c	Grave 608: 2 annulars with white waves (Plate 7); Grave 621: 2 annulars with white waves and 1 barrel with yellow waves (Plate 7); Grave 962: 3 barrels with yellow waves, 3 barrels with white waves and 1 globular with blue-white waves	Hirst and Clark forthcoming; BM
Prittlewell	Essex	late 6th c	Grave-group 32: white waves	Tyler 1988, 113, fig 15.3; Southend Museum
Lechlade	Glos	6th c 7th c	Grave 101: yellow waves; Grave 197: white waves	Boyle <i>et al</i> forthcoming; Cirencester Museum
Andover	Hants	prob 6th c	Grave 23: 3 with white waves with amber beads; Grave 44: 1 cube with yellow waves	Cook and Dacre 1985, 29, 35, 82, figs 48.23.2 and 3, and 59.36, colour frontispiece; Hampshire Museums
Southampton (<i>Hamwic</i>)	Hants	late 7th– 9th c	Rather drum-shaped with yellow waves	Publication in preparation
Beakes- bourne	Kent	prob 6th– 7th c	Two with white waves	Faussett 1856, pl V.4

Canterbury, Mint Yard	Kent	6th– 8th c	Several	Information from T Tatton-Brown and P Garrard
Coombe	Kent	mid- 6th c	Cremation: necklace, white waves, possibly with small square-headed brooch, etc	Davidson and Webster 1967, 20–1, pl VII.D; BM 65 12–14 3
Dover, Buckland	Kent	575– 625	Grave 1: 2 beads with white waves and 2 beads with white waves and central band (D18 and D37); Grave 30: barrels – 1 yellow (D30) and 1 yellow with central line (D38); Grave 32: 4 with yellow – 1 disc (D17), 3 short cylinders (D32); Grave 59: 1 barrel yellow with central line (D38); Grave 18: 6 short cylinders – 4 with yellow (D32) and 2 with white (D34); Grave 42: 1 disc with white (D19)	Evison 1987, 76, 82, 216, 224–5, 225, 232–3, 220 and 228–9, figs 5.4v and z, 18.4n and o, 19.4k and n, 33.3l, 11.18.2e and g, and 24.42.1j, colour pl IV.D17, 19, 30, 32, 34, 37 and 38; BM
Faversham	Kent	5th– 7th c	Annular with white; and others	Meaney 1964, 118–19; Beck Collection, Cambridge Museum; Ashmolean Museum
Folkestone, Dover Hill	Kent	prob 5th– 6th c	No. 15: c.10 with white waves	Meaney 1964, 120–1; Maidstone Museum
Harrietsham	Kent	7th– 8th c	Necklace with bead like an 8th-c one from Escomb, Co. Durham	Maidstone Museum
Holborough	Kent	late 7th c	Necklace: 1 with yellow	Evison 1956, 126, fig 20.3g; BM 1947 5–2 358
'Kent'	Kent		Miscellaneous barrel- shaped with yellow and others, various	Faussett-Rolfe Collection, Liverpool Museum; Canterbury Museum
Kingston or Gilton	Kent	6th– 7th c	Many barrel-shaped, mostly small white	Faussett 1856; Liverpool Museum
Sarre	Kent	prob 7th c	About 12 with white, mostly barrel-shaped	Brent 1868; BM 94 6–1 218; and some in Liverpool Museum

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Stowting	Kent	prob 6th– 7th c	Number of annular and barrel-shaped, yellow or white or green	Smith 1846a; Brent 1867; Beck Collection, Cambridge Museum; Maidstone Museum
Westbere	Kent		One annular with white	Jessup 1946; Canterbury Museum
London, Bargate Hill	City of London		Two with white	Museum of London (formerly Guildhall Museum)
Morning Thorpe	Norfolk	prob 6th c	Grave 322: with white, with scutiform pendant, etc; Grave 375: 7 with white, with scutiform pendant; Grave 384: with white, with annular brooch, etc	Green <i>et al</i> 1987, 126, 146–7, figs 401.322.Evii, 434.375.Cviii, 438.384.Avi; Norwich Museum
Heppele	North- umber- land	7th c	Rather biconical with yellow	Miket 1974, 276, fig 3; Cramp and Miket 1982, 4–5, fig 2.4; Newcastle upon Tyne Museum
Ipswich	Suffolk	6th– 7th c	A number with white or yellow	Layard 1907, pl XXXI, and 1909; Ipswich Museum
Mitchell's Hill	Suffolk	prob 6th– 7th c	White	Meaney 1964, 231; Bury St Edmunds Museum
Snape	Suffolk	prob 6th c	Grave 0421: 2 large and 1 small bun-shaped white	Filmer-Sankey and Pestell forthcoming
Mitcham	Surrey	prob 6th c	Grave 129: several barrels yellow	Bidder and Morris 1959, 69, 110–12, pl XVI.129; Cambridge Museum
Apple Down I	Sussex	prob 6th c	Grave 107: white with amber beads; Grave 117: 3 with white with amber beads; Grave 141: white with amber beads; Area 2: 9 white	Down and Welch 1990, 48, 49, 52 and 162–4, figs 2.35, 2.37, 2.45.141.2, colour pl 40.14, 19, 21 and 23; Chichester Museum
Saltburn	Yorks	prob 7th c	One white and 1 yellow barrel-shaped	Gallagher 1987, 16, fig 5; Middlesbrough Museum
West Heslerton	Yorks	prob 6th c	503: several	Publication in preparation (D Powlesland)

xiv TERRACOTTA BEADS: (b) WITH WHITE OR YELLOW CROSSED
WAVES AND DOTS

Chamberlain's Barn I	Beds	late 6th–early 7th c	Grave 3: red, blue or white dots	Hyslop 1963, 167, fig 4.3h–j; Luton Museum
Wallingford	Berks	5th–late 6th c	Green dots	Leeds 1938, 93–101; Harden 1940, 164; Reading Museum
Sunderland, Pennywell Estate	Durham		Stray find: white waves and dots	Newcastle upon Tyne: unpublished
Mucking II	Essex	2nd half 5th c first half 5th c	Grave 334: 1 bead with disc brooch pair, amber beads, inlaid buckle, etc; Grave 989: 5 beads with Glaston-Mucking and supporting-arm brooches, etc	Hirst and Clark forthcoming; Evison 1981, 138–9, figs 4 and 5; BM
Prittlewell	Essex	late 6th c	Grave-group 32: crossed waves in yellow and dots	Tyler 1988, 113, fig 15.25; Southend Museum
Lechlade	Glos	6th c	Grave 25: 3 with white waves and dots and 4 with yellow waves and dots with saucer brooch, etc	Boyle <i>et al</i> forthcoming; Cirencester Museum
Droxford	Hants	prob 6th c	Grave 20: yellow crossed waves and dots (Class IIc)	Aldsworth 1978, 124, 172, fig 24.8; Winchester Museum
Canterbury, Mint Yard	Kent	6th–8th c	One single	Information from T Tatton-Brown and P Garrard
Dover, Buckland	Kent	575–625	Grave 1: 4 rather barrel-shaped with white (D48) and 3 with yellow (D46); Grave 29: barrel with white (D49); Grave 30: 3 discs with yellow (D40), 2 barrels with white (D49); Grave 59: disc with white (D42), 2 barrels with yellow (D47), barrel with white (D49); Grave 60: barrel with white (D49);	Evison 1987, 77, 82, 216, 223–4, 224–5, 232–3, 233, 228–9 and 231, figs 5.4z.(2 and 1), 17.2r, 18.4p and r, 33.3m, n and o, 34.3s, 24.42.1n, p and s, 30.1i, colour pl IV.D40, 42, 46, 48 and 54; BM

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		625– 650	Grave 42: disc with yellow (D40), 3 barrels with white (D48) and short cylinder with yellow (D54); Grave 55: short cylinder with yellow (D54)	
Eastry, Eastry House	Kent	late 6th c	Yellow swags and dots with Gotlandic bow brooch	Hawkes 1979, 86 and 93, fig 4.4.18 and 29; Deal Museum
Faversham	Kent	5th– 7th c	Various with barrel forms and different colour wave and dots (Plate 7)	Meaney 1964, 118–19; Ashmolean Museum
Folkestone, Dover Hill	Kent	prob 6th c	Grave 15: a few singles; Grave 28: 2–3 beads	Meaney 1964, 120–1; Maidstone Museum
Gilton or Kingston	Kent	prob 6th– 7th c	Mainly barrel-shaped and white waves	Faussett 1856; Liverpool Museum
Holborough	Kent	late 7th– 8th c		Evison 1956, 126, fig 20.3c–e; BM 1947 5–2 358
Monkton	Kent	6th– 7th c	Grave 13	Hawkes and Hogarth 1974, 65, 80, fig 7.13.1; Ashmolean Museum
Sarre	Kent	prob 7th c	Barrel-shaped mostly, several with white or yellow	Brent 1868; Liverpool Museum; BM 93 6–1 218
Stowting	Kent	6th– 7th c	Two barrel-shaped, white wave and dots	Meaney 1964, 137–8; Maidstone Museum
Saxby	Leics		One globular with white crossed wave and yellow dot	Publication in preparation (J Timby)
London, Wandsworth (Thames)	Surrey		Large biconical white wave and yellow dots	Museum of London (formerly Guildhall Museum) 3955
Brooke	Norfolk	prob 6th c	Large with white waves and dots	Meaney 1964, 170; BM 1866–69
Morning Thorpe	Norfolk	6th c	Grave 108: 2 with white and yellow with annular brooch pair and B clasps; Grave 216: 2 all white with annular brooch pair; Grave 299: 3 all white with annular brooch pair and B7 clasps	Green <i>et al</i> 1987, 65–6, 93 and 118, figs 332.Gix, 366.Jii and 393.299.Rii; Norwich Museum
Spong Hill	Norfolk	6th c	Grave 42: 1 with white waves and yellow dots with small-long brooch pair, B clasps, stamped pot, etc	Hills <i>et al</i> 1984, 95–6, fig 98.42.3; Norfolk Arch Unit

Cassington, Purwell Farm	Oxon	6th c	Three white waves and dots	Leeds and Riley 1942, 64, pl VIB; Ashmolean Museum 1942.146
Ipswich	Suffolk	6th– 7th c	A number of small barrels with white waves and dots	Layard 1907 and 1909; Ipswich Museum
Snape	Suffolk	prob 6th c	Grave 0421: 2 with yellow; 3 with white	Filmer-Sankey and Pestell forthcoming
Guildown	Surrey	prob 6th c	Grave 185: 1 white wave and dots	Lowther 1931, 11–12, 43, pl IX.3; Guildford Museum
Mitcham	Surrey	prob 6th c	Grave 62: 1 all white and 2 yellow; Grave 197: yellow waves and green dots	Bidder and Morris 1959, 64, 73, 110–12, pl XVI.62 and 197; Cambridge Museum
Alfriston	Sussex	5th– 6th c	Grave 87: 1 with yellow and 1 with white waves and dots with 5 spiral cast saucer brooch pair, etc	Griffith and Salzmann 1914, 204, pl XXII.2; Welch 1983, 85–6, fig 36c; Lewes Museum
Apple Down I	Sussex	prob 6th c	Grave 134: 1 white with white waves and dots with amber beads, etc, and small barrels with yellow waves and dots; Area 2: several with yellow waves and dots; Grave 117: yellow waves and dots with amber beads	Down and Welch 1990, 51, 49 and 162–5, figs 2.43 and 2.37, colour pls 40.22 and 41.35 and 40; Chichester Museum
Highdown	Sussex	prob 6th c	Two yellow and 3 white	Welch 1983, 85–6; Worthing Museum
Stretton- on- Fosse II	Warks	5th– 6th c	Grave 47: white waves and green dots with small- long brooch	Gelling 1992, 31 and 40–1, fig 21; Warwick Museum
Mildenhall	Wilts	6th c	White waves and dots with saucer brooches, etc	Meaney 1964, 271–2; Devizes Museum
Pewsey Blackpatch	Wilts	prob 6th c	Grave 42: colours missing, but yellow dots	Publication in preparation (K Annable); Devizes Museum
Broadway Hill	Worcs	6th c	Grave 1: white wave and yellow dots with cast saucer brooch pair	Cook 1958, 64, fig 4.12

xiv TERRACOTTA BEADS: (c) WITH WHITE OR YELLOW CROSSED
WAVES, SOME WITH DOTS, DOUBLES

Mucking II	Essex	7th c	Grave 608: double annular with blue-white waves;	Hirst and Clark forthcoming; BM
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		7th c	Grave 621: 1 double globular with yellow waves and dots with wire rings, wooden box, etc	
Lechlade	Glos	6th c	Grave 25: one with yellow and one with white waves and dots with saucer brooch, etc;	Boyle <i>et al</i> forthcoming; Cirencester Museum
		6th c	Grave 101: with white waves	
Droxford	Hants	prob 6th c	Grave 20: grey waves (Class IIa)	Aldsworth 1978, 124 and 172, fig 24.6; Winchester Museum
Canterbury, Mint Yard	Kent	6th–8th c	One example	Information from T Tatton-Brown and P Garrard
Dover, Buckland	Kent	575–625	Grave 1: disc with white waves (D20); Grave 30: 2 discs with white waves (D20) and 4 with yellow waves and dots (D41);	Evison 1987, 76, 82, 216, 224–5 and 220, figs 5.4w, 18.4l and q, 11.18.2f; BM
		625–650	Grave 18: short cylinder with yellow wave (D33)	
Eastry, Eastry House	Kent	late 6th c	White waves and spots with Gotlandic bow brooch	Hawkes 1979, 86 and 93, fig 4.4.33; Deal Museum
Faversham	Kent	5th–7th c	A number (Plate 7)	Meaney 1964, 118–19; Ashmolean Museum
Folkestone, Dover Hill	Kent	prob 6th c	No. 15: more than one	Meaney 1964, 120–1; Maidstone Museum
'Kent'	Kent		Unprovenanced: some examples	Canterbury Museum; Faussett-Rolfe Collection, Liverpool Museum M 7836 and 7839
Stowting	Kent		White waves and no dots	Meaney 1964, 137–8; Maidstone Museum
Syston Park	Lincs	prob 6th–7th c	Irregular with white waves	Akerman 1855a, 41–2, pl XXI; BM (18) 11 11–92
Morning Thorpe	Norfolk	6th c	Grave 371: with white waves with Åberg Group III cruciform brooch and great square-headed brooch, etc	Green <i>et al</i> 1987, 145, fig 431.Hvi; Norwich Museum

Apple Down I	Sussex	prob 6th c	Grave 134: 1 with white and 1 with yellow waves with amber beads	Down and Welch 1990, 51, 164, fig 2.43, colour pl 40.33; Chichester Museum
Wasperton	Warks	mid- 6th c	F1081: yellow dots with saucer brooches	Publication in preparation (M Carver); Warwick Museum
West Heslerton	Yorks		At least one, probably more	Publication in preparation (D Powlesland)

xv TERRACOTTA OVAL BEADS, SOME BARREL-SHAPED, WITH WHITE
OR YELLOW CROSSED WAVES, WITH OR WITHOUT DOTS

Mucking II	Essex	prob 7th c	Grave 608: 1 barrel with yellow wave and spot	Hirst and Clark forthcoming; BM
Prittlewell	Essex	c.600	Two with yellow waves and dots, with saucer brooches	Tyler 1988; Southend Museum
Alton	Hants	prob 7th c	Grave 39: 1 with yellow and 2 with colour missing	Evison 1988a, 17, 44, 80–1, fig 33.39.1k and l; Hampshire Museums
Beakes- bourne	Kent	prob 7th c	On small string: white waves without dots	Faussett 1856, pl V.4; Liverpool Museum
Dover, Buckland	Kent	575– 625	Grave 1: 3 with yellow (D46) and 4 with white (D48); Grave 29: 1 with white (D49); Grave 30: 3 discs with yellow (D40), 2 barrels with white (D49); Grave 59: 2 discs with white (D42), 2 barrels with yellow (D47) and 1 with white (D49); Grave 60: 1 barrel with white (D49); Grave 42: 1 disc with yellow (D40), 2 barrels with white (D49) and 1 short cylinder with yellow (D54); Grave 55: 1 short cylinder with yellow (D54)	Evison 1987, 77, 82, 216, 223–4, 224–5, 232–3, 233, 228–9 and 231, figs 5.4z.1 and 2, 17.2r, 18.4p and r, 33.3m, n and o, 34.3s, 24.42.1n, r and s, 30.1i, colour pl IV.D40, 42, 46, 48 and 54; BM
Faversham	Kent	prob 6th– 7th c	Several with white or yellow and dots	Meaney 1964, 118–19; Ashmolean Museum 1909.149, 161, 168, 170, 171 and 191
Folkestone, Dover Hill	Kent	prob 6th c	No. 12: white waves and dots	Meaney 1964, 120–1; Maidstone Museum

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Gilton or Kingston	Kent	6th–7th c	Several	Faussett 1856, 1–34, pls V and VI; Liverpool Museum
Holborough	Kent	late 7th–8th c	Several with yellow waves and 1 white with dots	Evison 1956, 126, fig 20c, d and e; BM 1947 5–2 358
'Kent'	Kent	prob 6th–7th c	Numbers with or without dots	Probably ex-Faussett Collection, Liverpool Museum 7487
Sarre	Kent	late 6th–7th c	On ?necklace from old find	Meaney 1964, 135–6; BM 93 6–1 218
Stowting	Kent	prob 7th c	Two on ?associated group or necklace with amethyst	Meaney 1964, 137–8; Maidstone Museum
Ipswich	Suffolk	6th–7th c	Several with yellow waves and dots	Layard 1907, pl XXXIII, and 1909, pl VI; Ipswich Museum
Mitcham	Surrey	mid-5th–6th c	Grave 62: 2 examples with yellow waves and dots	Bidder and Duckworth 1906; Bidder and Morris 1959, 64, 110, pl XVI.62; Cambridge Museum

xvi TERRACOTTA BEADS WITH SINGLE WAVE OR ZIGZAG

Frilford I	Berks	prob 6th c	Globular with white wave and central blue line	Bradford and Goodchild 1939; Ashmolean Museum
Andover	Hants	prob 6th c	Grave 44: 2 with yellow waves	Cook and Dacre 1985, 35, 82–3, fig 59.24 and 40, colour frontispiece; Hampshire Museums
Winchester, Lower Brook Street	Hants	late 7th c	Grave 23: slightly biconical with angular yellow wave	Hawkes 1990b, 625–6, 632, fig 168, no. 1993, colour pl XLVII
Chessell Down	Isle of Wight	prob 6th c	Annular with angular yellow wave (type 6.16)	Arnold 1982, 120, colour frontispiece; BM
Dover, Buckland	Kent	575–625	Grave 30: 1 with angular yellow wave (D06)	Evison 1987, 76, 82, 224–5, fig 18.4k; colour pl III.D06; BM
Folkestone, Dover Hill	Kent	prob 6th c	One globular with 2 yellow and 1 white waves	Meaney 1964, 120–1; Maidstone Museum
Horton Kirby I	Kent		With white annular/globular	Meaney 1964, 124; Maidstone Museum
'Kent'	Kent		One with yellow	Canterbury Museum

Monkton	Kent	6th– 7th c	One thick annular/globular with yellow wave	Hawkes and Hogarth 1974; Perkins and Hawkes 1984; Ashmolean Museum
Sarre	Kent	prob 7th c	Group XCVIII: 1 angular with white wave	Brent 1868
Syston Park	Lincs	prob 6th– 7th c	Supposedly on string: 1 annular with angular wave	Akerman 1855a, 41-2, pl XXI; BM (18) 11–11 92
Hornton	Oxon	prob late 6th c	Inhumation burial: whitish wave on short rather cylindrical bead; ditto, but more globular	Meaney 1964, 209; Banbury Museum on loan from BM; BM 1886 3–23
Empingham II	Rutland	5th– 7th c	Three annulars with white waves; 2 square cylinders with yellow waves (2 different boxes marked 67 and 20)	Timby 1996; Oakham Museum
Alfriston	Sussex	5th– early 6th c	Grave 68: annular with regular wave, with quoit brooch, etc	Griffiths and Salzmann 1914, 46–7, pl I.1; Welch 1983, 85–6; Lewes Museum

xvii TERRACOTTA DRUM-SHAPED BEADS: (a) WITH HERRINGBONE AND FINE TWIST DECORATION, INCLUDING GREEN AND YELLOW

Kempston	Beds	6th c	Grave 16: small yellow and green, badly made bands	Fitch 1864; BM 91 6–24 53
Puddlehill	Beds	c.600	Grave 10: 3 registers of terracotta, yellow and black on terracotta ground with cast saucer brooch pair	Matthews and Hawkes 1985, 91 and 95, figs 38 and 40.37
Maidenhead, Somerlease Road	Berks		Five registers, twisted green and yellow on terracotta	Reading Museum
Wallingford	Berks	5th– 6th c	Near grave 13: 5 registers, green and yellow on terracotta	Leeds 1938, 98; Ashmolean Museum
Haslingfield	Cambs	prob 6th c	Two banded in green and yellow	Fox 1923, 256–7; Ashmolean Museum 1909.233
Little Wilbraham	Cambs	prob 6th– 7th c	Two dark green with irregular bands of green and yellow stripes	Lethbridge and Carter 1926; Neville 1852; Cambridge Museum
Cirencester	Glos	6th– 7th c	Two beads with white zigzags and yellow ends on terracotta; another larger	Brown 1976, 25, fig 3.2.13 and 14; Cirencester Museum (ex R Day Collection)

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Lechlade	Glos	6th c	Grave 101: with yellow, white and slaty blue, chevrons all over, with applied saucer brooch	Boyle <i>et al</i> forthcoming; Cirencester Museum
Andover	Hants	prob 6th c	Grave 44: 1 with 3 zones of yellow on terracotta; 1 irregular lines green and yellow or white on terracotta, etc	Cook and Dacre 1985, 35, 83, fig 59.30, 34 and 39, colour frontispiece; Hampshire Museums
Droxford	Hants	prob 6th c	Grave 20: rather biconical with black central core, terracotta, red and yellow herringbone all over (Class V)	Aldsworth 1978, 124 and 172, fig 24.12; Winchester Museum
Chessell Down	Isle of Wight	6th c	Four beads 3 registers white, yellow and terracotta, another with green and 2 others with zigzags and 1 terracotta with white marks (types 8.1, 8.3 and 8.4)	Arnold 1982, 49–50, 121, colour frontispiece; BM 60 10–11 4 and 6, and 67 7–29 143 and 144
Barfreston	Kent	7th c	Tumulus 6: 2 with tall or shallow waves in terracotta, yellow and white with amethysts	Faussett Collection, Liverpool Museum
Beakes- bourne II	Kent			Meaney 1964, 109; Canterbury Museum
Broadstairs	Kent			Hurd 1913, 16
Dover, Buckland	Kent	525– 575 575– 625 625– 650	Grave 92: 3 zones terracotta and yellow or green and yellow (D67) (Plate 7); Grave 93: probably sword-bead; 3 zones terracotta, opaque yellow and light translucent green, above and below terracotta and light translucent green (D68); Grave 42: 3 zones white on terracotta diagonal band and central twisted stripe in terracotta and yellow (D66) (Plate 7)	Evison 1987, 78, 82, 237–8, 238 and 228–9, figs 42.3d, 43.1, and 24.42.1t, colour pl IV.D66, 67 and 68; BM
Gilton or Kingston	Kent	6th– 7th c	Two diagonal bands of green and yellow twist	Faussett 1856, pl VI; Liverpool Museum 6123
‘Kent’	Kent		Whole surface with diagonal black, yellow and terracotta overlaid with finer diagonals in opposite directions	Canterbury Museum

Sarre	Kent	prob 6th c	Five zones, yellow and terracotta twists; another with grey core, terracotta with irregular yellow and terracotta central band	Brent 1868, pl VIII; BM 93 2–18
Stodmarsh	Kent	prob 6th– 7th c	Five zones, mainly yellow and terracotta herringbone, with 2 yellow and black	Akerman 1855b, 179–81, pl XVI; BM 54 12–2 17
Syston Park	Lincs	prob 6th– 7th c	One with white chevrons, yellow band top and bottom	Akerman 1855a, pl XXI; BM 11 81–92
Melton Constable	Norfolk		Three zones, yellow and terracotta	S Woodward Collection, Norwich Museum
Morning Thorpe	Norfolk	prob 6th c	Grave 309: 3 zones with yellow and terracotta central zone and second bead	Green <i>et al</i> 1987, 120, fig 396.309.Axi; Norwich Museum
Upton	Northants		Unstratified: black, terracotta, yellow and green	Information from M Heyworth, English Heritage
Cassington, Purwell Farm	Oxon	6th c	One with 3 alternating zones of yellow and terracotta; possibly another	Leeds and Riley 1942, 64, pl VIB; Ashmolean Museum
Bury St Edmunds	Suffolk		Five zones, alternating terracotta/yellow and green/yellow	Bury St Edmunds Museum
Grundis- burgh	Suffolk		Four zones, yellow, black, terracotta and central plain band in terracotta	Fitch Collection, Norwich Museum 646.76.94
Alfriston	Sussex	prob 6th c	Grave 64: 3 zones, terracotta central band with yellow and black striped band top and bottom with amber beads	Griffiths and Salzmann 1914, 45, pl 1.2; Welch 1983, 85–6, fig 30a; Lewes Museum
Selmeston	Sussex	6th– 7th c	Three zones, terracotta and yellow above and below and green and yellow centre band	Welch 1983, 85–6, fig 49a.3; Lewes Museum
Mildenhall	Wilts	6th c	Two zones, yellow and terracotta and terracotta band top and bottom with saucer brooches	Meaney 1964, 270; Devizes Museum
Upton Snodsbury	Worcs	late 6th c	Possibly a sword-bead: 3 zones, 2 yellow on terracotta, central zone black on terracotta	Meaney 1964, 281; Worcester Museum

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Londesborough	Yorks	mid-6th c	Grave 7: 3 zones, black, yellow and white alternated with Åberg Group IVa cruciform brooch, etc;	Swanton 1964, 270–1, 275, fig 8.4 and 6; Newcastle Museum;
		6th c	Grave 4: 3 zones, yellow on terracotta herringbone with great square-headed brooch, etc	Yorkshire Museum
Sancton	Yorks	5th–7th c		Myres and Southern 1973, fig 1.2012; Hull Museum
West Heselton	Yorks		Three zones, terracotta with yellow herringbone	Publication in preparation (D Powlesland)
Dunadd	Scotland: Argylls	prob 6th–7th c	Fort: dark grey with white chevrons with yellow top and bottom lines: atypical but probably an import from Frankish continent	Craw 1930, 119, fig 3.5; Edinburgh Museum

xvii TERRACOTTA DRUM-SHAPED BEADS: (b) WITH RELATED DECORATION, SOME WITH PLAIN ZONES AND SOME

WITH IMITATION TWISTS

Chartham Downs	Kent		No. 14: <i>millefiori</i> on terracotta background (see under <i>millefiori</i>)	Faussett 1856, 162–76; Liverpool Museum
Dover, Buckland	Kent	700–750	Grave 76: dark grey, yellow and white, 2 short cylinders (D13)	Evison 1987, 76, 82, 236, fig 39.76.1b, colour pl III.D13; BM
Sibertswold	Kent	prob 7th c	Grave 1772/1773: small terracotta and white swags round centre and yellow top and bottom; another larger, very damaged	Mayer, ex Faussett Collection, Liverpool Museum 6625
Wrotham II	Kent		With miscellaneous finds: small, ?clear glass core, terracotta and yellow waves and yellow ends	Anon 1920; Meaney 1964, 141–2; BM 1927 5–12 2 and 3
'Sussex'	Sussex		On necklace: smokey greenish yellow, translucent, yellow wave and yellow ends	Welch 1983, 85–6, fig 47c; Lewes Museum
Salisbury, 3 Nether-avon Road	Wilts		Grey ground with white waves, yellow top and bottom	Salisbury Museum
Kilham	Yorks	6th c	Green and yellow diagonal stripes with thin terracotta lines along centre and top	Brown 1915a (IV), 806–8; BM 76 2–12 10

York	Yorks		Terracotta with 2 lines of white zigzags and yellow top and bottom (Plate 7)	BM 94 6–14 18
near Earlston	Scotland: Berwicks		Terracotta with 3 waves of yellow	Edinburgh Museum FJ 102

xviii TERRACOTTA, MAINLY BUN-SHAPED, BEADS: (a) WITH TWISTED DECORATION (*reticella*) AND RELATED (EXCLUDING GREEN AND YELLOW) (see Map 25)

Frilford I	Berks	prob 6th c	Black background with terracotta top and bottom and central band with fine yellow lines diagonally	Rolleston 1869; Bradford and Goodchild 1939; BM 67 2–419
Reading	Berks		Terracotta bands top, bottom and centre, 2 yellow zones with blue diagonal lines; another similar but green lines and overlaid by terracotta crossed waves	Stevens 1894; Reading Museum
Cirencester	Glos		Atypical with yellow ?combing all over	Brown 1976, 25, fig 3.2.15; Cirencester Museum (ex R Day Collection)
Beakes-bourne II	Kent	early–late 6th c	Grave 24: terracotta with yellow lines and buff bands with black lines	Meaney 1964, 109; Canterbury Museum RM 7538
Gilton	Kent	prob 6th–7th c	Slightly biconical, very fine yellow and black lines	Faussett 1856; Liverpool Museum 4270
Howletts	Kent	6th c	Yellow stripes on terracotta and yellow central band with black lines (Plate 7)	Smith 1918; BM 1936 5–11 143
Sarre	Kent	prob 6th–7th c	Terracotta with (?) chevrons; badly illustrated	Brent 1868, pl VIII
Stowting	Kent	prob 6th c	Grave 15: 3 zones of diagonal lines in terracotta and hardly visible yellow	Brown 1915a (IV), 712–15; BM OA 368–9
Barton-on-Humber	Lincs	mid-6th c	Grave 115: several with zigzag covering whole bead, but with central terracotta band with annular brooch pair and Åberg Group IVb cruciform brooch;	Drinkall and Foreman forthcoming; Scunthorpe Museum

		mid-6th c	Grave 163: 2 with central bands of green and yellow cable (so-called 'reticella') with Åberg Group IV cruciform brooch and small-long brooch pair, etc;	
		6th c	Grave 134: large rather biconical, all-over cable (<i>reticella</i>), yellow and terracotta with 2 annular brooches, disc pendant, etc;	
		mid-6th c	Grave 74: small rather cylindrical bead with irregular cable band (<i>reticella</i>) in green and yellow with annular (quoit) brooch pair and Åberg Group IV cruciform brooch, etc	
System Park	Lincs		On a string: biconical with rough yellow and terracotta zones	Akerman 1855a, 41–2, pl XXI; BM (18) 11 11–92
Morning Thorpe	Norfolk	prob 6th c	Grave 299: with annular brooches, B clasps, etc; and other graves	Green <i>et al</i> 1987, 117–18, fig 393.299.Riv; Norwich Museum
Spong Hill	Norfolk	mid-6th c	Grave 39: 1 blue, green and white (see also green and yellow), with Åberg Group IVa cruciform brooch, etc	Hills <i>et al</i> 1984, 90–1, fig 94.5; Norfolk Arch Unit
Cassington, Purwell Farm	Oxon	prob 6th c	Atypical, yellow borders, terracotta core and white and terracotta alternate swags	Leeds and Riley 1942, 64, pl VIB; Ashmolean Museum 1942.157
Hoxne, Old Newton	Suffolk		White ground with red and blue fine diagonal lines in 2 zones	No records; BM 1912 5–28 36
Ipswich	Suffolk	6th–7th c	Three zones, central band of yellow on terracotta and fine diagonal lines top and bottom; possibly others	Layard 1907, pl XXXII, and 1909, pl VII; Ipswich Museum
Sutton Hoo	Suffolk	7th c	Mound 7 surface find: yellow and brown cable (so-called 'reticella')	Selkirk 1990, 357; publication in preparation (M Carver); BM
West Stow	Suffolk	late 6th c	Cemetery: 1 biconical with 3 zones	West 1985, 74, fig 276.5; Thetford Museum

xviii TERRACOTTA, MAINLY BUN-SHAPED, BEADS: (b) WITH GREEN
AND YELLOW TWISTED BANDS (see Map 26)

Kempston	Beds	6th– 7th c	Grave 16: 1 with central line in terracotta and green and yellow diagonal lines	Fitch 1864; BM 91 6–24 53
Barrington	Cambs	5th– 7th c	Mixed beads: 2 bands of green and yellow diagonal lines and central terracotta band	Fox 1923, 251–2; Ashmolean Museum
Hasling- field	Cambs	6th– 7th c	Miscellaneous collection on string: 3 beads similar to Barrington above	Fox 1923, 255–9; Ashmolean Museum 1909.238
Linton Heath B	Cambs	late 5th– 6th c	Two with green and yellow diagonal bands and central terracotta band, with 2 small-long brooches and 1 uncertain brooch	Neville 1854; Cambridge Museum
Little Wilbraham	Cambs	prob 6th– 7th c	Miscellaneous beads: 1 with central herringbone in green and yellow; 2 larger with central terracotta band; other related beads	Neville 1852; Ashmolean Museum 1909.313
Little Chester	Derbys	6th– 7th c	Single band yellow and green central band	Wheeler 1985, 304; publication in preparation (C Sparey-Green)
Lechlade	Glos	6th c	Grave 180: atypical, with 5 zones, terracotta with yellow, and yellow with blue chevrons with amber beads	Boyle <i>et al</i> forthcoming; Cirencester Museum
Droxford	Hants	prob 6th c	No. 59: 2 parallel lines in green and yellow (class V)	Aldsworth 1978, 138 and 172, fig 36.59; BM
Beakes- bourne	Kent	5th– 6th c	Grave 33: crossed green and yellow bands	Meaney 1964, 109; Canterbury Museum
Faversham	Kent	5th– 7th c	Three with 2 green and yellow bands (Plate 7); 1 annular with 1 central band; unassociated: yellow and green bands of diagonal stripes and terracotta central band	Meaney 1964, 118–19; Ashmolean Museum 1909.143 and 144; Beck Collection, Cambridge Museum
'Kent'	Kent		Two beads with central terracotta band and green and yellow diagonals each side	Canterbury Museum RM 2620

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Stodmarsh	Kent	prob 6th c	Two bands of green and yellow	Akerman 1855b, 179–81, pl I; BM 54 12–2 17
Barton-on-Humber	Lincs	mid- 6th c	Grave 163: 2 small with cabled (so-called 'reticella') bands with small-long brooch pair and Åberg Group IV cruciform brooch	Drinkall and Foreman forthcoming; Scunthorpe Museum
Fonaby	Lincs	mid- 6th c	Grave 31: 2 bands of green and yellow, with Åberg Group IV cruciform brooch; Grave 39: similar; several others without grave numbers	Cook 1981, 32 and 38, figs 10.31.7, 14.39.7, 18.10 and 19.14; Scunthorpe Museum
Quarrington	Lincs		Terracotta with central band between green and yellow	Bruce 1880, 76, no. 303; Alnwick Museum
Welbeck Hill	Lincs	5th– 6th c	Grave 64: 2 with central terracotta band between yellow and green diagonal lines	Publication in preparation (G Taylor); Scunthorpe Museum
Morning Thorpe	Norfolk	later 6th c first half 6th c first half 6th c 5th– 6th c prob 6th c first half 6th c first half 6th c	Grave 16: 4 beads with a florid cruciform brooch, small-long brooch pair, B7 clasps, etc; Grave 30: 4 beads with 1 Åberg Group III and 2 Group II cruciform brooches, B13b clasps, etc; Grave 90: 4 beads with 3 Åberg Group II cruciform brooches, B18 clasps, etc; Grave 231: 2 beads with small-long brooch pair; Grave 304: 3 beads with penannular brooch and annular brooch pair; Grave 346: 4 beads with Åberg Group II cruciform brooch and 2 small-long brooches; Grave 370: 4 beads with Åberg Group III cruciform brooch, small-long brooch pair, etc	Green <i>et al</i> 1987, 37–8, 42–3, 60, 98, 119, 134 and 144, figs 298.Eiv and vii, 304.Dxxvi and xxvii, 324.Axxiv, 371.Cviii, 395.304.Giv and v, 411.Evii and 430.Eiii; Norwich Museum
Spong Hill	Norfolk	first half 6th c	Grave 46: 1 with Åberg Group II cruciform brooch, Anglian equal-arm brooch pair, B clasps, etc;	Hills <i>et al</i> 1984, 100 and 109, figs 102.46.23 and 106.56.3; Norfolk Arch Unit

		6th c	Grave 56: 3 (1 badly made) with annular brooch pair, etc	
Holme Pierre-pont	Notts		Four small beads with central terracotta band	Smith 1906, 195; Myres 1977, Corpus no. 2093, fig 303; BM 1931 3–13
Bury St Edmunds, Westgarth Gardens	Suffolk	6th c	Grave 16: 5 beads with 2 small-long brooches, B clasps, etc; Grave 44: 1 bead; Grave 48: 1 with 2 small-long brooches, B clasps, etc	West 1988, 24, 31 and 32, figs 64.D4–8, 72.44.A6 and 73.E19; Bury St Edmunds Museum
Ipswich	Suffolk	6th–7th c	Several examples	Layard 1907 and 1909; Ipswich Museum
Lakenheath	Suffolk		Two beads with single cables green and yellow	Meaney 1964, 230; BM 1910 12–22 11
Mitchell's Hill	Suffolk		Several	Meaney 1964, 231; Bury St Edmunds Museum
West Stow	Suffolk	5th–7th c	Cemetery: crossed bands of green and yellow	Smith 1852a, 165–7, pl XXXIX; West 1985, 74, fig 276.1; Cambridge Museum
Alfriston	Sussex	first half 6th c	Grave 90: 1 wound bead and 1 crossed band with a 6-spiral cast saucer brooch	Griffiths 1915, 205; Welch 1983, 85–6; Lewes Museum AJ/90
Wasperton	Warks	6th c	Biconical with 2 wide bands with central terracotta band, with saucer brooch	Publication in preparation (M Carver); Warwick Museum
Peters-finger	Wilts	6th c	Grave 29: 2 green and yellow bands, with 2 applied saucer brooch bases, etc	Leeds and Shortt 1953, 24–5, pl III.104.XXIX; Salisbury Museum
Upton Snodsbury	Worcs	late 6th c	Small with central band	Ponting 1867; Worcester Museum

xviii TERRACOTTA, MAINLY BUN-SHAPED, BEADS: (C) WITH GREEN AND YELLOW MARBLING (see Map 27)

Barrington	Cambs	5th–7th c	Mixed beads: 2 examples	Fox 1923, 251–2; Ashmolean Museum
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Little Wilbraham	Cambs	prob late 6th–7th c	One marbled above and below with terracotta central band (Plate 7); smaller with same yellow and green marble; 1 typical with roundels, with square-headed brooches, etc	Lethbridge and Carter 1926; Neville 1852; Cambridge Museum
Little Chester	Derbys	6th–7th c	Grave group	Wheeler 1985, 304; publication in preparation (C Sparey-Green)
Colchester, Butt Lane	Essex		Elongated, ?barrel-shaped central band	Akerman 1852, pl V.5; Colchester Museum
Colchester	Essex		Large, terracotta central band	Bought from Revd J H Pollaxfen; BM 70 4–2 344
Great Chesterford	Essex	first half 6th c 5th–6th c	Grave 120: 2 very weathered terracotta wave and weathered roundel on marbling (D05), with cast saucer brooch pair; Grave 127: central band terracotta and terracotta wave on all-over marbling (D43), with disc brooch pair	Evison 1994, 17, 46, 108 and 109, figs 46.120.3c and 49.127.5e; BM 1964 7–2 369; BM 1964 7–2 402
Mucking II	Essex	6th c	Grave 936: globular with 3 large marbled spots (Plate 7), with small square-headed brooches	Hirst and Clark forthcoming; BM
Bowcombe Down	Isle of Wight	prob 6th c	Thin annular with badly made marbling	Arnold 1982, 89–96; (formerly in Carisbrooke Castle Museum)
Howletts	Kent		Small globular with terracotta crossed waves on a marbled background	Smith 1918; BM 1936 5–11 143
Quarrington	Lincs		Wide marbled band; another with roundels of marbling	Bruce 1880, 76, no. 303; Alnwick Museum
South Willingham	Lincs	6th–7th c	Two with central terracotta band between marbling	Meaney 1964, 165; BM OA 5057
Holdenby	Northants	6th–7th c	Necklace: 2 beads, terracotta bands between marbling	Anon 1901; Leeds 1909

Holme Pierrepont	Notts	prob 6th– 7th c	One cube-shaped with marbled roundel; 1 small rather drum-shaped with central terracotta band, with brooches	Smith 1906, 195; Myres 1977, Corpus no. 2093, fig 303; BM 1931 3–13
Bury St Edmunds, Westgarth Gardens	Suffolk	prob 6th c	Grave 14: small marbled; Grave 44: with roundel	West 1988, 24 and 31, figs 61.14.A4 and 72.44.A5; Bury St Edmunds Museum
Hoxne	Suffolk	prob 6th c	One with marbled roundels and 1 globular marbled	Meaney 1964, 228; BM 1912 5–28 36
Mitchell's Hill	Suffolk	prob 6th c	One with marbled roundels and 1 ditto, but smaller	Meaney 1964, 231; Bury St Edmunds Museum
Alfriston	Sussex	first half 6th c	Grave 43: with other beads and with great square- headed brooch, etc	Griffiths and Salzmann 1914, 39–41, pl I.9; Welch 1983, 85–6, fig 21a; Lewes Museum
Harnham Hill	Wilts	prob 6th– 7th c	Two beads with central terra- cotta band and 1 with roundels of marbling	Akerman 1853; Jackson 1854; BM
Pewsey Blackpatch	Wilts	6th c	Grave 53: terracotta with all-over marbling in yellow and green	Publication in preparation (K Annable); Devizes Museum

xix TERRACOTTA CYLINDER BEADS, ROUND, SQUARE OR POLYGONAL
SECTIONS: (a) WITH GREEN AND YELLOW BANDS, PANELS, ETC,
WITH VARIOUS MOTIFS (see Map 28)

Barrington	Cambs	5th– 7th c	Mixed beads: 1 round with wound stripes, 1 square- sectioned with herringbone panels	Fox 1923, 251–2; Ashmolean Museum
Hasling- field	Cambs		Miscellaneous beads on string: 1 with wound bands of cabling (Plate 7), 1 central panel, 1 very small with central terracotta band	Fox 1923, 255–9; Ashmolean Museum
Little Wilbraham	Cambs	5th– 7th c	Unassociated group: 2 square-sectioned with central terracotta panel with herringbone in green and yellow, 1 square-sectioned with green and yellow border, 3 round-sectioned with irregular green and yellow banded decoration	Neville 1852 (with coloured illustrations); Cambridge Museum

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Great Chester- ford	Essex	2nd half 5th c	Grave 113: 3 with wound bands in green and yellow (D09) with applied saucer brooch pair (floriate/anchor cross design)	Evison 1994, 17, 46, 106, fig 43.113.3b; BM 1964 7-2 342
Mucking II	Essex	6th c	Grave 552: square- sectioned with lozenge- shaped Frankish brooches	Hirst and Clark forthcoming; BM
Springfield Lyons	Essex	prob 7th c	Late pit cutting with a grave (context 7350): find 3924	Publication in preparation (S Tyler); BM
Chessell Down	Isle of Wight	prob 6th c	Several round with bands of yellow and green (types 8.1, 8.3 and 8.4)	Arnold 1982, 50, 121, colour frontispiece
Beakes- bourne II	Kent	prob 6th c	Grave 33: round with yellow and green stripes	Meaney 1964, 109; Canterbury Museum
Faversham	Kent	5th- 7th c	Three round with green and yellow striped bands, 2 square	Meaney 1964, 118-19; Ashmolean Museum 1909.143
Howletts	Kent	6th c	One square-sectioned with irregular green and yellow design, 1 very small with terracotta showing at one end, green and yellow stripes	Smith 1918; BM 1936 5-11 143 and 144
Barton-on- Humber	Lincs	mid- 6th c mid- 6th c	Grave 115: 2 zones of green and yellow twist with annular brooch pair and Åberg Group IVb cruciform brooch, etc; Grave 74: with annular (quoit) brooch pair and Åberg Group IV cruciform brooch, etc	Drinkall and Foreman forthcoming; Scunthorpe Museum
Fonaby	Lincs	6th c 5th- 6th c	Grave 25: rather pear- shaped with central striped band with girdle hangers; Grave 28: 2 ditto with small-long brooch, etc; unstratified: 2 with central striped band	Cook 1981, 28, 30 and 48, figs 9.1.7, 10.28.3.3, 19.15 and 16, pl VIIB; Scunthorpe Museum
Welbeck Hill	Lincs	5th- 6th c	Grave 64: 2 diagonal bands of green and yellow stripes, with 2 cruciform brooches	Publication in preparation (G Taylor); Scunthorpe Museum
Castle Acre	Norfolk		Several examples not seen by author	Meaney 1964, 172-3; Norwich Museum
Illington	Norfolk	prob 6th c	Cremation 5: panelled or striped, square section with stamped urn	Davison <i>et al</i> 1993, 22, fig 47.5a; Norwich Museum

Morning Thorpe	Norfolk	prob 6th c	Very numerous and varied, for example: Grave 362: 2 beads with Åberg Group II or III cruciform brooch, etc;	Green <i>et al</i> 1987, 140–2, 63, figs 424.Lix and 327.Hvi; Norwich Museum
		mid-6th c	Grave 96: 1 with Åberg Group IV cruciform brooch, etc; some others with blue glass as well	
Spong Hill	Norfolk	prob 6th c	Grave 56: 3 with central band with annular brooch pair, etc;	Hills <i>et al</i> 1984, 109, 67, figs 106.3 and 77.18.4; Norfolk Arch Unit
		6th c	Grave 18: 2 striped green and yellow, 1 with panels with great square-headed brooch, etc	
Holme Pierre-pont	Notts	prob 6th–7th c	Cube-shaped with round panels: dated by brooches, etc	Meaney 1964, 200; BM 1931 3–13
Bury St Edmunds, Westgarth Gardens	Suffolk	first half 6th c	Grave 61: 2 round smallish with stripes with Åberg Group III cruciform brooch, etc;	West 1988, 36, 24, 31, figs 81.61.I.1–2, 64.D4–6, 72.44.5; Bury St Edmunds Museum
		6th c	Grave 16: 3 larger with wound stripes with small-long brooch pair, B clasps;	
		prob 6th c	Grave 44: 1 with roughly wound stripes	
Holywell Row	Suffolk	6th–7th c	Eight square-sectioned with bands of green and yellow cabling;	Lethbridge 1931; Cambridge Museum
		prob 6th c	2 examples banded in terracotta, yellow and green	
Lakenheath	Suffolk	5th–7th c	Square-section with terracotta panel, (?) striped or marbled	Meaney 1964, 230; BM 1910 12–22 9 and 11
Mitchell's Hill	Suffolk	5th–7th c	One large round with cabling around and another with cable overlying	Meaney 1964, 231; Bury St Edmunds Museum
Snape	Suffolk	6th c	Grave 357: several with cruciform brooch; Grave 0421: 6 or 7 round or square section with cabled stripes	Filmer-Sanke 1990, 350; Filmer-Sanke and Pestell forthcoming
West Stow	Suffolk	5th–7th c	Cemetery: 1 large round with stripes all over it; 1 square-sectioned ditto bead; Settlement: 1 round with yellow and green band	West 1985, 73–4, fig 276.2, 3 and 4; Ashmolean Museum; Bury St Edmunds Museum

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Churchover, Bensford Bridge	Warks	6th c	One with yellow and green striped bands	Bloxam 1884; Warwick Museum
Stretton- on- Fosse	Warks	6th c	Two square-sectioned with striped bands	Gelling 1992, 31, 40–1, fig 21; Warwick Museum
Wasperton	Warks	later 5th– 6th c	Necklace: 2 round and 1 square (broken) with saucer brooches, etc; another bead, square section and 6 bands with green and yellow stripes	Publication in preparation (M Carver); Warwick Museum
Saltburn	Yorks	prob 6th– 7th c	Two striped bands in yellow and green	Gallagher 1987, 16, 25, fig 5; Middlesbrough Museum
Sewerby	Yorks	later 6th c	Grave 49: Type C7a and b with Class C2 cruciform brooch, etc	Hirst 1985, 68, fig 52, String I.f and g
West Heslerton	Yorks	prob 6th c	No. 601: 1 small with green and yellow rough bands	Publication in preparation (D Powlesland)

XIX TERRACOTTA CYLINDER BEADS, ROUND, SQUARE OR POLYGONAL SECTIONS: (b) WITH GREEN AND YELLOW MARBLING (see Map 28)

Newport Pagnell	Bucks	prob 6th c	Short cylinder, marbled	Meaney 1964, 58; Aylesbury Museum, site record CAS 1373
Linton Heath B	Cambs	5th– 6th c	One small with marbled bands, with 2 small-long brooches	Neville 1854; Cambridge Museum
Colchester, Bull Lane	Essex		No details, found 1847: band of terracotta round centre	Akerman 1852, pl V.5
Great Chesterford	Essex	early 6th c	Grave 120: short cylinder, central band terracotta (D05) (Plate 7) with cast saucer brooch pair;	Evison 1994, 17–18, 46, 108, 109 and 101, figs 46.120.3c, 27.34.2b, 49.127.5e and 33.62.4r;
		prob 6th c	Grave 34: ditto – very small with marbling and terracotta crossed waves (D08);	BM 1964 7–2 369; BM 1964 7–2 402; BM 1964 7–2 235
		5th– 6th c	Grave 127: marbled with terracotta crossed wave and blue dot (D43) with disc brooch pair;	
		6th c	Grave 62: small with terracotta crossed wave or marbling (D24) with small square-headed brooch pair	

TERRACOTTA OR BRICK-RED GLASS BEADS

Bowcombe Down	Isle of Wight	6th c	Flat cylinder with marbling	Arnold 1982, 89–96; old drawing from Carisbrooke Castle
Howletts	Kent	6th c	Roughly pentagonal with terracotta band and marbling	Smith 1918; BM 1936 5–11 143
Syston Park	Lincs	6th–7th c	String, unassociated: marbled with terracotta central band	Akerman 1855a, 41–2, pl XXI.2; BM (18) 11 11–92
Kenninghall	Norfolk	6th–early 7th c	Very small, central band marbled	Manning 1872a and 1872b; BM 83 7–2 31
Northwold	Norfolk		One round and 1 square-sectioned	Akerman 1852, 50, pl V.1–4; now lost
Spong Hill	Norfolk	5th–6th c	Several with uncertain bands; Grave 5: cuboid with marbled panels with small-long brooch pair, A clasps	Hills <i>et al</i> 1984, 54–5, fig 73.3b; Norfolk Arch Unit
Duston	Northants	prob 6th–7th c	One example and possibly another	George 1903; Northampton Museum
Empingham II	Rutland	5th–7th c	Grave 16: mixed green and yellow zones with terracotta body; others not drawn	Timby 1996; Oakham Museum
Bury St Edmunds, Westgarth Gardens	Suffolk	6th c	Grave 44: 1 round with marbled bands; Grave 61: 2 with marbled bands with Åberg Group III cruciform brooch, etc	West 1988, 31 and 36; figs 72.44.A5 and 81.62.I.1–2; Bury St Edmunds Museum
Holywell Row	Suffolk	prob 6th c	Round with marbled band	Lethbridge 1931; Cambridge Museum
Lakenheath	Suffolk	prob 6th–7th c	Atypical squarish with diamond-shaped panel	Meaney 1964, 230; BM 1910 12–22 9–11
Stretton-on-Fosse	Warks	prob 6th c	One square section	Gelling 192, 31, 40–1, fig 21; Warwick Museum
Peters-finger	Wilts	5th–6th c	Grave 29: a messy pattern, with 2 applied brooch bases	Leeds and Shortt 1953, 24–5, pl III.104.XXIX; Salisbury Museum

SCHEDULE 9

OPAQUE ORANGE GLASS BEADS

SHAPES MOSTLY BARREL AND CONICAL (see Map 29)

Haslingfield	Cambs	prob 6th– 7th c	Short cylinder	Meaney 1964, 66–7; many museums
Norton-on-Tees	Durham	mid- 6th c	Grave 63: 1 with Åberg Group IVa cruciform brooch, etc	Sherlock and Welch 1992, 165, fig 52.63.1
Mucking II	Essex	prob 7th c	Graves 608 and 621: 6 barrel beads	Hirst and Clark forthcoming
Dover, Buckland	Kent	575– 625– 650 650– 675	Grave 1: 1 squat barrel-shaped; Grave 18: 2 beads; Grave 55: 1 bead; Grave 53: 4 beads; Grave 67: 4 beads; Grave 132: 2 beads; Grave 133: 5 beads; Grave 134: 2 beads; Grave 157: 2 beads	Evison 1987, 61–2, 72, 79–80 (types B10–11), figs 5.4f, 11.18.2c, 30.1e, 28.53.1b, 37.67.1f, 54.132.2b, 55.133.1b and 2b, 55.134.2e, 61.157.1e; BM
Faversham	Kent	5th– 7th c	Mixed beads: 4 or 5 examples	Meaney 1964, 118–19; Pitt-Rivers Collection, Salisbury Museum 3D2A1
Kingston	Kent	7th c	Grave 241: biconical and globular	Faussett 1856, 83; Liverpool Museum
Milton Regis	Kent	7th c	Unstratified string: 2 examples with short cylinder	Hawkes and Grove 1963, 32, fig 2, no. 4
Monkton	Kent	mid- 7th c	Grave 3: 2 'barrels' with composite disc brooch, etc	Hawkes and Hogarth 1974, 59, fig 5.c and d
Polhill	Kent	7th c	Grave 38: large barrel-shaped (Plate 7) with pin, 2 finger-rings and knife	Hawkes and Philp 1973, 176, 192–3 and 207, fig 55.519

Sarre	Kent	7th c	Necklace with amethyst beads and gold coin pendants, etc: at least 3	Smith 1860, pl II; Brown 1915a (III), opp 353, colour pl B.I
Sibertswold or Barfreston	Kent	6th– 7th c	About 8 examples: barrel, globular, etc	Faussett 1856, pl V; Liverpool Museum
Corbridge	North- umber- land	5th– 6th c	Necklace: illustration unclear, with 2 Åberg Group II cruciform brooches	Knowles and Forster 1909, 407; Corbridge Museum
West Stow	Suffolk	5th– 7th c	Cemetery: 3 barrels (C8, O1, T2); Settlement (SFB 43): 1 biconical (SF3006)	West 1985, 37 and 73–4, figs 275.23 and 147.3; Cambridge Museum; Ashmolean Museum 1909.419a; Thetford Museum
Apple Down I	Sussex	7th c	Grave 151: 1 barrel with pin and knife	Down and Welch 1990, 54 and 164, fig 2.46.151.1, pl 41.24; Chichester Museum
‘Sussex’	Sussex		Necklace of 6 beads	Welch 1983, 85, fig 47c; Lewes Museum
York, Coppergate	Yorks		Several	Personal information

SCHEDULE 10

MILLEFIORI AND MOSAIC GLASS BEADS

GLOBULAR AND CYLINDRICAL (see Plate 8 and Map 30)

(a) MILLEFIORI BEADS

Chamberlain's Barn II	Beds	mid-late 7th c	Grave 32: globular with red and white eyes, etc, with quoit brooch, etc	Hyslop 1963, 179, fig 12.32.h; Luton Museum
Abingdon	Berks	6th c	Grave B5: one <i>millefiori</i> with cast saucer brooch pair	Leeds and Harden 1936, 32, 58, pl VI.5; shmolean Museum
Ower, Clearal Point	Dorset	6th– 7th c	Fragment of globular bead: blue core with red and black	Guido 1987, 100–1, fig 55.245
Chessell Down	Isle of Wight	6th c	One unprovenanced large barrel-shaped bead	Arnold 1982, 50, 71 and 121 (no. 233, type 16.2), colour frontispiece; BM 67–29.142
Barfreston or Sibertswold	Kent	6th– 7th c	Two badly made or burnt	Faussett 1856, 228, pl V; Liverpool Museum
Chartham Down	Kent	7th c	Chartham Barrow 14: drum-shaped with an amethyst pendant and beads on silver wire rings, etc	Faussett 1856, 170; Liverpool Museum
Dover, Buckland	Kent	575– 625 650– 675	Grave 38: globular; Grave 53: globular; Grave 132: 1 globular and 1 cylinder	Evison 1987, 63–5, 78 and 82 (D62–D65), figs 22.38.4g, 28.53.1c and 54.132.2e and f, colour pl IV.D62, 63, 64, 65; BM
Faversham	Kent	6th– 7th c	Two globulars	Meaney 1964, 118–19; Beck Collection, Cambridge Museum

Gilton	Kent	6th– 7th c	One cylinder and 2 globulars	Faussett 1856, 228, pls V and VI; Liverpool Museum
Gilton or Kingston	Kent	6th– 7th c	Cylinder	Faussett 1856, 228, pl VI; Liverpool Museum
Howletts	Kent	prob 6th c 2nd half 6th c	Large globular; Grave A: small cylinder	Smith 1918; BM 1936 5–11 143; BM 1936 5–11
'Kent'	Kent		Barrel-shaped and 1 cylinder-shaped	Canterbury Museum
Sarre	Kent	6th– 7th c	Two cylinders; Group XIX: large globular, barrel-shaped and cylinder; globular	Brent 1868, 7–8, pls VII and VIII; BM OA 4904
Caistor by Norwich	Norfolk	7th c	Globular	Meaney 1964, 171–2; Norwich Museum
Kenninghall	Norfolk	6th c	Globular	Manning 1872, 292, and 1872b; BM 83 7–2 32
Cassington, Purwell Farm	Oxon	prob 6th c	Disturbed grave: hexagonal cylinder (Plate 8)	Leeds and Riley 1942, 64, pl VIB; Ashmolean Museum
Ipswich	Suffolk	6th– 7th c	Several globulars (Plate 8) and cylinders	Layard 1907, pls XXXII and XXXIII, and 1909, pls VII and VI; Ipswich Museum
Mitchell's Hill	Suffolk	6th– 7th c	Two globulars	Meaney 1964, 231; Bury St Edmunds Museum

(b) MOSAIC BEADS:
no schedule (Plate 8)

SCHEDULE 11

ANNULAR GLASS BEADS WITH COLOURED SURFACE SPIRALS

(see Map 31)

(a) WHITE ANNULAR BEADS WITH LIGHT-BLUE SURFACE SPIRALS (Plate 8)

Chamberlain's Barn II	Beds	mid-late 7th c	Grave 32: 'ring-shaped' bead with quoit brooch, etc	Hyslop 1963, 179, fig 12.32.g; Luton Museum
Harrold	Beds	7th c	Not seen: cited by Evison	Eagles and Evison 1970, fig 13j
Kempston	Beds	prob 6th c	Grave 16: 2 beads of this type stuck together and probably wasters	Fitch 1864; Smith 1868a, 166-72; Smith 1868b; Smith 1904, 176-84; BM 91 6-24 53
East Shefford	Berks	5th- 6th c	Grave 13: with disc brooch pair and amber beads	Peake and Hooton 1915, 114-15; Newbury Museum
Haslingfield	Cambs	5th- 7th c	One bead	Fox 1923, 255-9; Ashmolean Museum
Shudy Camps	Cambs	7th c	Two examples	Lethbridge 1936; Cambridge Museum
Colchester, Guildford Road (Site K)	Essex	first half 5th c	Grave group 2: with a cruciform brooch of Witmarsum Type	Crummy 1981, 11-12, fig 13.7; Colchester Museum
Lechlade	Glos	6th c	Grave 130: with cast saucer brooches	Boyle <i>et al</i> forthcoming; Cirencester Museum
Breach Down	Kent	7th- 8th c	Tumulus burial: badly recorded	Conyngham and Akerman 1844, pl opp p 49; BM 79 5-24 89
Dover, Buckland	Kent	575- 625	Grave 59	Evison 1987, 76, 232, fig 33.3g, colour pl III.D01; BM

ANNULAR GLASS BEADS WITH COLOURED SURFACE SPIRALS

Faversham	Kent	5th– 7th c		Smith 1860, 46, pl V.9
Gilton or Kingston	Kent	prob 6th– 7th c	Mixed beads: 2 examples	Faussett 1856, 228, pl VI; Liverpool Museum
'Kent'	Kent		With unlocated collection	Canterbury Museum
Sarre	Kent		Miscellaneous collection	Meaney 1964, 135–6; BM 83 12–13 644
Sitting- bourne, Rondeau Estate	Kent	late 6th– 7th c	Small example with amethyst drops, etc	Payne 1880 and 1881; BM
Stodmarsh	Kent	prob 5th– 6th c	With drum bead, etc	Akerman 1855b; BM 54 12–2 17
Castle Bytham	Lincs	prob 7th c	One bead: perhaps the same bead as above	Akerman 1855a, 26–7, pl XII.4; Scunthorpe Museum no. 11
Cleatham	Lincs	prob 6th c	Grave 30	Publication in preparation (K Leahy); Scunthorpe Museum
Fonaby	Lincs	6th c	Grave 3: 'oblate' with 2 annular brooches, etc	Cook 1981, 18, fig 4.3.1.23; Scunthorpe Museum
Welbourne, High Dyke	Lincs	prob 6th c	Cemetery near Roman road: 1 bead	Bruce 1880, 76, no. 305; Alnwick Museum
Bergh Apton	Norfolk	prob 6th c	Grave 82: with plain pot	Green and Rogerson 1978, 48, fig 99.82.Bii; Norwich Museum
Dunham	Norfolk		No adequate information: small example	Norwich Museum
Kenninghall	Norfolk	5th– 7th c	Inhumation burial in cemetery	Manning 1872a, 292, and 1872b
Morning Thorpe	Norfolk	6th c	Grave 30: with Åberg Group II (pair) and Group III cruciform brooches, etc	Green <i>et al</i> 1987, 43, fig 303.30.Div; Norwich Museum
Spong Hill	Norfolk	6th c	Grave 45: with Åberg Group IV cruciform brooch, etc;	Hills <i>et al</i> 1984, 99, fig 99.45.3 and 4;
		6th c	Cremation 33: from stamped urn;	Hills 1977, 37 and 38, fig 127.33 and 62;
		5th– 6th c	Cremation 62: from plain urn with Åberg Group II cruciform brooch(es);	Hills and Penn 1981,

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		6th c	Cremation 2144: from stamped urn	57, fig 165.2144; Norfolk Arch Unit
Corbridge	North-umber-land	5th–6th c	Necklace near 2 Åberg Group II cruciform brooches	Knowles and Forster 1909, 407; Corbridge Museum
Holme Pierre-pont	Notts	prob 6th c	With brooches, etc	Myres 1977, Corpus no. 2093, fig 303
Empingham II	Rutland	5th–6th c 6th c	Grave 67: with 2 small-long brooches; Grave 73: with swastika and cruciform brooches	Timby 1996; Oakham Museum
Bury St Edmunds, Westgarth Gardens	Suffolk	6th c	Grave 48: with 2 small-long brooches and B clasps, etc	West 1988, 32, fig 73.E20; Bury St Edmunds Museum
Holywell Row	Suffolk	6th c 5th–6th c	Grave 39: with 2 small-long brooches, etc; Grave 47: with 5-star applied saucer brooch	Lethbridge 1931, 21 and 25, figs 10.A.51 and 11.F.1; Cambridge Museum
West Stow	Suffolk	5th–7th c	Cemetery: 1 'disc' (blue with white spiral?)	West 1985, 72 and 74 (type 027), fig 276.6; Ashmolean Museum 1909.24
Guildown	Surrey	6th c 6th c	Grave 185: with stamp-ornamented pot; Grave 206: with square-headed brooch pair	Lowther 1931, 11, 43, 44, pl IX.1 and 3; Guildford Museum
Pewsey Blackpatch	Wilts	6th c	Grave 53	Publication in preparation (K Annable); Devizes Museum
Winklebury	Wilts		One example with 4 other Anglo-Saxon beads	Pitt-Rivers 1888, 266, pl CL.29; Pitt-Rivers Collection, Salisbury Museum
Winterbourne Stoke II	Wilts		Secondary burial in barrow with cremation	Hoare 1812, 119; Devizes Museum
Kilham	Yorks	prob 5th–6th c	Grave 1: spiral colour lost	Brown 1915a (IV), 806–8

(b) ANNULAR BEADS WITH SURFACE SPIRALS
IN OTHER COLOURS

Newport Pagnell	Bucks	prob 6th c	On an amulet: white with black spiral	Meaney 1964, 58; Aylesbury Museum
Fairford	Glos		Terracotta with yellow spiral	Meaney 1964, 91; Ashmolean Museum
Lechlade	Glos	6th c	Grave 25: terracotta with yellow spiral with cast saucer brooch;	Boyle <i>et al</i> forthcoming; Cirencester Museum
		7th c	Grave 36/2: opaque green-blue with white spiral with knife;	
		6th c	Grave 41: yellow with spiral with disc brooch pair;	
		6th c	Grave 160: black with white spiral with pin, etc	
Breach Down	Kent	7th–8th c	Black ground, white spirals	Conyngham and Akerman 1844; BM 79 5–24 89
Canterbury	Kent	prob 6th c	?Sword-bead: large, bun-shaped, dark with white spiral	Evans Collection, Ashmolean Museum
Faversham	Kent	5th–7th c	Almost translucent green with white spiral	Meaney 1964, 118–19; Ashmolean Museum
Gilton or Kingston	Kent	prob 6th–7th c	Blue with white spiral	Faussett 1856, 228, pl VI; Liverpool Museum 6123
Polhill	Kent	a few 6th and 7th c	Grave 95: white spiral on blue with buckle and knife, etc; Grave 102: white spiral on black and on blue with faint red spiral inlay with silver rings, etc; unstratified bead group: white spiral on green-blue	Hawkes and Philp 1973, 184, 185 and 207, fig 55.526, 528 and 529
Sarre	Kent	5th–7th c	Slaty blue with white spirals	Meaney 1964, 135–6; BM 93 6–1 218
Sittingbourne, Rondeau Estate	Kent		Turquoise with white spiral	Payne 1880 and 1881; BM 88 12–13 644

THE GLASS BEADS OF ANGLO-SAXON ENGLAND

Barton-on-Humber	Lincs	7th c	Grave 101: very weathered, colours uncertain, but probably white spiral on dark ground, with annular brooch and chatelaine, etc	Drinkall and Foreman forthcoming; Scunthorpe Museum
Fonaby	Lincs	6th c	Grave 3: blue with ?white spiral	Cook 1981, 18, fig 4.3.1.23; Scunthorpe Museum
Welbourne, High Dyke	Lincs	prob 6th c	Blue with white spiral	Bruce 1880, 76, no. 305; Alnwick Museum
Ronaldsway	Isle of Man		Dark blue/green with white spiral	Anon 1937, fig 3
Fakenham	Norfolk		Translucent colourless with white spiral, atypical	Norwich Museum
Morning Thorpe	Norfolk	mid-6th c	Grave 358: blue with white spiral, with Åberg Group IVa cruciform brooch, etc	Green <i>et al</i> 1987, 139, fig 419.Uv; Norwich Museum
Spong Hill	Norfolk	5th c	Cremation 2064: 1 blue with white spiral with linear-decorated urn	Hills <i>et al</i> 1981, 52, fig 165.2064; Norfolk Arch Unit
Chesters	Northumberland	prob late Roman	Roman fort: light green translucent, colour missing from spiral, irregular-shaped, atypical	Chesters Museum
Empingham II	Rutland	5th–7th c	Grave 5: 1 green with white spiral; unstratified: 1 blue with yellow spiral	Timby 1996; Oakham Museum
Brandon	Suffolk	mid-7th–9th c	Settlement: 1 black with white spiral, 1 reddish with white	Carr <i>et al</i> 1988; information from R D Carr, Suffolk Arch Unit
West Stow	Suffolk	5th–7th c	Cemetery: 1 'disc' dark green with white trails (see type (a) above)	West 1985, 72 and 74 (type O26), fig 276.6; Ashmolean Museum 1909.24
Alfriston	Sussex	5th–6th c	Translucent blue with white now missing	Griffith and Salzmann 1914, pl I.3; Welch 1983, 83; Lewes Museum
'Sussex'	Sussex		One with blue spiral on black ground	Welch 1983, 84, fig 47c; Lewes Museum
Charlton	Wilts	late 6th–7th c	Burial 86: greenish spiral translucent bottle glass	Davies 1984, 122, fig 12D; Salisbury Museum

ANNULAR GLASS BEADS WITH COLOURED SURFACE SPIRALS

Kilham	Yorks	6th c	Grave 1: translucent green/blue with groove missing	Brown 1915a (III), 306–8
Saltburn	Yorks	6th–7th c	Blue with white spiral (Plate 8) (with amethysts, etc)	Gallagher 1987, 16, 25, fig 5; Middlesbrough Museum
Sewerby	Yorks	6th c	Grave 35A: 1 bead, dark green and white (type C1a) (Plate 8)	Hirst 1985, 66, fig 45.G35A.1
Whitby	Yorks	prob 7th–9th c	Two pale grey with dark green spirals	Peers and Radford 1943

SCHEDULE 12

ANNULAR GLASS BEADS WITH FINE TWIST DECORATION

(see Map 32)

Burwell	Cambs	7th c	Grave 26: translucent green with 2 twists, 1 blue and green and 1 green and yellow with wire loop for use as pendant	Lethbridge 1926a, pl I, fig 2; Cambridge Museum
Shudy Camps	Cambs	7th c	Grave 104 (by child's head): no colour details; Grave 11: similar bead	Lethbridge 1936, 25 and 5, fig 4.I; Cambridge Museum
Gilton or Kingston	Kent	7th c	Blackish with 1 red and 1 blue twist	Faussett 1856, 228, pls V and VI; Liverpool Museum
Hartlip	Kent		Roman villa stray find: light translucent green with opaque yellow twist (Plate 8)	Smith 1846b and 1852c; Maidstone Museum
Milton-next-Sittingbourne	Kent	late 7th c	Two examples, no colours given	Vallance 1848
Sibertswold or Barfreton	Kent		Graves 17 and 133: 2 very similar – brownish yellow with yellow twist and rich bottle glass with yellow	Faussett 1856, 105 and 123, pl V; Faussett MS Diary IV, 8, fig 1; Liverpool Museum
Brafield-on-Green	Northants		Iron Age site stray find: half dark blue/green, opaque red and yellow twists and circumferential band	Northampton Museum D272, 1952–8.3
Cannington	Somerset	7th c	Grave 405: rich green/blue translucent with 3 twists: 1 blue and white, 1 red and white, 1 yellow and green (Plate 8), with dated brooch	Publication in preparation (P Rahtz)

ANNULAR GLASS BEADS WITH FINE TWIST DECORATION

Holywell Row	Suffolk	7th c	Grave 26: green with blue and white twist with silver wire ring	Lethbridge 1931, 50–2, fig 24.2; Cambridge Museum
Fetcham, Hawks Hill	Surrey	6th–7th c	Green/blue translucent with same glass twisted with opaque yellow	Smith 1907, 124, fig 3
Salisbury	Wilts		From a collection: 1 green and yellow twist and blue and white on dark ground (Plate 8)	Unpublished: Salisbury Museum
Swallow-cliffe Down	Wilts	2nd half 7th c	Barrow: translucent blue/green with same glass twisted with opaque white	Speake 1989, 50–2, figs 43 and 46; Salisbury Museum
Hawnby Moor, Sunny Bank	Yorks (NR)	7th c	Tumulus: green/blue translucent with same glass and yellow twist, mounted on bronze ring with hanging-bowl, etc	Denny 1866, 497–9; Smith 1912, 96, figs 16 and 17; Brown 1915a (IV), 809 and 473–4; Meaney 1964, 290–1; BM 82 3–23 46
Denholm Hill, Cavers	Scotland: Roxbs		Probably an Anglian site: translucent yellow with opaque red and dark twist	Edinburgh Museum FJ 120

SCHEDULE 13

GOLD AND SILVER-IN-GLASS BEADS

(partial schedules only) (Plate 8)

Kempston	Beds	prob 6th c	Grave 16: several	Fitch 1864; BM 91 6–24 53 and 54
Barrington	Cambs	6th c	Two or 3 beads	Fox 1923, 250–5; Smith 1868a
Hasling- field	Cambs	5th– 7th c	Some	Fox 1923, 255–9
Linton Heath B	Cambs		Two segments	Neville 1854; Cambridge Museum
Great Chesterford	Essex	6th c	Grave 62: 3 to 4 wide-spaced with small square-headed brooch pair, etc	Evison 1994, 16, 46, 101, fig 33.4n–p; BM
Mucking II	Essex	first half 5th c	Grave 989: gold-in-glass beads with Glaston- Mucking and supporting-arm brooches, etc	Hirst and Clark forthcoming; Evison 1981, 138–9, figs 4 and 5; BM
Lechlade	Glos	6th c 6th c 5th– 6th c 6th c 6th c 5th– 6th c	Grave 10: 34 beads with cast saucer brooch pair, etc; Grave 18: 129 beads with great square-headed brooch, cast saucer brooch pair, etc; Grave 41: 27 beads with disc brooch pair, etc; Grave 90: 2 beads with applied saucer brooch pair, etc; Grave 136: 1 bead with Style I fittings, etc; Grave 163: 12 beads with disc brooch pair, etc	Boyce <i>et al</i> forthcoming; Cirencester Museum
Bowcombe Down	Isle of Wight	5th– 6th c		Arnold 1982, 89–96, 121 (type 14)

Woodstone	Hunts	prob 6th c	Barrow excavated in 1827 near cemetery: several	Artis 1828, pl LV; BM 6-2 113
Breach Down	Kent	7th- 8th c	Barrow cemetery, possible Christian burials	Conyngnam and Akerman 1844; BM 79 5-24 89
Beakes- bourne II	Kent	5th- late 6th c	Graves 11 and 22	Meaney 1964, 109; Canterbury Museum
Coombe	Kent	mid 6th c	Cremation burial: perhaps with small-square-headed brooch	Davidson and Webster 1967, 19; Saffron Walden Museum
Dover, Buckland	Kent	475- 525 575- 625 650- 675	Graves 13, 20, 46 and 48; Graves 32 and 35; Grave 6; total no. of beads on this site: 112	Evison 1987, 75 (types C10, C11, C12, C13), colour pl III.C10; BM
Eastry, Buttsole	Kent	6th c	Tumuli: unusual objects	Meaney 1964, 113; Canterbury Museum
Faversham	Kent	6th- 7th c	From 1 or more old excavations: several	Meaney 1964, 118-19; Ashmolean Museum 1909. 161
Folkestone, Dover Hill	Kent	prob 6th c	No. 11; No. 19; No. 27; No. 32	Meaney 1964, 120-1; Maidstone Museum and Folkestone Museum
Gilton	Kent		Group of 13 rather greenish beads	Faussett 1856, 1-34; Liverpool Museum 6191
Howletts	Kent	6th c	Several	Smith 1918; BM 1936 5-11 145, etc
Lyminge II	Kent	6th c 6th c	Grave 16: about 20 with Hahnheim-type radiate brooch, button brooch and D bracteate, etc; Grave 39: a few with cast saucer brooch and small square-headed brooch pairs, etc	Warhurst 1955, 15, 27, pl VIIb.2; Maidstone Museum
Rochester II	Kent	prob 6th c	Child's necklace	Meaney 1964, 134; Skipton Museum
Stodmarsh	Kent	6th- 7th c	On necklace with ?silver drum bead, surface spiral bead, etc	Akerman 1855b, 179-81, pl XVI; Canterbury Museum; BM 54 12-2 17

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Stowting	Kent	prob early 6th c	Graves 12, 18, 19 and 20: a number, some very fine and double or triple	Smith 1846a, 399; Brent 1867, 412–14; Beck Collection, Cambridge Museum 47.1805; Maidstone Museum
Westbere	Kent	prob 7th c	Necklace: 2	Jessup 1946, 16, pl II; Canterbury Museum
Fonaby	Lincs	6th c	Grave 3: 6 with annular brooches; Grave 28: 14 with small- long brooch; Grave 43: 6 with 2 Åberg Group IVa and ?V cruciform brooches, etc	Cook 1981, 18, 30 and 40, figs 4.3.1 (9, 25, 26, 27, 54, 55), 10.28.2 and 16.1.40–42, 46–48; Scunthorpe Museum
Ruskington	Lincs	prob 6th c		Meaney 1964, 161–2; Lincoln Museum
Brooke	Norfolk	prob 6th c	One bead	Meaney 1964, 170; BM
Hunstanton Park	Norfolk		At least 1 example	Meaney 1964, 176; Norwich Museum
Kenninghall	Norfolk	5th– 7th c	One bead	Manning 1872a, 272, and 1872b; BM 83 7–2 30 and 31
Morning Thorpe	Norfolk	6th c	Grave 6: 2 with annular brooch pair and clasps; Grave 92: 4 with annular brooch, etc; Grave 106: 1 with 2 annular brooches; Grave 253: 2 with Åberg Group IVa cruciform brooch, etc	Green <i>et al</i> 1987, 36, 62, 65 and 106, figs 296.6.Eiii, 326.92.Cviii and ix, 331.106.Jvi and 381.253.Riii; Norwich Museum
Spong Hill	Norfolk	6th c 5th– 6th c 6th c 6th c	Grave 24: 4 with great square-headed brooch; Grave 26: 41 with Åberg Group I cruciform brooch; Grave 38: 11 with small- long brooch and annular brooch pair, etc; Grave 57: 1 with Åberg Group V cruciform brooch	Hills <i>et al</i> 1984, 72–3, 74, 89–90, 112, figs 80.24.2, 83.1, 92.8b and 10a, and 108.10; Norfolk Arch Unit
Holdenby	Northants	prob early 7th c	Many beads	Leeds 1909; Northampton Museum
Marston St Lawrence	Northants	later 6th c		Dryden 1849 and 1885; Peterborough Museum

Wheatley	Oxon	6th– 7th c	Grave 27	Leeds 1916; Ashmolean Museum
Empingham II	Rutland	5th– 7th c	23 graves contain such beads	Timby 1996, 48; Oakham Museum
Bury St Edmunds, Westgarth Gardens	Suffolk	prob 6th c	Grave 57: 1 double and 2 single	West 1988, 35, fig 79.57.1, 3 and 4; Bury St Edmunds Museum
Little Eriswell	Suffolk	6th c	Graves 27 and 33	Hutchinson 1966; Bury St Edmunds Museum
West Stow	Suffolk	5th– 7th c	Cemetery: on 2 necklaces;	West 1985, 74, fig 275.18 and 19; Bury St Edmunds Museum; Ashmolean Museum;
		5th– 7th c	Settlement	West 1985, 73; Bury St Edmunds Museum
Highdown	Sussex	5th c	Grave 36: 2 segments, perhaps once joined with small-long brooches	Read 1895, 377; Welch 1983, 82–5, fig 101b; Worthing Museum 3481
Bidford-on-Avon	Warks	6th– 7th c		Humphreys <i>et al</i> 1923, pl XVIII, and 1924, pl LVIII; Stratford-upon-Avon Museum
Wasperton	Warks	late 5th– 6th c	Many 6th-century necklaces	Publication in preparation (M Carver); Warwick Museum
Charlton	Wilts	5th– 6th c 6th c	Burial 24: 2 beads (Class V); Burial 94: 4 beads (Class V) with amber beads	Davies 1984, 120–2, 122, 139–40, figs 9 and 11E; Salisbury Museum
Collingbourne Ducis	Wilts	6th c first half 6th c	Grave 20: with cast saucer brooch pair, etc; Grave 31: with button brooch pair and 3 finger rings, etc	Gingell 1975, 85 and 90, fig 20.7; Devizes Museum
Lydiard Tregoze	Wilts	6th c etc	Several with saucer brooch,	Goddard 1895; Devizes Museum
Pewsey Blackpatch	Wilts	5th– 6th c	Grave 53: a few and possibly others	Publication in preparation (K Annable); Devizes Museum

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Winter- bourne Gunner	Wilts	6th c	Grave 8: 20+ with Style I applied saucer brooch pair	Musty and Stratton 1964, 93, fig 7.b5 and 6; Salisbury Museum
Woodyates, Oakley Down	Wilts	prob 6th c	Barrow I	Devizes Museum 199, 200 and 222b
Driffield	Yorks			Mortimer 1905, pls CXII and CXIII; Hull Museum
Saltburn	Yorks	prob 6th c	Now lost	Gallagher 1987, 25, no. 97
Sewerby	Yorks	6th c	Grave 15: 2 doubles with Åberg Group IVa cruciform brooch, etc; Grave 28: 5 singles with Åberg Group IVa cruciform brooch, etc; Grave 49: 3 singles and 9 doubles with Class C2 square-headed cruciform brooch, etc	Hirst 1985, 66 (Group B), figs 37.c, 42.28, 51i, 52, Strings I.d and e, and II.f
'Yorks'	Yorks		Some brownish gold	Mortimer 1905, pls CXII and CXIII; Hull Museum
Dinas Powys	Wales: Glam	5th– 7th c	Hillfort: post-Roman occupation	Alcock 1963, 186, fig 41.5

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