

The Beads from Hrísbú

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During the excavation of Hrísbú 1995-2010 altogether 40 beads were recovered. In Iceland beads have been found from just under settlement sites from the Viking Age, amounting to over 180 beads. Excavations have often recovered 1-3 beads at any one site but the number per site has been going up in the last few years with more rigorous recovery methods. Nonetheless Hrísbú has the largest bead collection found from such sites in Iceland.¹ Even if part of this can no doubt be explained by more thorough excavation methods the beads from Hrísbú also bare witness to a wealthy household, not only by the high number of beads which was a luxury item, but also by the types of beads found as will be discussed below.

The beads from Hrísbú were examined both macroscopically and with the aid of a Leica MZ 6 microscope at 40X magnification. The beads were classified according to Johan Callmers system of Scandinavian beads with reference to Icelandic parallels (Callmer 1977; Hreiðarsdóttir 2005).

Context, Condition and Origin

The vast majority of the beads from Hrísbú (85%) comes from occupational layers. Of these the largest quantity comes from floor layers (about 59%), cuts and fills (20%) or layers associated with benches (17%). Other beads were found in abandonment or post abandonment layers (combined 12,5% - from midden layers, turf collapse and aeolian) and one bead (2,5%) was from an unclear context within the cemetery. The high proportion of beads from occupational layers is interesting and higher than from some of the recently excavated Viking age settlement sites.² The explanation for this is no doubt, at least partly, the fact that an extensive midden has not yet been found in Hrísbú.³

One bead was found in the cemetery, but might possibly belong to an earlier phase of

¹ Although from each of the excavated settlement sites in Mývatnssveit: Hofstaðir, Hrísheimar and Sveigakot close to thirty beads were found

² For example two recently excavated settlements sites in the Northeast Iceland, Hofstaðir and Sveigakot revealed much lower proportion from occupational levels, in Sveigakot just over half of the collection came from occupation layers and from Hofstaðir the vast majority came from midden layers.

³ The beads from midden layers were only small patches within the skáli and post abandonment.

the site. The other 39 beads were found in (36) and outside (2) the skáli and one was found in a post abandonment layer not associated with the skáli. Of the 36 beads found within the skáli, just under half comes from the eastern gable room and slightly less than a third from the central hall. Other beads come from West gable room (13%) and ante room (3%).

Location	Master phase	Quantity
Ante room	I	1
Central hall	I	13
East gable room	I	15
East gable room	II	1
East gable room	III	1
West gable room	I	4
West gable room	II	1
Outside northern wall	I	1
Outside northern wall	IV	1
Without location	III	1
Cemetery	unclear	1

Provenance of beads

Almost all of the beads from the eastern gable room came from the floor, in the central hall the beads were mostly found in the floor or associated with benches, and the ones found in the occupation level of the Western gable room were found in the cut of a barrel pit, including four similar, large decorated beads. The beads from the barrel pit are large and it is unlikely that beads of that size and number would have fallen off a necklace without it being noticed. It should also be noted that beads of this type have often been found in Iceland, frequently in burials on their own or two together and never more than three. Therefore it is unlikely that they were all together on a necklace. It is perhaps more likely that the owner kept the beads on a string or a bag and they may represent an intentional deposit rather than accidental loss.

The distribution pattern of the beads from Hrísrú conforms well with the general pattern of beads found in other Viking age excavations in the country, insofar as they most commonly occur in skáli's (and pit houses), but are otherwise common from midden layers.

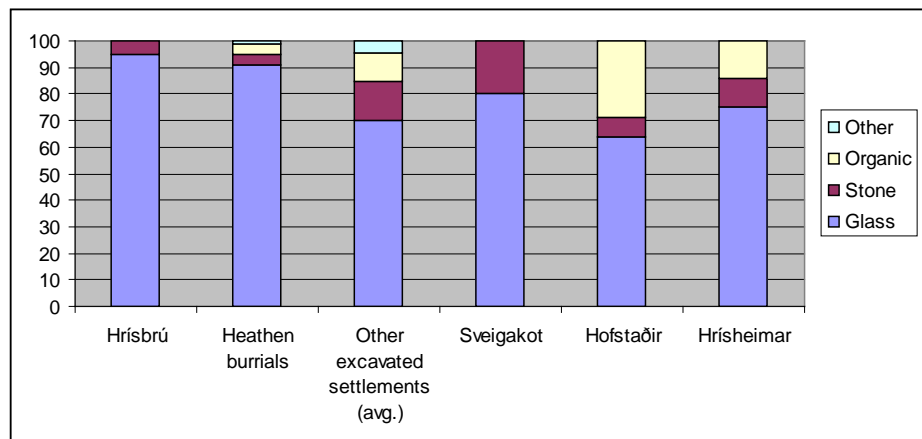
About 73% of the beads from Hrísrú were more or less complete, that is unbroken. This is similar to the average percentage on other settlement sites in Iceland. It is thus likely that the context of most of the beads represent accidental loss during usage or threading - rather than deliberately discard. It would have been easy to lose such small and often dark items in the poorly lit longhouse. The number of beads recovered and their location suggest that beads were worn frequently and that they were most likely used on an everyday basis and got lost through daily use and handling.

When looking at the phasing of the site it can be seen that the vast majority (85%) of the beads belongs to the earliest phase (phase I is AD 870-1050). Two belong to phase II (house collapse -til the early 11th century), two to phase III (Midden deposits - 11th to early 12th century) and one to phase IV (from mid 1200 to 1500). The phasing of the bead found at the cemetery was unclear.

The largest part of the beads from Hrísbú was of types that were in circulation throughout Viking age according to Callmer's chronology. Still about one third of the beads could be dated on the basis of chronology are of types that only became common around and after middle of 10th century or from 950/960 and onwards into the early 11th century. Altogether 12 such beads were found in Hrísbú (2008-21-254, 2007-21-142, 2007-21-143, 2007-21-144, 2007-21-145, 2008-21-790, 2008-21-788, 2008-21-786, 2006-27-9, 2006-27-54, 2007-21-204 and 2007-21-54) but additionally one rock crystal bead was found (2008-21-61) that was the most common between AD 915-1000 (according to Callmer) although they have been found in earlier contexts.⁴ Together the beads therefore suggest an occupation from the late 10th century and into the 11th.

Most likely all the beads found in Hrísbú are imported and 95% are made of glass. This is in stark contrast to other excavated Viking age settlements in Iceland where one of the characteristics of settlement assemblages is the relatively high proportion of domestic beads made from local material such as stone. On average such sites comprise about 70% of glass beads, the other 30% mostly being beads from stone and organic material. Large scale excavation of three Viking age sites in

Mývatnssveit revealed between 20-35% of beads from material other than glass. In Hrísbú this ratio is only 5%, or two beads and none of these was likely of



domestic manufacture but imported.⁵ This is very unusual as on average about 15% of beads found at Viking age settlement sites are usually locally made. The composition of the material of the beads from Hrísbú is more similar to the composition of beads found in burials (91% of which are glass) than from other settlement sites. The different nature of the Hrísbú bead collection is also reflected in the types of glass bead found which will be further discussed later in this chapter.

⁴ Danielsson K. also suggest that the majority of beads of this sort only became widespread in Northern Europe after AD 900 and that most of them can be dated to 10th-11th century. Danielsson, Kristina. 1973:79-83.

⁵ One rock crystal bead that is clearly an import and one bead most likely from a soft stone that is likely an import as well

Bead Types

Glass Beads

Glass beads from Hrísbú were consistently in a good condition with about 90% being in good or fairly good condition. This is a very high porportion, when compared to those from three other recent excavations of settlements in the north east - Hrísheimar (with 29% in bad condition), Hofstaðir (with about 50% of the glass beads in bad condition) and Sveigakot (where 87% of glass bead were in bad condition). The high percentage of beads in good condition mostly reflects good soil preservation although the quality of the glass is a factor as well.

The composition of the glass beads from Hrísbú is unusual. Blown beads (of type E) make up almost two thirds (61% of the glass beads that could be analyzed) but on average this type only accounts for about 28% of assemblages from settlement sites. The ratio of blown and drawn beads combined (neither of which are belived to have been made in Scandinavia in Viking age) is 75%, that is three out of every four glass beads found in Hrísbú were of these types. These beads are usually a minority of the glass beads found at Viking settlement sites, i.e. just over 30% on average.



Most of the glass beads were fairly complete and in good condition. In two cases the size of the fragment recovered was too small to say anything about the type of bead it came from, although in both cases the glass fragments were of two colours so they most likely came from beads of B- or G-types. But the limited sizes of the fragments prevents more detailed analysis of them.

The majority of the glass beads from Hrísbú, or just over half of the collection, were blown beads. Of the 22 beads of this type half were metallic, that is had either gold or silver foil.

Blown metallic beads are usually made by laying a thin layer of metal over a see-through bead body that has been blown; to seal it, a thin layer of see-through glass is added over the top. Five beads were golden, of type E130 (2007-21-179, 2008-21-22, 2008-21-42, 2008-21-799, 2008-21-256), six silver, of type E110 (2006-27-53, 2008-21-43, 2008-21-80, 2008-21-96, 2008-21-117, 2008-21-250, 2008-21-263) and one had had a metal foil that had completely weathered away and therefore could not be determined if it had originally been silver or gold. The majority of the metal beads were simple but one example of a segmented bead was found in each colour.

These sort of beads are fairly common from Viking age Iceland. Callmer groups together blown beads of this type whether they are simple or segmented. In Iceland the simple beads of the type are the most common, and comprise between 73-80% of all metal blown beads. The vast majority of blown metal beads come from heathen burials but such beads have been found on settlements; one of each type in Suðurgata in Reykjavík, a gold one in Skútustaðir in Mývatnssveit and one silver one in Sveigakot in Mývatnssveit.⁶

Most likely both types of beads were made throughout the whole of the Viking age. They are not considered to have been made in Scandinavia but were imported, probably from the Eastern Mediterranean.

Four dark blue, blown beads were found at Hrísrú and the fifth one of a lighter blue colour (2008-21-40). The dark blue beads are of type E060 (2007-21-205, 2008-21-214, 2008-21-205, 2008-21-214 and 2008-21-255) which is one of the most common bead types from Iceland. Most of the dark blue beads of this type found in Iceland are segmented (or about 75%) which is a good reflection of the beads from Hrísrú where 3 out of 4 were segmented. Most of the beads of type E060 found in Iceland come from heathen burials but beads of this type have been recovered from excavated settlements in Vatnsfjörður, Hrísheimar and Sveigakot. This type of bead is found throughout the whole of the Viking Age. Callmer suggests the eastern Mediterranean as a likely production area. The colour of the light blue bead (2008-21-40) is very unusual. Blown beads of this particular colour have not been found in Iceland before and are not found in Callmer's classification.⁷ Therefore it can only be said that this bead is of E-type and no doubt made outside Scandinavia or Western Europe.⁸

Three, simple blown beads of yellow colour were found during the excavations of Hrísrú. These beads are of type E030 (2006-27-9, 2006-27-54 and 2007-21-204) which, although not common, have been found more often on settlement sites than other blown beads (e.g. at Hvítárholt, Bessastaðir, Vatnsfjörður, Stóraborg and Suðurgata). This type of bead is not

⁶ These figures are based on full coverage of all settlement and burial sites up to 2005 but only partial coverage since.

⁷ But this colour is what Callmer calls "forget-me-not blue" or "grayish-blue" and he does not seem to have come across blown beads of either colour.

considered to have been made in Scandinavia but was probably imported from elsewhere in Europe (though quite likely through Scandinavia). J. Callmer suggests the eastern Mediterranean as a likely production area.⁹

Within bead type E030 are both single and segmented beads but segmented beads are much more common (just under 80%). Based on Callmer's chronology, beads of this type were most common from 950/960 and throughout Viking age, although some of them have been found from the earlier part the 10th century (915-950). In Iceland, known beads of type E030 have always been found in contexts that date to or after 950 and as late as the 11th to 13th century (from Bessastaðir and Stóraborg).

One simple and colourless blown bead, type E001 (2007-21-54) was found at Hrísbú. Three such beads have been found in Iceland before, although only two of them had the same form (that is are simple and not segmented) - both found in Suður-Þingeyjarsýsla from Hofstaðir and from a heathen burial at Kálfborgará. Only one of these beads has been dated on context, that from Hofstaðir, which is dated to c. 950-1100. Like other blown beads, this type is not considered to have been made in Scandinavia but was probably imported from elsewhere in Europe. J. Callmer suggests the eastern Mediterranean as a likely production area. Based on his chronology, beads of this type were most common from 950/960 and throughout Viking age, although few examples have been found from the period 915-950.

Five drawn beads were found at Hrísbú. The main characteristics of drawn beads is their small size since they are often only 4-6 mm in diameter. These beads are the closest that Viking age bead making comes to mass production since they were produced in a simple manner in large quantity. These beads are not believed to have been made in Scandinavia but were imported there in large quantities.¹⁰ The size of the drawn beads is no doubt one of the reasons why they had, until the last few years, very rarely been recovered from excavated settlements. With improved excavation methods this has been changing. It is rather telling that all the drawn beads from Hrísbú were retrieved from processing soil samples and were not found in the field. All but one came from floor layers within the skáli (the fifth coming from the bench). One of the drawn beads was in bad condition and could not be fully identified to a type (2008-21-788) the other four were in good condition although a small piece had fallen off one of them. All of the drawn beads found at Hrísbú are most likely from AD 950/960 and onwards although a few examples

⁸ If added to Callmer's system it should probably belong somewhere between E065-E069.

⁹ Sebastian Wärnländer did chemical analyses of bead 2006-27-9 and on that basis suggested bead 2006-27-9 (or its glass) was probably of Italian origin, see Wärnländer, S. 2006: 48-49.

¹⁰ See for example Sode, T. 2003: 54 and Callmer, J. 1977 og 2003. It should be noted that the state of knowledge of bead production in Scandinavia and Northern Europe is ever changing and more and more beads are believed to have been made there even if often on a rather small scale. Stepphun, Peter (1998) thinks it is likely that some types of F-type beads were made in Hedeby but his opinion has not been generally accepted.

of such beads have been recovered from earlier dates. They were most likely imported through Scandinavia from the eastern Mediterranean.

Two of the drawn beads (2008-21-254 and 2008-21-790) were green, of type F070. Until the end of 2004 just over 70 similar bead had been found in Iceland.¹¹ None of these were found at settlement sites. One yellow (2008-21-788) and one purple (2008-21-786) drawn bead were found at Hrísrú. The yellow bead is of type F030. Until 2005 only two beads of this type had been found in Iceland both in Viking age burials.¹² The purple bead is of type F040 but eight similar beads had been found in Iceland until 2005, all from a heathen burial in Vestdalsvatn and only one of the exact same type (other with slightly bigger diameter and therefore belonging to type F041).

Five wounded, decorated beads (type B) were found at Hrísrú. These beads are made by winding melted glass around a metal rod and then applying decoration on top of the bead body with different coloured glass. Such beads have been found in some quantity in Iceland and are common stray finds as well as coming from burials and settlements. Four of the five wounded decorated beads were of similar type. The exception was a broken bead (2008-21-95).¹³ The bead appears black but is really dark yellowish green. It has decoration, a yellow circle in two parts, in the middle of the bead body and most likely originally had 3-4 yellow circles (sometimes called “eyes”) in similar location, spaced evenly. Although the bead is cylindrical and rounded the shape has some regularity (is slightly rectangular). It is an unusual bead and is the first of this type to be found in Iceland. Callmer does not seem to have seen a bead of this type in his study of beads from Scandinavia, at least he does not classify dark green beads or grayish-green beads with this shape and decoration.¹⁴ Since Callmer does not mention any examples of this type of bead in his Scandinavian study it must be considered unlikely that it was made there. It is therefore likely that it was made elsewhere, possible in the Near East.

The other four beads of B-type have a similar appearance. They all appear black with zig-zag line décor creating three compartments on the bead that all have eyes or suns and rays on. All of these beads were found in the western gable room, in the cut of a barrel pit.

¹¹ Belonging to type F070-071 which are both similar types and it is often difficult to distinguish between them. Out of these 17 beads, all were clearly of type F070.

¹² A very similar bead (Type F031) was also found during the excavation of Viking age hall in Aðalstræti 2001 and dated by context to the period 890-975.

¹³ Still the hole and shape of the bead seems to indicate a wounded bead. Although it cannot be fully ruled out that it might be a mosaic bead.

¹⁴ The closest similarities that could be found in the Scandinavian collection were black beads of type B081 and green beads of type B687. Besides the colour not being right, there are other discrepancies. The black beads of this type have framed circle decoration instead of a simple one like the bead in question and the green beads are all supposed to be “medium short” but this bead would be categorized as “long”.

The four decorated beads belong to two different bead types. Two of them (2007-21-142 and 2007-21-143) are of type B090. In both cases the bead body appears to be made out of black, opaque glass but is in fact made of dark purple, semi transparent glass. The beads are both decorated with two white lines (or glass thread) drawn in mirroring waves in a zig-zag pattern intended to create a central chain pattern of three chains or compartments on the middle of the bead but on bead 2007-21-142 the pattern does not make complete chain and the location of the “suns” within the chains is also a bit haphazard. The best made “sun” is rising from the surface but the other two have been marvered flush with the bead body. The best made one consists of a white dot/circle in the middle but surrounding that is what appears to be a black but is in fact purple circle. Surrounding the twofold center are lines or rays. The rays can be divided into two sets. One consists of one red ray in the center, then two white ones on each side, the other consists of one white ray in the middle and a black ray on each side. Surrounding the sun are four sets of each group of rays but not completely in order. The other bead is better made and has three, even compartments on the middle of the bead. Each compartment has a central sun and rays. The center is made out of a black (i.e. purple) dot and a green/turquoise outer circle. Surrounding the suns are rays that are of white, red and green. The suns are raised from the bead body so the bead has not been marvered. It is made of good quality glass and is very well made. As mentioned before, both beads are of type B090. Until the end of 2004, 14 beads of this type had been found in Iceland which makes it the most common of the wounded and decorated bead from Viking age Iceland. A few of these beads come from the east of Iceland but the majority comes from the south and southwest. Out of these, one came from the settlement at Hvítárholt in Árnessýsla. Beads of this type are not believed to have been made in Europe and according to Callmer they were most likely made in Central Asia (Turkistan). They have a fairly tight date and are most likely from 950-960 and are used into the 11th century.

The other two decorated beads (2007-21-144 and 2007-21-245) from the barrel pit were of type B088. They are in fact similar to the beads of B090 but do not have rays around the central circle of the bead. Bead 2007-21-145 does, like the two B090 beads, appear black and opaque but is in fact purple and semi-opaque. It has a central chain pattern of three well made compartments on the middle of the bead. Within each chain is a triple layer of “eyes” and two of them are raised but one marvered into the bead. The eyes are made out of a blue dot in the middle, surrounded by a thin white circle and the outermost circle is red glass (or reddish brown). The red circle is by far the thickest one and might even have been added afterwards, perhaps after the bead had been decorated with a section of mosaic rod (making up the blue and the white circles). The other bead 2007-21-144 is very similar to the last except for two things. The

bead body seems to be made out of black glass although it is difficult to determine that with full certainty, the circles in the compartments of the bead are also slightly different from the other B088 bead. They consist of a blue dot in the middle, surrounded by a thin white circle and then another (outermost) circle in red glass (or reddish brown). Beads of type B088 are not believed to have been made in Europe and according to Callmer they were most likely made in Central Asia (Turkistan). They have a fairly tight date and are most likely from 950-960 onwards and were used into the 11th century. Before the find in Hrísrú only two beads of this type had been found in Iceland. Both are stray finds from eroded farms in Rangárvallasýsla.

Four monochrome, wounded beads were found at Hrísrú. Two of these beads (2006-27-2 and 2006-27-22) had a very bad case of glass disease and because of that their colour or typology could not be determined further than that they are wound glass beads, most likely underdecorated (type A). The two other beads (2007-21-103 and 2007-21-102) were dark blue, of type A171 which is one of the most common bead types found in Viking age Iceland and over 100 such beads have been recovered from settlements and burials across the country. This type of bead was found throughout the Viking Age and is most likely made in Scandinavia or Western Europe.

Beads from other material

As mentioned earlier, glass beads were almost completely dominant in the bead collection from Hrísrú. There were only two exceptions. One was a rounded and well made rock crystal bead (2008-21-61) and the other (2003-41-1) was made from a light and soft material, not previously found in Iceland but most likely a rock or clay (possibly kaolinite).

The rock crystal bead is well made, rounded and simple. Altogether 19 rock crystal beads have been recovered from Viking age Iceland until the end of 2004 and 10 of them were of similar shape, all from heathen burials. The bead is of type S001, which are the most common between AD 915-1000 (according to Callmer) although they have been found in earlier contexts. Danielsson also suggests that the majority of beads of this sort only became widespread in Northern Europe after AD 900 and that most of them can be dated to 10th-11th century.¹⁵ The bead was most likely not made in Scandinavia but might have been imported from W- or S-Asia, probably India or Iran.

The white bead was found in the cemetery (in area A) but not associated with a context or a phase of a building and might be associated with a burial or an earlier occupation beneath the early church foundation. It is rounded but slightly irregular. A full analysis of the material has

¹⁵ Danielsson, Kristina. 1973:79-83.

not taken place. However it can be said that the bead is most likely rock or clay (possibly kaolinite).¹⁶ No bead of this type has been found in Iceland before, neither from Viking age or later times and nothing can be stated about its date based on morphology.

Besides the beads from Hrísbú already discussed, one small perforated silver object (2008-21-239) was found in a floor/midden layer in the east end of skáli, next to the north wall. It is not a bead and its original function is hard to determine but it might well have been used, with beads on a necklace. Metal objects such as coins, silver and copper wires seem to have been commonly reused in Viking age on bead necklaces, perhaps to increase their value and diversity. A survey of all bead burials in Iceland showed that some metal object was probably associated with at least 25% of all bead finds.¹⁷ The object from Hrísbú is well made. It has a conical shape although it is slightly elongated. It is rather even but in one place the wider edge seems to have been folded in possibly giving an indication of where the silver originally came together. Whatever the original function of this object, it is not unlikely that it might have been re-used on a necklace with beads before it was lost.

Two of the beads from Hrísbú (2006-27-9 and 2008-21-024) had remains of threads in their perforation. One of these was identified (by Michelle Smith) as a sinew string. The remains of a thread/string are not often found in beads. Still there are a few examples of this from Viking age Iceland. From the information available it seems that it was most common to thread the beads with some sort of a woollen thread. Remains of a bead thread was found in the burial in Brennistaðir (in Suður-Múlasýsla in the east - from two-ply yarn), in Ketilsstaðir (in Norður-Múlasýsla in the east – where a coarse woollen thread was found in the holes of some of the bigger beads), in Surtsstaðir (Norður-Múlasýsla in the East– unidentified thread, probably linen/flax) and in Vatnsdalur (in Barðastrandasýsla in the Westfjords – multiply woollen string was found inside one the hole of the beads.). What is interesting is that the thread in the larger beads in Ketilsstaðir was too coarse/thick for it to have been possibly used with the smaller beads in the same burial and therefore the beads must have been threaded on to at least two different threads. The bead with the sinew thread from Hrísbú is a very small bead and it is possible that sinew threads were easier to use on smaller beads with a hole that was less than a millimeter.

The bead collection from Hrísbú is unique in many ways. Not only is it the largest bead collection from a Viking age settlement in Iceland but it is remarkable in its composition. The lack of any locally made beads from available material is interesting as well as the high number of

¹⁶ Davide Zori in Byock et al. 2004, 36.

beads that were not made in Scandinavia but imported from southern Europe or even Asia. The image that the beads give of Hrísbú is of a high status farm with good trade connections. The fact that almost all of the beads from Hrísbú come from within or outside one building and that no real midden has yet been recovered makes the high number even more unusual. When compared with other excavated settlement sites and burials it becomes clear that the Hrísbú beads have more in common with beads from burials than other settlement sites. This is an interesting fact and difficult to explain. One possibility is that the beads found in burials are, on average, of higher value and therefore the similarities in the Hrísbú collection could be interpreted simply as a sign of higher status.

2006-27-002, Bead, Glass, Type A or B, [009], Found in a midden, Phase 4
 2006-27-009, Bead, Glass, Type E030, [011], Found in the central hall, Phase 1
 2006-27-022, Bead, Glass, Type A or Type B, [005], Found outside the skáli, Phase 1-2
 2006-27-053, Bead, Glass, Type E110, [021], Found in the central hall, Phase 1
 2006-27-054, Bead, Glass, Type E030, [021], Found in the central hall, Phase 1
 2007-21-054, Bead, Glass, Type E001, [037], Found outside the skáli, Phase 5
 2007-21-102, Bead, Glass, Type A171, [034], Found in the east gable room, Phase 4
 2007-21-103, Bead, Glass, Type A171, [049], Found in the anteroom, Phase 1b
 2007-21-142, Bead, Glass, Type B090, [080], Found in the west gable room, Phase 1
 2007-21-143, Bead, Glass, Type B090, [080], Found in the west gable room, Phase 1
 2007-21-144, Bead, Glass, Type B088, [080], Found in the west gable room, Phase 1
 2007-21-145, Bead, Glass, Type B088, [080], Found in the west gable room, Phase 1
 2007-21-179, Bead, Glass, Type E130, [094], Found in east gable room, Phase 1
 2007-21-204, Bead, Glass, Type E030, [094], Found in the east gable room, Phase 1
 2007-21-205, Bead, Glass, Type E060, [094], Found in the east gable room, Phase 1
 2008-21-022, Bead, Glass, Type E130, [014], Found in the central hall, Phase 1
 2008-21-040, Bead, Glass, Type E, [052], Found in the west gable room, Phase 3
 2008-21-042, Bead, Glass, Type E130, [145], Found in the central hall, Phase 1
 2008-21-043, Bead, Glass, Type E110, [014], Found in the central hall, Phase 1
 2008-21-060, Bead, Glass, unknown, [147], Found in the central hall, Phase 1
 2008-21-080, Bead, Glass, Type E110, [194], Found in the east gable room, Phase 1
 2008-21-095, Bead, Glass, Type B, [011], Found in the central hall, Phase 1
 2008-21-096, Bead, Glass, Type E110, [094], Found in the east gable room, Phase 1
 2008-21-117, Bead, Glass, Type E110, [094], Found in the east gable room, Phase 1
 2008-21-214, Bead, Glass, Type E060, [094], Found in the east gable room, Phase 1
 2008-21-249, Bead, Glass, Type E060, [137], Found in the central hall, Phase 1
 2008-21-250, Bead, Glass, Type E110, [094], Found in the east gable room, Phase 1
 2008-21-251, Bead, Glass, Type E110 or E130, [094], Found in the east gable room, Phase 1
 2008-21-254, Bead, Glass, Type F070, [094], Found in the east gable room, Phase 1
 2008-21-255, Bead, Glass, Type E060, [012], Found in the central hall, Phase 1
 2008-21-256, Bead, Glass, Type E130, [094], Found in east gable room, Phase 1
 2008-21-263, Bead, Glass, Type E110, [011], Found in the central hall, Phase 1
 2008-21-786, Bead, Glass, Type F040, [014], Found in the central hall, Phase 1
 2008-21-787, Bead, Glass, Type F030, [145], Found in the central hall, Phase 1
 2008-21-788, Bead, Glass, Type F, [214], Found in east gable room, Phase 1
 2008-21-789, Bead, Glass, unknown, [168], Found in east gable room, Phase 1
 2008-21-790, Bead, Glass, Type F070, [094], Found in east gable room, Phase 1
 2008-21-799, Bead, Glass, Type E130, [094], Found in east gable room, Phase 1
 2008-21-061, Bead, Rock crystal, S001 [063], Found in east gable room, Phase 2
 2003-41-001, Bead, kaolinite?, unknown, unknown, Found in Cemetery, Phase unknown

¹⁷ Elin Ósk Hreiðarsdóttir. 2005: 108-111.

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