

The glass vessels of Merovingian northern Gaul

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A catalogue of forms

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Preface and acknowledgements

Glass vessels are among the finest products of early medieval craftsmanship. They have been found in great numbers in sixth and seventh century graves and often form an important asset of museums. Their exquisite character and the expertise needed to make them gave the vessels an aura of luxury, affordable only to the upper class of early medieval society. This idea is reinforced by their relative scarcity; an average cemetery produces only a few specimens, although some cemeteries yield substantial numbers, both in absolute terms and relative to the total number of finds. This scarcity may have various explanations. Perhaps they were indeed rare, or perhaps their deposition in graves was determined by factors other than the economic position or wealth of the deceased and the affordability of a glass vessel. Our goal is to better understand the role of glass vessels in burial rites and to explore whether they can provide insights into an invisible but crucial aspect of early medieval society: its values, ideas, and norms. Transparency, a defining characteristic of glass vessels, might have been associated with values such as purity. Considering such symbolic associations could enable archaeology to contribute to debates on mentalities—an area of historiography traditionally based on written records. Material culture, however, is also a powerful medium. One can speak with material culture as one does when giving presents. The object presented is often highly meaningful. The messages conveyed by material culture, though, are not always clear, unambiguous or singular. They were as open to interpretation in the early Middle Ages as they are today. This duality—both frustrating and fascinating—is a feature shared with written records. The early Middle Ages were lived back then, but the early Middle Ages we know are ours, constructed through the messages conveyed by texts and material culture from the past.

We believe glass vessels are helpful carriers of complex messages. These messages are not as simple as often portrayed. Modern interpretations tend to emphasise economic considerations, reducing these vessels to proxies for wealth. This reasoning, we argue,

needs revision. Our research focuses on analyzing the relationship between the basic characteristics of glass vessels and their possible related values, norms and ideas. When we started the research, we faced immediate challenges: there were no comprehensive overviews of glass vessels from northern Gaul as a whole, nor was there a typological framework applicable to the entire region. So, we set ourselves the task of creating both. This catalogue attempts to provide an overview of all forms of glass vessels that can be found in northern Gaul and ultimately much of Europe. The overview of glass vessels is available in the Rural Riches database, accessible at: <https://earlymedieval europe.org/>. At the time of this catalogue's publication, you can see which vessels were recorded at each site by visiting the form with that site's data. At the bottom of the page is the list with glass vessels. A click on the form indication (RR #.#) produces a characteristic example of that form. You need to consult this catalogue for more information on that form. The present catalogue is a starting point, the on-line edition allows to add new forms such as those found in regions further south up to northern Italy, France and Spain or further north in Scandinavia. It will also be possible to create overviews of the different forms or ask questions about the relation between glass vessels and gender, forms and colour, etc.

This catalogue could not have been made without the support of others. The team of the Rural Riches project at the Faculty of Archaeology, Leiden University, provided an inspiring and stimulating environment. We engaged in in-depth discussions with Dr. Line van Wersch of Liège University, who emphasised incorporating technological criteria into typology alongside traditional aspects like form and decoration. While implementing her approach requires substantial new research, such as her own groundbreaking work for the glass vessels of the middle Meuse valley, we are confident that the future will bring significant advancements in scientific studies on glass vessels, offering fresh perspectives on their classification. This might be a different

classification not determined by form and decoration but by the techniques employed and raw materials used. Both classifications need to be used in combination for in one context the aspects of production were important, in another context the form and decoration. One classification cannot replace another one. David Schaper, the IT specialist for the Rural Riches project, skilfully translated our often challenging requests into a robust and functional database. He also developed numerous queries tailored to the research questions posed by the first author, enabling deeper analysis of the data.

This 'book' is richly illustrated, a *conditio sine qua non* for such a publication. We are deeply grateful to three publishing houses for their cooperation and the permission to reproduce illustrations from their publications.

Habelt Verlag in Bonn allowed us to use images of glass vessels from Birgit Maul's work, which features prominently in this book.

Boccard Publishers in Paris provided permission to use images from Jean-Yves Feyeux' work, which is also extensively referenced.

Thorbecke Verlag granted permission to use images from Ursula Koch's book on the glass vessels of the Runde Berg near Urach.

The images were adapted, compacted, and occasionally rearranged to better fit the catalogue pages. Not all vessel images of a certain type from the various authors were included, as there were simply too many. All images were scaled to a 1:3 ratio. Original type numbers of the individual vessels were removed, for in this book the exact origin of the vessel depicted is less important. Appropriate captions with credits were added to each image, allowing readers to locate the sources in the original publications.

Many institutions provided photographs, providing insights into colours and surfaces. Anneke Dekker (Amsterdam) photographed numerous glass vessels from cemeteries previously published in the *Merovingian Archaeology in the Low Countries* series, in our possession. Photographs were also provided by the National Museum of Antiquities in Leiden, and by the LVR-Landesmuseum Bonn. Some images were sourced from the online catalogue of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York.

The original design of the pages was carried out by Bregt Balk, while Luran Blommers managed the lay out and adapted the pages to the online publication. The cover was designed by Bregt Balk and adapted by Luran Blommers..

The publication of the 'book' was made possible thanks to financial support by The Rural Riches project, financed by the European Research Council (ERC grant 741340), and by the Stichting Nederlands Museum voor Anthropologie en Praehistorie (Amsterdam) and the Stichting Promotie Archeologisch Onderzoek (Harderwijk).

We hope this catalogue finds its way not only to professional archaeologists but also to collectors, museums and amateur archaeologists who share our appreciation for the exquisite craftsmanship of early medieval glass.

Introduction

Until recently, early medieval glass vessels were a relatively underexplored topic of research. Although numerous publications exist on the dating and typology of glass vessels, as well as those illustrating their aesthetic appeal, these works have rarely addressed their use, production, and deposition in broader social, economic, religious, and symbolic contexts. Most current interpretations relate to vertical social/economic status of the buried person or ethnic affiliations. By 2024, this has changed due to increased scientific research into the chemical composition of glass vessels, enabling analyses of their production, provenance, and distribution.¹ While this scientific input is invaluable, it is equally important for ‘traditional’ archaeological research on glass vessels to renew itself by exploring new avenues. A useful starting point is the principle articulated by anthropologist Eriksen in his book titled *Small Places, Large Issues*.² In this context, glass vessels represent the “small places”—individual objects—while the “large issues” relate to their production, their connections to social organization, the complex exchanges of which they were a part and their use in specific contexts, such as life-cycle rites.

Also of great interest is the nature of the relation between glass vessels and the imagined world, for it can be expected that glass vessels, although common, are not simply things for practical use without any reference to other fields and especially values in society.³ This perspective opens up avenues for research that go beyond typo-chronological analyses or viewing glass vessels simply as proxies for differences in vertical hierarchical social positions, based on the assumption that they were luxury items reserved for the upper class.⁴

Glass vessels are particularly intriguing because they were regularly deposited in the graves of both men and women.⁵ Their deposition must have had significant cultural connotations. Because of their deposition in graves we have large collections of those vessels available to study important aspects of early medieval society.

However, the frequency of their deposition in graves should not be interpreted as a direct indicator of their overall abundance in past societies: their deposition in graves reflects intentions of the burial rite, rather than general availability.⁶ The use in the burial rite (or any other rite) will have been related to the different values (not just material value or ‘production costs’) related to glass vessels.

The catalogue of glass vessel forms presented here originated with the team of the Rural Riches project, funded by the European Research Council.⁷ Although the project initially focused on northern Gaul, the catalogue has since been expanded to include vessel forms from other regions, such as footed beakers of Form 5, which are more common in the Mediterranean.⁸

Despite both past and recent studies, no comprehensive overview of early medieval glass vessels existed before this effort. This problem reflects the lack of a typological overview of glass vessel forms for northern Gaul or early medieval Europe as a whole. Numerous qualitative regional studies or studies of just one or a few vessel types exist. To record all glass vessels present in northern Gaul and study the ‘large issues’ we first needed to compile an overview of early medieval glass vessel forms in northern Gaul and compare their proposed dates across different studies. Although this proved more challenging than anticipated, many issues were resolved, though some remain. The resulting

catalogue is, we believe, relevant far beyond northern Gaul. It serves as a comprehensive reference for glass vessel forms across early medieval Europe.

Combining existing typo-chronologies

To study early medieval glass vessels in northern Gaul, we created a database in which we, in principle, record all glass vessels found in the region.⁹ We limited the amount of information on each glass vessel, so as not to overload the database. To easily retrieve information from the database, it was essential to establish unambiguous typological classifications for the glass vessels. This clarity was lacking, as the same object could have multiple typological indications depending on the study or inventory, each with different chronological assignments. Furthermore, some authors used typological classifications that were challenging to integrate into a digital database. As a result, it became necessary to create new, consistent typological classifications for all possible forms, however, based on existing studies. We did not aim to develop an entirely new typology, as it was beyond the scope of this project to study glass vessels anew. Instead, we used the physical form of the vessels as our starting point rather than their production techniques, although aspects of production, such as reheated versus non-reheated rims, were noted where relevant. Developing these new classifications proved more complex than anticipated.

To create a general overview of glass vessel forms in northern Gaul and establish their chronology, we relied on several key publications about Late Antique and early medieval glass vessels:

- Feyeux, J., 2003: *Le verre mérovingien du quart nord-est de la France*, Paris (Etudes d’archéologie et d’histoire ancienne).
- Siegmund, F., 1998: *Merowingerzeit am Niederrhein: die frühmittelalterlichen Funde aus dem Regierungsbezirk Düsseldorf und dem Kreis Heinsberg*, Köln (Rheinische Ausgrabungen 34).
- Müssemeier, U./E. Nieveler/R. Plum/ H. Pöppelmann, 2003: *Chronologie der merowingerzeitliche Grabfunde vom linken Niederrhein bis zur nördlichen Eifel*, Köln.¹⁰
- Koch, U., 1987: *Der Runde Berg bei Urach VI: Die Glas- und Edelsteinfunde aus den Plangrabungen 1967–1983*. Heidelberg (Heidelberger Akademie der Wissenschaften. Kommission für Alamanische Altertumskunde Band 12).
- Maul, B., 2002: *Frühmittelalterliche Gläser des 5.-7./8. Jahrhunderts n. Chr. Sturzbecher, glockenförmige Becher, Tumbler und Glockentumbler*, Bonn (Universitätsforschungen zur prähistorischen Archäologie 84).

- Légoux, R./ P. Périn/F. Vallet, 2016: *Chronologie normalisée du mobilier funéraire mérovingienne entre Manche et Lorraine*, Paris (Bulletin de liaison de l’Association française d’Archéologie mérovingienne 1(4)).¹¹
- Böhme, H.W., 2020: *Die spätantiken Gürtel mit kerbschnitt-verzierten Metallbeschlägen. Studien zu Militärgürteln des 4.-5. Jahrhunderts*, Mainz (Kataloge Vor- und Frühgeschichtlicher Altertümer 50).
- Pöppelmann, H., 2010: *Das spätantik-frühmittelalterliche Gräberfeld von Jülich, Kreis Düren*, Bonn (Bonner Beiträge zur Vor- und Frühgeschichtlichen Archäologie 11).

We created the overview by integrating the types of each author’s typo-chronology. While there were important overlaps between their types, there were also differences. Typo-chronologies are shaped by the decisions each author makes about which characteristics of glass vessels to prioritize and how to distinguish one type from another. These decisions are further influenced by the region of study and the time period in which the researcher is active, resulting in different backgrounds and perspectives. An advantage was that all of them had one comparable objective: a typo-chronological ordering of glass vessels. But even this common objective did not lead to common methodologies and choices. The accents can differ in typo-chronological research. One author stresses *typology*, leading at times to very detailed type definitions with only a few specimens in each type.¹² Another author stresses *chronology*, in which contemporary variability is not deemed important, leading to only a few types with many different contemporary specimens in each type.¹³ This diversity in approach makes it difficult to merge different typo-chronologies seamlessly.

Given the constraints of time and the detailed work already completed by previous researchers, we chose not to develop an entirely new typo-chronology. Instead, we aimed to synthesise existing systems into a cohesive framework. To understand our challenges and the quality of the resulting ordering of glass vessels, it is useful to address the choices and methodologies employed by the various authors.¹⁴

Feyeux

Jean-Yves Feyeux’s *Le verre mérovingien du quart nord-est de la France* focuses on Merovingian glass vessels from northeastern France, spanning the period from the mid-fifth to mid-eighth century AD. Feyeux catalogued 757 Merovingian glass vessels, located in nearly 40 museums across northeastern France. He distinguished between general types and subtypes. Feyeux’s methodology can be summarised as follows:

(1) A few examples of the large amount of recent publications: Freestone/Hughes/Stapleton 2008; Van Wersch/Van Geesbergen/Vrielynck 2010; Gliozzo/Ferri/Giannetti/Turchiano 2023. See also the work of Nadine Schibille: <https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Nadine-Schibille>. (2) Eriksen 2001. (3) Effros 2002; Enright 1995; Miller 1985; Dell’Acqua Boyvadaoğlu 2008. (4) See for instance Koch 1996, 617 (*Glas – Luxus der Wohlhabenden*). (5) Maul 2002; Van Winkelhoff in prep. (6) This goes of course for any type of object deposited in graves. (7) Grant number 741340. Most of the recording was carried out by A.M. van Winkelhoff MA. (8) Ferri 2022.

(9) For an explication of what we recorded go to <https://earlymedievaleurope.org> and see manual NEME 04 Ensembles and finds, pages 27 to 28 under Manuals and Comments. (10) From now on Franken AG. (11) From now on LPV. (12) See for instance Maul 2002. (13) See for instance Friedrich 2016. (14) We translated the words for various types of vessels from French and German into English mainly according to the publication by Evison/Marzinzik 2008.

A general type is based on the glass *form*. However, Feyeux provides minimal explanation for his choice of specific elements that contribute to a given form. He briefly mentions how aspects such as the opening, pouch, base, the presence or absence of a foot or handle were taken into consideration.¹⁵ With little further explanation, Feyeux defined eleven general form types. A key distinguishing feature is the presence or absence of a foot. Beakers without a foot (Type 50), which make up the majority of Merovingian beakers, are classified as a single type that encompasses several types distinguished by other researchers.

Feyeux defines the following types:

- T.10 Bottles (bouteilles)
- T.20 Flasks (flacons)
- T.30 Carafes (carafes)
- T.40 Beakers with foot (gobelets à pieds)
- T.50 Beakers without foot (gobelets apodes)
- T.60 Tumblers (bols)
- T.70 Mugs (tasses)
- T.80 Bowls (coupes)
- T.90 Pots (pots)
- T.100 Drinking horns (cornes à boire)
- T.110 Guttrolfs (guttrolfs)

Feyeux next addressed morphological characteristics. He further subdivided the general types based on the shape of the wall (straight, curved, angular) and the form of the base (pointed, with a knob, or round).¹⁶

Technological features, such as whether the rim was reheated or not, were also considered. However, Feyeux did not elaborate on how these features influenced his decisions regarding subsequent subtypes. Each subtype within the main group was assigned an ordinal number (e.g., type 50, 51, 52, 53, etc.). These numbers are represented by “XX” in the following discussion. The classification goes into even greater detail with a “sub-sub” division based on decoration. Feyeux identified seven decoration types (fig. 1):

- XX.0 No decoration
- XX.1 Enamel (opaque)
- XX.2 Glass trails
- XX.3 Moulded
- XX.4 Pressed in
- XX.5 Pinched
- XX.6 Engraved

These decoration types were further subdivided based on particular features. For example, enamel (mostly opaque white) trails, as well as trails in the same colour as the vessel, could take forms

such as cords, garlands, spirals, or other shapes. A glass vessel of type 52 with opaque cords is labelled as 52.1a, while one with cords in the colour of the vessel is identified as 52.2f. Only moulded vessels could have vertical and helical ribs. Depressions (XX.4n) are found on pressed in wares, and pinched wares can have appendages (XX.5o), punctures (XX.5p) and other pinched decorations. Engraved wares commonly have cordons (XX.6r).¹⁷

Difficulties

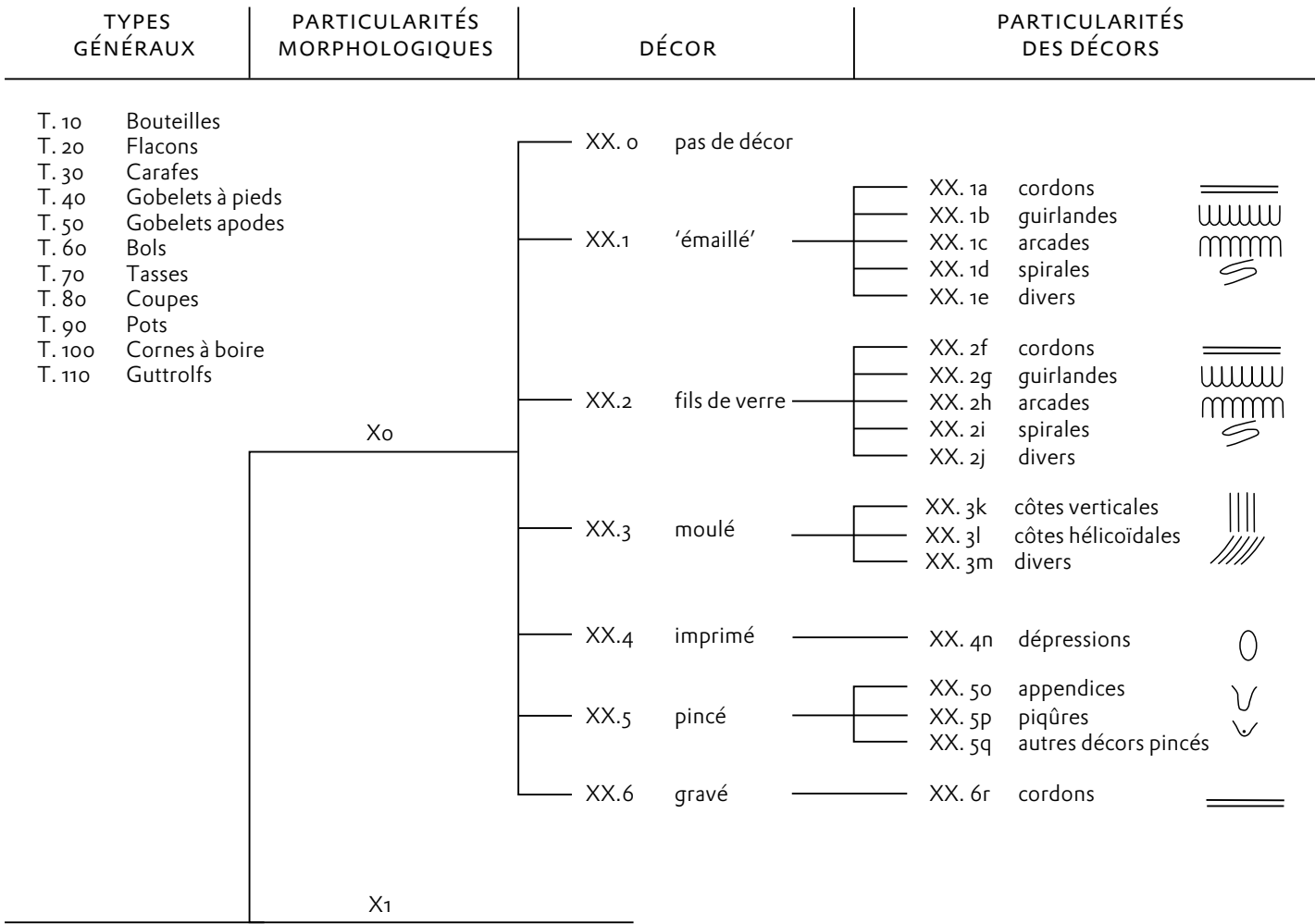
Feyeux’s typo-chronology begins with general vessel forms, emphasizing decoration details to distinguish subtypes. Colour is not considered. This results in vague boundaries between vessels of similar forms that can be placed in more than one group. There are, for example, some types of bell beakers which have been classified by some other authors as bell beakers and tumblers with different dates. Similarly, distinctions between bowls and dishes are not always clear. A more precise metric, like the height-to-width ratio, could have improved the classification.

A factor that complicates comparison to other authors, is Feyeux’s frequent differentiation of vessels based on reheated versus non-reheated rims. This distinction causes seemingly similar glass types to fall into different groups, unlike other authors who ignore this feature.¹⁸ Vessels with non-reheated rims generally date to the late Roman period and are thus rarely addressed by other authors used in this publication. However, Feyeux includes them in his Merovingian typology, complicating cross-references with other studies. This technological distinction, though challenging, has important chronological implications and therefore we have used it. As said, non-reheated rims usually date to late Roman times or the mid-fifth century, but are occasionally dated to the late fifth century.

Assigning types from other authors to Feyeux’s reheated/non-reheated classification is difficult without a complete re-evaluation of all related glass vessels. In most cases, we have assigned vessels to the reheated types, as most publications used in this study deal with early medieval period glassware. Recording individual glass vessels in the Rural Riches database is manageable, as publications often clarify the rim treatment. In those cases, the RR classification allows for recording the vessel under the correct type.

Feyeux’s chronological assignments are broader than those of other authors and sometimes diverge from the dates in his own schemes (figures 51–54). At times the dating of the individual specimens does not support the general date given. The relatively small number of dated specimens and the reliance on 19th-century finds lacking context contribute to these inconsistencies. For instance, while his text mentions late Roman dates, his schemes start at 450. Feyeux’s comprehensive type designations incorporate many vessel elements, making them complex, prone to errors, and challenging to understand.

Fig. 1
The structure of the criteria used by Feyeux to classify glass vessels..



Legoux, Périn and Vallet (LPV)

Another significant French publication focusing on the seriation and dating of Merovingian grave objects from the region between the Channel and the German border (Lorraine) is *Chronologie normalisée du mobilier funéraire mérovingien entre Manche et Lorraine*. Originally published in 2004, it has undergone several revisions, with the most recent version released in 2016 (fig. 2). This study categorises around 1,200 funerary assemblages from 70 Merovingian cemeteries in the region. Based on these findings, LPV refined their earlier Merovingian chronology. However, the 2016 typo-chronology does not introduce major changes compared to the 2004 version.

Difficulties

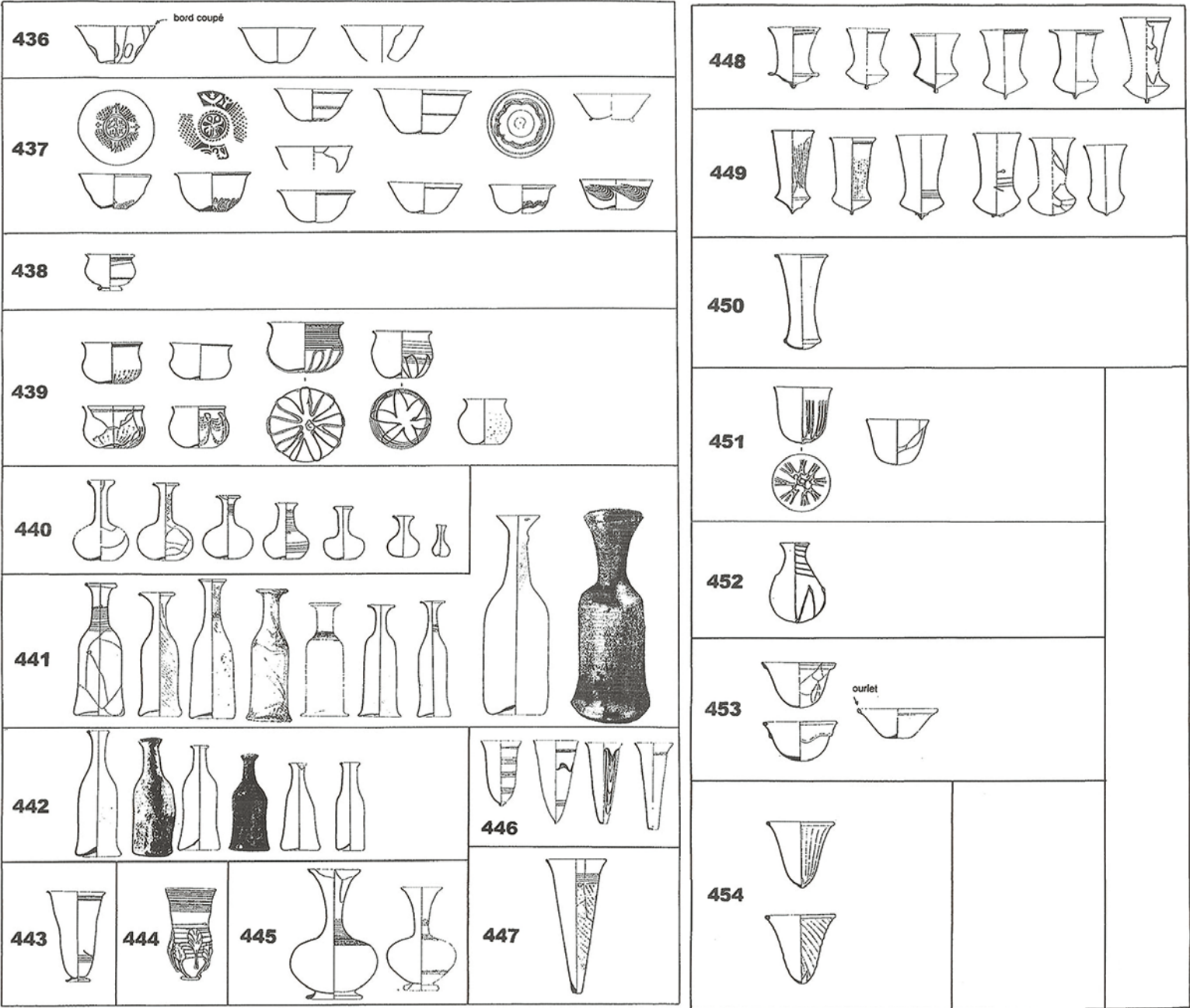
LPV’s categorization aims primarily at seriation with a chronological focus. Unfortunately, the rationale behind certain

classification choices is not provided, and the descriptions of each type are brief and sometimes too broad to adequately differentiate between vessel types. The underlying seriations and analyses are also absent in the publication, which is not unique to their work.¹⁹ Based on the type descriptions, the classification appears to prioritise form features, grouping glass vessels with similar shapes together despite variations in decoration. Since colour and decoration are not considered, this results in a relatively limited set of 19 types. Each type encompasses significant typological variability, especially when compared to Feyeux’s more detailed typology for the same region. We refer to such categories as ‘container types’. These broad types encompass a variety of vessels, often grouped together based on the assumption of contemporaneity. Such container types support a study focused on chronology, for the contemporaneity does not require further distinctions. This approach assumes in advance that all items within a container

(15) Feyeux 2003, 15-17. (16) Feyeux 2003, 15-17. (17) Feyeux 2003, 26. (18) This is probably because those authors concentrate on glass vessels from the Merovingian period in which non-reheated rims are almost absent.

(19) See the comments by Friedrich on this: Friedrich 2016, 15.

Fig. 2
The glass vessel types as defined by Legoux/Périn/Vallet in the *Chronologie normalisée du mobilier funéraire mérovingienne entre Manche et Lorraine* of 2016



type are contemporary—a premise that may not always hold. In some cases, vessels from slightly different phases or with differing features are included in the same container type, while others might be excluded to maintain chronological coherence. Over time, these container types become increasingly heterogeneous, making it challenging to assign specific vessels to a particular type. LPV's typology shares these limitations with other authors who use container types. While this is not an issue when chronology is the sole objective, such types are unsuitable for other forms of analysis. It can be seen from the chronology schemes given with each type in the form catalogue that the dates of LPV are at times

different from those of other authors. This might be due to the variability within the 'container type'. Lastly, LPV distinguish between small and large cornets but fails to provide measurements, rendering this distinction impractical.

Koch

Ursula Koch analysed the glass finds from the settlement of the Runde Berg near Urach in southern Germany. Unlike the grave finds discussed in other publications, all the glass finds were from a settlement context. These finds were mostly fragmented and rarely complete, so the identifications are primarily based on glass

shards.²⁰ Nevertheless, Koch's identification and classification of vessels is remarkably detailed.

Koch considered colour, distinguishing between various shades of blue, green and yellow and their intensities (e.g., dark, bright, medium bright). Additional criteria include the purity of the glass, the size, amount, and form of the glass vesicles.²¹ The structure of the fracture surface, the nature of the surface material and wall thickness are also taken into account.²² Koch elaborately analyses the course of the wall, the form of the rims (outward/inward folded, retracted etc.), and base form (with a single or double ring, no standing ring, etc.) Regarding decoration, Koch mentions spiral trails, (opaque white) trails, arcades and others. For glass trail decoration the extent of smelting into the surface material is recorded as well.

Especially the form of the vessel is decisive in assigning types. Each general form type receives a Roman number (I/V), e.g. I *Flaschen und Krüge*, II *Becher*, etc. Subsequently, distinctions between these type forms receive a letter, e.g.; I.A: *Viereckflaschen*, I.B: *Krüge*. Koch further mentioned certain form and decoration particularities (e.g., '*Krug mit Schulterwulst*'), but these characteristics are not given a specific type distinction.

Difficulties

Sometimes, Koch identifies multiple subtypes and groups them under a broader overarching type. For example, Koch III.H (*Konischer Becher mit geriefter Wand*) encompasses three distinct subtypes that are defined elsewhere, potentially using different criteria, which could raise questions about internal consistency. These subtypes include Type Mayen, Type Aschaffenburg, and Type Gellep. In a following section, we will elaborate on how we have addressed this issue.

Siegmund

Frank Siegmund's *Merowingenzeit am Niederrhein* focuses on the Lower Rhine region in Germany, where he categorises and dates various types of Merovingian objects. Regarding glassware, Siegmund identifies nine distinct categories: *Schalen*, *Tummler*, *Becher*, *Glockenbecher*, *Rüsselbecher*, *Trinkhörner*, *Spitzbecher*, *Sturzbecher*, and *Glasflaschen*. However, he does not make extensive subsequent divisions based on decoration or colour.

Siegmund places particular emphasis on the curvature of the walls of *Sturzbecher*, adopting Böhner's categorization of this type.²³ He seeks to identify metric parameters for different characteristics, resulting in relatively brief textual descriptions for his types, which exhibit comparatively few distinguishing features. Instead, Siegmund conducts detailed calculations of vessel dimensions, including the *Relativer Bauchdurchmesser* (relative pouch diameter) and *Konuswinkel* (cone angle), to accurately describe the forms of the vessels. This quantitative approach to

categorization proves to be a practical method for distinguishing types with subtle differences in form, such as low *Glockenbecher* and high *Tummler*, which might otherwise be challenging to separate using more subjective criteria. Siegmund also places his glass types within a chronological framework comprising Niederrhein phases 1–11, spanning 400–740 AD. However, his short phases for the sixth century remain subject to criticism.²⁴

Difficulties

As mentioned earlier, Siegmund's overall typology is relatively concise, which leads to the creation of 'container types.' While the application of standard dimensions may be useful, it is perhaps insufficient for categorizing glass vessels, as other morphological, decorative, and technical features might also be significant. The prevalence of these 'container types' complicates the usability of his typology. Siegmund does not clearly explain why certain glasses are placed in specific types.

For instance, it is unclear whether these container types, which include glasses with varying decorations and sometimes differing forms, are intended to be comprehensive. Should glasses that appear similar but deviate slightly in decoration, form, or metric characteristics still be included in the container type? Are these types, despite the suggested metric precision, less strictly defined, allowing for slight variations that do not necessarily occur in the Lower Rhineland?

Moreover, some container groups appear overly general, with only a single word or one image to represent them, making it difficult to determine which vessels should be assigned to the type. These issues with 'container types' are not unique to Siegmund but are evident in almost all other publications on the subject as well.

Another challenge is the lack of high-quality images. For some types, images are completely absent, and it is unfortunate that Siegmund does not include comprehensive overview illustrations for the various categories of objects, such as those provided by LPV. This omission makes it difficult to connect his types to their supposed equivalents in the works of other authors.

Franken AG (or FAG)

The publication *Chronologie der merowingerzeitlichen Grabfunde vom linken Niederrhein bis zur nördlichen Eifel* by Müsseseimer, Nieveler, Plum, and Pöppelmann, commonly referred to as the Franken AG, is another key work from Germany. This typology closely builds upon Siegmund's framework, with several additions and modifications to the type identifications and the calendar datings of certain phases.

For the most part, the Franken AG adopts Siegmund's types, referring to them as „S-Gla ..“. However, they critique Siegmund's calculation method for determining the cone angle of bell

(20) Koch 1987, 11. (21) Koch 1987, 12. (22) Koch 1987, 12. (23) Böhner 1958. (24) Kars 2011; Müsseseimer et al. 2003; Friedrich 2016, 14. (25) Müsseseimer et al. 2003, 71.

beakers.²⁵ They argue that even minor dimensional differences in the cone angle could result in assigning glasses to entirely different types, unnecessarily complicating the categorization. To address this, the Franken AG instead uses the average diameter-height ratio as a defining characteristic for certain types, rather than Siegmund’s average diameter-cone angle approach.

Difficulties
See Siegmund.

Maul
Birgit Maul’s *Frühmittelalterliche Gläser des 5.–7./8. Jahrhunderts n. Chr.: Sturzbecher, glockenförmige Becher, Tummler und Glockentummler* presents an elaborate typology of bell beakers and tumblers, as indicated by the title. The work is divided into two volumes. The first volume (*Band I*) includes Maul’s methodology, detailed descriptions of the types, their chronology and distribution, and several interesting analyses of social aspects, such as the relationship between glass vessels and the gender of the deceased. The second volume comprises the catalogue and illustrations, featuring numerous diagrams and tables that depict the quantities and chronology of glass vessels across specific regions.

While Maul’s publication offers the most comprehensive and detailed typology for bell beakers and tumblers, some significant issues arise when working with it due to her confusing type designations. Since her typology plays a crucial role in our characterization of these types, we will examine her method in greater detail.

Maul’s general methodology appears clear. She categorises *Sturzbecher* (our bell beakers A) into three wall profiles:

- A: *Sturzbecher mit konkaver Wand* (bell beakers with concave walls)
- B: *Sturzbecher mit annähernd konischer Wand* (bell beakers with nearly conical walls)
- D: *Sturzbecher mit annähernd zylindrischer Wand* (bell beakers with nearly cylindrical walls).²⁶

She follows Böhner’s classification for the Trier area but omits Type C, which is a very rare type.²⁷

Next, the shape of the base is considered:

1. *Sturzbecher mit Rundboden* (bell beakers with round bottoms)
2. *Sturzbecher mit Bodenspitze* (bell beakers with pointed bottoms).

Finally, a beaker can have three types of surfaces:

- a. *Glatte Oberfläche* (smooth surface)
- b. *Senkrechte Riefelung* (vertical ribs)
- c. *Schräge Riefelung* (helical ribs)

For example, Type A1a would be a *Sturzbecher mit konkaver Wand* (A) with *Rundboden* (1) and *Glatte Oberfläche* (a). However, confusingly, in her typology, multiple instances of Type A1a appear: the type we have described, but also *A1a: Sturzbecher mit konkaver Wand und Rundboden und mit glatte Oberfläche und mit opak-weißer Fadenspirale unterhalb der Mündung*, *A1a: Sturzbecher mit konkaver Wand und Rundboden und mit glatte Oberfläche und mit opak-weißer Fadenspirale oberhalb des Umbruchs*, and others. This happens continuously throughout the book.

Maul likely wanted to avoid the awkward long type names that would result from adding codes for additional decorations. However, using such codes would have made comparisons between her types and Feyeux’s types—where decoration plays a significant role—much easier. One could even argue that omitting such codes undermines the purpose of using such codes to indicate the characteristics of a vessel.

To complicate matters further, Maul uses the exact same system for her tumblers. Again, she begins with the shape of the profile, assigning the letters A/E:

- A. *Halbkugelige Tummler mit annähernd geraden Wänden* (semi-spherical tumblers with nearly straight walls)
- B. *Niedrige Tummler mit ausladender Mündung* (low tumblers with wide mouths)
- C. *Niedrige Glockentummler* (low bell-shaped tumblers)
- D. *Hohe Glockentummler* (high bell-shaped tumblers)
- E. *Späte Glockentummler* (late bell-shaped tumblers)
- F. *Trichterbecher* (funnel-shaped beakers).

Then, she considers the shape of the rim:

1. *Rundgeschmolzen oder ingerollt* (round or rolled)
2. *Breit nach außen umgelegt* (broadly turned outward)
3. *Breit nach innen umgelegt* (broadly turned inward).

Finally, the surface type:

- a. *Glatte Oberfläche* (smooth surface)
- b. *Senkrechte Riefelung* (vertical ribs)
- c. *Schräge Riefelung* (helical ribs).

Now, **A1a** is not only *Sturzbecher mit konkaver Wand und Rundboden und mit glatte Oberfläche* (bell beakers with concave walls, round bottoms, and smooth surface) but also *Halbkugelige Tummler mit annähernd geraden Wänden, rundgeschmolzen oder ingerollte Rande und mit glatte Oberfläche* (semi-spherical tumblers with nearly straight walls, round or rolled rims, and smooth surface). Additionally, there are other instances of A1a mentioned in the typology. The key point here is that in *Sturzbecher* A1a and *Tummler*

A1a, the “1” refers to different characteristics—base shape for the *Sturzbecher* and rim shape for the *Tummler*.

Maul also creates a category for ‘special forms’ (*Sonderformen*) and ‘special decorations’ (*Sonderverzierungen*) for both her bell beakers and tumblers. However, she does not assign these types specific codes, opting instead to write the type names in full. Most *Sonderverzierungen* can, however, easily be attributed to one of the previously defined types, which makes it peculiar that she did not do so. This suggests that decoration plays a relatively minor role in her typology.

It became impossible to enter Maul’s typology into a database without altering her nomenclature, as databases do not allow for double keys. We resolved this issue as follows. Take, for example, our type (1) A2 (1) a (1), which translates to *Sturzbecher mit konkaver Wand und Bodenspitze und mit glatter Oberfläche* (bell beakers with concave walls, pointed bottoms, and smooth surface). We added the numbers in brackets for clarity. Maul’s original type names can be read between these brackets. The first (1) represents the first category of vessels that Maul addresses—the *Sturzbecher*.

In some cases, Maul assigns multiple types within the same category, such as A2. For example, in addition to the *Sturzbecher mit konkaver Wand und Bodenspitze und mit glatter Oberfläche*, there is also the *Sturzbecher mit konkaver Wand und kugeliger Bodenspitze* (Type Schwarz-Rheindorf), and *Typ Schwarz-Rheindorf mit glatter Oberfläche* (our (1) A2 (2) a (1)). Therefore, we sometimes add a second bracketed number after Maul’s A2 (or whichever type), as seen in this example.

The last bracketed number represents the specific type within the main type. So, (1) A2 (1) a (1) is the first type of (1) A2 (1) a; the second type, for instance, might feature an enamel cord under the rim and would be coded as (1) A2 (1) a (2), and so on. These interventions were necessary to create unique type codes for the vessels Maul studied. However, it is clear that these codes are not very useful in a database context, so we decided not to use them. They are however provided in the descriptions of the types created by Maul. Instead, what we did use is described further below.

Pöppelmann and Böhme

Pöppelmann (2010) analysed the cemetery of Jülich, which is especially important for our knowledge of the material culture of cemeteries in the fifth century. Böhme’s study of late Roman belt fittings (2020) includes a significant section on glass vessels. He distinguished two major groups of material culture (groups A and B), which he dated to the late fourth and first third of the fifth and the second third of the fifth century respectively. Of particular interest of the catalogue of early medieval glass vessels are the descriptions of glass vessels from his group B. These descriptions, along with those of Pöppelman as far as they are relevant for the middle and last third of the fifth century, are considered in the catalogue of glass forms.

Note on specific aspects

Type codes

The discussion of Maul’s type codes shows that assigning a specific code to a type of glass vessel using its characteristics is a matter of debate. Authors who worked with container types and addressed the full range of early medieval (Merovingian) material culture in their region of interest typically used simple codes, such as LPV, which assigned a number to each type (Fig. 2). In contrast, those who focused on a single category of objects, such as glass vessels, often used more complex type codes.²⁸ These codes were designed to capture all important characteristics of a vessel, including its form and decorations. However, such codes can become overly complicated, difficult to understand, and prone to typographical errors.

Furthermore, a database covering a large area ideally should not contain multiple forms of type codes; it needs just one, and it should be simple. Still, it is important to be able to quickly identify the general type of a vessel, so that queries aimed at finding all vessels of the same general form—which are often contemporaneous—do not become unnecessarily complicated by having to enumerate many different types. For this reason, we, inspired by Feyeux, defined basic types separated by a dot (e.g., 3.1, 14.12, etc.), with any number of subtypes.

The disadvantage of this approach is that new forms may have codes that are not close to similar vessels. However, since the codes are just numbers, and when it is clearly defined what each code represents—such as in this publication—there should not be significant issues.

Container types

‘Container types’ have been mentioned before. These are vessel types that exhibit considerable internal variability. Container types are primarily created for chronological analyses, grouping together vessels that are somewhat similar and contemporary, as the variability does not have chronological significance. However, container types have the disadvantage of being one-purpose-only categories. They are less useful for researching other aspects, such as production or ritual use, as mentioned in the introduction, where observable variability might be significant. Container types cannot be subdivided without further typological research. Therefore, the question we faced was: should we use container types or more detailed types?

A general typology or detailed descriptions of forms and decorations?

The question raised at the end of the previous section was easy to answer: we needed a detailed catalogue of forms because we wanted to analyse various aspects of the use of glass vessels and the associated imagined world. We began with a simple premise:

(26) Maul 2002, 252. (27) Böhner 1958.

(28) This can also be observed in the study of brooches.

where variability exists, it must have been meaningful to some extent. However, it has also been observed that the glass vessel repertoire simplifies during the sixth and seventh centuries.²⁹ This tension between norm and variability requires an explanation.

As a result, we decided to include almost all the types of vessels defined by those who have studied Merovingian glass vessels in detail. This is a long list, which we present below. A detailed form catalogue allows us to group individual types into larger categories and analyse them as wholes, in contrast to the approach used with container types, where such a comparative analysis is not possible.

Conclusion

It is clear from the above that various authors used different criteria to define types of glass vessels. The ideal approach would be to establish a new set of criteria and create an entirely new typology. However, this was not feasible within the scope of our project, nor did it seem necessary. Sufficient detailed and relevant research has already been conducted. Instead, we aimed to merge the various typologies into a new catalogue of glass vessel forms, attempting to include as many vessel forms as possible. Ultimately, it became necessary to define new type codes, which we kept as simple as possible.

Guide to the catalogue

The catalogue consists of a combination of the typologies mentioned above, which allowed us to create a new, general overview of glass vessel forms. We compiled our catalogue using the following methods:

We relied on the existing qualifications of basic forms from other authors, which led to the definition of seventeen basic forms (Fig. 3). When comparing and combining types from different authors, it was necessary to choose one as a starting point. We selected the description(s) from the author who provided the most detailed differentiation of a specific form and followed their description. For the categories of bottles, flasks, carafes, bell beakers with foot, mugs, and pots, we followed Feyeux; for bell beakers without foot (with and without terminal buttons) and palm cups, we followed Maul; for conical beakers, we followed Koch; and for bowls, we used both Feyeux and Koch.

Next, we compared their types with those of other authors and looked for the best matches, which was not always straightforward. We reviewed all the types from the aforementioned authors, noting that some types appear in only one publication and stand alone. After comparing and matching all the types, we created a document with a new English-language description for each form,

along with the relevant descriptions from the sources we used in their original language. This description field also includes the dating provided by each author. Some authors use relative datings, either based on a chronological system they developed or by referring to phases within an existing dating system, while others provide calendar dates. We combined both relative and absolute datings for each type into a table, so that one can easily compare the chronological assignments given by various authors. A “remarks” field contains, where relevant, any issues with a type or other important notes. We also included relevant imagery. Finally, we added some remaining types not found in the publications, such as pots with long necks, bag beakers, and bottles with globular bodies.

We have thus created an overview of the early medieval glass forms in northern Gaul. It is intended to be a comprehensive overview, although new forms can be added easily. A complicating factor was that the authors did not always consider the same types as main types. Bottlenecks, for example, were mostly the bell beakers, tumblers, and certain types of bottles, flasks, and pots.

We have chosen the following form groups with the number of sub-forms defined:

Basic form		Number of sub-forms
1.	Bottles	7
2.	Flasks	11
3.	Carafes	6
4.	Bowls	20
5.	Beakers with leg/foot	1
6.	Bell beakers with foot	5
7.	Claw beakers	2
8.	Conical beakers	25
9.	Bell beakers A (Sturzbecher)	85
10.	Bell beakers B (Glockenförmige Becher)	20
11.	Bag beaker	1
12.	Tumblers A (Tummler)	31
13.	Tumblers B (Glockentummler)	29
14.	Pots	17
15.	Mugs	2
16.	Drinking horns	2
17.	Guttrolf	1

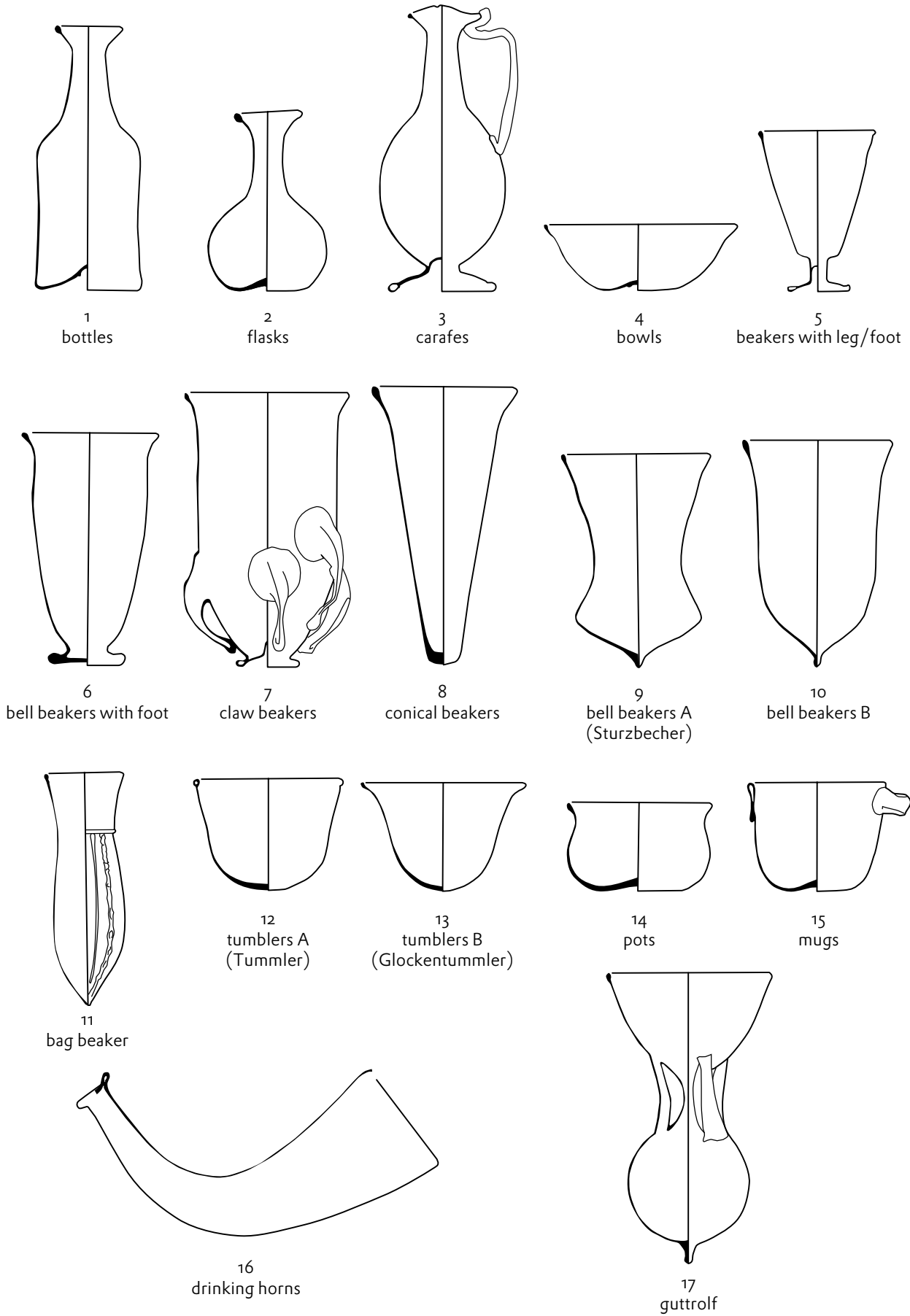
In total, we have defined 265 forms. As explained above, this is a conscious choice which allows us to differentiate within the corpus of glass vessels to a greater extent than the most common typochronologies of early medieval material culture allow. In these groups, all the vessels from the above-mentioned publications have been placed, and future new forms can be added by assigning them the next subnumber.

The scale of images

The authors used different scales for their images, or the scale is not mentioned. Feyeux and Maul both used images at a scale of 1:2. In order to save space, we used their images but reduced them to a scale of 1:3. In principle, we try to present all images at a scale of 1:3. However, the images representing container types are often at different, unspecified scales. They were difficult to reproduce, so their quality is often poor.

(29) See also Van Winkelhoff in prep.

Fig. 3
The main glass vessel forms as defined in
the Rural Riches catalogue of glass vessels in
Merovingian northern Gaul



GLASS FORMS

RR 1.1 BOTTLE

Undecorated, cylindrical bottle. Based on Feyeux type 10.o.

FEYEUX 10.0

Les bouteilles à panse cylindrique sans décor.
 Dating: Feyeux indicates in his scheme fig. 51 a date of 445–550 with a few specimens up to 600. In his discussion of the bottles, he only presents examples dating to c. 480–540. The younger dates are based on the analysis by Rademacher (1942). In northeastern France the bottles seem to date to c. 480–540. So: c. 480–540.

LEGOUX/PÉRIN/VALLET 441

Bouteille à goulot évasé (avec souvent fil enroulé) et assimilées. Dating: PM – MA 1 – (MA 2).

KOCH I.F

Fränkische Zylinderflasche. Die Merkmale der großen Flasche aus blasigem, bläulich, grünem Glas sind ein aufgewölbter Boden, ein gerundeter Bodenrand und eine fast zylindrische, sich ein wenig nach oben verjüngender Wand, die mit leichter Wölbung in die Schulter übergeht. Der Hals fehlt. Der Rand ist stark geweitet, die Randlippe rundgeschmolzen. Dating: c. 450 - 530, Böhner Stufe II. There are younger graves (seventh century) with such bottles, but these could be antiques.

REMARKS

Legoux, Périn and Vallet distinguish bottles with widened opening, often decorated with trails (type 441), and smaller bottles with a less widened opening (442). It is not clear what they consider large and small bottles or widened and less widened openings; therefore type 442 could perhaps apply here as well although they suggest a later date for the smaller bottles in their phases MA3-MR1. This division in larger and smaller bottles is not made by other authors. See however type 1.6 which is Legoux, Périn and Vallet type 442.

Koch type I.F is a container type, she also mentions bottles with opaque trails, garlands and helical ribs (Koch 1987, 42).

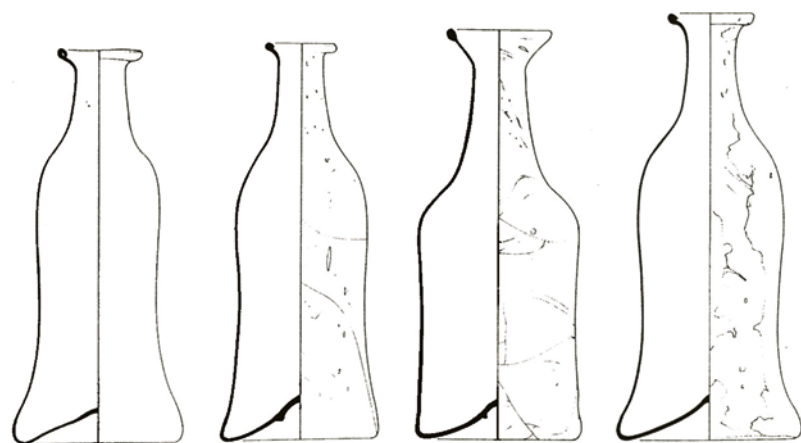
Siegmund Gla 9 and Franken AG S-Gla 9 will be ignored. These types are too general.



Koch 1987, I, 45, Abb. 12.



Maastricht-Vrijthof grave 66
Photograph Anneke Dekker.
Theuws/Kars 2017. Height 30.4 cm.



Koch 1987, I, 42, Abb. 11
(not to scale).

Feyeux 2003, Pl. 1, 5-8.

[illegible]

RR 1.2 BOTTLE

Cylindrical bottle with garland decoration. Based on Feyeux type 10.1b.

FEYEUX 10.1B

Les bouteilles à panse cylindrique agrémentées de guirlandes d'émail. Dating: Feyerx indicates in his scheme fig. 5w1 a date of 445 – 550 with a few specimens up to 600. In his discussion of the bottles, he only presents examples dating to c. 480 – 540. The younger dates are based on the analysis by Rademacher (1942). In northeastern France the bottles seem to date to c. 480 – 540. So: c. 480 – 540.

KOCH I.F

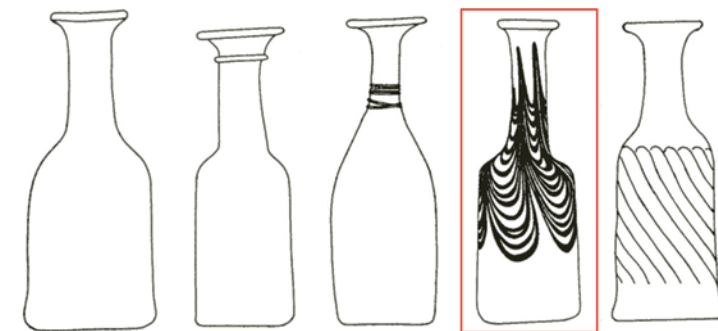
The description of this type goes for all bottles with cylindrical body (see form 1.1): die Merkmale der großen Flasche aus blasisgem, bläulich, grünem Glas sind ein aufgewölbter Boden, ein gerundeter Bodenrand und eine fast zylindrische, sich ein wenig nach oben verjüngender Wand, die mit leichter Wölbung in die Schulter übergeht. Der Hals fehlt. Der Rand ist stark geweitet, die Randlippe rundgeschmolzen. Dating: c. 450 – 530, Böhner Stufe II.

REMARKS

Koch type I.F is a container type, she also mentions bottles with opaque trails, garlands and helical ribs (Koch 1987, 42).
Siegmond Gla 9 and Franken AG S-Gla 9 will be ignored. These types are too general.



Feyeux 2003, Pl. 3, 22.



Koch 1987, l, 42, Abb. 11 (not to scale).

[illegible]

RR 1.3 BOTTLE

Cylindrical bottle with opaque trails below the rim.
Based on Feyeux type 10.1d.

FEYEUX 10.1D

Les bouteilles à panse cylindrique agrémentées de spirales d'émail. Dating: Feyeux indicates in his scheme fig. 51 a date of 445–550 with a few specimens up to 600. In his discussion of the bottles he only presents examples dating to c. 480–540. The younger dates are based on the old analysis by Rademacher (1942). In northeastern France the bottles seem to date to c. 480–540. So: c. 480–540.

LEGOUX/PÉRIN/VALLET 441

Bouteille à goulot évasé (avec souvent fil enroulé) et assimilées. Dating: PM – MA 1 – (MA 2).

KOCH I.F

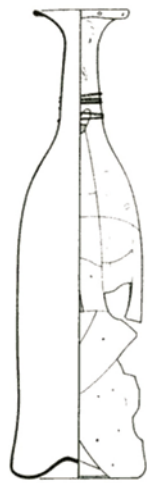
The description of this type goes for all bottles with cylindrical body (see type 1.1.): die Merkmale der großen Flasche aus blasigem, bläulich, grünem Glas sind ein aufgewölbter Boden, ein gerundeter Bodenrand und eine fast zylindrische, sich ein wenig nach oben verjüngender Wand, die mit leichter Wölbung in die Schulter übergeht. Der Hals fehlt. Der Rand ist stark geweitet, die Randlippe rundgeschmolzen. Dating: 450 – 530, Böhner Stufe II.

REMARKS

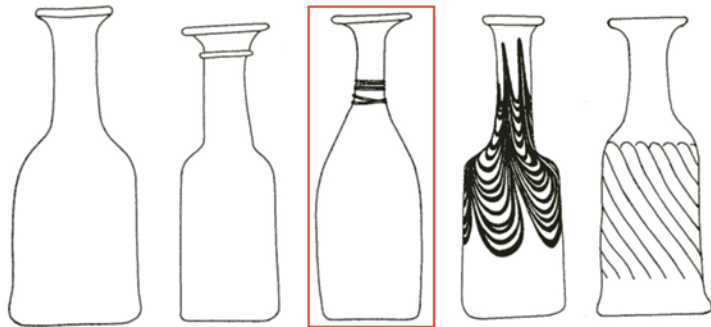
Koch type I.F is a container type, she also mentions bottles with opaque trails, garlands and helical ribs (Koch 1987, 42).

Legoux, Périn and Vallet 441 is a container type with different forms of decoration.

Siegmund Gla 9 and Franken AG S-Gla 9 will be ignored. These types are too general.



Feyeux 2003, Pl.4, 23.



Koch 1987, I, 42, Abb. 11.

[illegible]

RR 1.4 BOTTLE

Cylindrical bottle with vertical ribs. Based on Feyeux type 10.3k.

FEYEUX 10.3K

Les bouteilles à panse cylindrique agrémentées de côtes verticales. Dating: Feyerx indicates in his scheme fig. 51 a date of 445 – 550 with a few specimens up to 600. In his discussion of the bottles he only presents examples dating to c. 480 – 540. The younger dates are based on the old analysis by Rademacher (1942). In northeastern France the bottles seem to date to c. 480 – 540. So: c. 480 – 540.

REMARKS

Koch type I.F is a container type, she also mentions bottles with opaque trails, garlands and helical ribs (Koch 1987, 42). Siegmund Gla 9 and Franken AG S-Gla 9 will be ignored. These types are too general.



Feyeux 2003, Pl. 4, 24-25.

[illegible]

RR 1.5 BOTTLE

Cylindrical bottle with helical ribs. Based on Feyeux type 10.31.

FEYEUX 10.3L

Les bouteilles à panse cylindrique agrémentées de côtes hélicoïdales. Dating: Feyeux indicates in his scheme fig. 51 a date of 445–550 with a few specimens up to 600. In his discussion of the bottles he only presents examples dating to c. 480–540. The younger dates are based on the old analysis by Rademacher (1942). In northeastern France the bottles seem to date to c. 480–540. So: c. 480–540.

LEGOUX/PÉRIN/VALLET 441

Bouteille à goulot évasé (avec souvent fil enroulé) et assimilées. Dating: PM – MA 1 – (MA 2) – (MA 3).

KOCH I.F

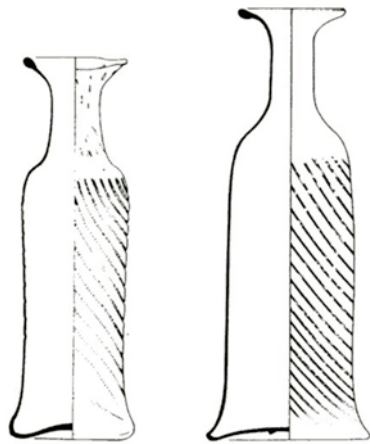
The description of this type goes for all bottles with cylindrical body (see type 1.1): die Merkmale der großen Flasche aus blasigem, bläulich, grünem Glas sind ein aufgewölbter Boden, ein gerundeter Bodenrand und eine fast zylindrische, sich ein wenig nach oben verjüngender Wand, die mit leichter Wölbung in die Schulter übergeht. Der Hals fehlt. Der Rand ist stark geweitet, die Randlippe rundgeschmolzen. Dating: 450 – 530, Böhner Stufe II.

REMARKS

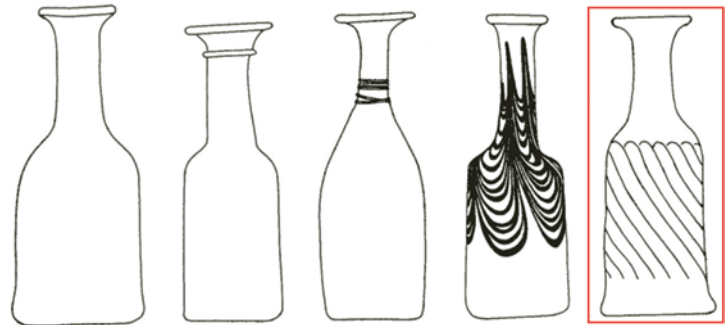
Koch type I.F is a container type, she also mentions bottles with opaque trails, garlands and helical ribs (Koch 1987, 42).

Legoux, Périn and Vallet type 441 is a container type with different forms of decoration.

Siegmund Gla 9 and Franken AG S-Gla 9 will be ignored. These types are too general.



Feyeux 2003, Pl. 4, 26-27.



Koch 1987, I, 42, Abb. 11 (not to scale).

[illegible]

RR 1.6 BOTTLE

Deformed cylindrical bottle with less widened opening (than type 441). Based on Légoux, Périn and Vallet type 442.

LEGOUX/PÉRIN/VALLET 442

Petite bouteille (souvent difforme) à goulot peu évasé. Dating: (MA 3) – (MR 1).

REMARKS

Siegmund Gla 9 and Franken AG S-Gla 9 will be ignored. These types are too general.

		450	455	460	465	470	475	480	485	490	495	500	505	510	515	520	525	530	535	540	545	550	555	560	565	570	575	580	585	590	595	600	605	610	615	620	625	630	635	640	645	650	655	660	665	670	675	680	685	690	695	700	705	710	715	720	725	730	735								
Böhner	Stufe II																																Stufe III										Stufe IV															Stufe V									
Siegmund	Phase 2					Phase 3					Phase 4					Phase 5		Phase 6		Phase 7			Phase 8				Phase 9			Phase 10			Phase 11																																		
FAG	1-2		2-3		3			3-4		4					5		5-6		6		6-7		7		7-8		8		8-9		9			10																																	
LPV	PM			PM - MA1	MA1				MA1 - MA2		MA2			MA2 - MA3	MA3			MA3 - MR1	MR1			MR1 - MR2	MR2		MR2 - MR3	MR3			MR3 - ?																																						
Ament	? - AM I				AM I				AM I - AM II		AM II			AM II - AM III		AM III			JM I			JM I - JM II		JM II			JM II - JM III		JM III																																						
Maul																																																																			
Feyeux																																																																			
Koch																																																																			

RR 1.7 BOTTLE

Bottle with a globular belly, considerably larger (up to 29 cm) than the flasks.

Very rare.

[illegible]

RR 2.1 FLASK

Small flask with globular body. Based on Feyeux
type 20.0.

FEYEUX 20.0

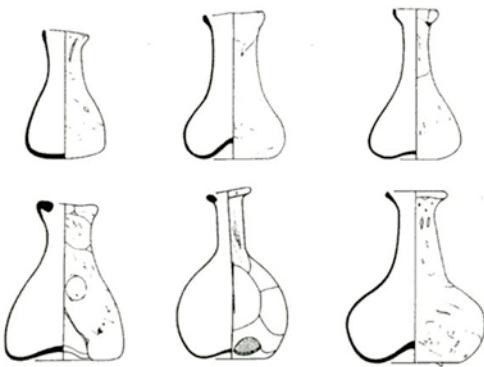
Les flacons à panse globulaire dépourvus de décor.
 Dating: Feyeux indicates in his scheme fig. 51 a date of 445–550 with a few specimens up to 600. In his discussion of the flasks he presents general dates such as fifth century or fifth–sixth century. The more precisely dated examples date to c. 480–600. One example is dated to c. 650 which might be an antique. In northeastern France these flasks seem to date mainly to c. 480–600 with some earlier and some later examples. So: (450)–c. 480–600–(650). The dating may be subject to revision.

LEGOUX/PÉRIN/VALLET 440

Flacon à panse ovoïde. Dating: PM - MA 1 - (MA 2) - (MA 3), Böhner Stufe (I) - II - (III), Ament AM 1 - (AM 2) - (AM 3).

REMARKS

Legoux, Périn and Vallet use 'ovoïde' for a more rounded pouch (which can stand), whereas Feyeux uses 'ovoïde' for his type 21, with a more elongated pouch (which cannot stand).



Feyeux 2003, Pl. 4, 28-33.



Maastricht-Vrijthof grave 250
Photograph Anneke Dekker.
Theuws/Kars 2017. Height 10.8 cm.



Maastricht-Vrijthof grave 294
Photograph Anneke Dekker.
Theuws/Kars 2017. Height 9.6 cm.

[illegible]

RR 2.2 FLASK

Small flask with globular body and opaque trails.
Based on Feyeux type 20.1a.

FEYEUX 20.1A

Les flacons à panse globulaire agrémentés de cordons d'email. Dating: Feyeux indicates in his scheme fig. 51 a date of 445 – 550 with a few specimens up to 600. In his discussion of the flasks, he presents general dates such as fifth century or fifth – sixth century. The more precisely dated examples date to c. 480 – 550. In northeast France the flasks seem to date mainly to c. 480 – 550. So: c. 480 – 550. The dating may be subject to revision.

LEGOUX/PÉRIN/VALLET 440

Flacon à panse ovoïde. PM - MA 1 - (MA 2) - (MA 3), Böhner Stufe (I) - II - (III), Ament AM 1 - (AM 2) - (AM 3).

REMARKS

Legoux, Périn and Vallet use 'ovoïde' for a more rounded pouch (which can stand), whereas Feyeux uses 'ovoïde' for his type 21, with a more elongated pouch (which cannot stand).



Feyeux 2003, Pl. 11, 94-97.

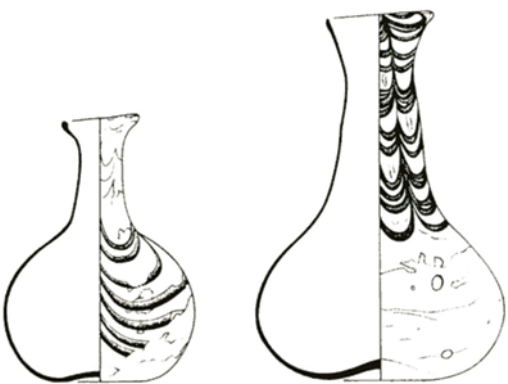
[illegible]

RR 2.3 FLASK

Small flask with globular body, garland decoration of opaque trails. Based on Feyeux type 20.1b.

FEYEUX 20.1B

Les flacons à panse globulaire agrémentés de guirlandes d'émail. Dating: no specific dates for this type of which Feyeux lists two examples only. Possibly same dates as type 20.1a: Feyeux indicates in his scheme fig. 51 a date of 445 – 550 with a few specimens up to 600. In his discussion of the flasks, he presents general dates such as fifth century or fifth – sixth century. The more precisely dated examples date to c. 480 – 550. In northeastern France the flasks seem to date mainly to c. 480 – 550. So: c. 480 – 550. The dating may be subject to revision.



Feyeux 2003, Pl. 11, 98-99.

[illegible]

RR 2.4 FLASK

Small flask with globular body and opaque spiral trail. Based on Feyeux type 20.1d.

FEYEUX 20.1D

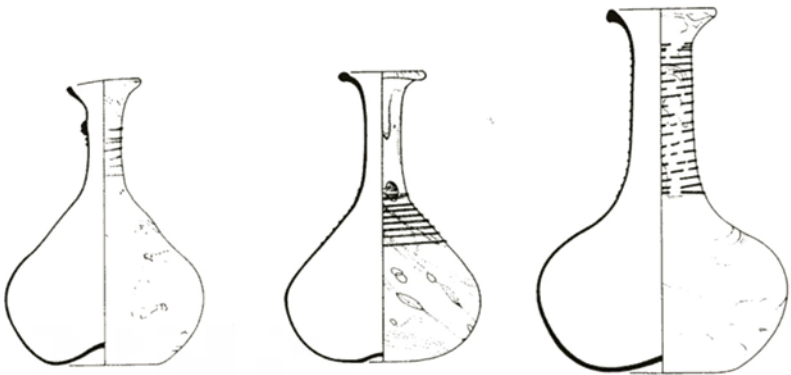
Les flacons à panse globulaire agrémentés d'une spirale d'émail. Dating: Feyeux indicates in his scheme fig. 51 a date of 445 – 550 with a few specimens up to 600. The more precisely dated example dates to the second half of the fifth and early sixth century. One specimen is generally dated to 650. The date is based on a dating of all finds in a cemetery to c. 650. The date is thus uncertain and may be too young. Could it be an antique? In northeastern France these small flasks, like other small flasks seem to date mainly to c. 480 – 550. So: c. 480 – 550. The dating may be subject to revision.

LEGOUX/PÉRIN/VALLET 440

Flacon à panse ovoïde. PM – MA 1 – (MA 2) – (MA 3), Böhner Stufe (I) – II – (III), Ament AM 1 – (AM 2) – (AM 3).

REMARKS

Legoux, Périn and Vallet use 'ovoïde' for a more rounded pouch (which can stand), whereas Feyeux uses 'ovoïde' for his type 2.1, with a more elongated pouch (which cannot stand)



Feyoux 2003, Pl. 11, 101-103.

[illegible]

RR 2.5 FLASK

Small flask with globular body and vertical ribs.
Based on Feyeux type 20.3k.

FEYEUX 20.3K

Les flacons à panse globulaire moulée agrémentée de côtes verticales. Dating: Feyeux indicates in this scheme fig. 51 a date of 445–550 with a few specimens up to 600. The more precisely dated example dates to the second half of the fifth century. In northeast France these small flasks, like other small flasks seem to date mainly to c. 480–550. So: c. 480–550. The dating may be subject to revision.



Feyoux 2003, Pl. 12, 108-110.

[illegible]

RR 2.7 FLASK

Undecorated flask with ovoïd (egg – shaped) body.
Based on Feyeux type 21.o.

FEYEUX 21.0

Les flacons à panse ovoïde sans décor. Dating: Feyeux presents conflicting dates for type 21. In the scheme fig. 51 type 21 flacons are dated from 625 to 700, with some specimens dating to the first quarter of the seventh century. In the introduction to type 21 he states the same based on dates provided by Périn. However, for a specimen of type 21.3l in the Saint-Germain-en-Laye museum of uncertain provenance he provides a date of late fifth – early sixth century. Here we follow the general dates provided, for it is not clear on what the date of a specimen with uncertain provenance is based. So: (600) – 625 – 700. The dating may be subject to revision.

REMARKS

Legoux, Périn and Vallet use ‘ovoïde’ for a more rounded pouch (which can stand), whereas Feyeux uses ‘ovoïde’ for his type 21, with a more elongated pouch (which cannot stand).



Feyeux 2003, Pl. 13, 118-119.

		450	455	460	465	470	475	480	485	490	495	500	505	510	515	520	525	530	535	540	545	550	555	560	565	570	575	580	585	590	595	600	605	610	615	620	625	630	635	640	645	650	655	660	665	670	675	680	685	690	695	700	705	710	715	720	725	730	735											
Böhner	Stufe II																																			Stufe III										Stufe IV															Stufe V									
Siegmund	Phase 2					Phase 3					Phase 4					Phase 5			Phase 6		Phase 7			Phase 8				Phase 9			Phase 10				Phase 11																																			
FAG	1-2		2-3		3			3-4		4					5		5-6		6		6-7		7		7-8		8		8-9		9			10																																				
LPV	PM			PM - MA ₁		MA ₁			MA ₁ - MA ₂		MA ₂			MA ₂ - MA ₃		MA ₃			MA ₃ - MR ₁		MR ₁		MR ₁ - MR ₂		MR ₂		MR ₂ - MR ₃		MR ₃			MR ₃ - ?																																						
Ament	? - AM I				AM I				AM I - AM II		AM II			AM II - AM III		AM III			AM III			AM III			AM III			AM III		AM III		AM III																																						
Maul																																																																						
Feyeux																																																																						
Koch																																																																						

RR 2.8 FLASK

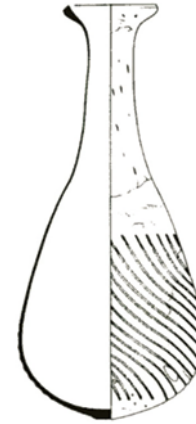
Flask with ovoid (egg - shaped) body and helical ribs. Based on Feyeux type 21.3l.

FEYEUX 21.3L

Les flacons à panse ovoïde agrémentée de côtes hélicoïdales. Dating: Feyeux presents conflicting dates for type 21. In the scheme fig. 51 type 21 flacons are dated from 625 to 700, with some specimens dating to the first quarter of the seventh century. In the introduction to type 21 he states the same based on dates provided by Périn. However, for a specimen of type 21.31 in the Saint – Germain – en – Laye museum of uncertain provenance he provides a date of late fifth – early sixth century. Here we follow the general dates provided for it is not clear on what the date of a specimen with uncertain provenance is based. So: (600) – 625 – 700. The dating may be subject to revision.

REMARKS

Legoux, Périn and Vallet use ‘ovoïde’ for a more rounded pouch (which can stand), whereas Feyeux uses ‘ovoïde’ for his type 21, with a more elongated pouch (which cannot stand).



Feyeux 2003, Pl. 13, 121.

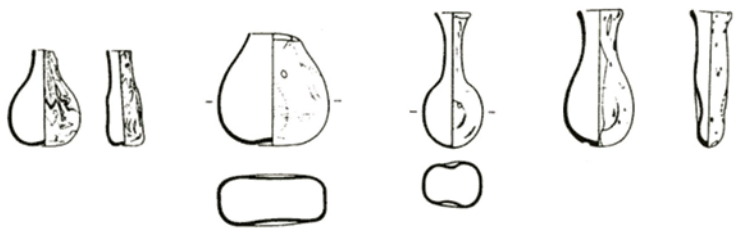
		450	455	460	465	470	475	480	485	490	495	500	505	510	515	520	525	530	535	540	545	550	555	560	565	570	575	580	585	590	595	600	605	610	615	620	625	630	635	640	645	650	655	660	665	670	675	680	685	690	695	700	705	710	715	720	725	730	735											
Böhner	Stufe II																																			Stufe III										Stufe IV															Stufe V									
Siegmund	Phase 2					Phase 3					Phase 4					Phase 5		Phase 6			Phase 7			Phase 8					Phase 9					Phase 10					Phase 11																															
FAG	1-2		2-3		3			3-4		4					5		5-6		6		6-7		7			7-8		8			8-9		9			10																																		
LPV	PM			PM - MA1		MA1					MA1 - MA2		MA2			MA2 - MA3		MA3			MA3 - MR1		MR1			MR1 - MR2		MR2			MR2 - MR3		MR3			MR3 - ?																																		
Ament	? - AM I					AM I					AM I - AM II		AM II			AM II - AM III			AM III			JM I					JM I - JM II		JM II			JM II - JM III		JM III																																				
Maul																																																																						
Feyeux																																																																						
Koch																																																																						

RR 2.9 FLASK

Small, undecorated flask with lenticular body. Based on Feyeux type 22.0

FEYEUX 22.0

Les flacons à panse lenticulaire sans décor. Dating: Feyerx presents conflicting dates for type 22. In the scheme fig. 51 type 22 flacons are provisionally dated from 600 to 700. In the introduction to type 22 he states that two specimens can be dated to the seventh century. However, the dates given to individual specimens in the catalogue thereafter range from the late fifth to the end of the sixth century. Here we better follow the dates given to the individual specimens. So: c. 480 – 600. The dating may be subject to revision.



Feyeux 2003, Pl. 14, 122-125.

[illegible]

RR 2.10 FLASK

Undecorated flask with cuboid body. Based on Feyeux type 23.o.

FEYEUX 23.0

Les flacons à panse parallélépipédique sans décor.
 Dating: Feyeux dates these small bottles generally to the sixth century. The two specimens that can be dated date to the first half of the sixth and the later sixth and early seventh century. So: 500 – 600 – (630).



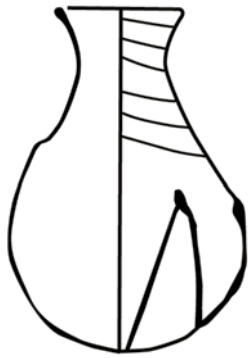
Feyereisen 2003, Pl. 14, 127-129.

[illegible]

RR 2.11 FLASK

Pouch flask with opaque trails and arcades. Based on Légoux, Périn and Vallet type 452.

LEGOUX/PÉRIN/VALLET 452
Flacon piriforme. Dating: (MR 1).



Legoux/Périn/Vallet 2016, no 452.

RR 3.1 CARAFE

Undecorated carafe without foot, with handle.
Based on Feyeux type 30.0

FYEUX 30.0
Les carafes apodes avec anse dépourvues de décor.
Dating: as there is only one and unique specimen
the dating depends on this object only: Cutry grave
887, phases ABC/BC (485 – 530/540). So: 485 – 540.



Feyeux 2003, Pl. 14, 132.

[illegible][illegible]

RR 3.2 CARAFE

Undecorated carafe with foot, without handle.
Based on Feyeux type 31.o.

FEYEUX 31.0

Les carafes à pied sans anse, dépourvues de décor. Dating: this type of carafe is dated in different ways by different authors cited by Feyeux. Some specimens are dated to the seventh century, Périn dates these to the second half of the fifth and first half of the sixth century. Feyeux follows his dates because in general glass vessels with ring foot seem to disappear from the archaeological record by the middle of the sixth century. So: 450 – 550. The dating may be subject to revision.



Feyeux 2003, Pl. 15, 133.

[illegible]

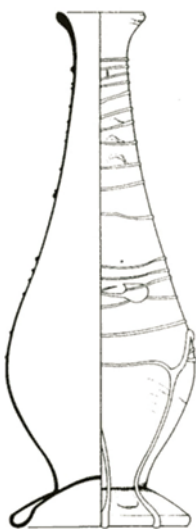
RR 3.3 CARAFE

Carafe with foot, without handle, and spiral/arcade glass trail decorations. Based on Feyeux type 31.2hi.

FEYEUX 31.2HI

Les carafes à pied sans anse, avec fils de verre rapportés sous forme d'arcades et de spirales.

Dating: this type of carafe is dated in different ways by different authors cited by Feyeux. Some specimens are dated to the seventh century, Périn dates these to the second half of the fifth and first half of the sixth century. Feyeux follows his dates because in general glass vessels with ring foot seem to disappear from the archaeological record by the middle of the sixth century. So: 450 – 550. The dating may be subject to revision.



Feyeux 2003, Pl. 15, 134.

[illegible]

RR 3.4 CARAFE

Carafe with foot, without handle, and with molded body. Based on Feyeux type 31.3m.

FEYEUX 31.3M

Les carafes à pied sans anse, à panse moulée. Dating: this type of carafe is dated in different ways by different authors cited by Feyeux. Some specimens are dated to the seventh century, Périn dates these to the second half of the fifth and first half of the sixth century. Feyeux follows his dates because in general glass vessels with ring foot seem to disappear from the archaeological record by the middle of the sixth century. So: 450 – 550. The dating may be subject to revision.



Feyeux 2003, Pl. 15, 135.

[illegible]

RR 3.5 CARAFE

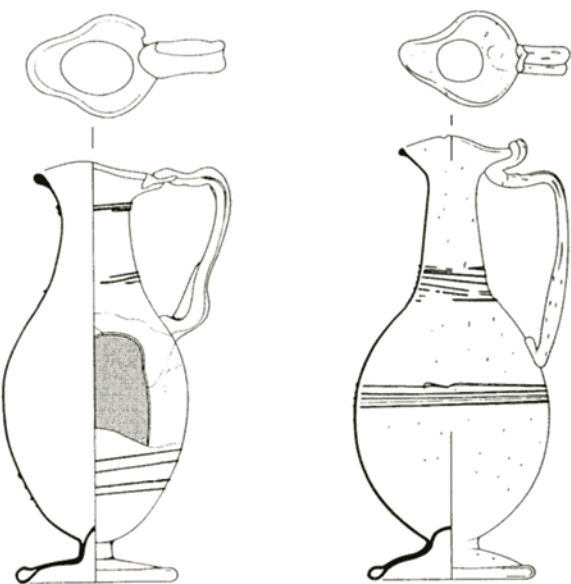
Carafe with foot and handle, with opaque trails, or trails in the colour of the vessel, and spirals. Based on Feyeux type 32.1ad.

FEYEUX 32.1AD

Les carafes à pied avec anse, agrémentées de cordons et de spirales d'émail. Dating: late fifth – early sixth century. So: 475 – 525.

REMARKS

We added ‘trails in the colour of the vessel’ to the type description.



Feyeux 2003, Pl. 15, 136-137.

[illegible]

RR 3.6 CARAFE

Carafe with pear-shaped body, foot ring, handle and spouted mouth with trails in the colour of the glass.

Based on the carafe found in the Obbicht cemetery in the Netherlands. See Kars/Theuws/De Haas 2016, 178, 447. This carafe might be a variant of Gellep type 211 (Pirling 1966, 106-107, Typentafel 17) with a pear-shaped body and folded rim. The Obbicht specimen lacks the vertical trails on the lower part of the body. A comparable specimen was found in the Jülich cemetery (Pöppelmann 2010, 84-85). The Obbicht and Jülich carafes have a foot ring in common which is lacking on the Krefeld-Gellep specimen. The earliest specimens seem to date c. 400. The specimen from Jülich dates to the middle third of the fifth century. Such carafes seems to date up to the end of the fifth century. The Obbicht specimen might date to the early sixth century based on the context of the grave in the cemetery.



Obbicht grave 65. Kars/Theuws/De Haas 2016.
Height 13.1 cm. Scale 1:2.

RR 4.1 BOWL

Half-round bowl with non-reheated rim with cut (meander) decoration. Based on Koch IV.A.



Koch 1987, 183, Abb. 78, 173.

KOCH IV.A
Kugelabschnittförmige Schale mit Schliffdekor. Aus [...] dünnwandigem Glas besteht eine offene Schale mit abgesprengtem Rand. Das Profil lässt sich unschwer zu einer flachen Kugelabschnittform ergänzen. 1,5 cm unterhalb des Randes ist ein umlaufendes Band mit Spiralhaken, ein “laufender Hund”, eingeschliffen, dabei wurde das Schleifgerät durchgehend horizontal mit kurzen Ansätzen geführt. [...]. Der Schliffdekor offensichtlich nur geometrischer, wurde jedoch sparsam verwendet und war von viel Freiraum umgeben.
Dating: (first half) 4th century.

RR 4.4 BOWL

Mould-blown bowls with reheated rim eventually with opaque trails, including those with Christian motives. Based on Feyeux 81.3ma.

FEYEUX 81.3MA

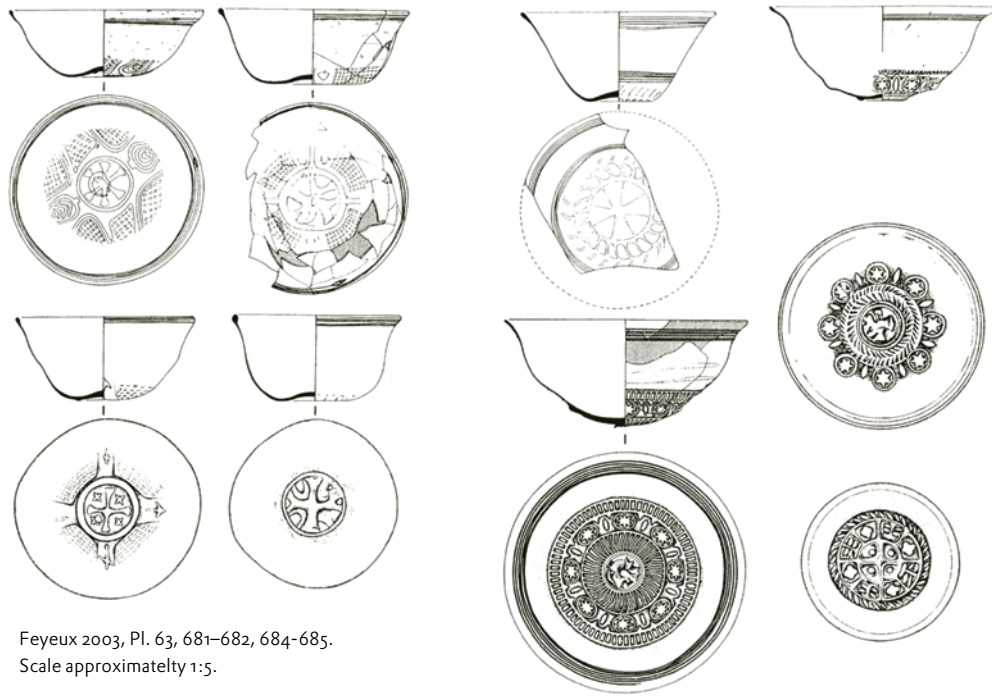
Les coupes à ouverture rebrûlée, agrémentées d'un autre décor moulé et de cordons d'émail. Dating: Feyeux generally dates type 81 to the later fifth and major part of the sixth century. Occasionally there are examples dating to the third quarter of the fifth century and to the last quarter of the sixth century. Type 81.3k mainly dates to 475 – 525.

KOCH IV.C

Formgeblasene Schale. Dating: 450 – 500.

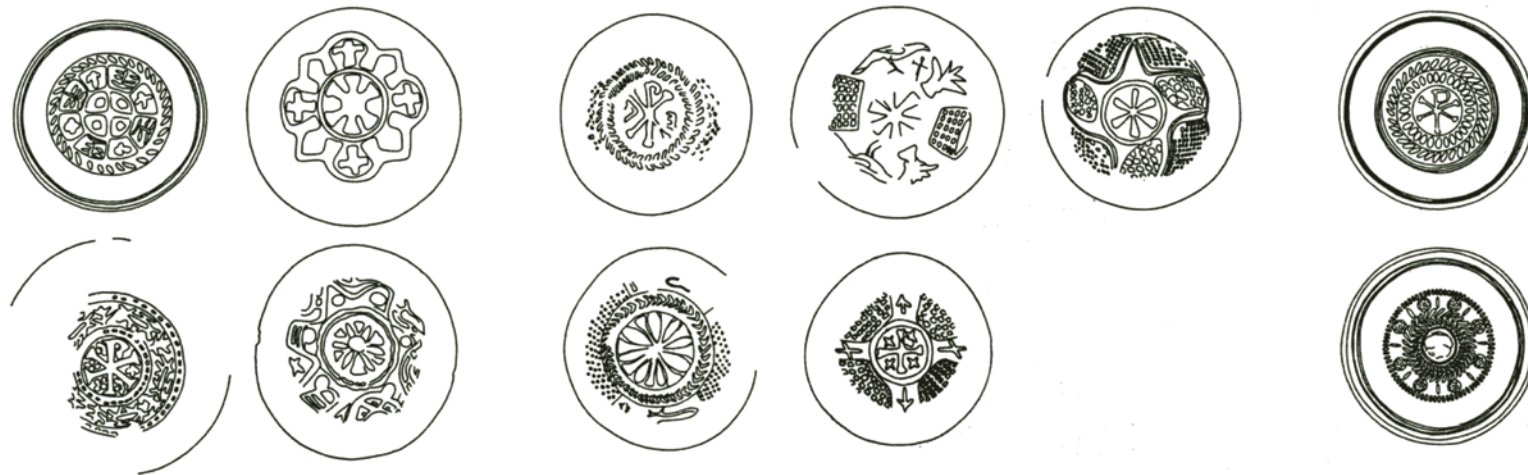
LEGOUX/PÉRIN/VALLET 437

Coupe évasée à bord rebrûlé (décor moulé ou à filets d'émail). Dating: PM – MA 1.



Feyoux 2003, Pl. 63, 681–682, 684–685.
Scale approximately 1:5.

Feyeux 2003, Pl. 64, 686-690. Scale approximately 1:5.



Koch 1987, l, 193, Abb. 81 (not to scale). Scale approximately 1:5.

[illegible]

RR 4.5 BOWL

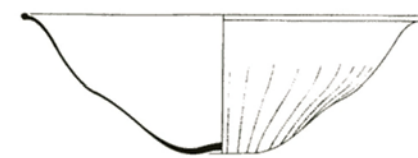
Vertically-ribbed bowls with reheated rim. Based on Feyeux 81.3k.

FEYEUX 81.3K

Les coupes à ouverture rebrûlée, agrémentées de côtes verticales. Dating: Feyeux generally dates type 81 to the later fifth and major part of the sixth century. Occasionally there are examples dating to the third quarter of the fifth century and to the last quarter of the sixth century. Type 81.3k mainly dates to (450) 480 – 575 (600).

KOCH IV.D (1)

Schalen mit senkrechten Riefen und Rippen.
Dating: sixth century.



Feyeux 2003, Pl. 61, 669.



Maastricht-Vrijthof Stray find Photograph Anneke Dekker. Theuws/Kars 2017. Height 4.7 cm.

[illegible]

RR 4.6 BOWL

Vertically-ribbed bowls with reheated rim and with opaque trails below the rim. Based on Feyeux 81.3ka.

FEYEUX 81.3KA

Les coupes à ouverture rebrûlée, agrémentées de côtes verticales et de cordons d'émail. Dating: Feyeux generally dates type 81 to the later fifth and major part of the sixth century. Occasionally there are examples dating to the third quarter of the fifth century and to the last quarter of the sixth century. Type 81.3ka mainly dates to (450) 480 – 575 (600).

KOCH IV.D (2)

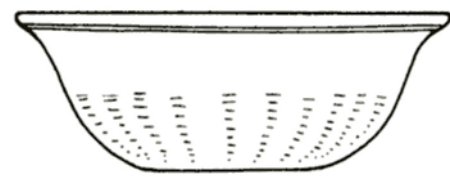
Schalen mit senkrechten Riefen und Rippen.
Dating: sixth century.



Feyoux 2003, Pl. 61, 670 , Pl. 62, 671.



Feyoux 2003, Pl. 61, 670 , Pl. 62, 671.



Koch 1987, I, 197, Abb. 83 (not to scale).

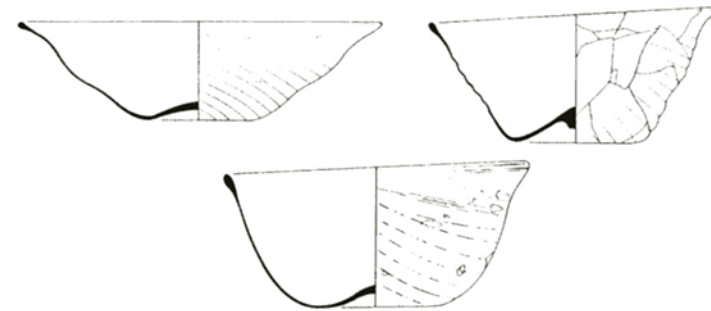
[illegible]

RR 4.7 BOWL

Helically-ribbed bowls with reheated rim. Based on Feyeux 81.31.

FEYEUX 81.3L

Les coupes à ouverture rebrûlée, agrémentées de côtes hélicoïdales. Dating: Feyeux generally dates type 81 to the later fifth and major part of the sixth century. Occasionally there are examples dating to the third quarter of the fifth century and to the last quarter of the sixth century. Type 81.31 mainly dates to (450) 480 – 575 (600).



Feyeux 2003, Pl. 62, 672-674.

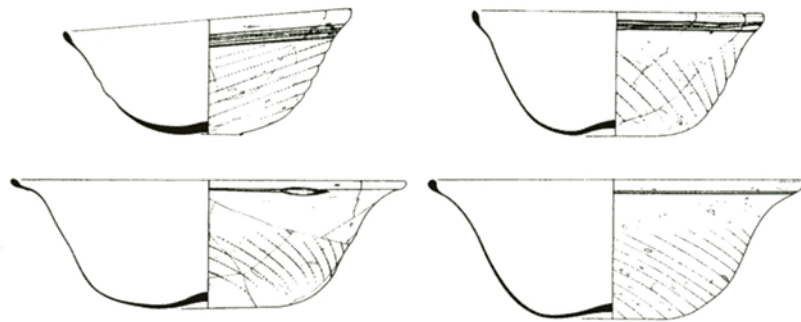
		450	455	460	465	470	475	480	485	490	495	500	505	510	515	520	525	530	535	540	545	550	555	560	565	570	575	580	585	590	595	600	605	610	615	620	625	630	635	640	645	650	655	660	665	670	675	680	685	690	695	700	705	710	715	720	725	730	735
Böhner		Stufe II											Stufe III											Stufe IV											Stufe V																								
Siegmund	Phase 2					Phase 3					Phase 4				Phase 5		Phase 6		Phase 7		Phase 8				Phase 9		Phase 10				Phase 11																												
FAG	1-2		2-3		3			3-4		4				5		5-6		6		6-7		7		7-8		8		8-9		9			10																										
LPV	PM			PM - MA ₁		MA ₁				MA ₁ - MA ₂		MA ₂			MA ₂ - MA ₃		MA ₃			MA ₃ - MR ₁		MR ₁		MR ₁ - MR ₂		MR ₂		MR ₂ - MR ₃		MR ₃			MR ₃ - ?																										
Ament	? - AM I			AM I				AM I - AM II		AM II			AM II - AM III		AM III			JM I				JM I - JM II		JM II			JM II - JM III		JM III																														
Maul																																																											
Feyeux																																																											
Koch																																																											

RR 4.8 BOWL

Helically-ribbed bowls with opaque trails below the rim. Based on Feyeux 81.3la.

FEYEUX 81.3LA

Les coupes à ouverture rebrûlée, agrémentées de côtes hélicoïdales et de cordons d'émail. Dating: Feyeux generally dates type 81 to the later fifth and major part of the sixth century. Occasionally there are examples dating to the third quarter of the fifth century and to the last quarter of the sixth century. Type 81.3la mainly dates to (450) 480 – 575 (600).



Feyeux 2003, Pl. 62, 675-678.

[illegible]

RR 4.9 BOWL

Undecorated bowls with non-reheated openings.
Based on Feyeux 80.o.

FEYEUX 80.0

Les coupes à ouverture non rebrûlée, sans décor.
Dating: Feyerx is not very clear on the dating of his type 8o. The examples given for type 8o.o date to the early sixth century.

SIEGMUND GLA 1.4

Glasschalen mit bauchiger Wandung und eingedelltem Boden, unterhalb des Randes ohne Einlage. Dating: Niederrhein phase 3 – early phase 4.

GLA 1.5

Glasschalen mit konisch – gerader Wandung und eingedelltem Boden. Dating: Niederrhein phase 5.

FRANKEN AG S-GLA 1.4

Glasschalen mit bauchiger Wandung und eingedelltem Boden, unterhalb des Randes ohne Einlage. Dating: Phase 3 and 4.

S-GLA 1.5

Glasschalen mit konisch – gerader Wandung und eingedelltem Boden. Dating: late phase 5 and 6.

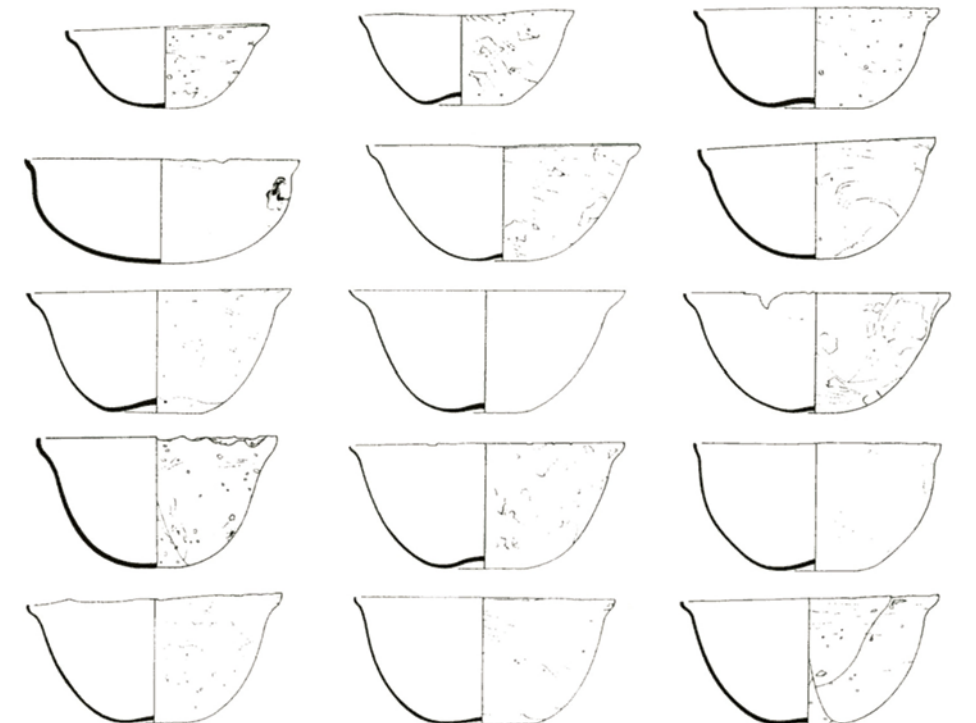
LEGOUX/PÉRIN/VALLET 436

Coupe évasée à bord coupé (simple ou à dépressions). Dating: PM – (MA 1).

REMARKS

Siegmund and Franken AG do not distinguish between reheated and non-reheated rims. If the rim is non-reheated the vessel belongs to this type (4.9). If there is no information on the form of the rim we recorded the vessel as having a reheated rim (4.10). In the database a remark should be made on the absence of this information.

The dating of this type of bowl is possibly not correct because of the fact that some authors do not distinguish between non-reheated and reheated rims. It seems unlikely that bowls with non-reheated rims occur so late, that is into the early sixth century. They will rather be an element of the late Roman glass vessel repertoire and date to before the middle of the fifth century.



Feyeux 2003, Pl. 56, 603-617.

[illegible]

RR 4.10 BOWL

Undecorated bowls with reheated rims. Based on Feyeux 81.0 and Koch IV.E.

FEYEUX 81.0

Les coupes à ouverture rebrûlée, sans décor. Dating: Feyeux generally dates type 81 to the later fifth and major part of the sixth century. Occasionally there are examples dating to the third quarter of the fifth century and to the last quarter of the sixth century. This general date applies especially to type 81.o. So: (450) – 480 – 575 – (600).

KOCH IV.E

Unverzierte Schalen. Dating: late fifth – middle of the sixth century (475 – 550).

SIEGMUND GLA 1.5

Glasschalen mit konisch – gerader Wandung und eingedelltem Boden. Dating: Niederrhein phase 5.

FRANKEN AG S-GLA 1.5

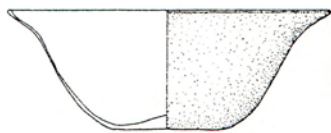
Glasschalen mit konisch – gerader Wandung und eingedelltem Boden. Dating: late phase 5 and 6.

BÖHME 45

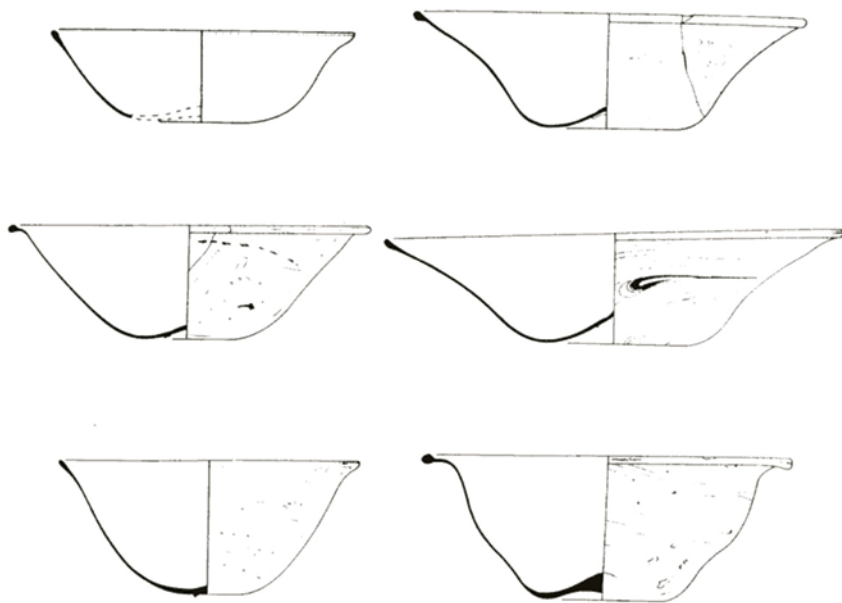
Böhme (2020, 158, Abb. 75, no. 45) discusses this type of bowls shortly and mentions that they are generally dated to the last third of the fifth and first third of the sixth, but shows that (very) occasionally such bowls are already found in graves dating to the middle third of the fifth century.

REMARKS

Siegmund and Franken AG do not distinguish between reheated and non-reheated rims. If the rim is non-reheated the vessel belongs to the previous type (4.9.). If there is no information on the form of the rim we recorded the vessel as having a reheated rim (4.10). In the database a remark should be made on the absence of this information. Koch IV.E and Siegmund Gla 1.5/Franken AG S-Gla 1.5 resemble each other, but differ in dating. This might be due to merging non-reheated and reheated rims in one type. As can be seen in the image, Feyeux includes quite different forms such as bowls (nr. 634) and deep plates (nr. 633) in this type.



Böhme 2020, 151, Abb. 75, 45 (not to scale).



Feyeux 2003, Pl. 58, 630-635.

[illegible]

RR 4.11 BOWL

Bowls with trails in the same colour of the glass.
Based on Koch IV.F.

KOCH IV.F

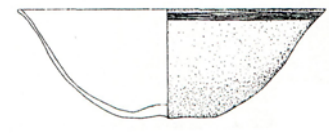
Schalen mit gleichfarbener Auflage. Dating: first and second half fifth century.

BÖHME 46

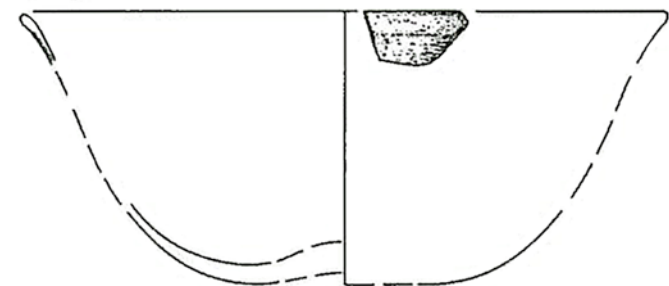
Böhme (2020, 159, Abb. 75, no 46) discusses bowls with trails below the rim although he does not mention the colour of the trails (opaque or in the colour of the glass vessel). He mentions that such bowls are generally dated to the later fifth and early sixth century. However there are examples of burials with such bowls that date to the middle third of the fifth century. These graves seem to be related to late Roman castella like Jülich and Krefeld-Gellep. He also mentions that such bowls were used in late Roman military fortifications such as Alzey, Neef and Neumagen and Niederlahnstein. It is thus most likely that the production of such bowls already started before the middle of the fifth century, as is also suggested by Pöppelman (see remarks).

REMARKS

Pöppelman (2010, 89) states that such bowls may already occur in Jülich phase two (420/430 – 450/460) as well as in the second half of the fifth and first quarter of the sixth century. The chronological difference between bowls with trails in the color of the glass and with opaque trails seems to be negligible.



Böhme 2020, 151, Abb. 75, 46 (not to scale).



Koch 1987, 205, Abb. 87, 190.

[illegible]

RR 4.12 BOWL

Bowls with yellow trails. Based on Koch IV.G.



Koch 1987, 205, Abb. 87, 191.

KOCH IV.G

Schale mit gelbem Fadendekor. Dating: c. 425 – 475.

[illegible]

RR 4.13 BOWL

Bowls with opaque trails under the rim. Based on Feyeux 81.1a.

FEYEUX 81.1A

Les coupes à ouverture rebrûlée, agrémentées de cordons d'émail. Dating: Feyeux generally dates type 81 to the later fifth and major part of the sixth century. Occasionally there are examples dating to the third quarter of the fifth century and to the last quarter of the sixth century. Type 81.1a mainly dates to (450) - 480 - 575 - (600).

KOCH IV.H

Schalen mit opakem Fadenzone. Dating: second half fifth century – mid-sixth century.

SIEGMUND GLA 1.3

Glasschalen mit bauchiger Wandung, eingedelltem Boden, unterhalb des Randes ein eingeschmolzener, opak-weißer Streifen. Dating: Niederrhein phase 2.

FRANKEN AG S-GLA 1.3

Glasschalen mit bauchiger Wandung, eingedelltem Boden, unterhalb des Randes ein eingeschmolzener, opak-weißer oder gleichfarbiger Streifen. Dating: Phase 2 and 3.

LEGOUX/PÉRIN/VALLET 437

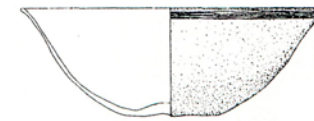
Coupe évasée à bord rebrûlé (décor moulé ou à filets d'émail). Dating: PM – MA 1.

BÖHME 46

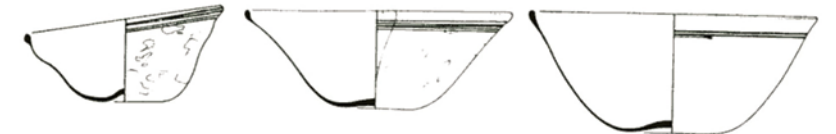
Böhme (2020, 159, Abb. 75, no 46) discusses bowls with trails below the rim although he does not mention the color of the trails (opaque or in the color of the glass vessel). He mentions that such bowls are generally dated to the later fifth and early sixth century. However there are examples of burials with such bowls that date to the middle third of the fifth century. These graves seem to be related to late Roman castella like Jülich and Krefeld-Gellep. He also mentions that such bowls were used in late Roman military fortifications such as Alzey, Neef and Neumagen and Niederlahnstein. It is thus most likely that the production of such bowls already started before the middle of the fifth century, as is also suggested by Pöppelman (see remarks).

REMARKS

Pöppelman (2010, 89) states that such bowls may already occur in Jülich phase two (420/430 – 450/460) as well as in the second half of the fifth and first quarter of the sixth century. The chronological difference between bowls with trails in the color of the glass and with opaque trails seems to be negligible.



Böhme 2020, 151, Abb. 75, 46 (not to scale).



Feyoux 2003, Pl. 58, 636, 638, 640; Pl. 59, 643, 650; Pl. 60, 651, 655.



Koch 1987, l, 209, Abb. 88 (not to scale).



Maastricht-Vrijthof grave 309 Photograph Anneke Dekker. Theuws/Kars 2017. Height 4.7 cm.

[illegible]

RR 4.14 BOWL

Bowls with multiple sets of opaque trails. Based on Koch IV.I.

KOCH IV.1

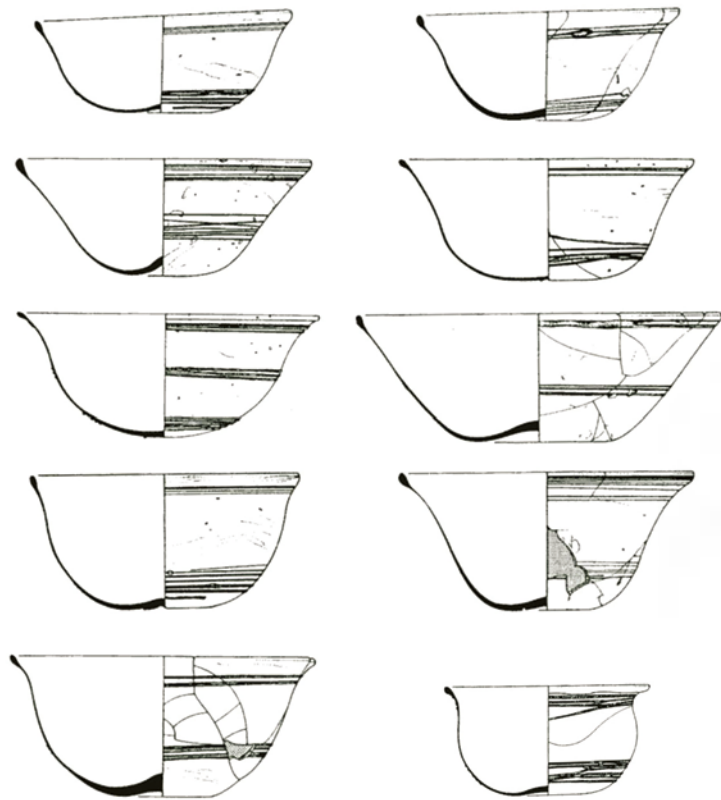
Schalen mit mehreren opakem Fadenzonen. Dating:
450 – early sixth century.

FEYEUX 81.1A

Les coupes à ouverture rebrûlée, agrémentées de cordons d'émail. Dating: c. 450 - 550.

LEGOUX/PÉRIN/VALLET 437

Coupe évasée à bord rebrûlé (décor moulé ou à filets d'émail). Dating: PM – MA 1.



Feyeux 2003, Pl. 58, 637, 639; Pl. 59, 641, 642, 644, 646-648, 649; Pl. 60, 654.



Koch 1987, 221, Abb. 93 (not to scale).

[illegible]

RR 4.15 BOWL

Bowls with non-reheated rim and opaque trails and
arcades. Based on Feyeux 80.1ac.



Feyeux 2003, Pl. 57, 622.

FEYEUX 80.1AC

Les coupes à ouverture non rebrûlée avec cordons et arcades d'émail. Dating: Feyeux is not very clear on the dating of his type 80. In the text he proposes a very general date of 4th to early sixth century. There is no specific date for type 80.1ac.

REMARKS

Bowls with non-reheated rim may rather be late Roman than Merovingian.

[illegible]

RR 4.16 BOWL

Bowls with non-reheated rim and with opaque
arcades. Based on Feyeux 80.1c.

FEYEUX 80.1C

Les coupes à ouverture non rebrûlée avec arcades d'émail. Based on Feyeux 80.1c. Dating: Feyeux is not very clear on the dating of his type 80. In the text he proposes a general date of 4th to early sixth century. One specimen of type 80.1c is dated to the second half of the fifth century.

REMARKS

Bowls with non-reheated rim may rather be late Roman than Merovingian.



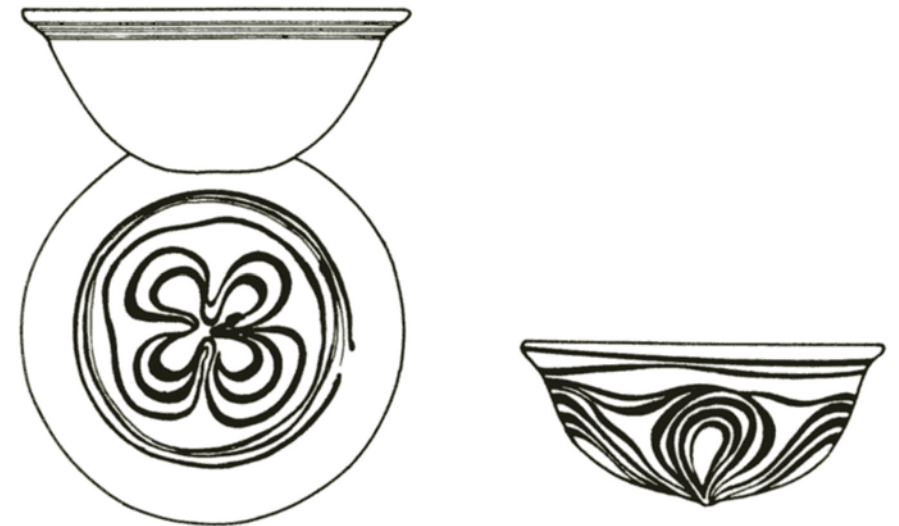
Feyeux 2003, Pl. 57, 623-625.



Rhenen grave 31. Photo National museum of Antiquities Leiden. Width 14 cm.



Feyeux 2003, Pl. 60, 657.



Koch 1987, 227, Abb. 96 (not to scale).

[illegible]

RR 4.17 BOWL

Bowls with reheated rim and opaque trails and arcades. Based on Feyeux 81.1ac.

FEYEUX 81.1AC

Les coupes à ouverture rebrûlée, agrémentées de cordons et d'arcades d'émail. Dating: Feyeux generally dates type 81 to the later fifth and major part of the sixth century. Occasionally there are examples dating to the third quarter of the fifth century and to the last quarter of the sixth century. Type 81.1ac mainly dates to (450) - 480 - 575 - (600).

KOCH IV.K

Schalen mit nach unten gekämmten Arkadendekor.
Dating: c. (450) – 500 – early sixth century.

[illegible]

RR 4.18 BOWL

Bowls with reheated rim and opaque trails and
arcades. Based on Feyeux 81.1acp.

FEYEUX 81.1ACP

Les coupes à ouverture rebrûlée, agrémentées de cordons d'émail et d'arcs piqués. Dating: Feyeux generally dates type 81 to the later fifth and major part of the sixth century. Occasionally there are examples dating to the third quarter of the fifth century and to the last quarter of the sixth century. Type 81.1acp mainly dates to (450) - 480 - 575 - (600).

LEGOUX/PÉRIN/VALLET 437

Coupe évasée à bord rebrûlé (décor moulé ou à filets d'émail). Dating: PM – MA 1.

KOCH IV.K

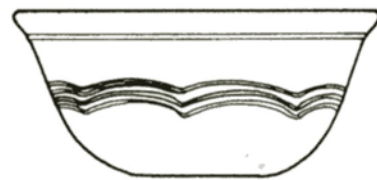
Schalen mit nach unten gekämmten Arkadendekor.
Dating: c. (450) – 500 – early sixth century.

REMARKS

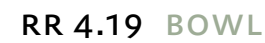
The difference with the previous type seems to be the less opulent arcades. Pöppelmann (2010, 90-91) discusses a specimen from the Jülich cemetery that however has a somewhat different form of the wall, which reminds of Roman predecessors. The Jülich bowl suggests that although this type of bowl with this arcade decoration is usually dated to the later fifth and early sixth century, it is possible that they are earlier. The early specimens would then have a more outward curved wall with outward bending rim. The Jülich grave (201) is dated to phase 2a (420/430 – 450/460).



Feyeux 2003, Pl. 60, 659-660.



Koch 1987, 227, Abb. 96 (not to scale).



Bowls with reheated rim and opaque garlands.
Based on Feyeux 81.1b.

FEYEUX 81.1B

Les coupes à ouverture rebrûlée, agrémentées de guirlandes d'émail. Dating: Feyeux generally dates type 81 to the later fifth and major part of the sixth century. Occasionally there are examples dating to the third quarter of the fifth century and to the last quarter of the sixth century. Type 81.1b mainly dates to (450) - 480 - 575 - (600).

LEGOUX/PÉRIN/VALLET 437

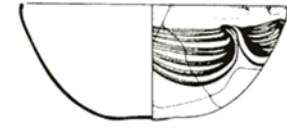
Coupe évasée à bord rebrûlé (décor moulé ou à filets d'émail). Dating: PM – MA 1.

KOCH IV.L

Schalen mit nach oben gekämmten Fadendekor-Federmuster. Dating: early sixth century, end phase Flonheim-Gültlingen (H. Ament). They are the youngest variant of bowls with opaque decoration.

REMARK

Pöppelmann (2010, 90) dates the specimen from the Jülich cemetery to more generally to Böhner Stufe II (c. 450 – c. 525). The other specimens seem to date to a more narrow time slot: late fifth early sixth century.



Feyeux 2003, Pl. 60, 662-663; Pl. 61, 664-665.



Koch 1987, 235, Abb. 99 (not to scale).

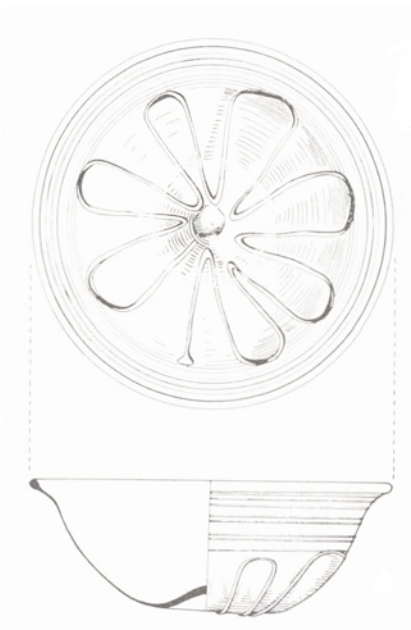
[illegible][illegible]

RR 4.20 BOWL

Bowls with thick reheated and outsplying rim,
glass spirals and arcades. Based on Feyeux 81.2h.

FEYEUX 81.2H

Les coupes à ouverture rebrûlée, agrémentées d'arcades de verre. Dating: Feyeux generally dates type 81 to the later fifth and major part of the sixth century. Occasionally there are examples dating to the third quarter of the fifth century and to the last quarter of the sixth century. Type 81.2h mainly dates to (450) - 480 - 575 - (600).



Vanderhoeven 1977, Pl VII, 25-3.

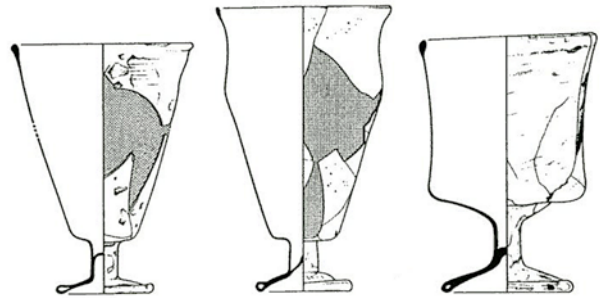
[illegible]

RR 5.1 BEAKERS WITH LEG/FOOT

Beaker with leg and foot, without decoration. Based on Feyeux type 43.o.

FEYEUX 43.0

Dating: there are very few dated specimens available for establishing the chronological position of these beakers. In northeastern France the dated specimens date to the second half of the sixth century. So: 550 – 600.



Feyeux 2003, PL 17, 154-156.

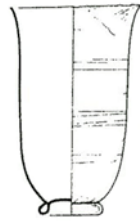
FRANKEN AG S-GLA 10

Stängelgläser. Dating: Phase 4 – 5.

				450	455	460	470	475	480	485	490	500	505	510	515	520	530	535	545	550	555	560	565	570	575	580	585	590	600	605	610	615	620	625	630	635	640	645	650	655	660	665	670	675	680	685	690	695	700	705	710	715	720	725	730	735
Böhner		Stufe II															Stufe III										Stufe IV										Stufe V																			
Siegmund	Phase 2					Phase 3					Phase 4			Phase 5		Phase 6		Phase 7		Phase 8			Phase 9			Phase 10			Phase 11																											
FAG	1-2		2-3		3			3+4		4			5		5-6	6	6-7	7		7-8	8		8-9	9			10																													
LPV	PM			PM - MA1	MA1			MA1 - MA2		MA2			MA2 - MA3		MA3			MA3 - MR1	MR1		MR1 - MR2	MR2		MR2 - MR3	MR3			MR3 - ?																												
Ament	? - AM I				AM I				AM I - AM II		AM II			AM II - AM III		AM III			JM I			JM I - JM II		JM II			JM II - JM III	JM III																												
Maul																																																								
Feyeux																																																								
Koch																																																								

RR 6.1 BELL BEAKER WITH FOOT

Bell beaker with hollow foot ring, with non-reheated opening and engraved decorations. Based on Feyeux type 40.6r.



Feyeux 2003, PL 16, 138

FEYEUX 40.6R

Les gobelets à pied annulaire creux et à ouverture non rebrûlée, et à décor gravé. Dating: a late Roman form, late 4th – early fifth century. So: 380 – 430.

REMARKS

Siegmund, Franken AG and Légoux, Périn and Vallet do not refer to the type of rim for this form of beakers. If no information is provided, we recorded the beakers under the next form (with reheated rim: RR 6.2).

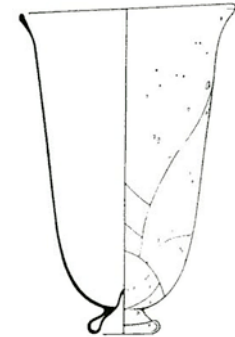
Koch grouped all bell beakers with foot under het type III.Q. They differ in terms of form of the body (schlank/gedrungen), decoration (one set of trails/ more sets of trails/in the color of the glass/opaque), form of the rim (straight/outward bending).

Here we differentiate between various forms. All illustrated beakers by Koch have reheated slightly thickened rims. The bell beakers with a rounded body (*gedrungen*) date, according to Koch, to the second half of the fifth century, production might have started already before the middle of the fifth century. The specimens with a slender/conical body seem to date a bit later into the early sixth century.

[illegible]

RR 6.2 BELL BEAKER WITH FOOT

Bell beaker with foot ring, with reheated opening,
without decorations. Based on Feyeux type 41.o.



Feyeux 2003, PL 16, 140.

FEYEUX 41.0

Les gobelets à pied annulaire creux et à ouverture rebrûlée, et sans décor. Dating: in the past these beakers were dated from the beginning of the fifth to the end of the sixth century. Maybe late Roman beakers were included (with non-reheated rims). Late specimens might be antiques. Feyeux suspects that this date is too wide and observes that the majority of this type of beakers dates to the late fifth and early sixth century. A safe date for the early medieval specimens seems to be 450 – 550. So: 450 – 550.

SIEGMUND GLA 4.2

Unverzierte, glattwandige Glockenbecher mit Fuß.
Dating: Niederrhein phase 5.

FRANKEN AG S-GLA 4.2

Unverzierte, glattwandige Glockenbecher mit Fuß.
Dating: Phase 4.

LEGOUX/PÉRIN/VALLET 443

Gobelet simple à pied. Dating: (MA 1).

REMARKS

There seems to be a difference in dating between northeastern France and the Rhineland. Siegmund dates the undecorated specimens markedly later than the decorated ones. See RR 6.3. Siegmund, Franken AG and Légoux, Périn and Vallet do not refer to the type of rim. If no information is provided the beakers should be placed under this form (with reheated rim). Most authors neither differentiate between a conical wall and a cylindrical upper part of the wall.

[illegible]

RR 6.3 BELL BEAKER WITH FOOT (TALL, CYLINDRICAL)

Tall bell beaker with foot ring, with cylindrical body, reheated opening and opaque trails. Based on Feyeux type 41.1a.

FEYEUX 41.1A
Les gobelets à pied annulaire creux et à ouverture rebrûlée, et agrémentés de cordons d’émail.
Dating: in the past these beakers were dated from the beginning of the fifth to the end of the sixth century. Maybe late Roman beakers were included (with non-reheated rims?). Late specimens might be antiques (see nevertheless remarks). Feyeux suspects that this date is too wide and observes that the majority of this type of beakers dates to the late fifth and early sixth century. A safe date for the early medieval specimens seems to be 450 – 550. So: 450 – 550.

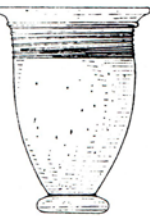
SIEGMUND GLA 4.1
Glockenbecher mit Fuß und waagerechter Glasfadenauflage. Dating: Niederrhein phase 2.

FRANKEN AG S-GLA 4.1
Glockenbecher mit Fuß und waagerechter Glasfadenauflage. Dating: Phase 2 – 3.

LEGOUX/PÉRIN/VALLET 443
Gobelet simple à pied. Dating: (MA 1).

KOCH III.Q
Die Becher sind zum Boden hin eingeschnürt und haben eine bauchige Unterwand. Der abgeschnürte Teil wurde eingestochen und zu einem scheibenförmigen runden Fuß. Dating: 450 – 525, Böhner Stufe II.

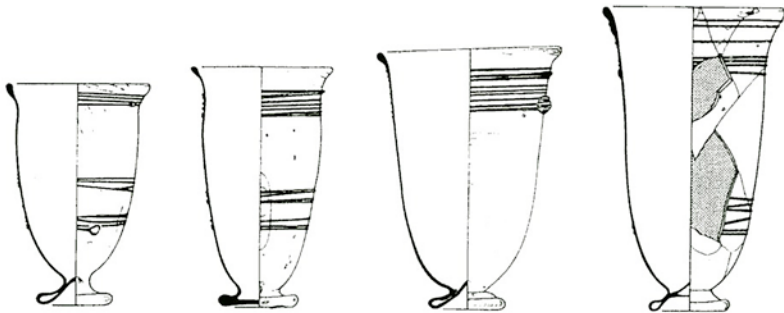
REMARKS
Siegmund dates these decorated bell beakers markedly earlier than the undecorated ones. Koch (1987, 152-155) distinguished bell beakers of a more squat form from those with a more slender with almost conical walls. The first type is now identified as bell beaker with a cylindrical upper part of the wall (Wieczorek 1987, 392-399; Böhme 2020, 154, note 654). Other characteristics of this type as discussed by Wieczorek are the reheated outward bending rim. A further criterium is the number of zones with trails : one, two or three. Using each criterium in combination with any other criterium would create a large number of bell beakers with foot where by each type is only presented by a few specimens. We did not make that detailed variation of types. The type with cylindrical upper wall dates to the middle third and second half of the fifth century and very beginning of the sixth century, while the slender forms continue to be present in the sixth century. The image by Böhme is a bowl with cylindrical upper wall. See also type RR 6.5



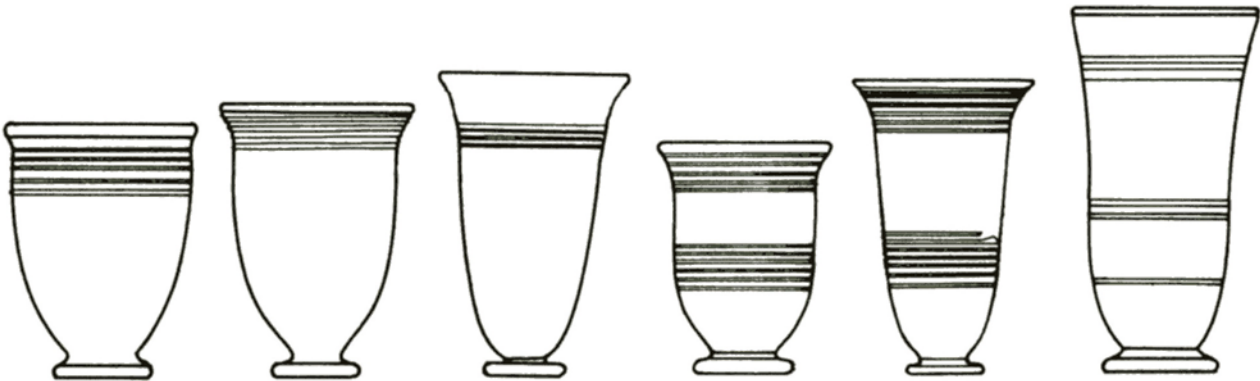
Böhme 2020, 151, Abb. 75, 43 (not to scale).



LVR-Landesmuseum Bonn 1963_2455_0-1#1



Feyeux 2003, PL 16, 143-146.



Koch 1987, I, 153, Abb. 66 (not to scale).

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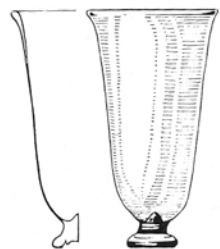
RR 6.5 BELL BEAKER WITH FOOT (TALL, CONICAL)

Tall bell beaker with foot ring, with conical body, reheated opening and opaque trails. Based on Wieczorek 1987.

Glockenbecher der späteren Formengruppe sind leicht durch ihre schlankere Form und vor allem durch Ihre konische Wandung von der ersten genannten Formengruppe zu unterscheiden. Die Wandung schwingt kurz oberhalb des Fußes schwach aus und verläuft von dort an, zum Rand hin sich öffnend, geradwandig konisch. Der Rand biegt mehr oder weniger stark aus. Ein/zwei und keine Fadenzone.

Dating: c. 500 - 600.

REMARKS
See RR type 6.3.



Adapted from Pirling 1979, 2, Taf. 28, 2494-5.



Adapted from: Roth/Theune 1995, Taf. 256, 702-4.

[illegible]

RR 7.1 CLAW BEAKER

Claw beaker: high conical or bell-shaped beaker with outward bending rim and disc-shaped foot. Spiral trails at the neck and at the base. "Claws" were pulled out of the wall and blown. No indented trails on the claws. Based on Feyeux type 42.2i.

FEYEUX 42.21

Les gobelets à trompes agrémentés d'une spirale de verre. Dating: mid-fifth – early seventh century. So: 450 – 625.

SIEGMUND GLA 5.1

Rüsselbecher. Not dated by Siegmund.

FRANKEN AG S-GLA 5

Rüsselbecher. Dating: phase 3 – 7.

LEGOUX/PÉRIN/VALLET 444

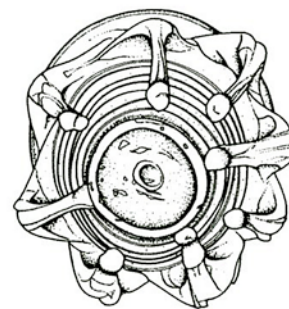
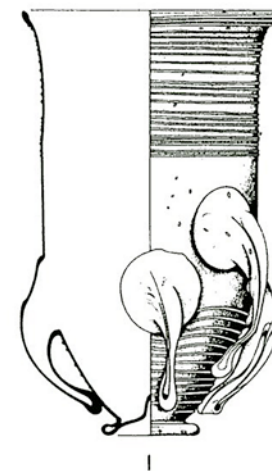
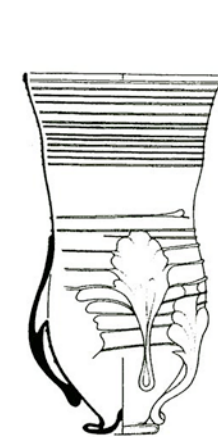
Gobelet à pied avec trompes. Dating: ((PM - MA 1 - MA 2 - MA 3)).

KOCH III.R (1)

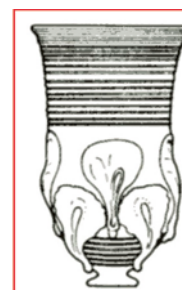
Rüsselbecher. Ein hoher konischer oder glockenförmige Becher mit geweitetem Rand und hochgeschobenem, abgeschnürtem, scheibenförmigem Fuß bildet die Grundform die Rüsselbecher; es ist eine typische Form der insgesamt schlichten, fränkischen Hohlgläser. Auch die Spiralfadenauflage am Hals und oberhalb des Bodens teilt der Rüsselbecher mit anderen Formen, z. b. den Glockenbechern. Auffallend sind allein die aufgetropften und dann aus der Wand herausgezogenen, heruntergestochenen Rüssel und die darauf aufgeschmolzenen Kerbblätter, die allerdings nicht obligatorisch sind. Dating: 500 – mid-sixth century. The beakers without indented trails seem to be a bit younger than those with indented trails.

REMARKS

Siegmond has no picture attached, but his type is supposedly a container type and thus similar to Feyeux 42.2i. We make no distinction in one or two rows of claws which is not always easy to distinguish. The identification of the various types found in England by Evison (1982; Evison/Marzinik 2008) is not (yet) followed here. To do so would require a new study of the continental claw beakers.



Feyeux 2003, PL 17, 150-151.



National Museum of Antiquities, Leiden
Rhenen grave 413 Height 15 cm.

[illegible]

RR 7.2 CLAW BEAKER

Claw beaker: high conical or bell-shaped beaker with outward bending rim and disc-shaped foot. Spiral trails at the neck and at the base. "Claws" seem to be pulled out of the wall and blown. With indented trails on the claws. Based on Feyeux type 42.2.ij.

FEYEUX 42.2IJ

Les gobelets à trompes agrémentés d'une spirale et d'autres fils de verre. Dating: mid-fifth – early seventh century. So: 450 – 625.

SIEGMUND GLA 5.1

Rüsselbecher. Not dated by Siegmund.

FRANKEN AG S-GLA 5

Rüsselbecher. Dating: phase 3 – 7.

LEGOUX/PÉRIN/VALLET 444

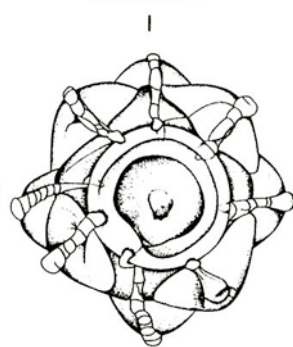
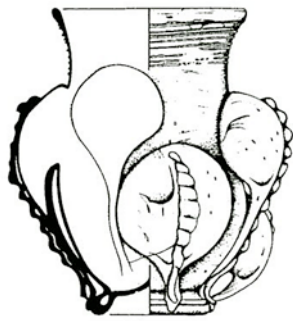
Gobelet à pied avec trompes. Dating: ((PM – MA 1 – MA 2 – MA 3)).

KOCH III.R (2)

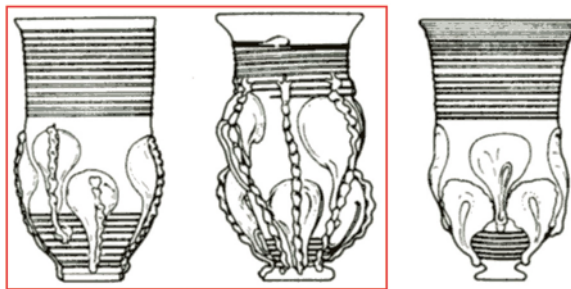
Rüsselbecher. Ein hoher konischer oder glockenförmige Becher mit geweitetem Rand und hochgeschobenem, abgeschnürtem, scheibenförmigem Fuß bildet die Grundform die Rüsselbecher; es ist eine typische Form der insgesamt schlichten, fränkischen Hohlgläser. Auch die Spiralfadenauflege am Hals und oberhalb des Bodens teilt der Rüsselbecher mit anderen Formen, z. B. den Glockenbechern. Auffallend sind allein die aufgetropften und dann aus der Wand herausgezogenen, heruntergestochenen Rüssel und die darauf aufgeschmolzenen Kerbbänder, die allerdings nicht obligatorisch sind. Dating: c. 450 – early sixth century. The beakers with indented trails seem to be a bit older than those without indented trails.

REMARKS

Siegmund has no picture attached, but his type is supposedly a container type and thus similar to Feyecw 42.2ij. We make no distinction in one or two rows of claws which is not always easy to distinguish. The identification of the various types found in England by Evison (1982; Evison/Marzinik 2008) is not (yet) followed here. To do so would require a new study of the continental claw beakers. The dating by Koch differs from the other authors because of the distinction she makes between beakers with indented trails and without such trails.



Feyeux 2003, PL 17, 152.

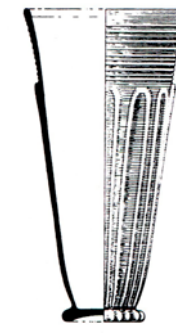


Koch 1987, l, 167, Abb. 70 (not to scale).

[illegible]

RR 8.1 CONICAL BEAKER

Thick-walled, almost conical beaker with foot. Vertical glass coils decorate the surface. Trails under the rim. Based on Koch III.M.



Böhme 2020, 151, Abb. 75, 42 (not to scale).

KOCH III.M

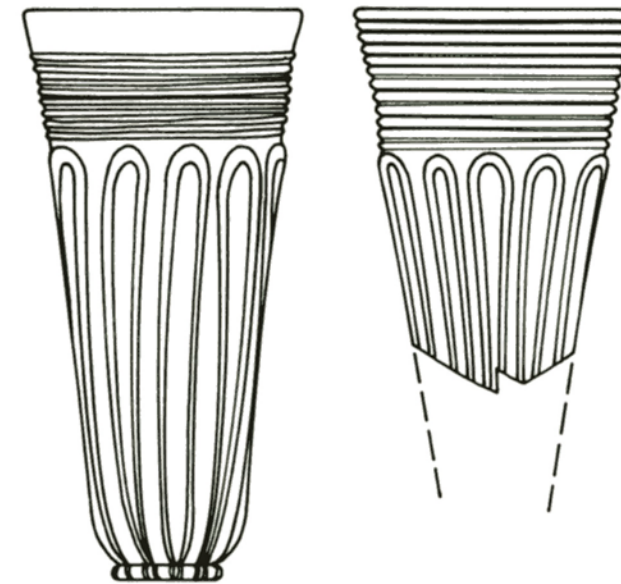
Dickwandige Becher mit Fadendekor. Die Becher sind mehr oder weniger konisch gebildet. [...] charakteristisch sind die in langen vertikalen Schleifen gelegten, gleichfarbenen Fäden. [...] bei diesen beiden Gläsern handelt es sich um schleifenverzierte Fußbecher mit breiter Spiralzone. Snartemo-Typ: Fußbecher mit breiter Spiralzone und vertikaler Schleifenauflege, die bis in den Fuß hinabreicht. Dating: 400 – 450 (500).

BÖHME 42

Böhme dates the beakers of Snartemo type to the middle third and second half of the fifth century (Böhme 2020, 157, Abb. 75, no. 42).

REMARKS

The later form has coils running over the foot (Snartemo Typ).



Koch 1987, I, 113, Abb. 45 (not to scale).

[illegible]

RR 8.2 CONICAL BEAKER

Conical beakers with non-reheated rim and no decoration. Based on Feyeux type 50.o.

FEYEUX 50.0

Les cornets non rebrûlés sans décor. Dating: a late Roman form, c. 350 - 425.

BÖHME 17

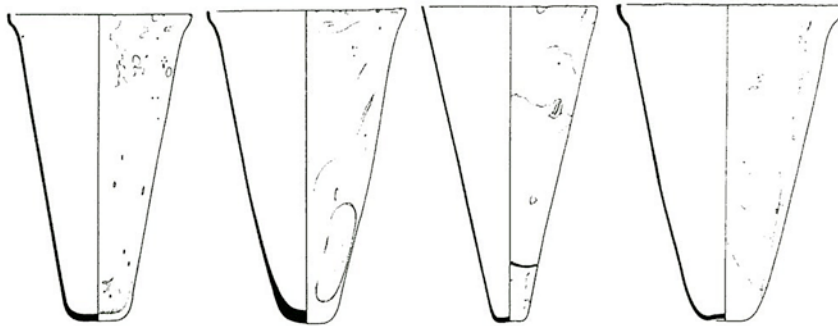
Böhme (2020, 149–150, Abb. 74, 17) discusses ‘schlanken konischen Becher’ with and without an outward bending rim. The image in figure 74 suggests that they are not decorated. The image also suggests that the rim is not reheated. Such beakers belong to his Formengruppe A although one beaker in grave 36 in Vieuxville could already date to the middle third of the fifth century. A further development of these beakers are those of type Haillot which dates to the second half of the fifth century.

REMARKS

Koch's beakers III.A are beakers with reheated rims, these are rather form 8.10.



Böhme 2020, 146, Abb. 74, 17 (not to scale).



Feyeux 2003, PL 18, 160-163.

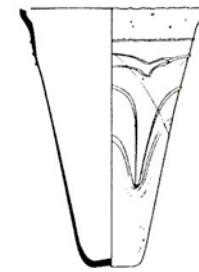
[illegible]

RR 8.3 CONICAL BEAKER

Conical beakers with non-reheated rim, trails in the colour of the glass and arcades pulled down towards the base. Based on Feyeux type 50.2fhp.

FEYEUX 50.2FHP

Les cornets à ouverture non rebrûlée avec cordons et arcades de verre piquées à la base. Dating: most likely late Roman.



Feyoux 2003, PL 18, 167.

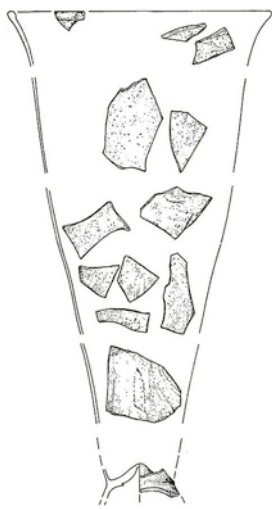
[illegible]

RR 8.4 CONICAL BEAKER

Conical goblet with foot. Based on Koch III. B.

KOCH III.B

Konischer Pokal. (...) hoher, spitz zulaufender Becher mit leicht geschweifter Wandung und geweitetem Rand. (...) rundgeschmolzenen Randes mit verdickter Randlippe(...). Dating: 4th - early fifth century.

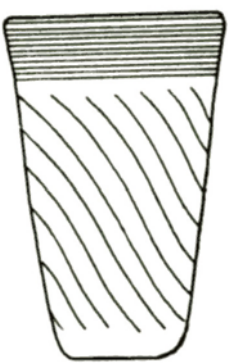


Koch 1987, I, 69, Abb. 23, no 59.

[illegible]

RR 8.5 CONICAL BEAKER

Conical beaker with wide base, type Mayen. Based on Koch III. D.



Koch 1987, I, 82, Abb. 30 (not to scale).

KOCH III.D

Konischer Becher mit breitem Boden. (...) breite
konische Becher mit rundgeschmolzenem Rand,
Fußzone sowie ausreichender Standfläche bei
eingedelltem Boden (...). Von den älteren konischen
Becher, Typ Mayen, unterschieden sich die Becher
vom Typ Gellep durch die Ausformung des Bodens.
Becher vom Typ Mayen haben einen aufgewölbtem
Boden und können stehen.
Dating: 350 – early fifth century.

BÖHME 1

Böhme (2020, 147–148, Abb. 74, no. 1) assigns this type of conical beaker to his Formengruppe A which dates to the late fourth and the first third of the fifth century. He states that out of this form the later conical beakers with increasing smaller bases developed. He suggests that those beakers with narrow bases are rather developed in the second third of the fifth century.

REMARKS

Koch remarks that there are also such beakers with plain walls.

[illegible]

RR 8.6 CONICAL BEAKER

Conical beaker with helical ribs – Type
Aschaffenburg. Based on Koch III.H (1).



Koch 1987, 82, Abb. 30 (not to scale).

KOCH III.H (1)

Konischer Becher mit geriefter Wand – Typ Aschaffenburg. (...) die Ränder waren rundgeschmolzen und Verdickt, bis zu 22 mm dicke Randlippen (...). (...) gleichfarbige Auflage (...) opak weißer Auflage (...). Bei den jüngeren gestreckten Bechern ist die Bodenspitze nicht größer als der scharfe Haftteisenabriß. Eine kleine Gruppe von Gefäßen führt die Entwicklung deutlich vor Augen, da sie typologisch gesehen zwischen beiden Formen [Type Mayen und Type Gellep] liegen. Der Becher ist weniger stark gezogen, und der flache, nicht oder kaum eingedellte Boden reicht mit etwas mehr als 2 cm Durchmesser gerade noch als Standfläche. Dating: type Aschaffenburg: first half fifth century.

BÖHME

Böhme (2020, 155–156) considers this type of beaker a direct successor to the conical beakers of Mayen type (RR form 8.5). A contemporary beaker, also a further development of the Mayen type, is the conical beaker of Gellep type (RR form 8.15). The difference between the Aschaffenburg type and the Gellep type is the width of the base. That of the Aschaffenburg beakers is 1.8 – 2.8 cm and that of the Gellep beakers only 1.4 – 2.0 cm. Böhme suggests that the Aschaffenburg beakers and Gellep beakers developed at the same time but that the Aschaffenburg beakers went out of use quite soon (Böhme 2020, 155, note 666). He states that beakers of Aschaffenburg type do not date beyond the middle of the fifth century (Böhme 2020, 155, note 666).

REMARK

Koch's group III. H comprises all conical beakers with helical ribs. It is better to split up this group in various sub-types, which we consider to be types of their own. Although Koch does not explicitly state that the rim is in the same line with the straight wall this beaker and the beakers of Gellep type have no outward bending rim. Such beakers are RR 8.16 (type Rheinsheim).

[illegible]

RR 8.7 CONICAL BEAKER

Thick-walled beaker with cut out facets. Type Nyrop: conical, flat base, two rows of polished facets, the upper oval, the lower egg-shaped. Based on Koch III.K (1).



Koch 1987, l, 103, Abb. 41 (not to scale).

KOCH III.K (1)

Dickwandige Becher mit Schliffdekor. Die ovalen, in die raue Oberfläche eingeschliffenen Facetten sind ebenso wie die kreisrunde, nur leicht eingetiefte Bodenfacette glänzend poliert. Typ Nyrup: [...] konischen Becher, abgerundet zum Boden, der plan oder schwach konkav ist. Der Dekor besteht aus unpolierten Furchen in den Randpartien, darunter ist er mit zwei oder drei Reihen Facetten verziert, von denen die in der untersten Reihe eiförmig sind, die übrigen oval bis spitzoval und poliert.

Dating: 350 – 450.

REMARK

Koch brought all beakers with cut out facets together in het group III.K. Here we distinguished each of her sub-types as forms of their own (RR 8.7- 8.9).

[illegible]

RR 8.8 CONICAL BEAKER

Thick-walled beaker with cut-out facets. Type Wansleben: conical, slightly rounded or flat base, two or three rows of cut-out ovals; the upper ovals are elongated, the lower egg-shaped. V-shapes between the facets. Based on Koch III. K (2).



Koch 1987, I, 103, Abb. 41 (not to scale).

KOCH III. K (2)
Dickwandige Becher mit Schliffdekor. Die ovalen, in die rauhe Oberfläche eingeschliffenen Facetten sind ebenso wie die kreisrunde, nur leicht eingetiefte Bodenfacette glänzend poliert. Typ Wansleben: [...] konischen Becher, abgerundet zum Boden, der plan ist. Der Dekor besteht aus unpolierten Furchen in der Randpartie und zwei Reihen polierter Facetten, die oberen spitsoval, die unteren eiförmig. Zwischen der oberen Facettenreihe und der Randpartie sind unpolierte V-förmige Stäbe eingefügt, gleichfalls unpolierten Stabdekor findet man zwischen den Ovalfacetten.
Dating: 350 – 400.

RR 8.9 CONICAL BEAKER

Thick-walled beaker with cut-out facets. Type Frankfurt-Ebel: high conical beakers, multiple rows of narrow facets. Based on Koch III. K (3).



Koch 1987, I, 103, Abb. 41 (not to scale).

KOCH III. K (3)
Dickwandige Becher mit Schliffdekor. Die ovalen, in die rauhe Oberfläche eingeschliffenen Facetten sind ebenso wie die kreisrunde, nur leicht eingetiefte Bodenfacette glänzend poliert. Typ Frankfurt-Ebel: Als eigener Glasbechertyp herausgestellt wurden die spitzkonischen Becher mit Randrinnen und rauh geschliffenen Rinnenfacetten [...]. Spitzkonische Becher mit eingeschliffenem vertikalen Furchen fallen nicht nur durch die schmalem rauhen Schliffflächen auf, sondern auch die längere, schlanke Form; die Becher waren 20 – 24 cm hoch.
Dating: 366 – 400.

RR 8.10 CONICAL BEAKER

Conical beakers with reheated opening, without decoration. Based on Feyeux type 51.o.

FEYEUX 51.0

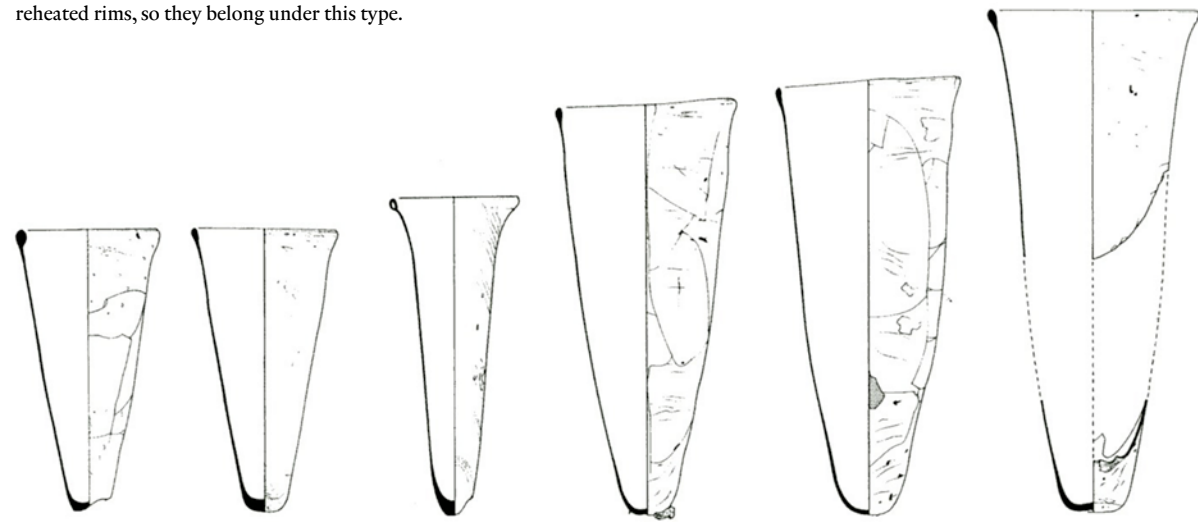
Les cornets rebrûlés sans décor. Dating: according to Feyeux the beakers of type 51 have a wide date-range. In his fig. 52 they are dated to c. 450 to 550 with some specimens up to 600. The earliest beakers are dated to the second half of the 4th century and the latest specimens are found in later sixth century. But the beakers become rare after the middle of the sixth century. Most beakers of this type date to the later fifth and early sixth century. Some types of decorations may have a more restricted date-range. Feyeux is not very informative on the dating of these decorations. All the beakers of type 51, whatever their decoration, of which he presents dates are dated between 450 and 550. So, it is best to date all the beakers of type 51 as follows: (350) – 450 – 550 – (600).

KOCH III.A

Unverzierte Spitzbecher. Dating: later fifth – sixth century.

REMARK

Koch clearly states that her beakers III.A have reheated rims, so they belong under this type.



Feyeux 2003, PL 19, 171-176.

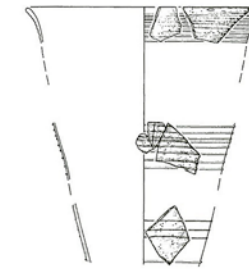
		450	455	460	465	470	475	480	485	490	495	500	505	510	515	520	525	530	535	540	545	550	555	560	565	570	575	580	585	590	595	600	605	610	615	620	625	630	635	640	645	650	655	660	665	670	675	680	685	690	695	700	705	710	715	720	725	730	735
Böhner	Stufe II																Stufe III											Stufe IV											Stufe V																				
Siegmund	Phase 2				Phase 3				Phase 4				Phase 5		Phase 6		Phase 7		Phase 8				Phase 9			Phase 10			Phase 11																														
FAG	1-2		2-3		3			3-4		4				5		5-6		6		6-7		7		7-8		8		8-9		9			10																										
LPV	PM			PM - MA ₁		MA ₁			MA ₁ - MA ₂		MA ₂			MA ₂ - MA ₃		MA ₃			MA ₃ - MR ₁		MR ₁		MR ₁ - MR ₂		MR ₂		MR ₂ - MR ₃		MR ₃			MR ₃ - ?																											
Ament	? - AM I			AM I			AM I - AM II		AM II			AM III - AM III		AM III			JM I			JM I - JM II		JM II			JM II - JM III		JM III																																
Maul																																																											
Feyeux																																																											
Koch																																																											

RR 8.11 CONICAL BEAKER

Conical beaker with (multiple) bands of trails. Based on Koch III.C.

KOCH III.C

Konischer Becher oder Pokal mit Fadenzonen.
Dating: cannot be dated properly.



Koch 1987, I, 70, Abb. 24, no. 60.

THE GLASS VESSELS OF MEROVINGIAN NORTHERN GAUL

RR 8.12 CONICAL BEAKER

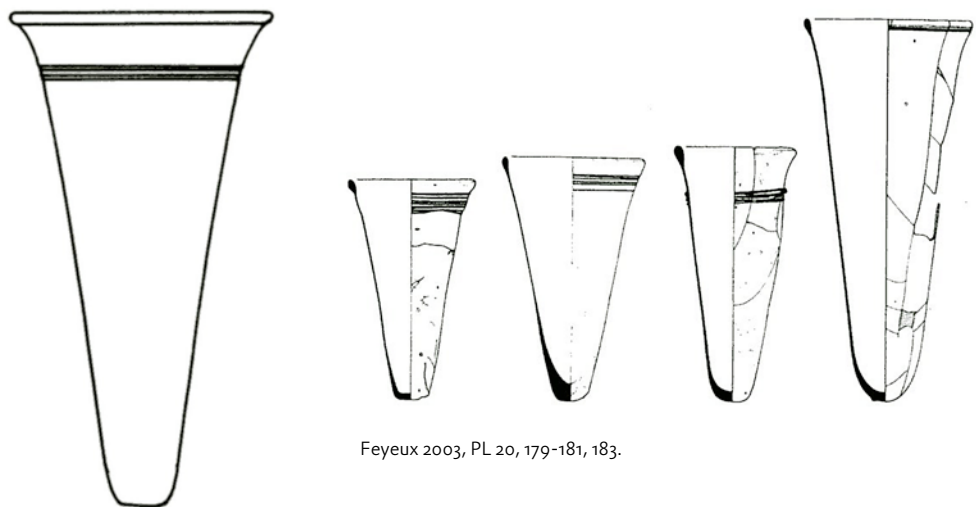
Conical beaker with thin band of (opaque) trails under the rim. Based on Koch III.E.

KOCH III.E

Konischer Becher mit schmalem Fadenband. Ein
schmales, opak weißes Fadenband (...).

FEYEUX 51.1A

Les cornets rebrûlés et agrémentés de cordons d'email. Dating: according to Feyer's the beakers of type 51 have a wide date-range. In his fig. 52 they are dated to c. 450 to 550 with some specimens up to 600. The earliest beakers are dated to the second half of the 4th century and the latest specimens are found in later sixth century. But the beakers become rare after the middle of the sixth century. Most beakers of this type date to the later fifth and early sixth century. Some types of decorations may have a more restricted date-range. Feyer's is not very informative on the dating of these decorations. All the beakers of type 51, whatever their decoration, of which he presents dates are dated between 450 and 550. So, it is best to date all the beakers of type 51 as follows: (350) - 450 - 550 - (600).



Feyeux 2003, PL 20, 179-181, 183.

Koch 1987, I, 73, Abb. 26 (not to scale).

LEGOUX/PÉRIN/VALLET 446

Petit cornet apode et assimilé. Dating: (PM) – (MA 1).

BÖHME 39 (= RR 8.14)

Böhme (2020, 156-157, Abb. 75, no 39) discusses similar types of beakers which are his 'konische Becher der Form Krefeld-Gellep/Eschborn'. Although we assigned these beakers to RR 8.14 it is necessary to discuss them here as well for it explains why we assigned them to RR 8.14. According to the image provided they are beakers with conical walls and straight rim (so no outward bending rim) and spiral trails below the rim. The beakers of Krefeld-Gellep type are without further decoration, those of Eschborn type have vertical ribs. In the RR form list both beakers have thus to be distinguished. The beakers as discussed by Böhme (if we go by the image provided) have a wide band of trails whereas RR 8.12 has a thin or narrow band of trails. Böhme 39 thus belongs to RR 8.14. They are by Böhme assigned to his Formengruppe B dating to the middle third of the fifth century. The beakers of type Eschborn are type RR 8.25 (they were not identified as such originally).

REMARKS

Both conical pointed beakers and bell beakers (with almost straight walls), are called 'cornets' by Legoux, Périn and Vallet. They distinguish small and large (conical) ones.

It is not easy to make clear distinctions between the beakers of form 8.12 to 8.14. Koch who analyzed the beakers in detail distinguishes between beakers III.E, III.F, and III.G. It is the related images which bring about some confusion. The difference between Koch type III.E and III.F seems to be the width of the band with spiral trails and the outward bending rim (III.F). If type III.E has a straight rim then the related image (Koch 1987, 73, Abb. 26) does not seem to be correct, for that example shows an outward bending rim. Maybe beakers with a narrow band of trails have both straight and outward bending rims. The examples presented in her Abb. 27 have a straight rim and a slightly (so not strongly) outward bending rim. In that case the only difference between III.E and III.F is the width of the band of trails. The beakers with a wide band of trails are here identified as RR form 8.13 (with outward bending rim) and 8.14 (straight rim). The differences are minimal but because Koch made these distinctions we followed her typological differentiations.

RR 8.13 CONICAL BEAKER

Conical beaker with smooth surface, outward bending rim and a wide band of trails under the rim. Based on Koch III.F.

KOCH III.F

Glattwandige konischer Becher mit geweitetem Rand und Fadenzone.
Dating: around 500?

FEYEUX 51.1A

Les cornets rebrûlés et agrémentés de cordons d'email. Dating: according to Feyeux the beakers of type 51 have a wide date-range. In his fig. 52 they are dated to c. 450 to 550 with some specimens up to 600. The earliest beakers are dated to the second half of the 4th century and the latest specimens are found in later sixth century. But the beakers become rare after the middle of the sixth century. Most beakers of this type date to the later fifth and early sixth century. Some types of decorations may have a more restricted date-range. Feyeux is not very informative on the dating of these decorations. All the beakers of type 51, whatever their decoration, of which he presents dates are dated between 450 and 550.

So, it is best to date all the beakers of type 51 as follows: (350) - 450 - 550 - (600).

51.2F

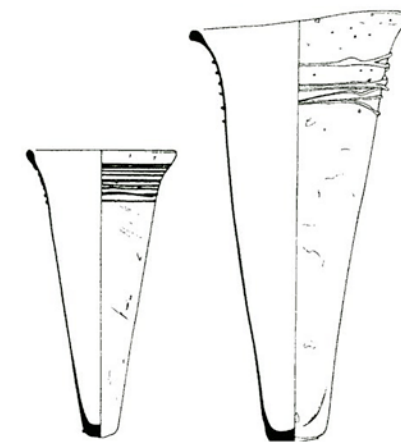
Les cornets rebrûlés et agrémentés de cordons de verre. Dating: not dated except very generally: sixth century, because trails in the colour of the glass replace those with opaque trails.

LEGOUX/PÉRIN/VALLET 446

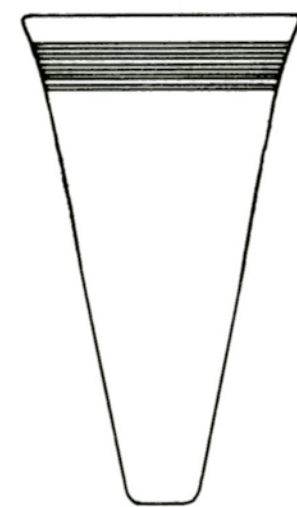
Dating: (PM) – (MA 1).

REMARKS

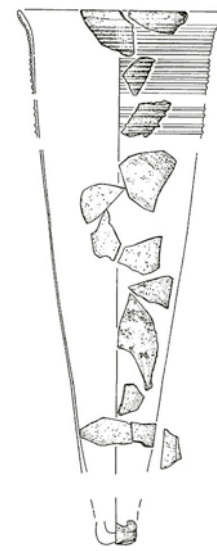
The difference between Koch III.E and III.F seems to be the width of the zone with trails. Beakers RR 8.13 have a wide band of trails in contrast to RR 8.12 which has a narrow band. We ignore Feyeux's distinction into opaque and trails in the colour of the glass. Both conical pointed beakers and bell beakers (with almost straight walls), are called 'cornets' by Legoux, Périn and Vallet. They distinguish small and large (conical) ones.



Feyoux 2003, PL 20, 182, 191.



Koch 1987, 73, Abb. 26 (not to scale).



Koch 1987, I, 77, Abb. 28, no 64.

[illegible][illegible]

RR 8.16 CONICAL BEAKER

Conical beaker with helical ribs, outward bending rim and with or without trails under the rim. Based on Koch III.I.

KOCH III.1

Konischer Becher mit geriefter Wand und geweiteten Randes – Typ Rheinsheim. Dating: 450 – c. 500.

FEYEUX 51.3LA

Les cornets rebrûlés et agrémentés de côtes hélicoïdales et de cordons d'email. Dating: according to Feyueux the beakers of type 51 have a wide date-range. In his fig. 52 they are dated to c. 450 to 550 with some specimens up to 600. The earliest beakers are dated to the second half of the 4th century and the latest specimens are found in later sixth century. But the beakers become rare after the middle of the sixth century. Most beakers of this type date to the later fifth and early sixth century. Some types of decorations may have a more restricted date-range. Feyueux is not very informative on the dating of these decorations. All the beakers of type 51, whatever their decoration, of which he presents dates are dated between 450 and 550. So, it is best to date all the beakers of type 51 as follows: (350) - 450 - 550 - (600).

SIEGMUND GLA 7.1

Fränkische Spitzbecher vom Typ Gellep, niedrige Form. Dating: Niederrhein Phase 3.



Fränkische Spitzbecher vom Typ Gellep, hohe Form. Dating: Niederrhein phase 2 - 6.

FRANKEN AG S-GLA 7.1

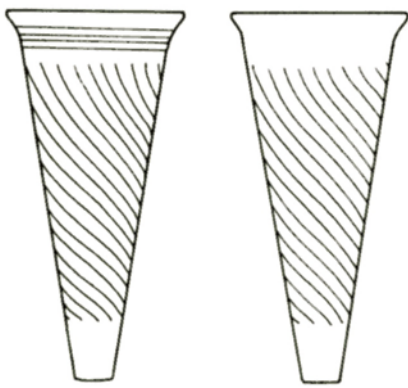
Fränkische Spitzbecher vom Typ Gellep, niedrige Form. Dating: Phase 2.

S-Gla 7.2

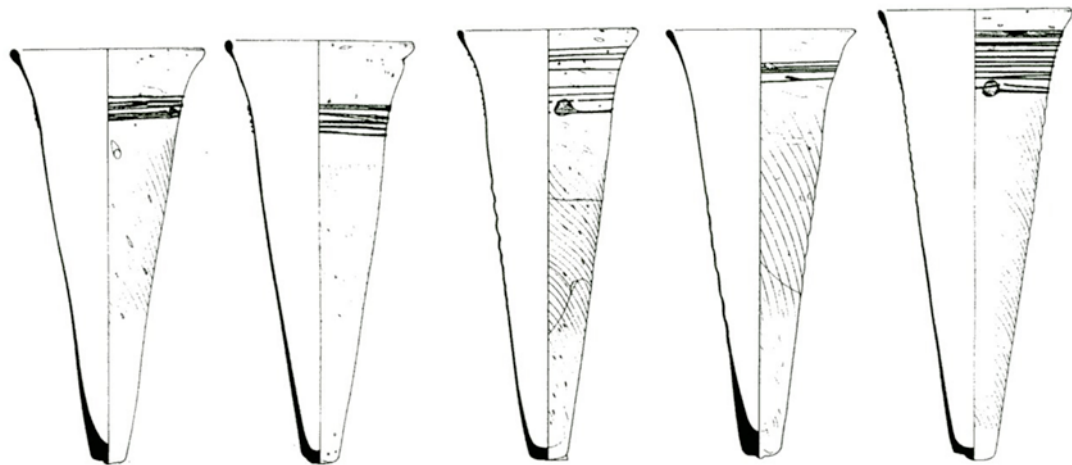
FRÄNKISCHE SPITZBECHER VOM TYP
GELLEP, HOHE FORM. DATING: PHASE 3.

LEGOUX/PÉRIN/VALLET 447

Grand cornet conique apode. Dating: MA 1.



Koch 1987, I, 99, Abb. 39 (not to scale).



Feyeux 2003, PL 22, 203-207.

[illegible]

RR 8.17 CONICAL BEAKER

Conical beaker, pointed foot, vertically looping trails in the colour of the glass and horizontal trails in the colour of the glass under the rim. Based on Koch III.N. Type Kempston.

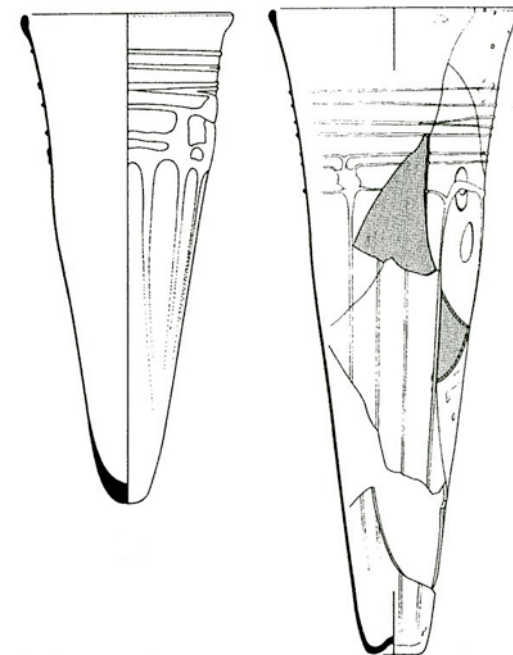
Koch III.N

Konische Becher mit Spiralfadenzone und Schleifendekor. Hoher, schlanker Form, mit spitzem Fuß und geweitetem, seltener kegelig oder steil verlaufendem Rand. Eine breite Spiralfadenzone unter dem Rand. Typ Kempston: konisch, fußlos, dünnwandig, mit breiter Spiralzone und Schleifenverzierung.

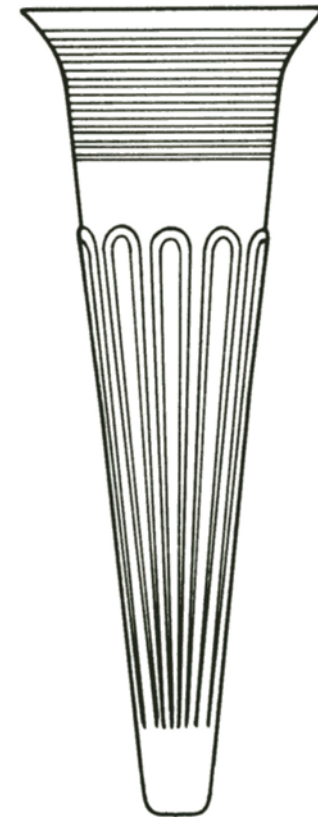
Dating: they are produced in the second half of the fifth century (450 – 500), but can be found in much younger graves up to the late sixth century.

Rygh Typ 337: dickwandig, dicker Fadenaufleger
[than Kempston], steilem Randprofil.

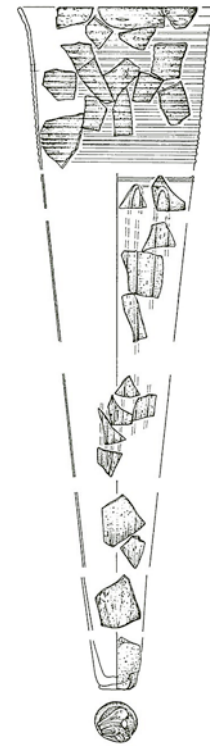
Dating: c. 450 – 525. There are specimens that are dated in the first half of the fifth century.



Feyeux 2003, PL 21, 193-194.



Koch 1987, 119, Abb. 47 (not to scale).



Koch 1987, 129, Abb. 51, 117.

FEYEUX 51.2HI

Les cornets rebrûlés, agrémentés d'une spirale et d'arcs de verre. Dating: according to Feyerx the beakers of type 51 have a wide date-range. In his fig. 52 they are dated to c. 450 to 550 with some specimens up to 600. The earliest beakers are dated to the second half of the 4th century and the latest specimens are found in later sixth century. But the beakers become rare after the middle of the sixth century. Most beakers of this type date to the later fifth and early sixth century. Some types of decorations may have a more restricted date-range. Feyerx is not very informative on the dating of these decorations. All the beakers of type 51, whatever their decoration, of which he presents dates are dated between 450 and 550. So, it is best to date all the beakers of type 51 as follows: (350) - 450 - 550 - (600).

SIEGMUND GLA 7.3

Fränkischer Spitzbecher vom Typ Kempston.
Verhältnis mittlerer Durchmesser zu Höhe
<0,4; Wandung mit bogenförmig aufgelegten,
wandungsparallelen Glasfäden verziert; Höhe über
18,0 cm, Raddurchmesser über 8,0 cm.
Dating: Niederrhein phase 4 - 7.

FRANKEN AG 7.3

Fränkischer Spitzbecher vom Typ Kempston.
Verhältnis mittlerer Durchmesser zu Höhe
<0,4; Wandung mit bogenförmig aufgelegten,
wandungsparallelen Glasfäden verziert; Höhe über
18,0 cm, Randedurchmesser über 8,0 cm.
Dating: Phase 4 - 6.

REMARKS

There is a curious difference in dating between Koch and Feyeux on the one hand and Siegmund and the Franken AG on the other. The dating of individual deposited specimens from well dated graves has to be checked.

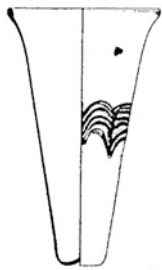
[illegible]

RR 8.20 CONICAL BEAKER

Conical beakers (with reheated opening), with opaque arcades only. Based on Feyeux type 51.1.c.

FEYEUX 51.1C

Les cornets rebrûlés et agrémentés d'arcades d'email. Dating: according to Feyeux the beakers of type 51 have a wide date-range. In his fig. 52 they are dated to c. 450 to 550 with some specimens up to 600. The earliest beakers are dated to the second half of the 4th century and the latest specimens are found in later sixth century. But the beakers become rare after the middle of the sixth century. Most beakers of this type date to the later fifth and early sixth century. Some types of decorations may have a more restricted date-range. Feyeux is not very informative on the dating of these decorations. All the beakers of type 51, regardless of their decoration, of which he presents dates are dated between 450 and 550. So, it is best to date all the beakers of type 51 as follows: (350) - 450 - 550 - (600).



Feyeux 2003, PL 20, 188.

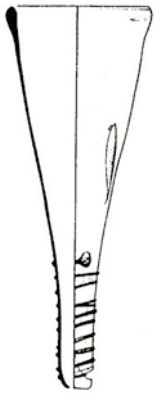
[illegible]

RR 8.21 CONICAL BEAKER

Conical beakers/funnel beaker (with reheated opening), with opaque spiral trail (at the base?). Based on Feyeux type 51.1c*.

FEYEUX 51.1C*

Les cornets rebrûlés et agrémentés d'arcades
d'email: cornets atypiques proches du type 51.1c,
agrémentés d'une spirale d'email. Dating: according
to Feyoux the beakers of type 51 have a wide date-
range. In his fig. 52 they are dated to c. 450 to 550
with some specimens up to 600. The earliest beakers
are dated to the second half of the 4th century and
the latest specimens are found in later sixth century.
But the beakers become rare after the middle of
the sixth century. Most beakers of this type date to
the later fifth and early sixth century. Some types
of decorations may have a more restricted date-
range. Feyoux is not very informative on the dating
of these decorations. All the beakers of type 51,
regardless of their decoration, of which he presents
dates are dated between 450 and 550. So, it is best to
date all the beakers of type 51 as follows: (350) – 450
– 550 – (600).



Feyeux 2003, PL 20, 189.

REMARKS

Feyeux's description is a bit confusing because his type 51.1c* is not really like the specimen of type 51.1c which he presents.

[illegible]

RR 8.22 CONICAL BEAKER

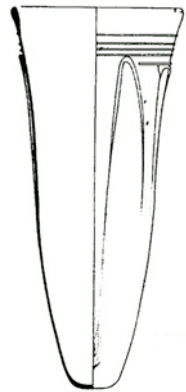
Conical beakers with reheated opening and trails in the colour of the glass and arcades. Based on Feyeux type 51.2fh.

FEYEUX 51.2FH

Les cornets rebrûlés et agrémentés de cordons et d'arcades de verre. Dating: according to Feyerx the beakers of type 51 have a wide date-range. In his fig. 52 they are dated to c. 450 to 550 with some specimens up to 600. The earliest beakers are dated to the second half of the 4th century and the latest specimens are found in later sixth century. But the beakers become rare after the middle of the sixth century. Most beakers of this type date to the later fifth and early sixth century. Some types of decorations may have a more restricted date-range. Feyerx is not very informative on the dating of these decorations. All the beakers of type 51, regardless of their decoration, of which he presents 12 types are dated between 450 and 550. So, it is best to date all the beakers of type 51 as follows: (350) - 450 - 550 - (600).

REMARKS

Are these in some way related to Kempton cones? The walls of form 8.22 seem to be less straight.



Feyeux 2003, PL 20, 192.

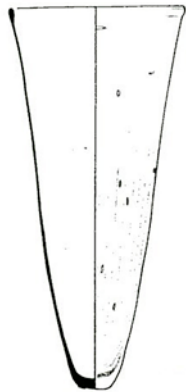
[illegible]

RR 8.23 CONICAL BEAKER

Conical beakers with reheated opening and vertical ribs. Based on Feyeux type 51.3k.

FEYEUX 51.3K

Les cornets rebroulés et agrémentés de côtes verticales. Dating: according to Feyeux the beakers of type 51 have a wide date-range. In his fig. 52 they are dated to c. 450 to 550 with some specimens up to 600. The earliest beakers are dated to the second half of the 4th century and the latest specimens are found in later sixth century. But the beakers become rare after the middle of the sixth century. Most beakers of this type date to the later fifth and early sixth century. Some types of decorations may have a more restricted date-range. Feyeux is not very informative on the dating of these decorations. All the beakers of type 51, regardless of their decoration, of which he presents dates are dated between 450 and 550. So, it is best to date all the beakers of type 51 as follows: (350) - 450 - 550 - (600).



Feyeux 2003, PL 21, 196.

[illegible]

RR 8.24 CONICAL BEAKER

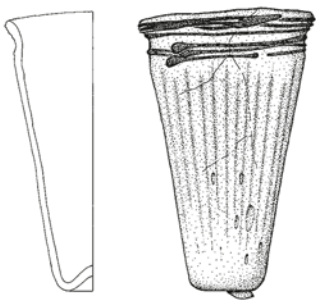
Conical beakers with reheated opening and helical ribs. Based on Feyeux type 51.3l.

FEYEUX 51.3L

Les cornets rebriqués et agrémentés de côtes hélicoïdales. Dating: according to Feyerux. The beakers of type 51 have a wide date-range. In his fig. 52 they are dated to c. 450 to 550 with some specimens up to 600. The earliest beakers are dated to the second half of the 4th century and the latest specimens are found in later sixth century. But the beakers become rare after the middle of the sixth century. Most beakers of this type date to the later fifth and early sixth century. Some types of decorations may have a more restricted date-range. Feyerux is not very informative on the dating of these decorations. All the beakers of type 51, regardless of their decoration, of which he presents dates are dated between 450 and 550. So, it is best to date all the beakers of type 51 as follows: (350) – 450 – 550 – (600).

RR. 8.25 CONICAL BEAKER

Conical beakers with reheated opening and trails below the rim and with vertical ribs. Type Eschborn.



Könemann 2015, 262, Taf. 6, 25-7.

REMARKS

Böhme (2020, 156–157, Abb 75, no 39 but with ribs) in his discussion of glass vessels of the fifth century refers to conical beakers of Eschborn type which resemble the beakers of Aschaffenburg (RR form 8.6) but this type has vertical ribs in stead of the helical ribs of the Aschaffenburg type. Three specimens are found such as the one from grave 25 of the late Roman Dortmund-Asseeln cemetery illustrated here (Könemann 2015).

[illegible][illegible]

RR 9.1 BELL BEAKER A

Bell beaker with convex base, concave walls, smooth surface and no further decoration. Based on Maul (1) A1a (1).

MAUL (1) A1A (1)

Sturzbecher mit konkaver Wand und Rundboden und glatter Oberfläche. Dating: Niederrhein Phase 4 - 5, AM II - III. The entire sixth century but not many in the early sixth century and sporadically in the early seventh century; (500) - 530 - 600 - (625).

FEYEUX 53.0

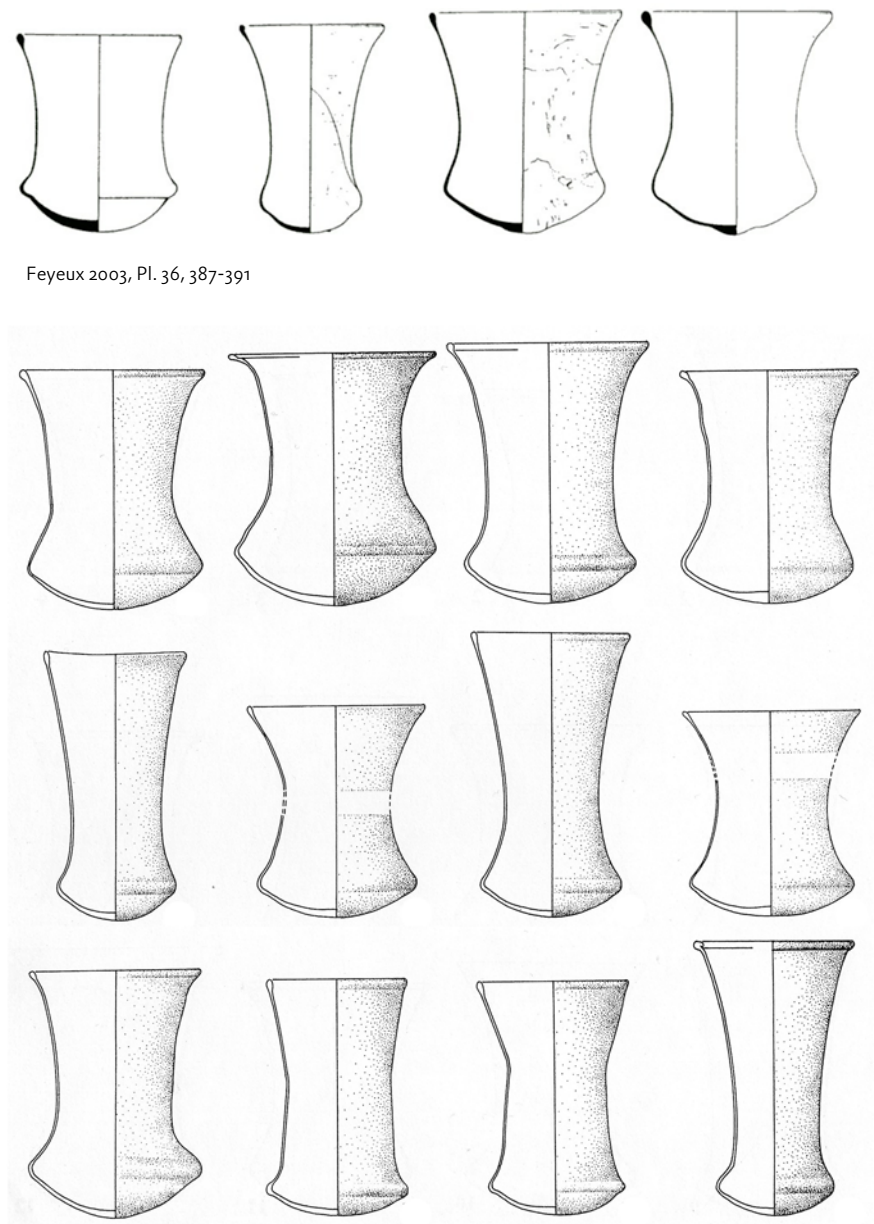
Les gobelets carénés à fond convexe sans décor.
Dating: Feyeux dates all beakers of type 53 independent of their decoration and rim form to a major part of the sixth century: 525 – 600. Some specimens however are also found early in the seventh century, but these are rare. So: 525 – 600 – (625).

FRANKEN AG GLA 8A

Sturzbecher, klein, breit (Index - Breite/
Höhe>0,55), unverziert, Wandung einschwingend.
Dating: Phase 4.

REMARKS

The scholars of the Franken AG differentiate between small and larger (mittlere Größe) bell beakers with concave walls. However, this does not seem to have any chronological significance for the decorated beakers. For the undecorated beakers they only mention small beakers. They do not distinguish between beakers with a convex base and those with a pointed base or knob. Their type 8A is thus in comparison with other typologies a container type.



Feyeux 2003, Pl. 36, 387-391

Maul 2002; Tafel 2; 1-12

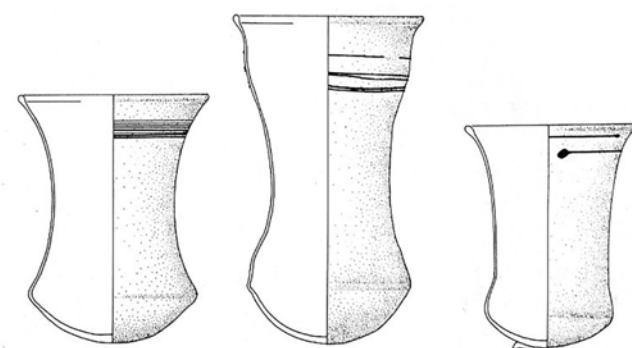
[illegible]

RR 9.2 BELL BEAKER A

Bell beaker with convex base, concave walls, smooth surface and with opaque trails under the rim. Based on Maul (1) A1a (2).

MAUL (1) A1A (2)

Sturzbecher mit konkaver Wand und Rundboden und glatter Oberfläche und mit opak-weißer Fadenspirale unterhalb der Mündung. Dating: Niederrhein Phase 4 – 5; AM II – III. The entire sixth century but not many in the early sixth century and sporadically in the early seventh century. Maul suggests that beakers with trails date early, but there are not well-dated graves to substantiate this. So: (500) – 530 – 600 – (625).



Maul 2002, Tafel 5, 6-8

[illegible]

RR 9.3 BELL BEAKER A

Bell beaker with convex base, concave walls, smooth surface and with opaque trails above the carination. Based on Maul (1) A1a (3).

MAUL (1) A1A (3)

Sturzbecher mit konkaver Wand und Rundboden
und glatter Oberfläche und mit opak-weißer
Fadenspirale oberhalb des Umbruchs. Dating:
Niederherring Phase 4-5; AM II-III. The entire sixth
century but not many in the early sixth century
and sporadically in the early seventh century. Maul
suggests that beakers with trails date early, but there
are not well-dated graves to substantiate this. So:
(500)-530-600-(625).

[illegible]

RR 9.4 BELL BEAKER A

Bell beaker with convex base, concave walls, smooth surface and with two sets of opaque trails. Based on Maul (1) A1a (4).

MAUL (1) A1A (4)

Sturzbecher mit konkaver Wand und Rundboden
und glatter Oberfläche und mit zwei opak-weißen
Fadenspiralen. Dating: Niederrhein Phase 4-5; AM
II-III. The entire sixth century but maybe many in
the early sixth century and sporadically in the early
seventh century. Maul suggests that beakers with
trails date early, but there are not well-dated graves
to substantiate this. So: (500)-530-600-(625).

[illegible]

RR 9.5 BELL BEAKER A

Bell beaker with convex base, concave walls, vertical ribs and no trails. Based on Maul (1) A1b (1).

MAUL (1) A1B (1)

Sturzbecher mit konkaver Wand und Rundboden
und mit senkrechter Riefelung. Dating: Niederrhein
Phase 4 – 5; AM II – III. The entire sixth century but
not many in the early sixth century and sporadically
in the early seventh century. So: (500) – 530 – 600
– (625).

FEYEUX 53.3K

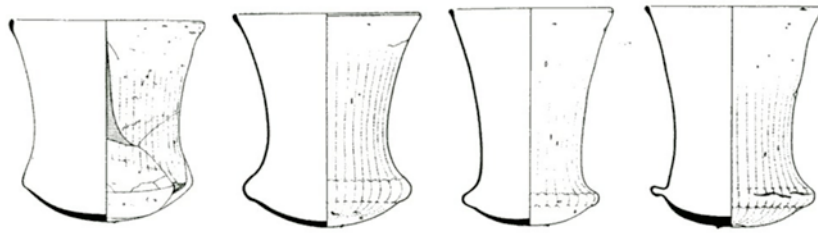
Les gobelets carénés à fond convexe agrémentés de côtes verticales. Dating: Feyeux dates all beakers of type 53 regardless of their decoration and rim form to a major part of the sixth century: 525 – 600. Some specimens however are also found early in the seventh century, but these are rare. So: 525 – 600 – (625).



LVR Landesmuseum Bonn 1936_79_0-1#1



Rhenen grave 796 Photo National museum of Antiquities Leiden. Height 11 cm.



Feyeux 2003, Pl. 38, 414, 416-418

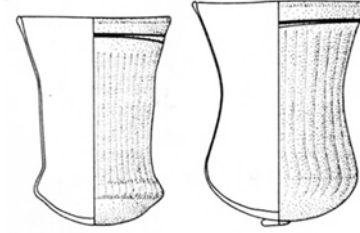


Maul 2002, Tafel 6, 1-12

[illegible]

RR 9.6 BELL BEAKER A

Bell beaker with convex base, concave walls, vertical ribs and opaque trails under the rim. Based on Maul (1) A1b (2).



Maul 2002, Tafel 10, 9-10

MAUL (1) A1B (2)

Sturzbecher mit konkaver Wand und Rundboden und mit senkrechter Riefelung und opak-weißer Fadenspirale unterhalb der Mündung. Dating: Niederrhein Phase 4 – 5; AM II – III. The entire sixth century but not many in the early sixth century and sporadically in the early seventh century. Maul suggests that beakers with trails date early, but there are not well-dated graves to substantiate this. So: (500) – 530 – 600 – (625).

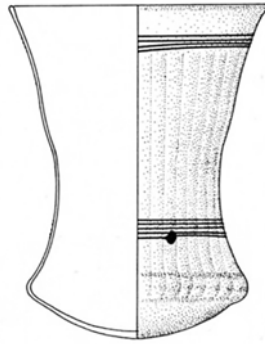
[illegible]

RR 9.7 BELL BEAKER A

Bell beaker with convex base, concave walls, vertical ribs and two sets of opaque trails. Based on Maul (1) A1b (3).

MAUL (1) A1B (3)

Sturzbecher mit konkaver Wand und Rundboden und mit senkrechter Riefelung und zwei opak-weißer Fadenspiralen. Dating: Niederrhein Phase 4 = 5J. AM II – III. The entire sixth century but not many in the early sixth century and sporadically in the early seventh century. Maul suggests that beakers with trails date early, but there are not well-dated graves to substantiate this. So: (500) – 530 – 600 – (625).



Maul 2002, Tafel 10, 11

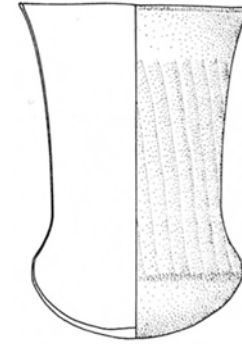
		450	460	465	470	475	480	485	490	495	500	510	515	520	525	530	535	540	545	550	555	560	565	570	575	580	585	590	595	600	605	610	615	620	625	630	635	640	645	650	655	660	665	670	675	680	685	690	695	700	705	710	715	720	725	730	735										
Böhner	Stufe II																																Stufe III										Stufe IV															Stufe V									
Siegmund	Phase 2					Phase 3					Phase 4					Phase 5			Phase 6		Phase 7			Phase 8				Phase 9			Phase 10				Phase 11																																
FAG	1-2		2-3		3			3-4		4					5		5-6		6		6-7		7		7-8		8		8-9		9			10																																	
LPV	PM			PM - MA ₁		MA ₁			MA ₁ - MA ₂		MA ₂			MA ₂ - MA ₃		MA ₃			MA ₃ - MR ₁		MR ₁		MR ₁ - MR ₂		MR ₂		MR ₂ - MR ₃		MR ₃			MR ₃ - ?																																			
Ament	? - AM I				AM I				AM I - AM II		AM II			AM III			JM I			JM I - JM II		JM II			JM II - JM III		JM III																																								
Maul																																																																			
Feyeux																																																																			
Koch																																																																			

RR 9.8 BELL BEAKER A

Bell beaker with convex base, concave walls, helical ribs and no decoration. Based on Maul (1) A1c.

MAUL (1) A1C

Sturzbecher mit konkaver Wand und Rundboden und mit schräger Riefelung. Dating: Niederrhein Phase 4 – 5; AM II – III. The entire sixth century but not many in the early sixth century and sporadically in the early seventh century. So: (500) – 530 – 600 – (625).



Maul 2002, Tafel 10, 12

FEYEUX 53.3L

Les gobelets carénés agrémentés de côtes
hélicoïdales. Dating: Feyeux dates all beakers of
type 53 regardless of their decoration and rim form
to a major part of the sixth century: 525 – 600.
Some specimens however are also found early in the
seventh century, but these are rare. So: 525 – 600
– (625).

[illegible]

RR 9.9 BELL BEAKER A

Bell beakers with pointed base/knob, concave walls, smooth surface and no decorations. Based on Maul (1) A2 (1) a (1).

MAUL (1) A2 (1) A (1)

Sturzbecher mit konkaver Wand und Bodenspitze und mit glatter Oberfläche. Dating: first half and middle of the sixth century, sporadically up till the end of the sixth century. Those in the Rheinland: AM II. So: 500 – 560 – (600).

FEYEUX 52.0

Les gobelets carénés à bouton terminal, sans décor.
Dating: Fyfeux dates this type of bell beakers regardless of their decoration to the sixth century, but states that most beakers date to the period 530 – 570, with some earlier and some later examples. So: (500) – 530 – 570 – (600).

52.1E

Les gobelets carénés agrémentés d'un bouton terminal recouvert d'émail. Dating: see above.

LEGOUX/PÉRIN/VALLET 448

Petit gobelet campaniforme trapu, caréné avec bouton terminal prononcé. Dating: (first half MA 1) – second half MA 1 – first half MA 2 – (second half MA 2).

449

Gobelet campaniforme haut avec bouton terminale.
Dating: second half MA 2 – MA 3.

REMARKS

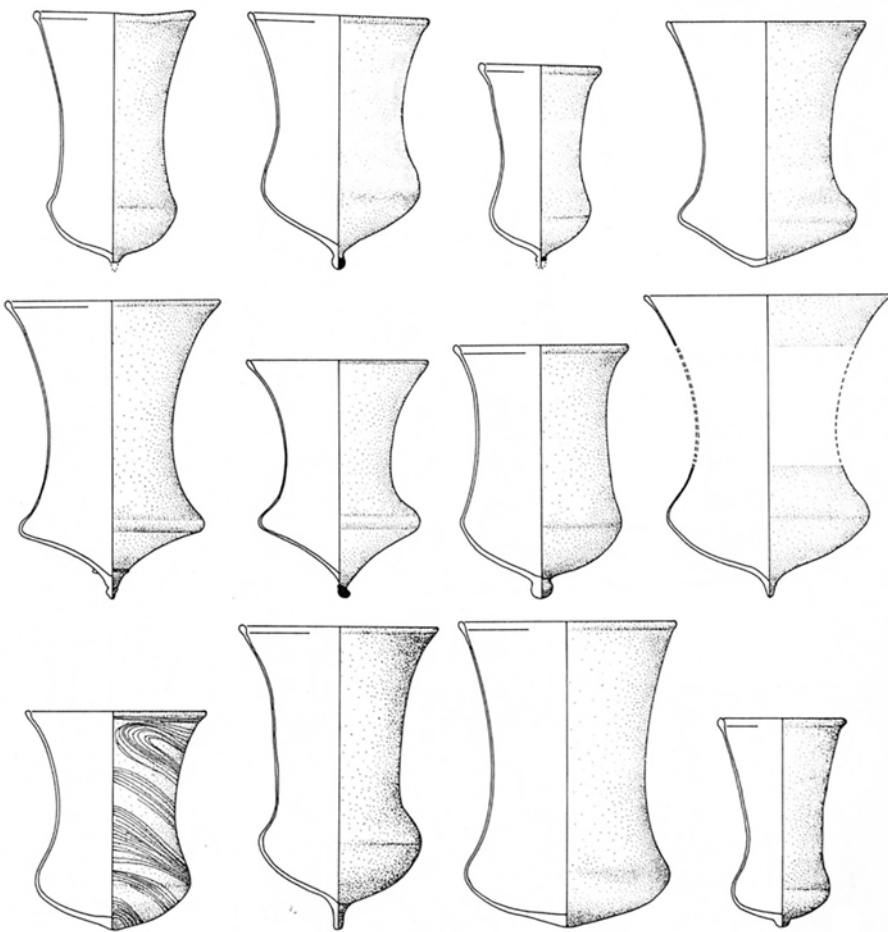
The difference between Feyeux 52.0 and 52.1e seems negligible.

At times there is not a clear difference between a concave base with a knob and a pointed base which is internally not concave. Both base forms are found under Maul's type (1) A2 (1) a (1).

For Légoux, Périn and Vallet the form of the walls do not seem to be very important. The difference between 448 and 449 is the more (448) or less (449) pronounced character of the knob at the base. We ignore this difference.



Feyeux 2003, Pl. 23, 24, 30; 218, 226, 302, 308



Maul 2002, Tafel 11, 1-12

[illegible]

RR 9.10 BELL BEAKER A

Bell beakers with pointed base/knob, concave walls, smooth surface and opaque trails under the rim. Based on Maul (1) A2 (1) a (2).

MAUL (1) A2 (1) A (2)

Sturzbecher mit konkaver Wand und Bodenspitze
und mit glatter Oberfläche mit opak-weißer
Fadenspirale unterhalb der Mündung. Dating: first
half and middle of the sixth century, sporadically
up till the end of the sixth century. Those in the
Rheinland: AM II. So: 500 – 560 – (600).

FEYEUX 52.1A

Les gobelets carénés à bouton terminal, agrémentés de cordons d'émail. Dating: Feyeux dates this type of bell beakers regardless of their decoration to the sixth century, but states that most beakers date to the period 530 – 570, with some earlier and some later examples. So: (500) – 530 – 570 – (600).

52.1AE

Les gobelets carénés à bouton terminal, agrémentés de cordons d'émail et d'un autre décor émaillé.
Dating: see above.

52.1D

Les gobelets carénés à bouton terminal, agrémentés d'une spirale d'émail. Dating: see above.

LEGOUX/PÉRIN/VALLET 448

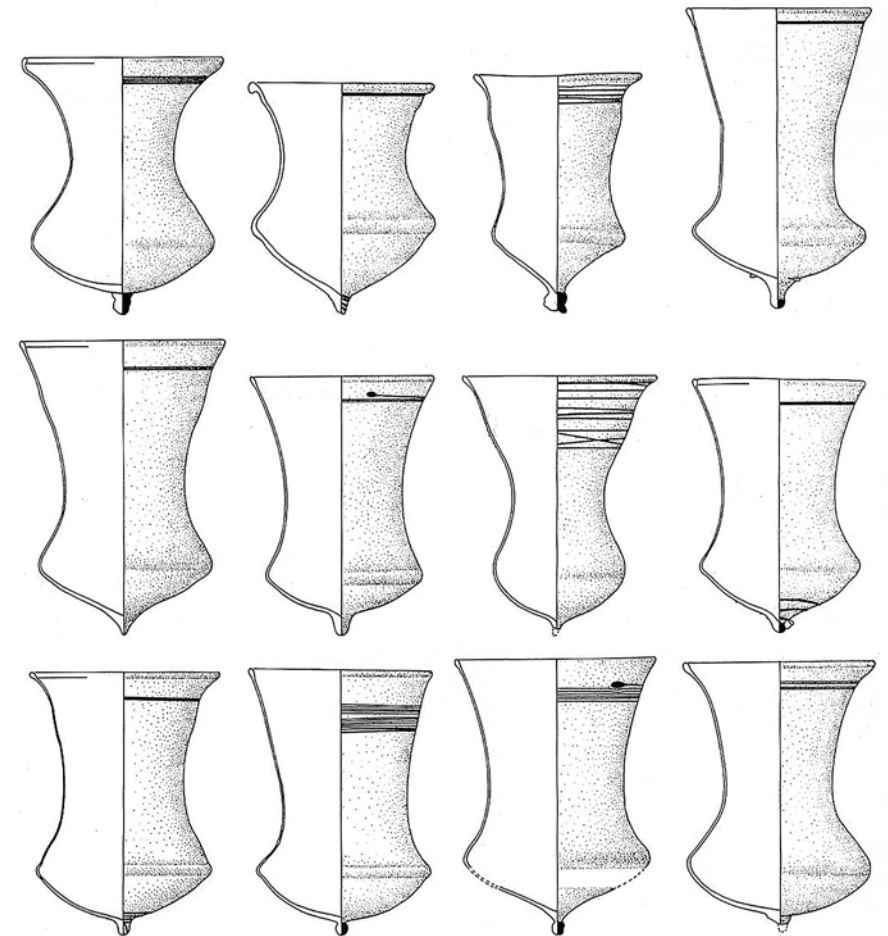
Petit gobelet campaniforme trapu, caréné avec bouton terminal prononcé. Dating: (first half MA 1) – second half MA 1 – first half MA 2 – (second half MA 2).

LEGOUX/PÉRIN/VALLET 449

Gobelet campaniforme haut avec bouton terminale.
Dating: second half MA 2 – MA 3.

REMARKS

Légoux, Périn and Vallet provide no image of such a specimen. The difference between bouton terminal prononcé and bouton terminale is not exactly clear.



Maul 2002, Taf. 13.



Feyeux 2003, Pl. 25-28; 244, 246, 248, 267

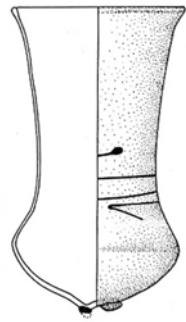
[illegible]

RR 9.11 BELL BEAKER A

Bell beakers with pointed base/knob, concave walls, smooth surface and opaque trails above the carination. Based on Maul (1) A2 (1) a (3).

MAUL (1) A2 (1) A (3)

Sturzbecher mit konkaver Wand und Bodenspitze
und mit glatter Oberfläche mit opak-weißer
Fadenspirale oberhalb des Umbruchs. Dating: first
half and middle of the sixth century, sporadically
up till the end of the sixth century. Those in the
Rheinland: AM II. So: 500 – 560 – (600).



Maul 2002, Tafel 16, 5

LEGOUX/PÉRIN/VALLET 449 (448?)

Gobelet campaniforme haut avec bouton terminale.
Dating: second half MA 2 – MA 3.

REMARKS

Légoux, Périn and Vallet provide no illustration of such beakers among type 448, but such beakers might be among their type 448.

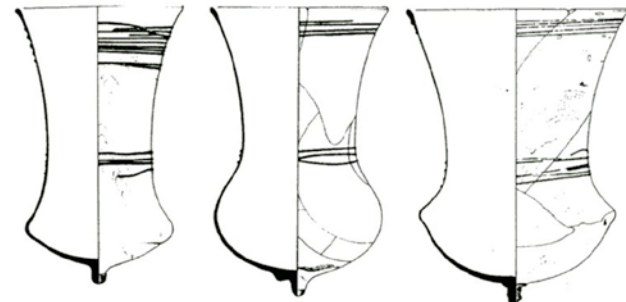
[illegible]

RR 9.12 BELL BEAKER A

Bell beakers with pointed base/knob, concave walls, smooth surface and two sets of opaque trails. Based on Maul (1) A2 (1) a (4).

MAUL (1) A2 (1) A (4)

Sturzbecher mit konkaver Wand und Bodenspitze und mit glatter Oberfläche mit zwei opak-weißen Fadenspiralen. Dating: first half and middle of the sixth century, sporadically up till the end of the sixth century. Those in the Rheinland: AM II. So: 500 – 560 – (600).



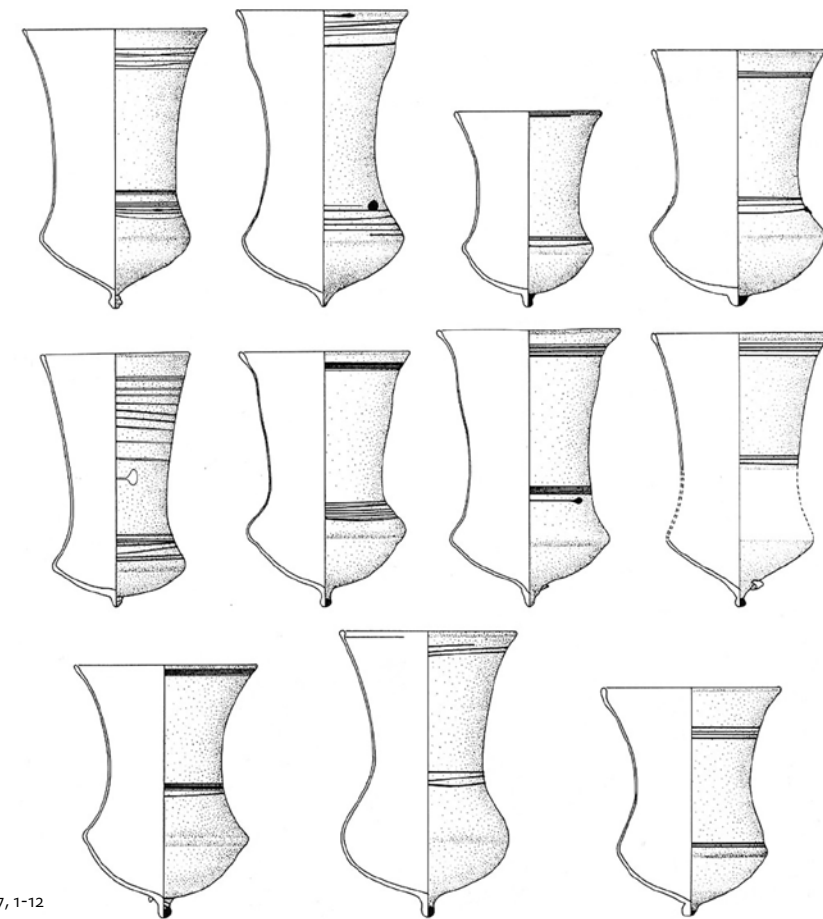
Feyoux 2003, Pl. 27-29; 269, 271, 281, 284, 292, 294, 296

FEYEUX 52.1A

Les gobelets carénés à bouton terminal, agrémentés de cordons d'émail. Dating: Feyeux dates this type of bell beakers regardless of their decoration to the sixth century, but states that most beakers date to the period 530 – 570, with some earlier and some later examples. So: (500) – 530 – 570 – (600).

52.1AE

Les gobelets carénés à bouton terminal, agrémentés de cordons d'émail et d'un autre décor émaillé.
Dating: see above.



Maul 2002, Tafel 17, 1-12

[illegible]

RR 9.13 BELL BEAKER A

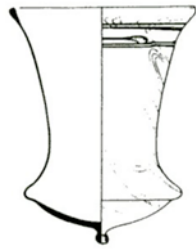
Bell beakers with pointed base/knob, concave walls, smooth surface and two sets of opaque trails under the rim. Based on Maul (1) A2 (1) a (5).

MAUL (1) A2 (1) A (5)

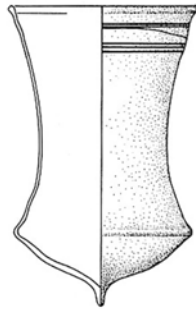
Sturzbecher mit konkaver Wand und Bodenspitze und mit zwei opak-weißen Fadenspiralen unterhalb der Mündung. Dating: first half and middle of the sixth century, sporadically up till the end of the sixth century. Those in the Rheinland: AM II. So: 500 – 560 – (600).

FEYEUX 52.1AE

Les gobelets carénés à bouton terminal, agrémentés de cordons d'émail et d'un autre décor émaillé.
Dating: Feyeux dates this type of bell beakers regardless of their decoration to the sixth century, but states that most beakers date to the period 530–570, with some earlier and some later examples. So: (500)–530–570–(600).



Feyoux 2003, Pl. 27; 270



Maul 2002, Tafel 16, 3

[illegible]

RR 9.14 BELL BEAKER A

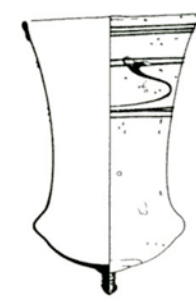
Bell beakers with pointed base/knob, concave walls, smooth surface and three sets of opaque trails under the rim. Based on Maul (1) A2 (1) a (6).

MAUL (1) A2 (1) A (6)

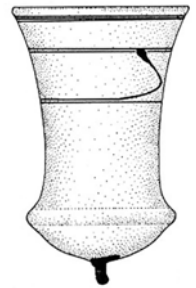
Sturzbecher mit konkaver Wand und Bodenspitze
und mit drei opak-weißen Fadenspirale unterhalb
der Mündung. Dating: first half and middle of the
sixth century, sporadically up till the end of the
sixth century. Those in the Rheinland: AM II. So:
500 – 560 – (600).

FEYEUX 52.1AE

Les gobelets carénés à bouton terminal, agrémentés de cordons d'émail et d'un autre décor émaillé.
Dating: Feyeux dates this type of bell beakers regardless of their decoration to the sixth century, but states that most beakers date to the period 530–570, with some earlier and some later examples. So: (500)–530–570–(600).



Feyeux 2003, Pl. 28; 287



Maul 2002, Tafel 16, 4

[illegible]

RR 9.15 BELL BEAKER A

Bell beakers with pointed base/knob, concave walls, smooth surface and opaque trails at the middle.
Based on Maul (1) A2 (1) a (7).

MAUL (1) A2 (1) A (7)

Sturzbecher mit konkaver Wand und Bodenspitze
und mit opak-weißer Fadenspirale in Bechermitte.
Dating: first half and middle of the sixth century,
sporadically up till the end of the sixth century.
Those in the Rheinland: AM II. So: 500 – 560
– (600).

FEYEUX 52.1A

Les gobelets carénés à bouton terminal, agrémentés de cordons d'émail. Dating: Feyeux dates this type of bell beakers regardless of their decoration to the sixth century, but states that most beakers date to the period 530 – 570, with some earlier and some later examples. So: (500) – 530 – 570 – (600).

52.1AE

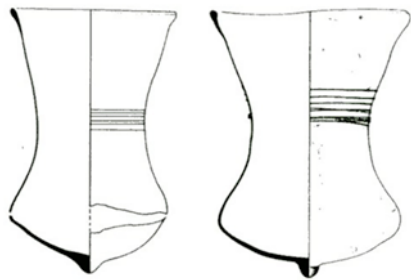
Les gobelets carénés à bouton terminal, agrémentés
de cordons d'émail et d'un autre décor émaillé.
See above.

52.11J

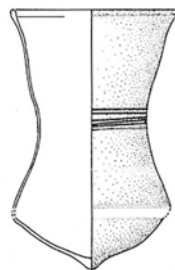
Les gobelets carénés à bouton terminal, agrémentés d'une spirale et d'autres fils de verre. Dating: see above.

REMARKS

The difference between Feyeux 52.1a, 52.1ae and 52.2ij seems negligible. The difference is between opaque trails and trails in the colour of the glass and probably opaque glass at the knob. Feyeux considers the difference of chronological significance.



Feyeux 2003, Pl. 25, 28; 245, 280



Maul 2002, Tafel 16, 6.

[illegible]

RR 9.16 BELL BEAKER A

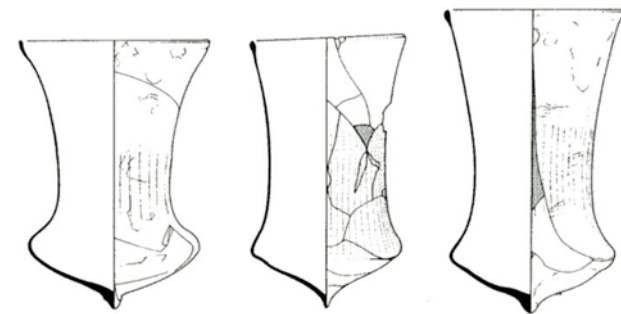
Bell beakers pointed base/knob, concave walls, vertical ribs and no decoration. Based on Maul (1) A2 (1) b (1).

MAUL (1) A2 (1) B (1)

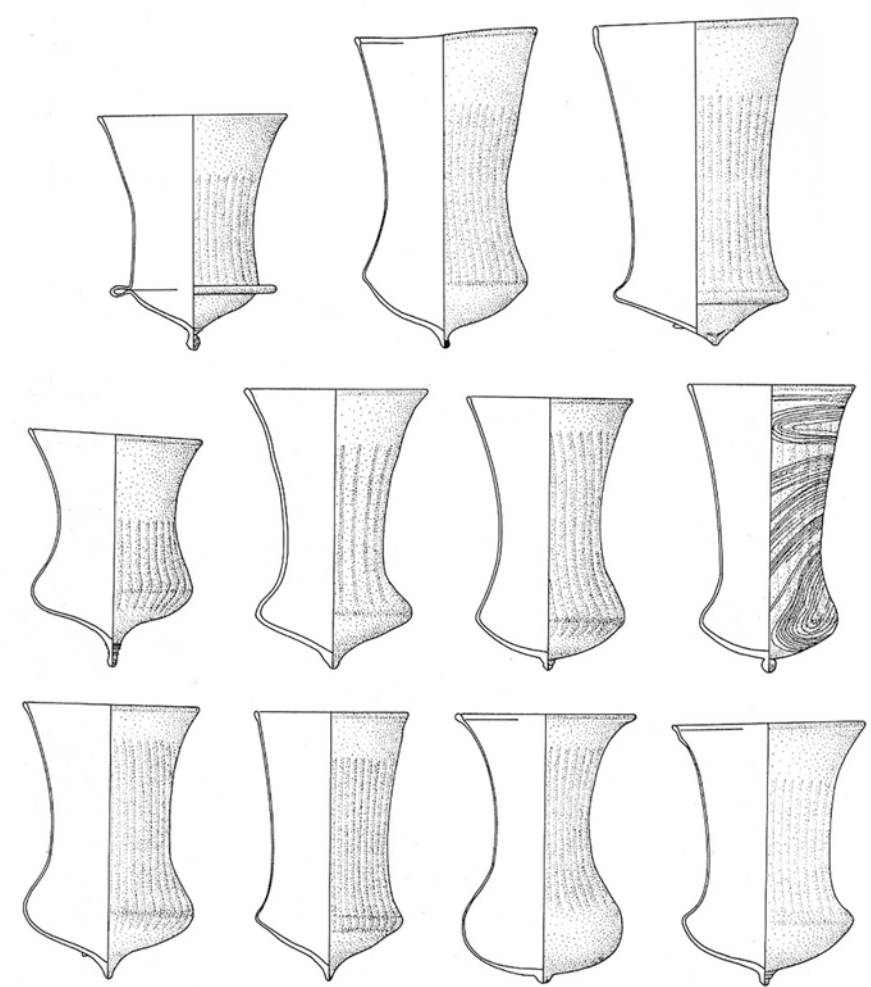
Sturzbecher mit konkaver Wand und Bodenspitze und mit senkrechter Riefelung. Dating: first half and middle of the sixth century, sporadically up till the end of the sixth century. Those in the Rheinland: AM II. So: 500 – 560 – (600).

FEYEUX 52.3K

Les gobelets carénés agrémentés de côtes verticales.
Dating: Fyfeux dates this type of bell beakers regardless of their decoration to the sixth century, but states that most beakers date to the period 530 – 570, with some earlier and some later examples. So: (500) – 530 – 570 – (600).



Feyeux 2003, Pl. 31; 322-323, 327



Maul 2002, Tafel 18, 4-11, Tafel 19, 1-3

[illegible]

RR 9.17 BELL BEAKER A

Bell beakers with pointed base/knob, concave walls, vertical ribs and opaque trails under the rim. Based on Maul (1) A2 (1) b (2).

MAUL (1) A2 (1) B (2)

Sturzbecher mit konkaver Wand und Bodenspitze und mit senkrechter Riefelung und mit opak-weißer Fadenspirale unterhalb der Mündung. Dating: first half and middle of the sixth century, sporadically up till the end of the sixth century. Those in the Rheinland: AM II. So: 500 – 560 – (600).

FEYEUX 52.3KA

Les gobelets carénés agrémentés de côtes verticales et de cordons d'émail. Dating: Feyeux dates this type of bell beakers regardless of their decoration to the sixth century, but states that most beakers date to the period 530 – 570, with some earlier and some later examples. So: (500) – 530 – 570 – (600).

52.KAE

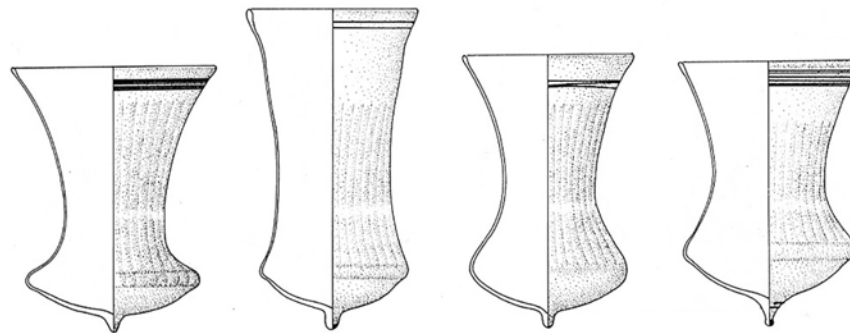
Les gobelets carénés avec côtes verticales, cordons et autre décor émaillé. Dating: see above.

REMARKS

The difference between Feyeux 52.3ka and 52.3kae seems negligible.



Feyeux 2003, Pl. 33; 348, 350-356



Maul 2002, Tafel 19, 4-7

[illegible]

RR 9.18 BELL BEAKER A

Bell beakers with pointed base/knob, concave walls, vertical ribs and two sets of opaque trails. Based on Maul (1) A2 (1) b (3).

MAUL (1) A2 (1) B (3)

Sturzbecher mit konkaver Wand und Bodenspitze
und mit senkrechter Riefelung und mit zwei opak-
weißen Fadenspiralen. Dating: first half and middle
of the sixth century, sporadically up till the end of
the sixth century. Those in the Rheinland: AM II.
So: 500 – 560 – (600).

LEGOUX/PÉRIN/VALLET 449

Gobelet campaniforme haut avec bouton terminale.
Dating: second half MA 2 – MA 3.

REMARKS

Légoux, Perin and Vallet provide no illustration of such beakers among type 449, but such beakers might be among their type 449.

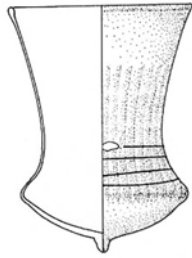


Maul 2002, Tafel 19, 10

[illegible]

RR 9.19 BELL BEAKER A

Bell beakers with pointed base/knob, concave walls, vertical ribs and opaque trails above the carination. Based on Maul (1) A2 (1) b (4).



Maul 2002, Tafel 19, 9

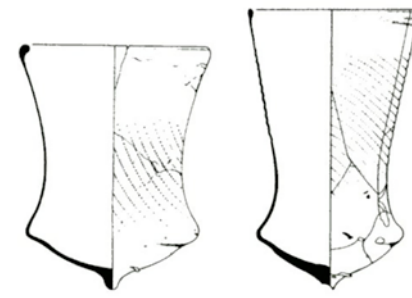
MAUL (1) A2 (1) B (4)

Sturzbecher mit konkaver Wand und Bodenspitze und mit (opak-weißer) Fadenspirale oberhalb des Umbruchs. Dating: first half and middle of the sixth century, sporadically up till the end of the sixth century. Those in the Rheinland: AM II. So: 500 – 560 – (600).

[illegible]

RR 9.20 BELL BEAKER A

Bell beakers with pointed base/knob, concave walls, helical ribs and no decoration. Based on Maul (1) A2 (1) c (1).



Feyeux 2003, Pl. 34; 367-368

MAUL (1) A2 (1) C (1)

Sturzbecher mit konkaver Wand und Bodenspitze und mit schräger Riefelung. Dating: first half and middle of the sixth century, sporadically up till the end of the sixth century. Those in the Rheinland: AM II. So: 500 – 560 – (600).

FEYEUX 52.3L

Les gobelets carénés à côtes hélicoïdales. Dating: Fyfeux dates this type of bell beakers regardless of their decoration to the sixth century, but states that most beakers date to the period 530 – 570, with some earlier and some later examples. So: (500) – 530 – 570 – (600).

[illegible]

RR 9.21 BELL BEAKER A

Bell beakers with pointed base/knob, concave walls, helical ribs, and opaque trails under the rim. Based on Maul (1) A2 (1) c (2).



Maul 2002, Tafel 19, 11

MAUL (1) A2 (1) C (2)

Sturzbecher mit konkaver Wand und Bodenspitze und mit schräger Riefelung und opak-weißer Fadenspirale unterhalb der Mündung. Dating: first half and middle of the sixth century, sporadically up till the end of the sixth century. Those in the Rheinland: AM II. So: 500 – 560 – (600).

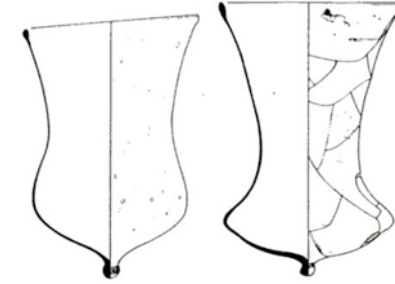
FEYEUX 52.3LAE

Les gobelets carénés à côtes hélicoïdales avec cordons et autre décor émaillé. Dating: Feyeux dates this type of bell beakers regardless of their decoration to the sixth century, but states that most beakers date to the period 530 – 570, with some earlier and some later examples. So: (500) – 530 – 570 – (600).

[illegible]

RR 9.22 BELL BEAKER A

Bell beakers with spherical knob, concave walls and smooth surface. Based on Maul (1) A2 (2) a (1).



Feyeux 2003, Pl. 30; 306, 308

MAUL (1) A2 (2) A (1)

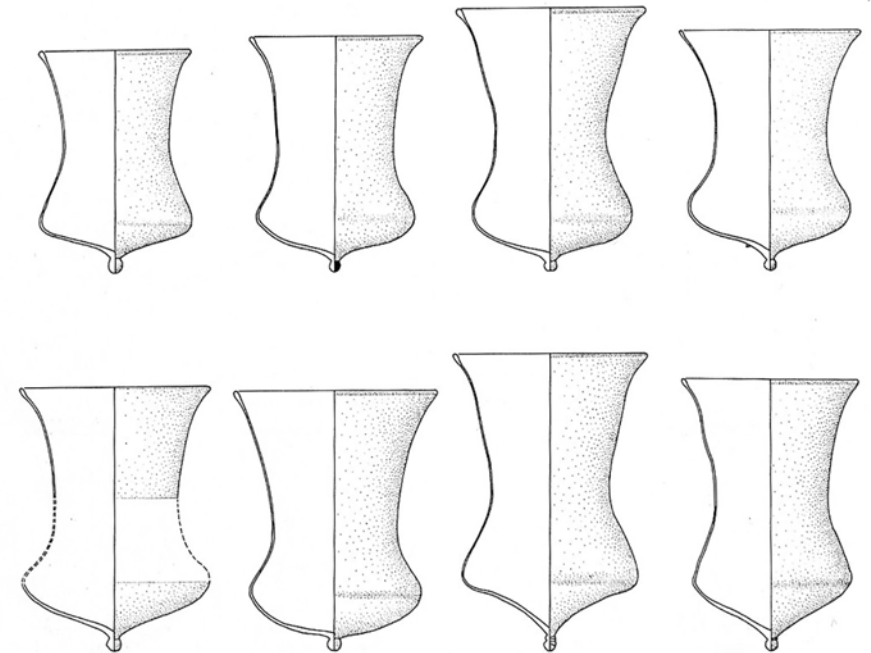
Sturzbecher mit konkaver Wand und kugelter Bodenspitze (Typ Schwarz-Rheindorf): Typ Schwarz-Rheindorf mit glatter Oberfläche. Dating: second quarter and second half sixth century, AM II – III. So: 530 – 600.

FEYEUX 52.1E

Les gobelets carénés agrémentés d'un bouton terminal recouvert d'email. Dating: Feyerx dates this type of bell beakers regardless of their decoration to the sixth century, but states that most beakers date to the period 530 – 570, with some earlier and some later examples. So: (500) – 530 – 570 – (600).

LEGOUX/PÉRIN/VALLET 448

Petit gobelet campaniforme trapu, caréné avec bouton terminal prononcé. Dating: (first half MA 1) – second half MA 1 – first half MA 2 – (second half MA 2).



Maul 2002, Tafel 20, 1-8

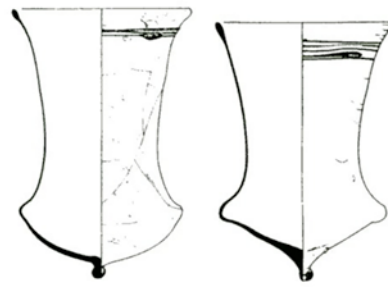
[illegible]

RR 9.23 BELL BEAKER A

Bell beakers with spherical knob, concave walls, smooth surface and opaque trails under the rim. Based on Maul (1) A2 (2) a (2).

MAUL (1) A2 (2) A (2)

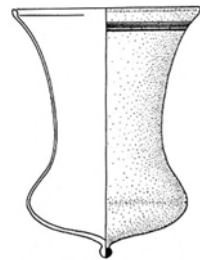
Sturzbecher mit konkaver Wand und kugelige Bodenspitze (Typ Schwarz-Rheindorf): Typ Schwarz-Rheindorf mit opak-weißer Fadenspirale unterhalb der Mündung. Dating: second quarter and second half sixth century, AM II – III. So: 530 – 600.



Feyeux 2003, Pl. 28-29; 283, 290

FEYEUX 52.1AE

Les gobelets carénés agrémentés d'un bouton terminal recouvert d'email. Dating: Feyerx dates this type of bell beakers regardless of their decoration to the sixth century, but states that most beakers date to the period 530 – 570, with some earlier and some later examples. So: (500) – 530 – 570 – (600).



Maul 2002, Tafel 20, 12

LEGOUX/PÉRIN/VALLET 448

Petit gobelet campaniforme trapu, caréné avec bouton terminal prononcé. Dating: (first half MA 1) – second half MA 1 – first half MA 2 – (second half MA 2).

[illegible]

RR 9.24 BELL BEAKER A

Bell beakers with spherical knob, concave walls, helical ribs and opaque trails. Based on Maul (1) A2 (2) c.

MAUL (1) A2 (2) C

Sturzbecher mit konkaver Wand und kugelförmiger Bodenspitze (Typ Schwarz-Rheindorf): Typ Schwarz-Rheindorf mit schräger Riefelung. Dating: second quarter and second half sixth century, AM II – III. So: 530 – 600.

[illegible]

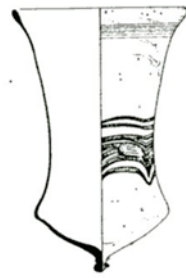
RR 9.25 BELL BEAKER A

Bell beaker with concave wall, pointed base/knob and opaque trail/arcade decoration. Based on Maul Sondervierzierung (1).(1).(1).

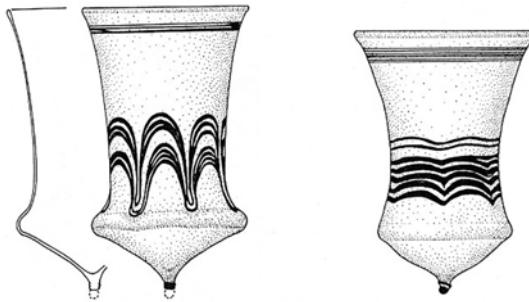
MAUL SONDERVERZIERUNG (1).(1).(1)
Sturzbecher A mit Bodenspitze und opak-weißer
Arkadenverzierung. Dating: AM II – AM III.

FEYEUX 52.1ACE

Les gobelets carénés à bouton terminal, agrémentés de cordons, d'arcades et d'un autre décor émaille.



Feyeux 2003, Pl. 26; 255



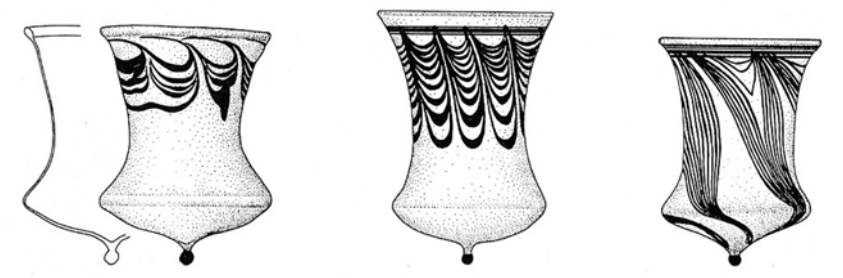
Maul 2002, Tafel 62, 1-2

[illegible]

RR 9.26 BELL BEAKER A

Bell beakers with concave wall, pointed base/
knob and bird feather decoration. Based on Maul
Sondervierung (1).(2).

MAUL SONDERVERZIERUNG (1).(2)
Sturzbecher mit Vogelfederverzierung. Dating: as
a group they generally date the sixth century. The
Cologne specimen 530 – 540.



Maul 2002, Tafel 64, 1-3

[illegible]

RR 9.27 BELL BEAKER A

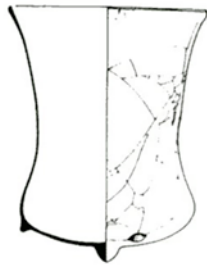
Bell beakers with concave wall, knobs and pointed base/knob. Based on Maul Sondervverzierung (1).(4).

MAUL SONDERVERZIERUNG (1).(4)

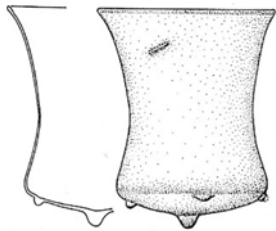
Sturzbecher mit Stacheln. Dating: c. 550.

FEYEUX 52.50

Les gobelets carénés avec appendices. Feyeux lists
one example only. No dating.



Feyeux 2003, Pl. 36; 386



Maul 2002, Tafel 64, 8

[illegible]

RR 9.28 BELL BEAKER A

Bell beakers with convex base, almost conical walls, smooth surface and no decoration. Based on Maul (1) B1a (1).

MAUL (1) B1A (1)

Sturzbecher mit annähernd konischer Wand und Rundboden und mit glatter Oberfläche. Dating: AM II - JM I; c. 540 - 635 - (650).

FEYEUX 53.0

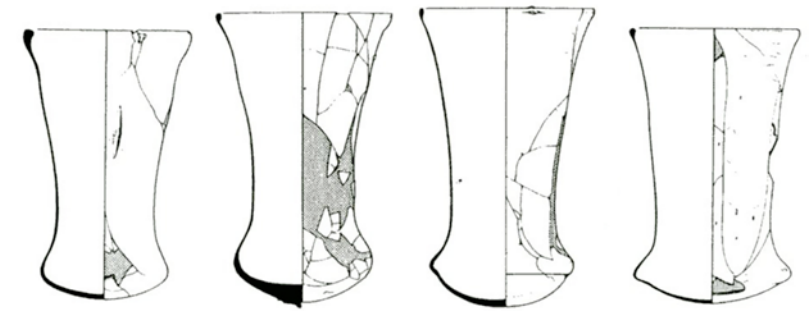
Les gobelets carénés à fond convexe sans décor.
Dating: Feyeux dates all beakers of type 53 independent of their decoration and rim form to a major part of the sixth century: 525 – 600. Some specimens however are also found early in the seventh century, but these are rare. So: 525 – 600 – (625).

LEGOUX/PÉRIN/VALLET 450

Gobelet campaniforme haut avec fond bombé et lisse. Dating: (second half MA 2 – MR 1).



Rhenen grave 329. Photo National museum of Antiquities Leiden. Height 12,7 cm.



Feyeux 2003, Pl. 36-37; 395-396, 398-399



Maul 2002, Tafel 22, 1-12

[illegible]

RR 9.31 BELL BEAKER A

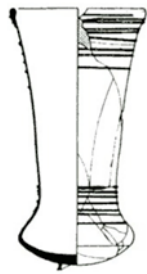
Bell beakers with convex base, almost conical walls, smooth surface and with two sets of opaque trails. Based on Maul (1) B1a (4).

MAUL (1) B1A (4)

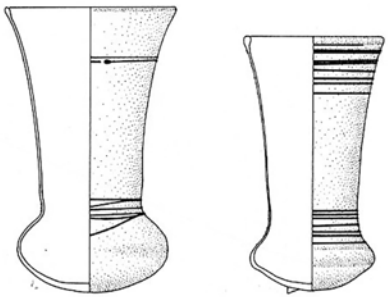
Sturzbecher mit annähernd konischer Wand und Rundboden und mit glatter Oberfläche und mit zwei opak-weißen Fadenspiralen. Dating: AM II – AM III. Beakers with trails seem to date a bit earlier than those without (start sooner, end sooner).

FEYEUX 53.1A

Les gobelets carénés à fond convexe, agrémentés de cordons d'émail. Dating: Feyeux dates all beakers of type 53 to a major part of the sixth century: 525 – 600. Some specimens however are also found early in the seventh century, but these are rare. So: 525 – 600 – (625).



Feyeux 2003, Pl. 38; 411



Maul 2002, Tafel 25, 9-10

[illegible]

RR 9.32 BELL BEAKER A

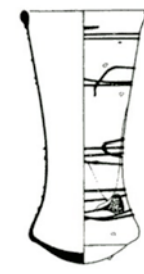
Bell beakers with convex base, almost conical walls, smooth surface and with four sets of opaque trails. Based on Maul (1) B1a (5).

MAUL (1) B1A (5)

Sturzbecher mit annähernd konischer Wand und Rundboden und mit glatter Oberfläche und mit vier opak-weißen Fadenspiralen. Dating: AM II – AM III. Beakers with trails seem to date a bit earlier than those without (start sooner, end sooner).

FEYEUX 53.1A

Les gobelets carénés à fond convexe, agrémentés de cordons d'émail. Dating: Feyeux dates all beakers of type 53 to a major part of the sixth century: 525 – 600. Some specimens however are also found early in the seventh century, but these are rare. So: 525 – 600 – (625).



Feyeux 2003, Pl. 38; 410



Maul 2002, Tafel 25, 11

[illegible]

RR 9.33 BELL BEAKER A

Bell beakers with convex base, almost conical walls, vertical ribs and no decoration. Based on Maul (1) B1b (1).

MAUL (1) B1B (1)

Sturzbecher mit annähernd konischer Wand und
Rundboden und mit senkrechter Riefelung. Dating:
AM II - JM I; c. 540 - 635 - (650).

FEYEUX 53.3K

Les gobelets carénés à fond convexe agrémentés de côtes verticales. Dating: Feyeux dates all beakers of type 53 to a major part of the sixth century: 525 – 600. Some specimens however are also found early in the seventh century, but these are rare. So: 525 – 600 – (625).

SIEGMUND GLA 8.2

Schlanker, konischer Sturzbecher. Relativer Bauchdm. $<(0,03 \times \text{Konuswinkel} - 1,88)$ und $>(0,03 \times \text{Konuswinkel} - 2,055)$. Dating: Böhner Stufe III.

GLA 8.3

Schlanker, schwach konischer Sturzbecher.
Relativer Bauchdm. $<(0,03 \times \text{Konuswinkel} - 2,055)$
und $>(0,03 \times \text{Konuswinkel} - 2,155)$. Dating:
Niederrhein phase 7 – 8A.

FRANKEN AG GLA 8D

Sturzbecher, hoch und schlank (Index – Breite/
Höhe < 0,42), konisch, meist mit Riefen. Dating:
Phase 5 – start phase 7.

LEGOUX/PÉRIN/VALLET 450

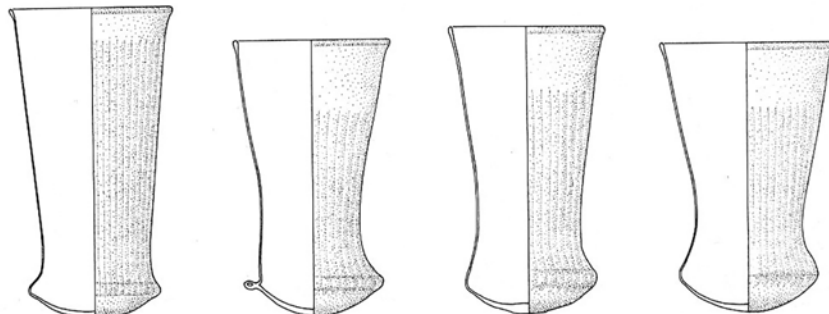
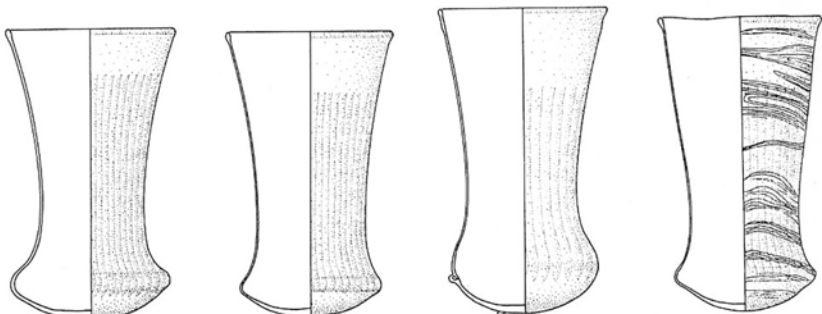
Gobelet campaniforme haut avec fond bombé et lisse. Dating: (second half MA 2 – MR 1).



LVR Landesmuseum Bonn 1936_75_0-1#1



Feyoux 2003, Pl. 38-40; 420-422, 435



Maul 2002, Tafel 27, 1-12

[illegible]

RR 9.34 BELL BEAKER A

Bell beakers with convex base, almost conical walls, vertical ribs and opaque trails under the rim. Based on Maul (1) B1b (2).

MAUL (1) B1B (2)

Sturzbecher mit annähernd konischer Wand und Rundboden und mit senkrechter Riefelung und mit opak-weißer Fadenspirale unterhalb der Mündung. Dating: AM II – AM III. Beakers with trails seem to date a bit earlier than those without (start sooner, end sooner).

SIEGMUND GLA 8.2

Schlanker, konischer Sturzbecher. Relativer Bauchdm. $<(0,03 \times \text{Konuswinkel} - 1,88)$ und $>(0,03 \times \text{Konuswinkel} - 2,055)$. Dating: Böhner Stufe III.

GLA 8.3

Schlanker, schwach konischer Sturzbecher.
Relativer Bauchdm. $< (0,03 \times \text{Konuswinkel} - 2,055)$
und $> (0,03 \times \text{Konuswinkel} - 2,155)$. Dating:
Niederrhein phase 7 – 8A.

FRANKEN AG GLA 8D

Sturzbecher, hoch und schlank (Index – Breite/
Höhe < 0,42), konisch, meist mit Riefen. Dating:
Phase 5 – start phase 7.



Maul 2002, Tafel 41, 1-4

[illegible]

RR 9.35 BELL BEAKER A

Bell beakers with convex base, almost conical walls, vertical ribs and opaque trails above the carination. Based on Maul (1) B1b (3).

MAUL (1) B1B (3)

Sturzbecher mit annähernd konischer Wand und Rundboden und mit senkrechter Riefelung und mit opak-weißer Fadenspirale oberhalb des Umbruchs. Dating: AM II – AM III. Beakers with trails seem to date a bit earlier than those without (start sooner, end sooner).



Maul 2002, Tafel 41, 5-7

SIEGMUND GLA 8.2

Schlanker, konischer Sturzbecher. Relativer Bauchdm. $<(0,03 \times \text{Konuswinkel} - 1,88)$ und $>(0,03 \times \text{Konuswinkel} - 2,055)$. Dating: Böhner Stufe III.

GLA 8.3

Schlanker, schwach konischer Sturzbecher.
Relativer Bauchdm. $< (0,03 \times \text{Konuswinkel} - 2,055)$
und $> (0,03 \times \text{Konuswinkel} - 2,155)$. Dating:
Niederrhein phase 7 – 8A.

FRANKEN AG GLA 8D

Sturzbecher, hoch und schlank (Index – Breite/Höhe < 0,42), konisch, meist mit Riefen. Dating: Phase 5 – start phase 7.

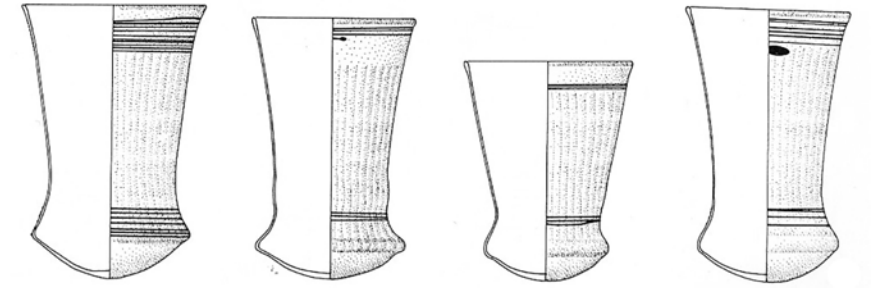
[illegible]

RR 9.36 BELL BEAKER A

Bell beakers with convex base, almost conical walls, vertical ribs and two sets of opaque trails. Based on Maul (1) B1b (4).

MAUL (1) B1B (4)

Sturzbecher mit annähernd konischer Wand und Rundboden und mit senkrechter Riefelung und mit zwei opak-weißen Fadenspiralen. Dating: AM II – AM III. Beakers with trails seem to date a bit earlier than those without (start sooner, end sooner).



Maul 2002, Tafel 41, 8-11

SIEGMUND GLA 8.2

Schlanker, konischer Sturzbecher. Relativer Bauchdm. $<(0,03 \times \text{Konuswinkel} - 1,88)$ und $>(0,03 \times \text{Konuswinkel} - 2,055)$. Dating: Böhner Stufe III.

GLA 8.3

Schlanker, schwach konischer Sturzbecher.
Relativer Bauchdm. $< (0,03 \times \text{Konuswinkel} - 2,055)$
und $> (0,03 \times \text{Konuswinkel} - 2,155)$. Dating:
Niederrhein phase 7 – 8A.

FRANKEN AG GLA 8D

Sturzbecher, hoch und schlank (Index - Breite/
Höhe < 0,42), konisch, meist mit Riefen. Dating:
Phase 5 - start phase 7.

[illegible]

RR 9.37 BELL BEAKER A

Bell beakers with convex base, almost conical walls and helical ribs and no decoration. Based on Maul (1) B1c (1).

MAUL (1) B1C (1)

Sturzbecher mit annähernd konischer Wand und Rundboden und mit schräger Riefelung. Dating: AM II – JM I; c. 540 – 635 – (650).

FEYEUX 53.3L

Les gobelets carénés agrémentés de côtes
hélicoïdales. Dating: Feyeux dates all beakers of type
53 to a major part of the sixth century: 525 – 600.
Some specimens however are also found early in the
seventh century, but these are rare. So: 525 – 600
– (625).

SIEGMUND GLA 8.2

Schlanker, konischer Sturzbecher. Relativer Bauchdm. $<(0,03 \times \text{Konuswinkel} - 1,88)$ und $>(0,03 \times \text{Konuswinkel} - 2,055)$. Dating: Böhner Stufe III.

GLA 8.3

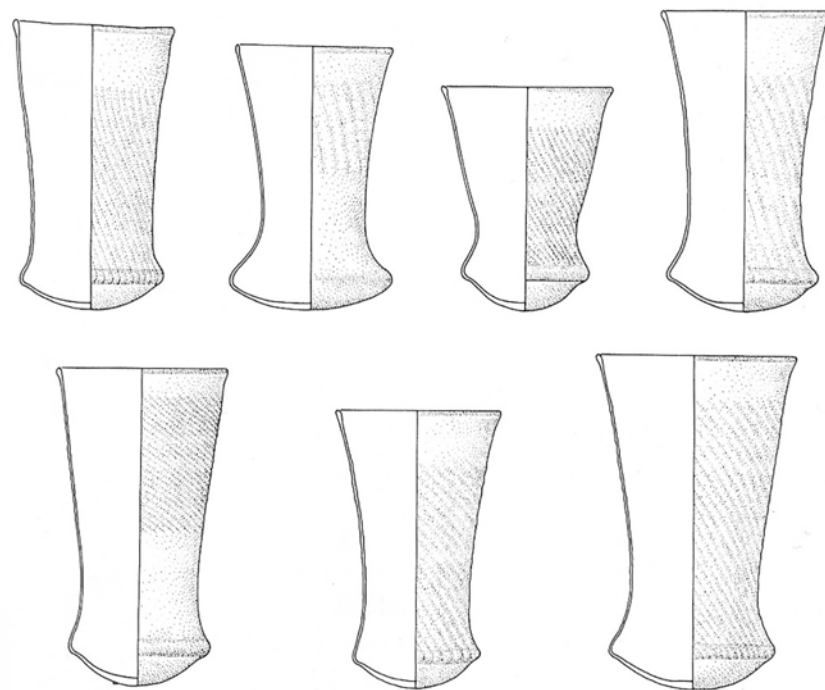
Schlanker, schwach konischer Sturzbecher.
Relativer Bauchdm. $< (0,03 \times \text{Konuswinkel} - 2,055)$
und $> (0,03 \times \text{Konuswinkel} - 2,155)$. Dating:
Niederrhein phase 7 – 8A.

FRANKEN AG GLA 8D

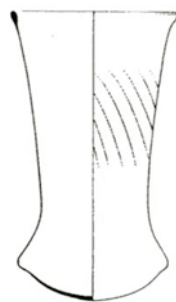
Sturzbecher, hoch und schlank (Index – Breite/Höhe < 0,42), konisch, meist mit Riefen. Dating: Phase 5 – start phase 7.

LEGOUX/PÉRIN/VALLET 450

Gobelet campaniforme haut avec fond bombé et lisse. Dating: (second half MA 2 – MR 1).



Maul 2002, Tafel 42, 1-7



Feyeux 2003, PL. 40, 444.

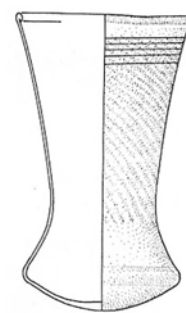
[illegible]

RR 9.38 BELL BEAKER A

Bell beakers with convex base, almost conical walls, helical ribs and opaque trails under the rim. Based on Maul (1) B1c (2).

MAUL (1) B1C (2)

Sturzbecher mit annähernd konischer Wand und Rundboden und mit schräger Riefelung und mit (opak-weißer) Fadenspirale unterhalb der Mündung. Dating: AM II – AM III. Beakers with trails seem to date a bit earlier than those without (start sooner, end sooner).



Maul 2002, Tafel 42, 8.

SIEGMUND GLA 8.2

Schlanker, konischer Sturzbecher. Relativer Bauchdm. $<(0,03 \times \text{Konuswinkel} - 1,88)$ und $>(0,03 \times \text{Konuswinkel} - 2,055)$. Dating: Böhner Stufe III.

GLA 8.3

Schlanker, schwach konischer Sturzbecher.
Relativer Bauchdm. $< (0,03 \times \text{Konuswinkel} - 2,055)$
und $> (0,03 \times \text{Konuswinkel} - 2,155)$. Dating:
Niederrhein phase 7 – 8A.

FRANKEN AG GLA 8D

Sturzbecher, hoch und schlank (Index - Breite/
Höhe < 0,42), konisch, meist mit Riefen. Dating:
Phase 5 - start phase 7.

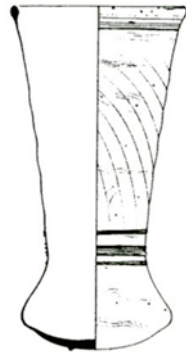
[illegible]

RR 9.39 BELL BEAKER A

Bell beakers with convex base, almost conical walls, helical ribs and two sets of (spiral) opaque trails. Based on Maul (1) B1c (3).

MAUL (1) B1C (3)

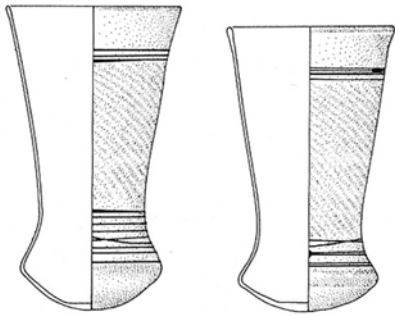
Sturzbecher mit annähernd konischer Wand und Rundboden und mit schräger Riefelung und mit zwei opak-weißen Fadenspiralen. Dating: AM II – AM III. Beakers with trails seem to date a bit earlier than those without (start sooner, end sooner).



Feyeux 2003, PL 40, 444.

FEYEUX 53.3LAD

Les gobelets carénés agrémentés de côtes hélicoïdales, de cordons et de spirales d'émail.
 Dating: Feyeux dates all beakers of type 53 to a major part of the sixth century: 525 – 600. Some specimens however are also found early in the seventh century, but these are rare. So: 525 – 600 – (625).



Maul 2002, Taf. 42, 9-10.

SIEGMUND GLA 8.2

Schlanker, konischer Sturzbecher. Relativer Bauchdm. $<(0,03 \times \text{Konuswinkel} - 1,88)$ und $>(0,03 \times \text{Konuswinkel} - 2,055)$. Dating: Böhner Stufe III.

GLA 8.3

Schlanker, schwach konischer Sturzbecher.
Relativer Bauchdm. $< (0,03 \times \text{Konuswinkel} - 2,055)$
und $> (0,03 \times \text{Konuswinkel} - 2,155)$. Dating:
Niederrhein phase 7 – 8A.

FRANKEN AG GLA 8D

Sturzbecher, hoch und schlank (Index – Breite/
Höhe < 0,42), konisch, meist mit Riefen. Dating:
Phase 5 – start phase 7.

[illegible]

RR 9.40 BELL BEAKER A

Bell beaker with almost conical wall, convex base and opaque trail and arcade decoration. Based on Maul Sondervierung (1).(1).(3).



Maul 2002, Tafel 62, 3.

MAUL SONDERVERZIERUNG (1).(1).(3)

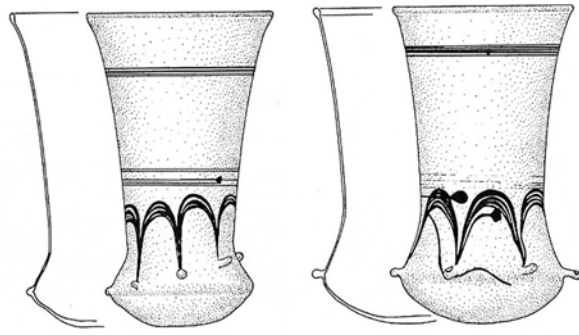
Sturzbecher B mit Rundboden und opak-weißer Arkadenverzierung. Dating: second half sixth century, Böhner end Stufe III – start Stufe IV. So: generally 550 – 625.

[illegible]

RR 9.41 BELL BEAKER A

Bell beakers with almost conical wall, convex base and opaque arcade decoration and knobs above the carination. Based on Maul Sondervverzierung (1). (1).(4).

MAUL SONDERVERZIERUNG (1).(1).(4)
Sturzbecher B mit Rundboden, opak-weißer
Arkadenverzierung und Stacheln. Dating: sixth
century.



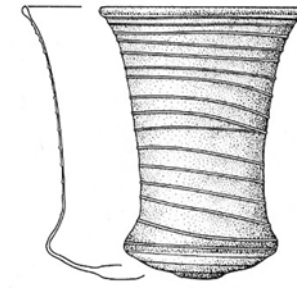
Maul 2002, Taf. 62, 5-6.

[illegible]

RR 9.42 BELL BEAKER A

Bell beaker with almost conical wall, convex base and a surface entirely covered in trails in the colour of the glass. Based on Maul Sondervverzierung (1).(6).

MAUL SONDERVERZIERUNG (1).(6)
Sturzbecher mit ganzflächiger Fadenauflage.
Dating: sixth century.



Maul 2002, Tafel 64, 7.

[illegible]

RR 9.43 BELL BEAKER A

Bell beakers with pointed base/knob, almost conical walls, smooth surface and no decoration. Based on Maul (1) B2 (1) a (1).

MAUL (1) B2 (1) A (1)

Sturzbecher mit annähernd konischer Wand und Bodenspitze und mit glatter Oberfläche. Dating: generally AM II – III, some vessels however are somewhat earlier and the majority is in the middle of the sixth century. So: 500 – 560 – (600).

FEYEUX 52.0

Les gobelets carénés à bouton terminal, sans décor.
Dating: Fyfeux dates this type of bell beakers regardless of their decoration to the sixth century, but states that most beakers date to the period 530 – 570, with some earlier and some later examples. So: (500) – 530 – 570 – (600).

LEGOUX/PÉRIN/VALLET 448

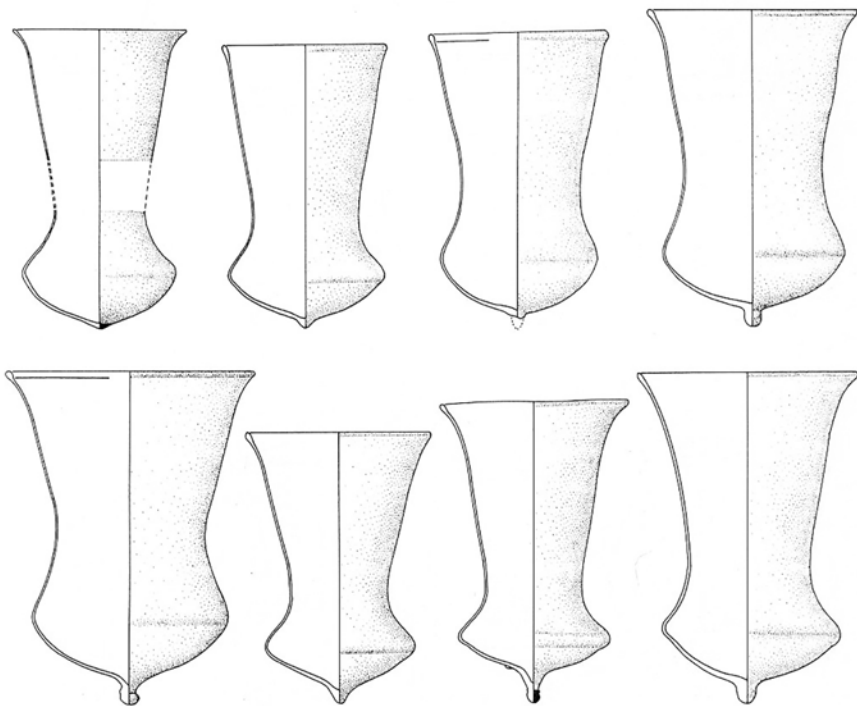
Petit gobelet campaniforme trapu, caréné avec bouton terminal prononcé. Dating: (first half MA 1) – second half MA 1 – first half MA 2 – (second half MA 2).

LEGOUX/PÉRIN/VALLET 449

Gobelet campaniforme haut avec bouton terminale.
Dating: second half MA 2 – MA 3.



Feyeux 2003, Pl. 24; 219, 222.



Maul 2002, Tafel 43, 1-8.

[illegible]

RR 9.44 BELL BEAKER A

Bell beakers with pointed base/knob, almost conical walls, smooth surface and opaque trails under the rim. Based on Maul (1) B2 (1) a (2).

MAUL (1) B2 (1) A (2)

Sturzbecher mit annähernd konischer Wand und Bodenspitze und mit glatter Oberfläche und mit opak-weißer Fadenspirale unterhalb der Mündung. Dating: generally AM II – III, some vessels however are somewhat earlier and the majority is in the middle of the sixth century. So: 500 – 560 – (600).

FEYEUX 52.1A

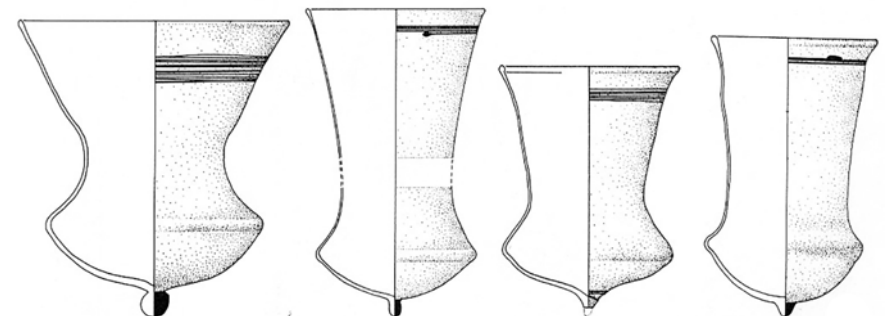
Les gobelets carénés à bouton terminal, agrémentés de cordons d'émail. Dating: Feyeux dates this type of bell beakers regardless of their decoration to the sixth century, but states that most beakers date to the period 530 – 570, with some earlier and some later examples. So: (500) – 530 – 570 – (600).

52.1AE

Les gobelets carénés à bouton terminal, agrémentés de cordons d'émail et un d'autre décor émaillé.
Dating: see above.

LEGOUX/PÉRIN/VALLET 448

Petit gobelet campaniforme trapu, caréné avec bouton terminal prononcé. Dating: (first half MA 1) – second half MA 1 – first half MA 2 – (second half MA 2).



Maul 2002, Tafel 43, 9-12.

[illegible]

RR 9.45 BELL BEAKER A

Bell beakers with pointed base/knob, almost conical walls, smooth surface and two sets of opaque trails under the rim. Based on Maul (1) Bz (1) a (3).

MAUL (1) B2 (1) A (3)

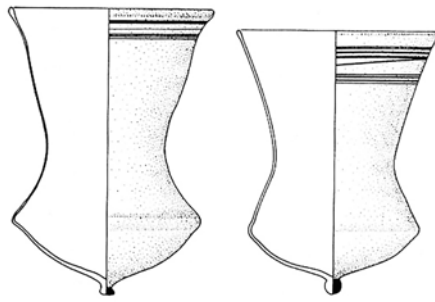
Sturzbecher mit annähernd konischer Wand und Bodenspitze und mit glatter Oberfläche mit zwei opak-weißen Fadenspiralen unterhalb der Mündung. Dating: generally AM II – III, some vessels however are somewhat earlier and the majority is in the middle of the sixth century. So: 500 – 560 – (600).

FEYEUX 52.1AE

Les gobelets carénés à bouton terminal, agrémentés de cordons d'émail et un d'autre décor émaillé.
Dating: Feyeux dates this type of bell beakers regardless of their decoration to the sixth century, but states that most beakers date to the period 530–570, with some earlier and some later examples. So: (500)–530–570–(600).

LEGOUX/PÉRIN/VALLET 448

Petit gobelet campaniforme trapu, caréné avec bouton terminal prononcé. Dating: (first half MA 1) – second half MA 1 – first half MA 2 – (second half MA 2).



Maul 2002, Tafel 44, 2-3

[illegible]

RR 9.46 BELL BEAKER A

Bell beakers with pointed base/knob, almost conical walls, smooth surface and opaque trails above the carination. Based on Maul (1) B2 (1) a (4).

MAUL (1) B2 (1) A (4)

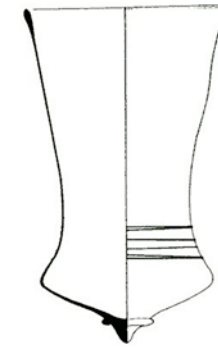
Sturzbecher mit annähernd konischer Wand und Bodenspitze und mit glatter Oberfläche mit opakweißer Fadenspirale oberhalb des Umbruchs.
Dating: generally AM II – III, some vessels however are somewhat earlier and the majority is in the middle of the sixth century. So: 500 – 560 – (600).

FEYEUX 52.1A

Les gobelets carénés à bouton terminal, agrémentés de cordons d'émail. Dating: Feyeux dates this type of bell beakers regardless of their decoration to the sixth century, but states that most beakers date to the period 530 – 570, with some earlier and some later examples. So: (500) – 530 – 570 – (600).

LEGOUX/PÉRIN/VALLET 448

Petit gobelet campaniforme trapu, caréné avec bouton terminal prononcé. Dating: (first half MA 1) – second half MA 1 – first half MA 2 – (second half MA 2).



Feyeux 2003, PL 26, 251.

[illegible]

RR 9.47 BELL BEAKER A

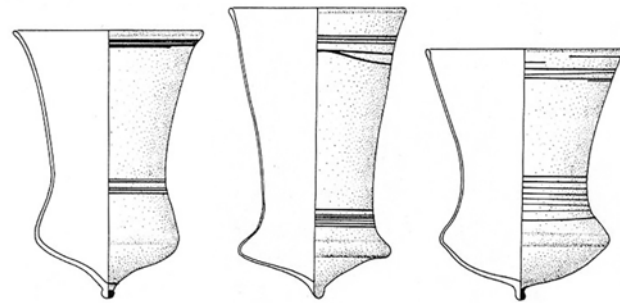
Bell beakers with pointed base/knob, almost conical walls, smooth surface and two sets of opaque trails. Based on Maul (1) B2 (1) a (5).

MAUL (1) B2 (1) A (5)

Sturzbecher mit annähernd konischer Wand und Bodenspitze und mit glatter Oberfläche mit zwei opak-weißer Fadenspiralen. Dating: generally AM II – III, some vessels however are somewhat earlier and the majority is in the middle of the sixth century. So: 500 – 560 – (600).



Feyeux 2003, PL 26, 253.



Maul 2002, Tafel 44, 4-6.

FEYEUX 52.1A

Les gobelets carénés à bouton terminal, agrémentés de cordons d'émail. Dating: Feyeux dates this type of bell beakers independent of their decoration to the 6th century, but states that most beakers date to the period 530 – 570, with some earlier and some later examples. So: (500) – 530 – 570 – (600).

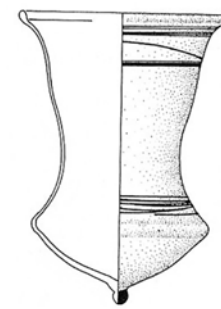
LEGOUX/PÉRIN/VALLET 448

Petit gobelet campaniforme trapu, caréné avec bouton terminal prononcé. Dating: (first half MA 1) – second half MA 1 – first half MA 2 – (second half MA 2).

[illegible]

RR 9.48 BELL BEAKER A

Bell beakers with pointed base/knob, almost conical walls, smooth surface and two sets of opaque trails under the rim and a set of trails above the carination. Based on Maul (1) B2 (1) a (6).



Maul 2002, Tafel 44, 7.

MAUL (1) B2 (1) A (6)

Sturzbecher mit annähernd konischer Wand und Bodenspitze und mit glatter Oberfläche und mit zwei opak-weißer Fadenspiralen unterhalb der Mündung und einer Fadenspirale oberhalb des Umbruchs. Dating: generally AM II – III, some vessels however are somewhat earlier and the majority is in the middle of the sixth century. So: 500 – 560 – (600).

LEGOUX/PÉRIN/VALLET 448

Petit gobelet campaniforme trapu, caréné avec bouton terminal prononcé. Dating: (first half MA 1) – second half MA 1 – first half MA 2 – (second half MA 2).

REMARKS

The difference between this form and the previous one (RR 9.47) is minimal.

[illegible]

RR 9.49 BELL BEAKER A

Bell beakers with pointed base/knob, almost conical walls and vertical ribs and no decoration. Based on Maul (1) B2 (1) b (1).

MAUL (1) B2 (1) B (1)

Sturzbecher mit annähernd konischer Wand und Bodenspitze und mit senkrechter Riefelung. Dating: generally AM II – III, some vessels however are somewhat earlier and the majority is in the middle of the sixth century. So: 500 – 560 – (600).

FEYEUX 52.3K

Les gobelets carénés agrémentés de côtes verticales.
 Dating: Fyfeux dates this type of bell beakers regardless of their decoration to the sixth century, but states that most beakers date to the period 530 – 570, with some earlier and some later examples. So: (500) – 530 – 570 – (600).

FEYEUX 52.3KE

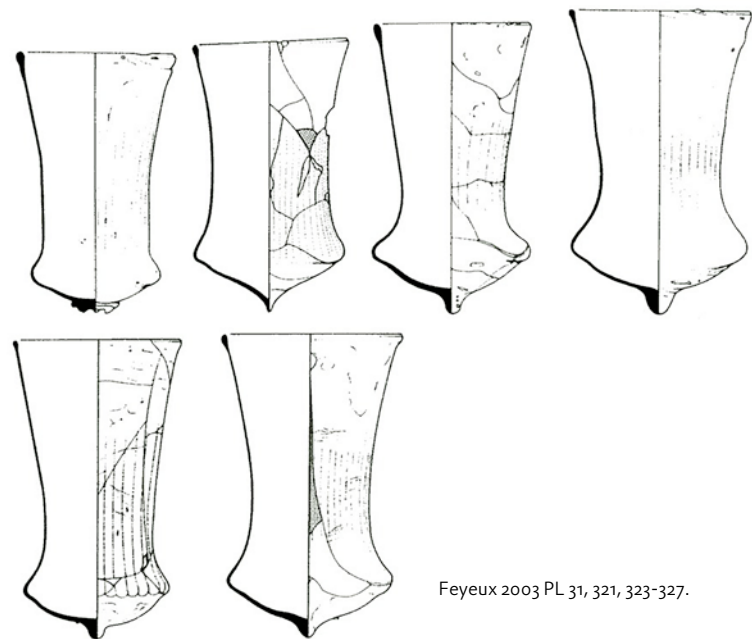
Les gobelets carénés à côtes verticales et à autre
décor émaillé. See above.

LEGOUX/PÉRIN/VALLET 449

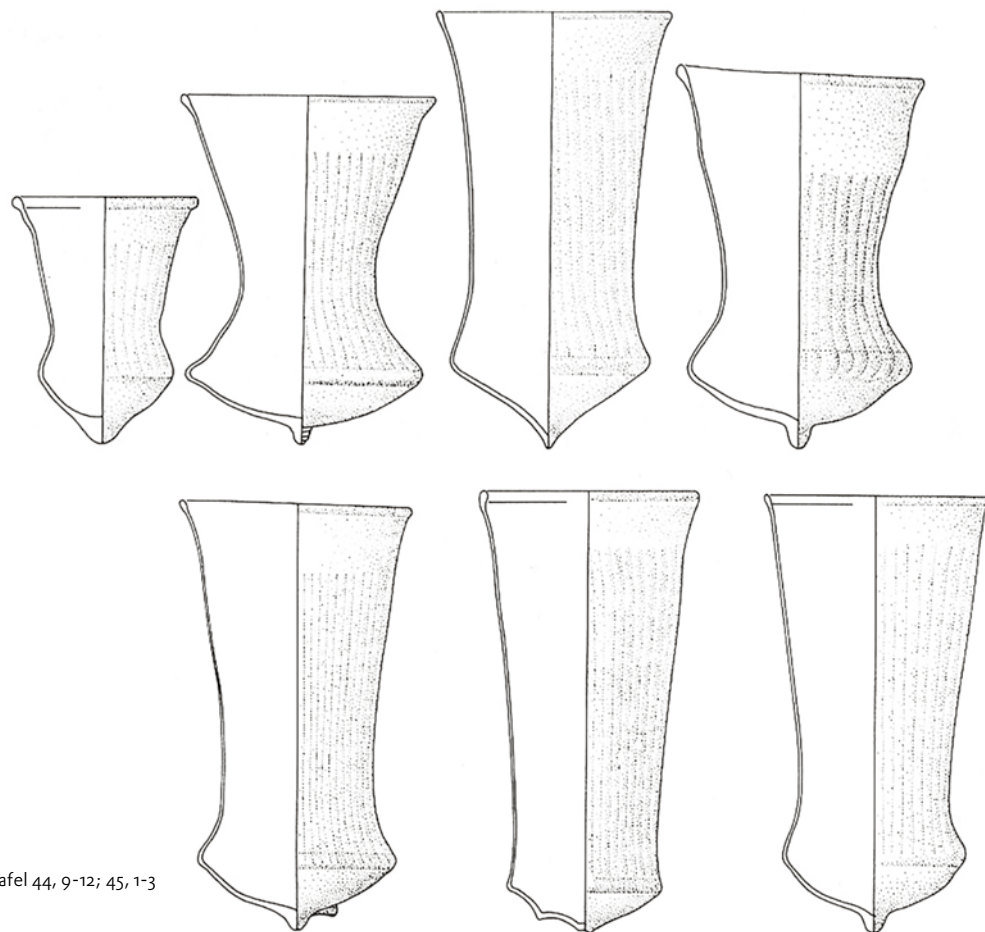
Gobelet campaniforme haut avec bouton terminale.
Dating: second half MA 2 – MA 3.

REMARKS

Feyoux 52.ke: the knob is (possibly) decorated with opaque glass, but this is not observable. It is not the type of decoration meant by Maul, so we included the type under 'no decoration'. Some of the examples of Maul are difficult to distinguish from the beakers with concave walls. The accent should be on straight conical walls.



Feyeux 2003 PL 31, 321, 323-327.



Maul 2002, Tafel 44, 9-12; 45, 1-3

[illegible]

RR 9.50 BELL BEAKER A

Bell beakers with pointed base/knob, almost conical walls, vertical ribs and opaque trails under the rim. Based on Maul (1) B2 (1) b (2).

MAUL (1) B2 (1) B (2)

Sturzbecher mit annähernd konischer Wand und Bodenspitze und mit senkrechter Riefelung und mit opak-weißer Fadenspirale unterhalb der Mundung.
 Dating: generally AM II – III, some vessels however are somewhat earlier and the majority is in the middle of the sixth century. So: 500 – 560 – (600).

FEYEUX 52.3KA

Les gobelets carénés agrémentés de côtes verticales et de cordons d'émail. Dating: Feyeux dates this type of bell beakers regardless of their decoration to the sixth century, but states that most beakers date to the period 530 – 570, with some earlier and some later examples. So: (500) – 530 – 570 – (600).

52.3KAE

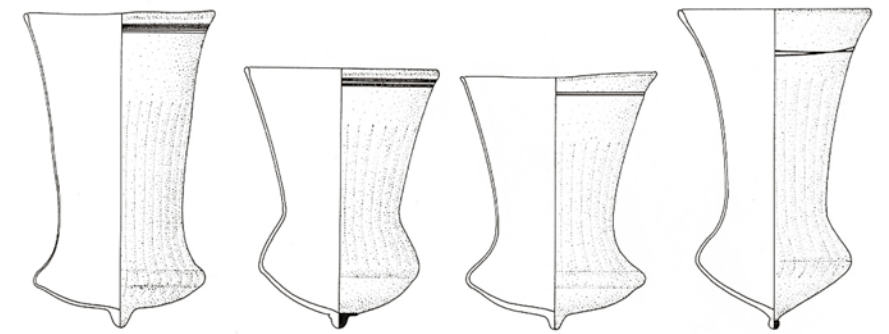
Les gobelets carénés avec côtes verticales, cordons et autre décor émaillé. Dating: see above.

LEGOUX/PÉRIN/VALLET 449

Gobelet campaniforme haut avec bouton terminale.
Dating: second half MA 2 – MA 3.



Feyoux 2003, PL 32 341-344.



Maul 2002, Tafel 45, 5-8.

[illegible]

RR 9.51 BELL BEAKER A

Bell beakers with pointed base/knob, almost conical walls and helical ribs and no decoration. Based on Maul (1) B2 (1) c (1).

MAUL (1) B2 (1) C (1)

Sturzbecher mit annähernd konischer Wand und Bodenspitze und mit schräger Riefelung. Dating: generally AM II – III, some vessels however are somewhat earlier and the majority is in the middle of the sixth century. So: 500 – 560 – (600).

FEYEUX 52.3L

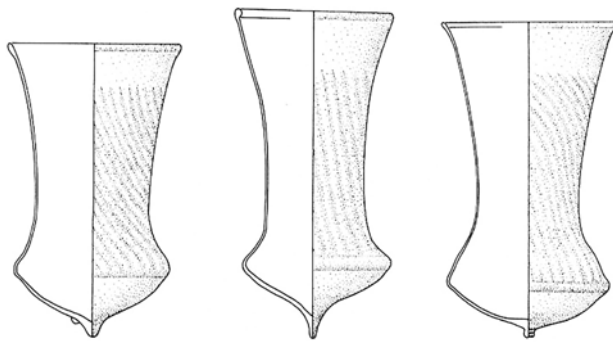
Les gobelets carénés à côtes hélicoïdales. Dating: Fyfeux dates this type of bell beakers independent of their decoration to the sixth century, but states that most beakers date to the period 530 – 570, with some earlier and some later examples. So: (500) – 530 – 570 – (600).

LEGOUX/PÉRIN/VALLET 449

Gobelet campaniforme haut avec bouton terminale.
Dating: second half MA 2 – MA 3.



Feyoux 2003, PL 34, 368; PL 35, 369, 371, 374, 377-378.



Maul 2002, Tafel 45, 9-11.

[illegible]

RR 9.52 BELL BEAKER A

Bell beakers with pointed base/knob, almost conical walls, helical ribs and opaque trails under the rim.
Based on Maul (1) B2 (1) c (2).

MAUL (1) B2 (1) C (2)

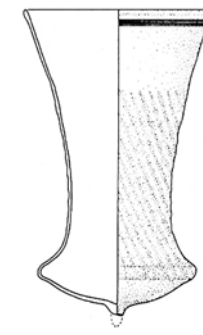
Sturzbecher mit annähernd konischer Wand und Bodenspitze und mit schräger Riefelung und mit opak-weißer Fadenspirale unterhalb der Mündung. Dating: generally AM II – III, some vessels however are somewhat earlier and the majority dates to the middle of the sixth century. So: 500 – 560 – (600).

FEYEUX 52.3LAE

Les gobelets carénés à côtes hélicoïdales avec cordons et autre décor émaillé. Dating: Feyerx dates this type of bell beakers regardless of their decoration to the sixth century, but states that most beakers date to the period 530 – 570, with some earlier and some later examples. So: (500) – 530 – 570 – (600).

LEGOUX/PÉRIN/VALLET 449

Gobelet campaniforme haut avec bouton terminale.
Dating: second half MA 2 – MA 3.



Maul 2002, Tafel 45, 12.



Feyoux 2003, PL 35, 380-382; PL 36, 383-385.

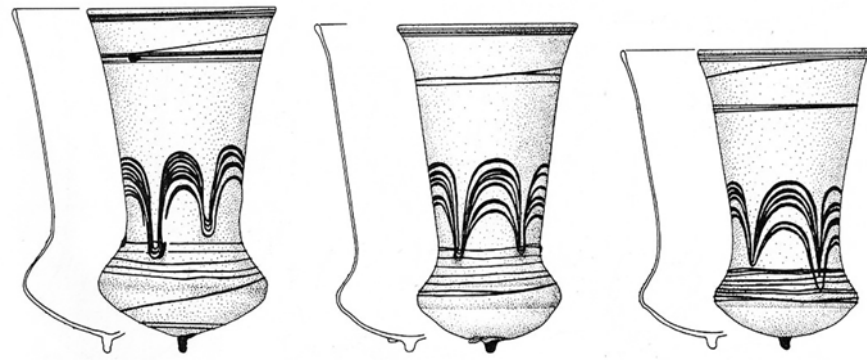
[illegible]

RR 9.53 BELL BEAKER A

Bell beaker almost conical wall with pointed base/
knob and opaque trail/arcade decoration (with
arcades just above the carination). Type Oberflacht.
Based on Maul Sonderverzierung (1).(1).(2).

MAUL SONDERVERZIERUNG (1).(1).(2)

Sturzbecher B mit Bodenspitze und opak-weißer Arkadenverzierung (Typ Oberflacht). Dating: c. 600, Ament AM II. A combination of dates is 530-610.



Maul Tafel 62, 7-9.



The Metropolitan museum of Art, New York.
<http://www.metmuseum.org/art/collection/search/465755>.
 Height 9.2 cm.

[illegible]

RR 9.54 BELL BEAKER A

Bell beakers with almost conical wall with pointed base/knob and various sorts of arcade/trail decoration. Based on Maul Sonderverzierung (1). (1).(5).

MAUL SONDERVERZIERUNG (1).(1).(5)

Sturzbecher B mit Bodenspitze und opak-weißer
Arkadenverzierung. Dating: AM II – III.

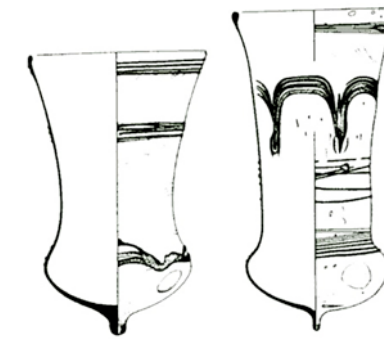
FEYEUX 52.1ACE

Les gobelets carénés à bouton terminal, agrémentés de cordons, d'arcades et d'un autre décor émaille.

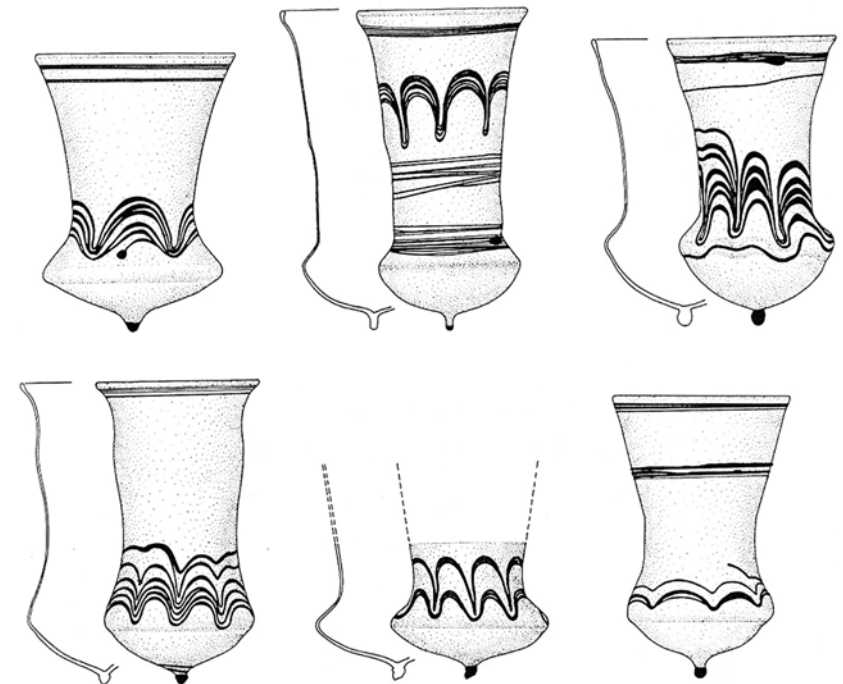
Dating: Feyerx dates this type of bell beakers regardless of their decoration to the sixth century, but states that most beakers date to the period 530 – 570, with some earlier and some later examples. So: (500) – 530 – 570 – (600).

FEYEUX 52.1ACEP

Les gobelets carénés à bouton terminal, agrémentés de cordons, d'arcades piquées et d'un autre décor émaille.



Feyeux 2003, PL 26, 256-257.



Maul Tafel 63, 1-6

[illegible]

RR 9.55 BELL BEAKER A

Bell beakers with pointed base, almost conical walls, smooth surface and no decoration. Based on Maul (1) B2 (2) a (1).

MAUL (1) B2 (2) A (1)

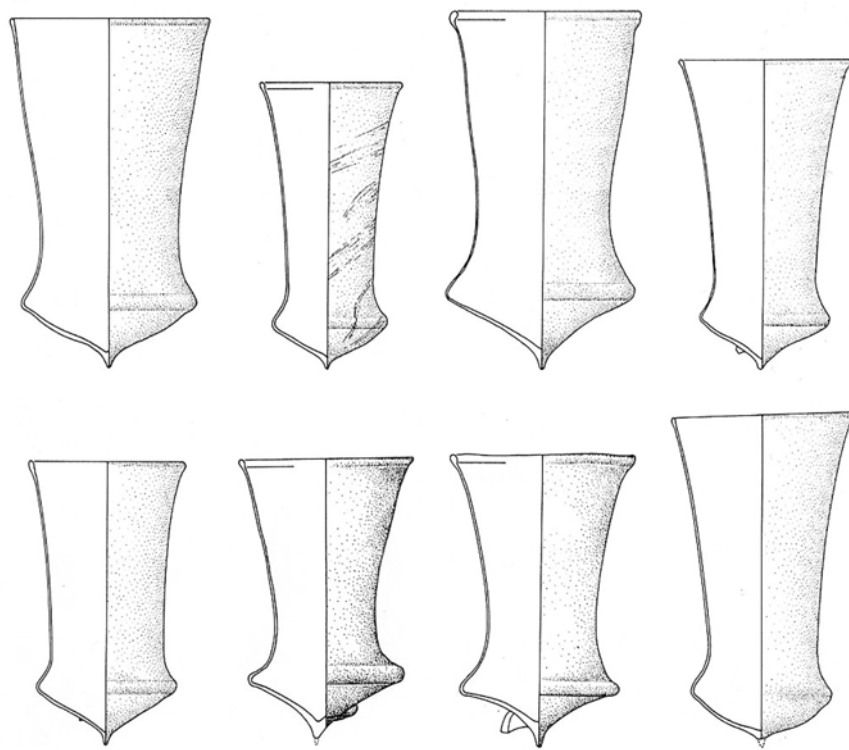
Sturzbecher mit annähernd konischer Wand und ausgezogener Bodenspitze (Typ Rosmeer): Typ Rosmeer mit glatter Oberfläche. Dating: (AM II) – AM III – JM I. So: 550 – 620 – (650).

LEGOUX/PÉRIN/VALLET 449

Gobelet campaniforme haut avec bouton terminale.
Dating: second half MA 2 – MA 3.

REMARKS

The accent is on the pointed base and the interior form of the base.



Maul 2002, Tafel 46, 1-8.

RR 9.56 BELL BEAKER A

Bell beakers with pointed base, almost conical walls, smooth surface and trails above the carination.
Based on Maul (1) B2 (2) a (2).

MAUL (1) B2 (2) A (2)

Sturzbecher mit annähernd konischer Wand und ausgezogener Bodenspitze (Typ Rosmeer): Typ Rosmeer mit opak-weißer Fadenspirale oberhalb des Umbruchs. Dating: (AM II) – AM III – JM I. So: 550 – 620 – (650).

FEYEUX 52.21

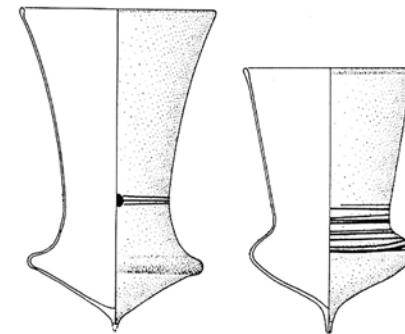
Les gobelets carénés agrémentés d'une spirale de verre. Dating: Feyeux dates this type of bell beakers regardless of their decoration to the sixth century, but states that most beakers date to the period 530 – 570, with some earlier and some later examples. So: (500) – 530 – 570 – (600).

REMARKS

Feyeux distinguishes enamel (translated into opaque) trails and trails in the colour of the glass which according to him might have chronological significance. We ignore this distinction.



Feyeux 2003, Pl. 31, 316.



Maul 2002, Tafel 46, 9-10.

[illegible][illegible]

RR 9.57 BELL BEAKER A

Bell beakers with pointed base, almost conical walls, smooth surface and two sets of trails. Based on Maul (1) B2 (2) a (3).

MAUL (1) B2 (2) A (3)

Sturzbecher mit annähernd konischer Wand und ausgezogener Bodenspitze (Typ Rosmeer): Typ Rosmeer mit zwei opak-weißer Fadenspiralen. Dating: (AM II) – AM III – JM I. So: 550 – 620 – (650).



The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York. Gift of J. Pierpont Morgan, 1917 (17.191.351).
<http://www.metmuseum.org/art/collection/search/465069> Frankish,. Height 13.5 cm.

FEYEUX 52.1A

Les gobelets carénés à bouton terminal, agrémentés de cordons d'émail. Dating: Feyerabend dates this type of bell beakers regardless of their decoration to the sixth century, but states that most beakers date to the period 530 – 570, with some earlier and some later examples. So: (500) – 530 – 570 – (600).

[illegible]

RR 9.58 BELL BEAKER A

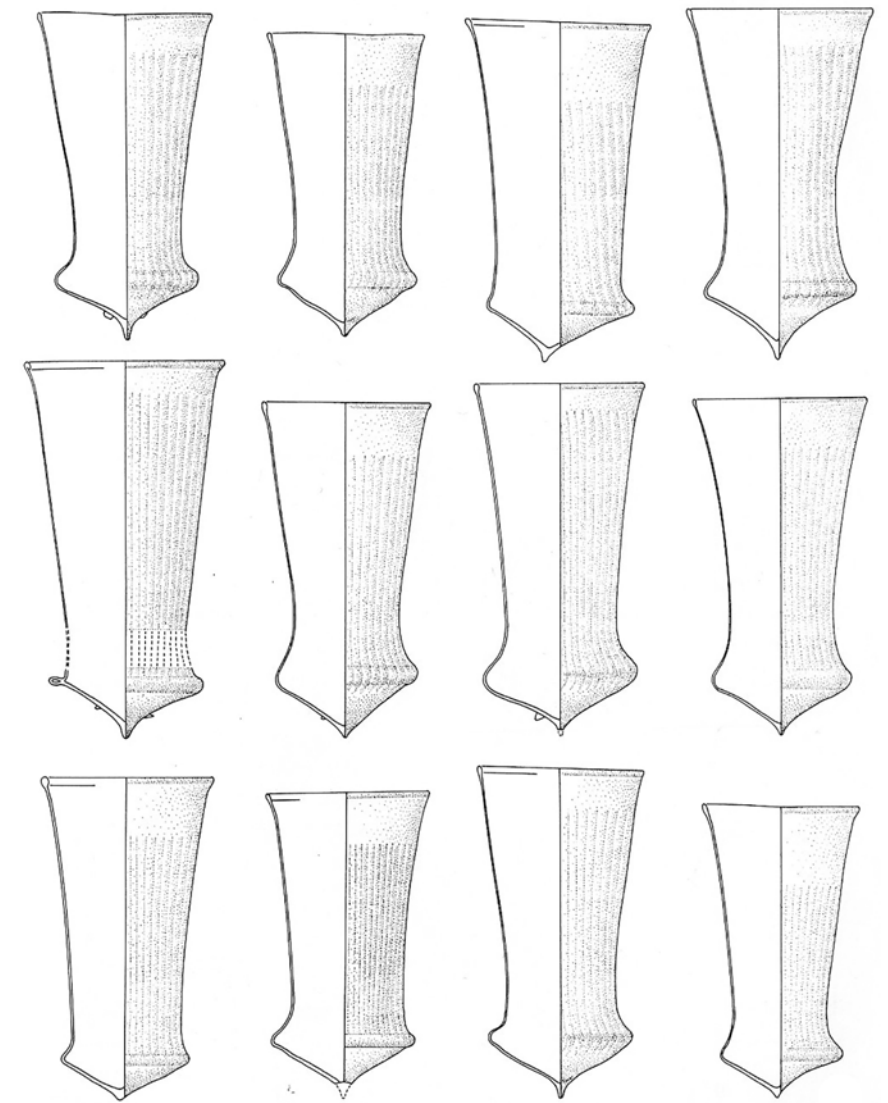
Bell beakers with pointed base, almost conical walls and vertical ribs and no decoration. Based on Maul (1) B2 (2) b (1).

MAUL (1) B2 (2) B (1)

Sturzbecher mit annähernd konischer Wand und ausgezogener Bodenspitze (Typ Rosmeer): Typ Rosmeer mit senkrechter Riefelung. Dating: (AM II) – AM III – JM I. So: 550 – 620 – (650).

LEGOUX/PÉRIN/VALLET 449

Gobelet campaniforme haut avec bouton terminale.
Dating: second half MA 2 – MA 3.

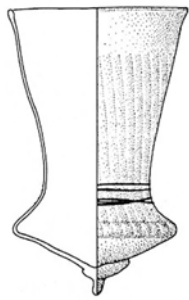


Maul 2002, Tafel 47, 1-12.

[illegible]

RR 9.59 BELL BEAKER A

Bell beakers with pointed base, almost conical walls, vertical ribs and opaque trails above the carination. Based on Maul (1) B2 (2) b (2).



Maul 2002, Tafel 48, 1.

MAUL (1) B2 (2) B (2)

Sturzbecher mit annähernd konischer Wand und ausgezogener Bodenspitze (Typ Rosmeer): Typ Rosmeer mit senkrechter Riefelung und mit opakweißer Fadenspirale oberhalb des Umbruchs.
 Dating: (AM II) – AM III – JM I. So. 550 – 620 – (650).

LEGOUX/PÉRIN/VALLET 449

Gobelet campaniforme haut avec bouton terminale.
Dating: second half MA 2 - MA 3.

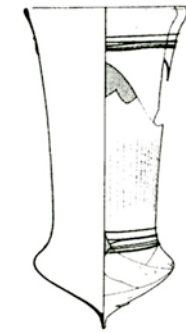
REMARKS

One wonders whether the specimen illustrated by Maul belongs to this type because of the strange form of the point.

[illegible]

RR 9.60 BELL BEAKER A

Bell beakers with pointed base, almost conical walls, vertical ribs and two sets of trails. Based on Maul (1) B2 (2) b (3).



Feyeux 2003, PL 33, 346.

MAUL (1) B2 (2) B (3)

Sturzbecher mit annähernd konischer Wand und ausgezogener Bodenspitze (Typ Rosmeer): Typ Rosmeer mit senkrechter Riefelung und mit zwei opak-weißen Fadenspiralen. Dating: (AM II) – AM III – JM I. So: 550 – 620 – (650).

FEYEUX 52.3KA

Les gobelets carénés agrémentés de côtes verticales et de cordons d'émail. Dating: Feyeux dates this type of bell beakers regardless of their decoration to the sixth century, but states that most beakers date to the period 530 – 570, with some earlier and some later examples. So: (500) – 530 – 570 – (600).

LEGOUX/PÉRIN/VALLET 449

Gobelet campaniforme haut avec bouton terminale.
Dating: second half MA 2 – MA 3.

[illegible]

RR 9.61 BELL BEAKER A

Bell beakers with pointed base, almost conical walls, helical ribs, no further decoration. Based on Maul (1) B2 (2) c (1).

MAUL (1) B2 (2) C (1)

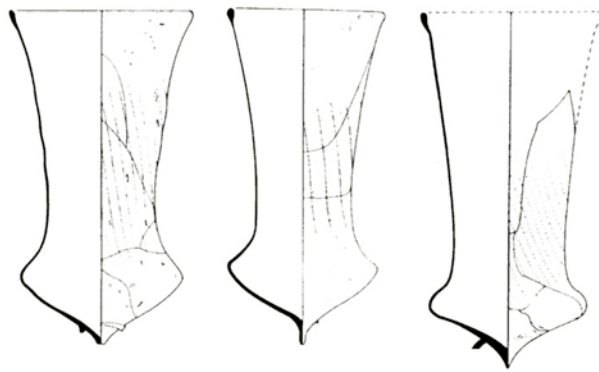
Sturzbecher mit annähernd konischer Wand und ausgezogener Bodenspitze (Typ Rosmeer): Typ Rosmeer mit schräger Riefelung. Dating: (AM II) – AM III – JM I. So: 550 – 620 – (650).

FEYEUX 52.3L

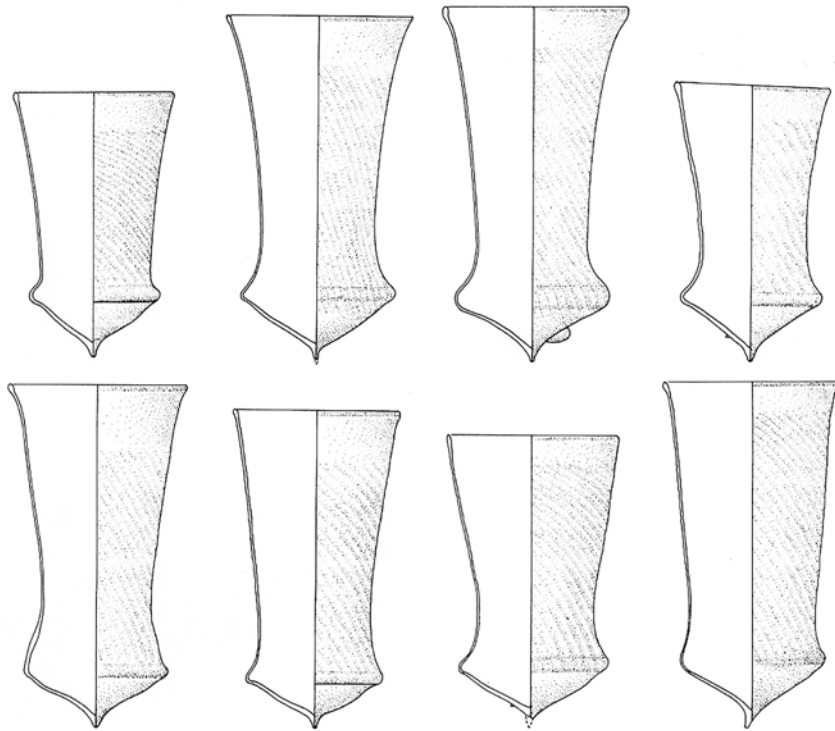
Les gobelets carénés agrémentés de côtes
hélicoïdales. Dating: Fyfeux dates this type of bell
beakers regardless of their decoration to the sixth
century, but states that most beakers date to the
period 530 – 570, with some earlier and some later
examples. So: (500) – 530 – 570 – (600).

LEGOUX/PÉRIN/VALLET 449

Gobelet campaniforme haut avec bouton terminale.
Dating: second half MA 2 – MA 3.



Feyeux 2003, PL. 35 372-373, 376.



Maul 2002, Tafel 48, 2-9.

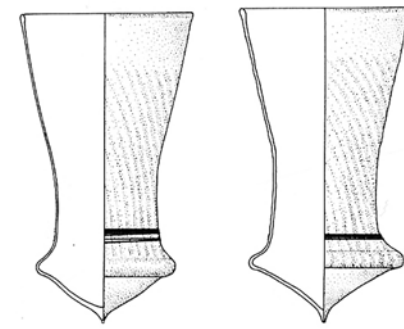
[illegible]

RR 9.62 BELL BEAKER A

Bell beakers with pointed base, almost conical walls and helical ribs and an opaque trail above the carination. Based on Maul (1) B2 (2) c (2).

MAUL (1) B2 (2) C (2)

Sturzbecher mit annähernd konischer Wand und ausgezogener Bodenspitze (Typ Rosmeer): Typ Rosmeer mit schräger Riefelung und mit opakweißer Fadenspirale oberhalb des Umbruchs.
 Dating: (AM II) – AM III – JM I. So: 550 – 620 – (650).



Maul 2002, Tafel 48, 11-12.

LEGOUX/PÉRIN/VALLET 449

Gobelet campaniforme haut avec bouton terminale.
Dating: second half MA 2 – MA 3.

[illegible]

RR 9.63 BELL BEAKER A

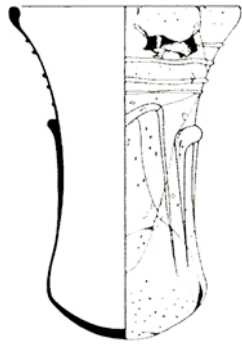
Bell beakers with concave or conical wall, pointed base/knob or convex base and trails and coil decoration in the colour of the glass. Based on Maul Sondervverzierung (1).(3).

MAUL SONDERVERZIERUNG (1).(3)

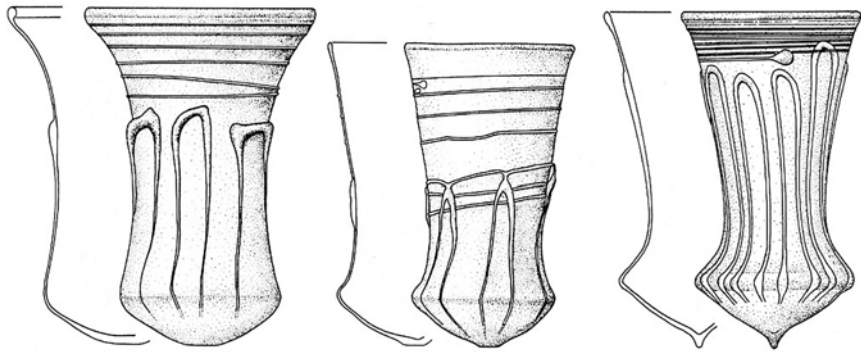
Sturzbecher mit Faden-/Schleifenverzierung.
Dating: second half sixth – early seventh century.

FEYEUX 53.2FH

Les gobelets carénés à fond convexe, agrémentés de cordons et d'arcades de verre. Dating: Feyeux dates all beakers of type 53 regardless of their decoration and rim form to a major part of the sixth century: 525 – 600. Some specimens however are also found early in the seventh century, but these are rare. So: 525 – 600 – (625).



Feyeux Pl 38



Maul 2002, Tafel 64,



Sittard grave 76. Kars/Theuws/
De Haas 2016. Height 12.3 cm.

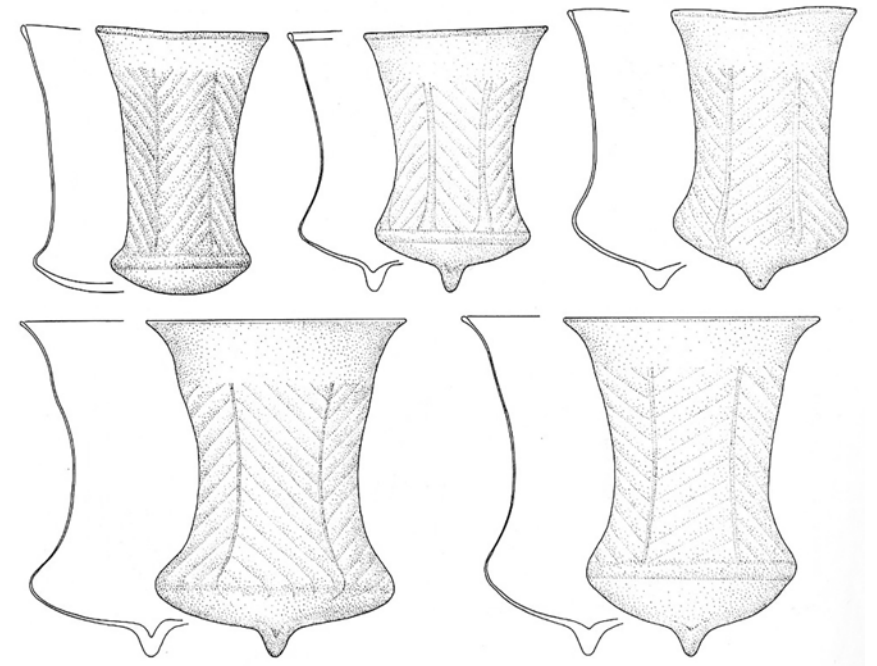
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RR 9.64 BELL BEAKER A

Bell beakers with concave or conical wall, pointed base/knob or convex base and fish bone pattern.
Based on Maul Sondervierung (1).(5).

MAUL SONDERVERZIERUNG (1).(5)

Sturzbecher mit Fischgrätmuster. Dating: AM II - III.



Maul 2002, Tafel 65, 1-5.

[illegible]

RR 9.65 BELL BEAKER A

Bell beakers with convex base, almost cylindrical walls, smooth surface and no further decoration. Based on Maul (1) D1a (1).

MAUL (1) D1A (1)

Sturzbecher mit annähernd zylindrischer Wand und Rundboden und mit glatter Oberfläche. Dating: AM II – AM III – JM I. So: (525) – 550 – 630 – (650).

FEYEUX 53.0

Les gobelets carénés à fond convexe, sans décor.
Dating: Feyeux dates all beakers of type 53 regardless of their decoration and rim form to a major part of the sixth century: 525 – 600. Some specimens however are also found early in the seventh century, but these are rare. So: 525 – 600 – (625).

REMARKS

Feyeux type 53 is mentioned here, but he does not illustrate examples that fit this type well.



Maul 2002, Tafel 49, 1-12.

[illegible]

RR 9.66 BELL BEAKER A

Bell beakers with convex base, almost cylindrical walls, smooth surface and a double set of trails under the rim. Based on Maul (1) D1a (2).

MAUL (1) D1A (2)

Sturzbecher mit annähernd zylindrischer Wand und Rundboden und mit glatter Oberfläche und mit doppelter Fadenspirale unterhalb der Mündung.
Dating: AM II - AM III - JM I. So: (525) - 550 - 630 - (650).



Maul 2002, Tafel 52, 4.

[illegible]

RR 9.67 BELL BEAKER A

Bell beakers with convex base, almost cylindrical walls, smooth surface and opaque trails under the rim. Based on Maul (1) D1a (3).

MAUL (1) D1A (3)

Sturzbecher mit annähernd zylindrischer Wand und Rundboden und mit glatter Oberfläche mit glatter Oberfläche und mit opak-weißer Fadenspirale unterhalb der Mündung. Dating: AM II - AM III - JM I. So: (525) - 550 - 630 - (650).



Maul 2002, Tafel 52, 3.

[illegible]

RR 9.68 BELL BEAKER A

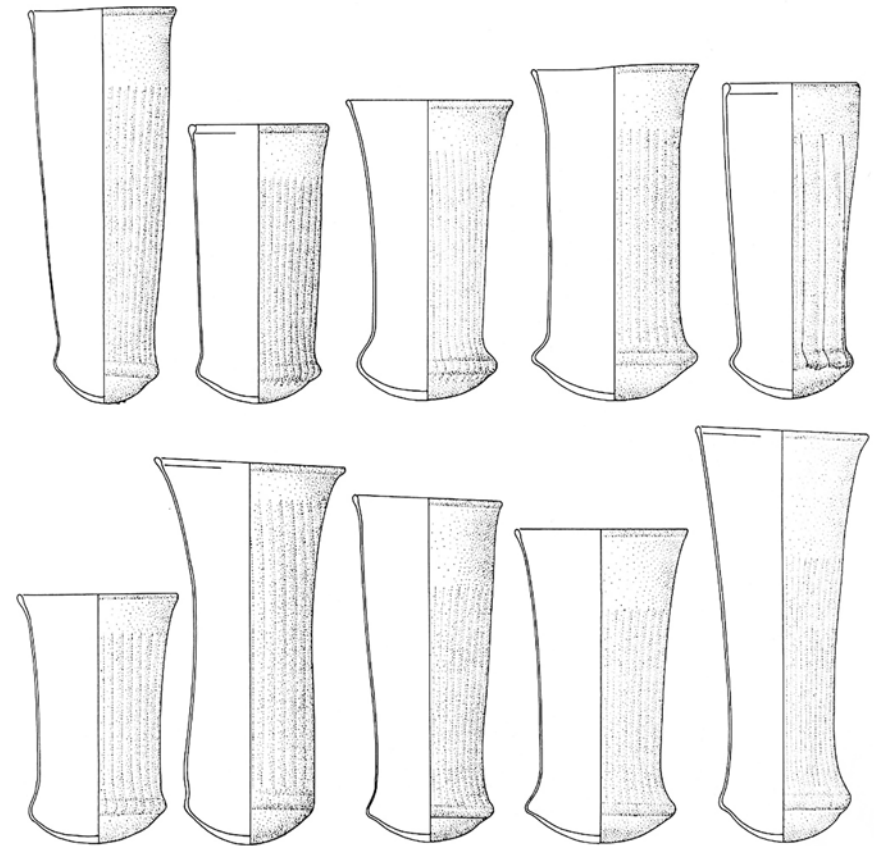
Bell beakers with convex base, almost cylindrical walls, vertical ribs and no further decoration. Based on Maul (1) D1b (1).

MAUL (1) D1B (1)

Sturzbecher mit annähernd zylindrischer Wand und Rundboden und mit senkrechter Riefelung. Dating: AM II - AM III - JM I. So: (525) - 550 - 630 - (650).

FEYEUX 53.3K

Les gobelets carénés à fond convexe agrémentés de côtes verticales. Dating: Feyeux dates all beakers of type 53 to a major part of the sixth century: 525 – 600. Some specimens however are also found early in the seventh century, but these are rare. So: 525 – 600 – (625).



Maul 2002, Tafel 53, 1-10.

[illegible]

RR 9.69 BELL BEAKER A

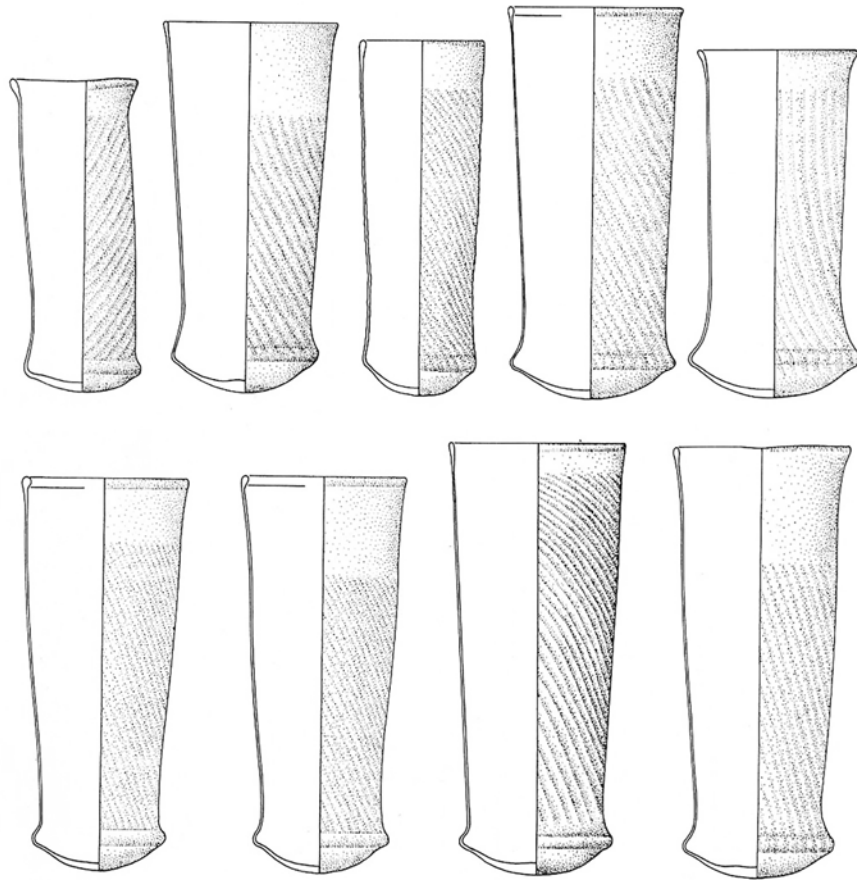
Bell beakers with convex base, almost cylindrical walls, helical ribs and no further decoration. Based on Maul (1) D1c (1).

MAUL (1) D1C (1)

Sturzbecher mit annähernd zylindrischer Wand und
Rundboden und mit schräger Riefelung. Dating:
AM II - AM III - JM I. So: (525) - 550 - 630 - (650).

FEYEUX 53.3L

Les gobelets carénés à fond convexe, agrémentés de côtes hélicoïdales. Dating: Feyeux dates all beakers of type 53 regardless of their decoration and rim form to a major part of the sixth century: 525 – 600. Some specimens however are also found early in the seventh century, but these are rare. So: 525 – 600 – (625).



Maul 2002, Tafel 54, 1-9.



Bergeijk grave 64 Photograph Anneke Dekker.
Theuws/Van Haperen 2012. Height 17.7 cm.

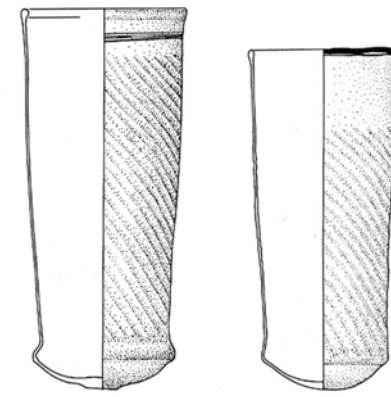
[illegible]

RR 9.70 BELL BEAKER A

Bell beakers with convex base, almost cylindrical walls, helical ribs and opaque trails under the rim. Based on Maul (1) D1c (2).

MAUL (1) D1C (2)

Sturzbecher mit annähernd zylindrischer Wand und Rundboden und mit schräger Riefelung und mit opak-weißer Fadenspirale unterhalb der Mündung. Dating: AM II - AM III - JM I. So: (525) - 550 - 630 - (650).



Maul 2002, Tafel 56, 3-4.

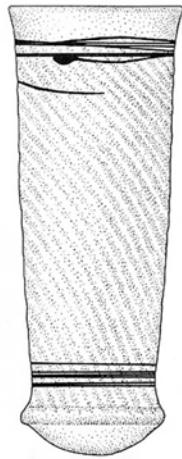
[illegible]

RR 9.71 BELL BEAKER A

Bell beakers with convex base, almost cylindrical walls, helical ribs and two sets of opaque trails. Based on Maul (1) D1c (3).

MAUL (1) D1C (3)

Sturzbecher mit annähernd zylindrischer Wand und Rundboden und mit schräger Riefelung und mit zwei opak-weißen Fadenspiralen. Dating: AM II – AM III – JM I. So: (525) – 550 – 630 – (650).



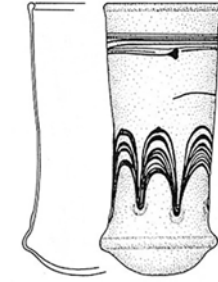
Maul 2002, Tafel 56, 5.

RR 9.72 BELL BEAKER A

Bell beaker with cylindrical wall, convex base and opaque arcade and trail decoration. Based on Maul Sondervverzierung (1).(1).(7).

MAUL SONDERVERZIERUNG (1).(1).(7)

Sturzbecher D mit Rundboden und opak-weißer
Arkadenverzierung.



Maul 2002, Tafel 63, 8.

[illegible]

RR 9.73 BELL BEAKER A

Bell beakers with pointed base/knob, almost cylindrical walls, smooth surface and no further decoration. Based on Maul (1) D2a (1).

MAUL (1) D2A (1)

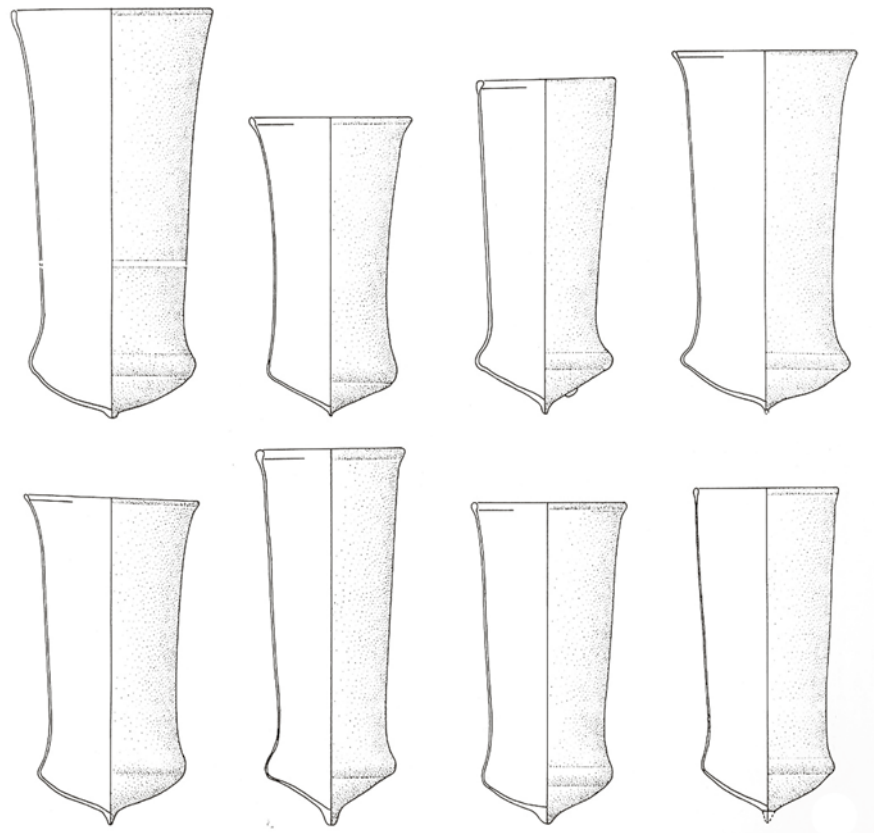
Sturzbecher mit annähernd zylindrischer Wand und Bodenspitze und mit glatter Oberfläche. Dating: AM II – AM III. More precise: (520) – 550 – 600.

FEYEUX 52.0

Les gobelets carénés à bouton terminal, sans décor.
Dating: Feyeux dates this type of bell beakers regardless of their decoration to the sixth century, but states that most beakers date to the period 530 – 570, with some earlier and some later examples. So: (500) – 530 – 570 – (600).



Feyoux 2003, PL 24, 223-224, 232, 234.



Maul 2002, Tafel 57, 1-8.

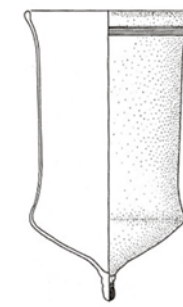
[illegible]

RR 9.74 BELL BEAKER A

Bell beakers with pointed base/knob, almost cylindrical walls, smooth surface and opaque trails under the rim. Based on Maul (1) D2a (2).

MAUL (1) D2A (2)

Sturzbecher mit annähernd zylindrischer Wand und Bodenspitze und mit glatter Oberfläche und mit opak-weißer Fadenspirale unterhalb der Mündung. Dating: AM II – AM III. More precise: (520) – 550 – 600.



Maul 2002, Tafel 58, 1.

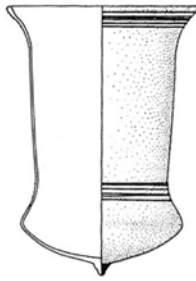
[illegible]

RR 9.75 BELL BEAKER A

Bell beakers with pointed base/knob, almost cylindrical walls, smooth surface and two sets of opaque trails. Based on Maul (1) D2a (3).

MAUL (1) D2A (3)

Sturzbecher mit annähernd zylindrischer Wand und Bodenspitze und mit glatter Oberfläche und mit zwei opak-weißen Fadenspiralen. Dating: AM II – AM III. More precise: (520) – 550 – 600.



Maul 2002, Tafel 58, 2.

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RR 9.76 BELL BEAKER A

Bell beakers with pointed base/knob, almost cylindrical walls, vertical ribs and no further decoration. Based on Maul (1) D2b (1).

MAUL (1) D2B (1)

Sturzbecher mit annähernd zylindrischer Wand und Bodenspitze und mit senkrechter Riefelung. Dating: AM II - AM III. More precise: (520) - 550 - 600.

FEYEUX 52.3K

Les gobelets carénés à bouton terminal, agrémentés de côtes verticales. Dating: Feyerabend dates this type of bell beakers regardless of their decoration to the sixth century, but states that most beakers date to the period 530 – 570, with some earlier and some later examples. So: (500) – 530 – 570 – (600).



Maul 2002, Tafel 58, 3-4.

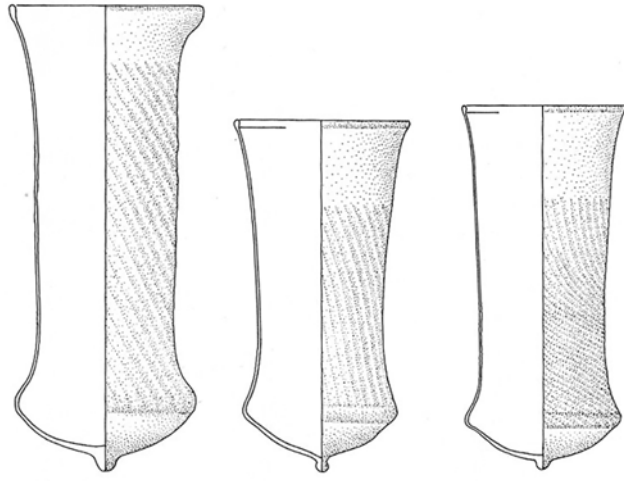
[illegible]

RR 9.77 BELL BEAKER A

Bell beakers with pointed base/knob, almost cylindrical walls, helical ribs and no further decoration. Based on Maul (1) D2c (1).

MAUL (1) D2C (1)

Sturzbecher mit annähernd zylindrischer Wand und Bodenspitze und mit schräger Riefelung. Dating: AM II - AM III. More precise: (520) - 550 - 600.



Maul 2002, Tafel 58, 6-8.

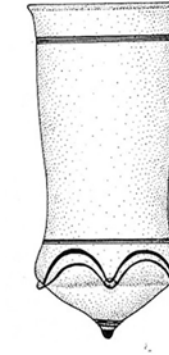
[illegible]

RR 9.78 BELL BEAKER A

Bell beaker with cylindrical wall with pointed base/knob and thin - lined trail and arcade decoration. Knobs below the break. Based on Maul Sondervverzierung (1).(1).(6).

MAUL SONDERVERZIERUNG (1).(1).(6)

Sturzbecher B mit Bodenspitze, opak-weißer
Arkadenverzierung und Stacheln. Dating: sixth
century.



Maul 2002, Tafel 63, 7.

[illegible]

RR 9.79 BELL BEAKER A

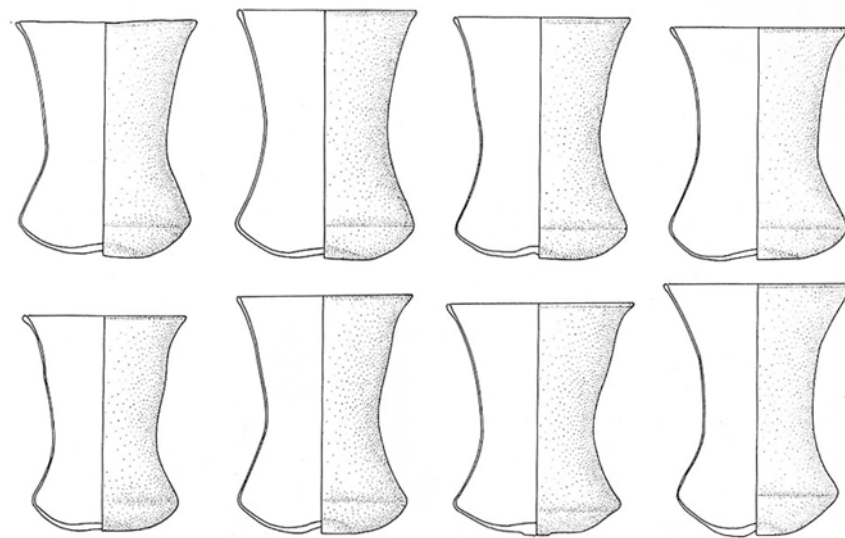
Bell beaker with inward pressed base and evenly curved walls (type Dauborn). Based on Maul Sonderformen (1).1.1.

MAUL SONDERFORMEN (1).1.1

Sturzbecher mit Standfläche und gleichmäßig geschwungener Wand (Typ Dauborn). Dating: mainly first half – mid-sixth century, also still in second half sixth century. So: 500 – 560 – (600).

FEYEUX 53.0

Les gobelets carénés à fond convexe, sans décor.
Dating: Feyeux dates all beakers of type 53 regardless of their decoration and rim form to a major part of the sixth century: 525 – 600. Some specimens however are also found early in the seventh century, but these are rare. So: 525 – 600 – (625).



Maul 2002, Tafel 59, 1-8.

[illegible]

RR 9.80 BELL BEAKER A

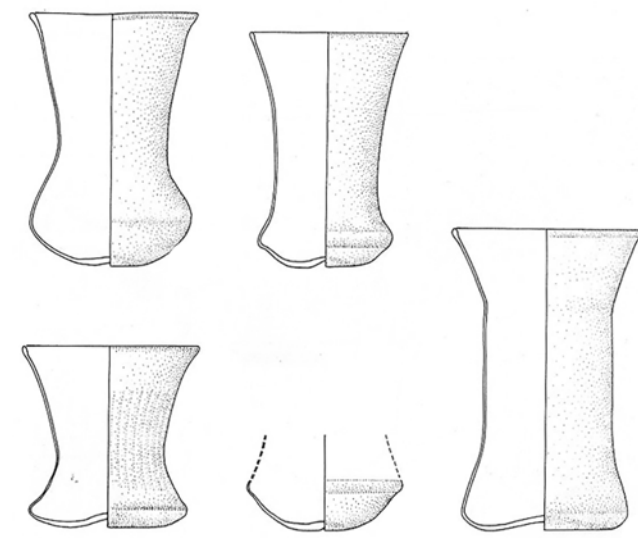
Other bell beakers with inward pressed base. Based on Maul Sonderformen (1).1.2.

MAUL SONDERFORMEN (1).1.2

Einzelstücke mit Standfläche. Dating: second half sixth century, Ament AM II – III.

FEYEUX 52.0

Les gobelets carénés à bouton terminal, sans décor.
Dating: Feyoux dates this type of bell beakers regardless of their decoration to the sixth century, but states that most beakers date to the period 530–570, with some earlier and some later examples. So: (500)–530–570–(600).



Maul 2002, Tafel 59, 10-11, 13-15.

[illegible]

RR 9.81 BELL BEAKER A

Squat bell beaker (Type Kelsen); Type Kelsen with convex base. Based on Maul Sonderformen (1).2.1.

MAUL SONDERFORMEN (1).2.1

Gedrungene Sturzbecher (Typ Kelsen): Typ Kelsen mit Rundboden. Dating: the few specimens that can be fixed chronologically date to the entire sixth century. So: 500 – 600.

FEYEUX 53.0

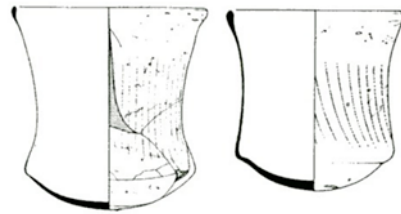
Les gobelets carénés à fond convexe, sans décor.
Dating: Feyeux dates all beakers of type 53 regardless of their decoration and rim form to a major part of the sixth century: 525 – 600. Some specimens however are also found early in the seventh century, but these are rare. So: 525 – 600 – (625).

53.3K

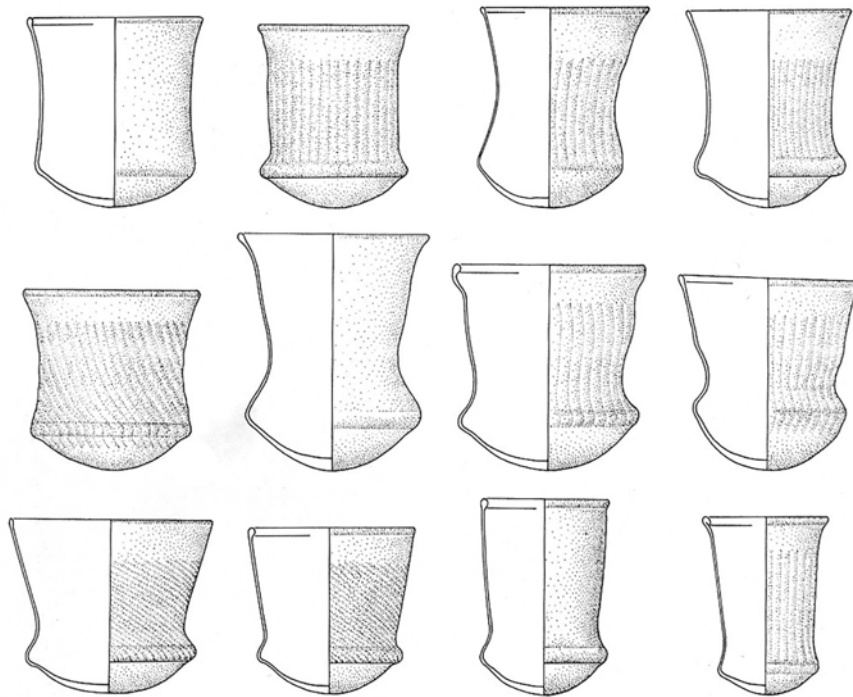
Les gobelets carénés à fond convexe, agrémentés de côtes verticales. Dating: see above.

53.3L

Les gobelets carénés à fond convexe, agrémentés de côtes hélicoïdales. Dating: see above.



Feyoux 2003, PL 38, 414, PL 40, 442.



Maul 2002, Tafel 60, 1-12.

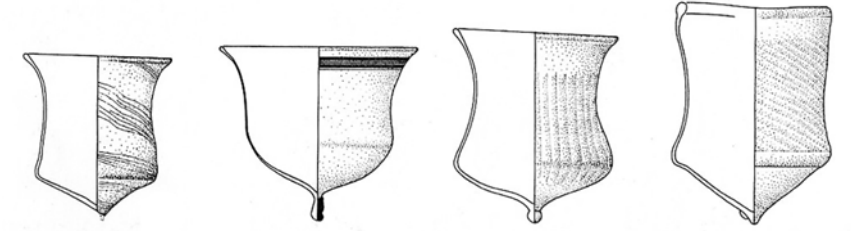
[illegible]

RR 9.82 BELL BEAKER A

Squat bell beaker (Type Kelsen); Type Kelsen with knob at the base. Based on Maul Sonderformen (1).2.2.

MAUL SONDERFORMEN (1).2.2

Gedrungene Sturzbecher (Typ Kelsen): Typ Kelsen mit Bodenspitze. Dating: the few specimens that can be fixed chronologically date to the entire sixth century. So: 500 – 600.



Maul 2002, Tafel 60, 13-16.

[illegible]

RR 9.83 BELL BEAKER A

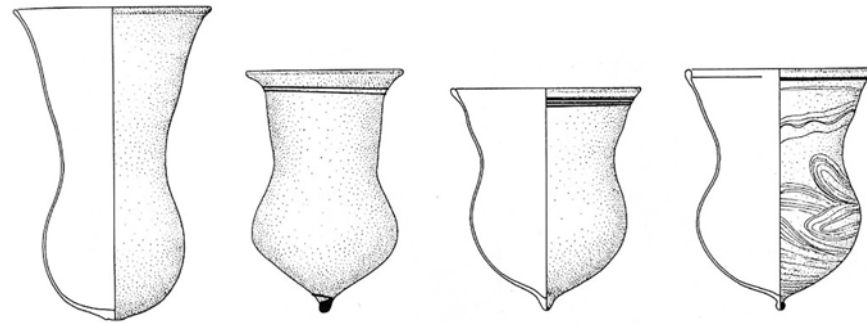
Bell beakers with a wide lower part. Based on Maul
Sonderformen (1).3.

MAUL SONDERFORMEN (1).3

Sturzbecher mit sehr weitem Umbruch. Dating:
Ament AM II - III.

FEYEUX 52.1AE

Les gobelets carénés à bouton terminal, agrémentés de cordons d'émail et d'un autre décor émaillé.
Dating: Feyeux dates this type of bell beakers regardless of their decoration to the sixth century, but states that most beakers date to the period 530 – 570, with some earlier and some later examples. So: (500) – 530 – 570 – (600).



Maul 2002, Tafel 61, 1, 4-6.

[illegible]

RR 9.84 BELL BEAKER A

Bell beakers: other forms. Based on Maul
Sonderformen (1).4.

MAUL SONDERFORMEN (1).4

Sturzbecher: Einzelstücke. Dating: Ament AM II - III.

FEYEUX 52.1E

Les gobelets carénés à bouton terminal agrémentés d'un bouton terminal recouvert d'émail. Dating: Fyfeux dates this type of bell beakers regardless of their decoration to the sixth century, but states that most beakers date to the period 530 – 570, with some earlier and some later examples. So: (500) – 530 – 570 – (600).

FEYEUX 52.2F

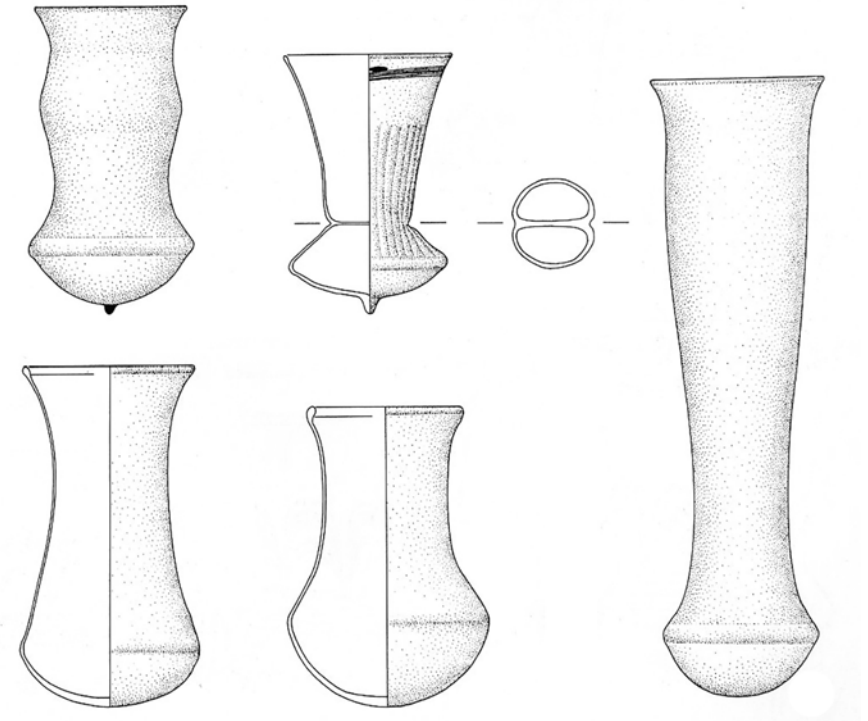
Les gobelets carénés à bouton terminal, agrémentés de cordons de verre. Dating: see above.

52.3KA

Les gobelets carénés à bouton terminal agrémentés
de côtes verticales et de cordons d'émail. Dating:
see above.

53.0

Les gobelets carénés à fond convexe carénés sans décor. Dating: Feyeux dates all beakers of type 53 regardless of their decoration and rim form to a major part of the sixth century: 525 – 600. Some specimens however are also found early in the seventh century, but these are rare. So: 525 – 600 – (625).



Maul 2002, Tafel 61, 2-3, 7-9.

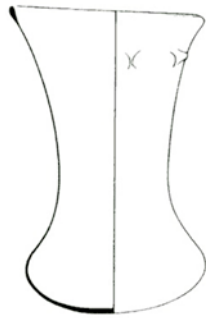
[illegible]

RR 9.85 BELL BEAKER A

Bell beakers with convex base, concave walls, and pinched decorations at the neck. Based on 53.5q.

FEYEUX 53.5Q

Les gobelets carénés à décor pincé. Dating: Feyeux dates all beakers of type 53 to a major part of the sixth century: 525–600 – (625). Some specimens however are also found early in the seventh century, but these are rare. So: 525 – 600.



Feyeux 2003, PL40, 447.

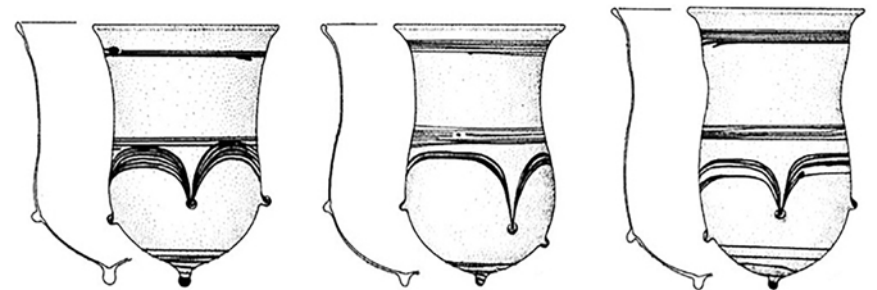
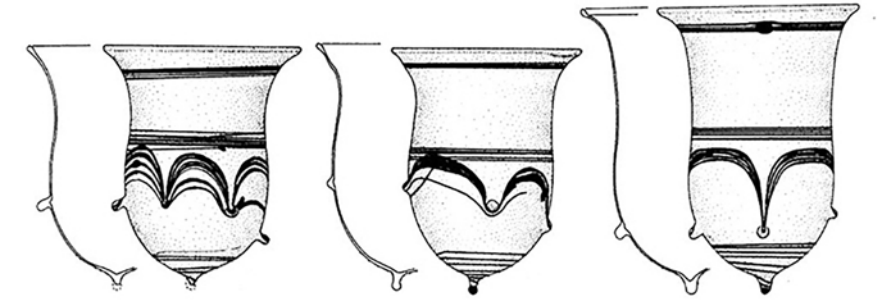
[illegible]

RR 10.1 BELL BEAKER B

Short, wide bell beaker with pointed base/knob and opaque arcade decoration (Type Hahnheim). Based on Maul (1) Glockenförmige Becher (1).1.1.

MAUL (1) GLOCKENFÖRMIGE BECHER
(1).1.1

Breite Glockenförmige Becher mit Bodenspitze und mit opak-weißer Arkadenverzierung (Typ Hahnheim). Dating: generally: AM II.



Maul 2002, Taf. 68.

[illegible]

RR 10.2 BELL BEAKER B

Short, wide bell beakers with pointed base/knob
and opaque arcade decorations. Based on Maul (1)
Glockenförmige Becher (1).1.1.2

MAUL (1) GLOCKENFÖRMIGE BECHER
(1).1.1.2

Breite Glockenförmige Becher mit Bodenspitze und mit opak-weißer Arkadenverzierung. Dating: AM I – AM II – (AM III). So: 500 – 560 – (600).

FEYEUX 56.50ACE

Les gobelets campaniformes à appendices avec cordons, arcades et autre décor émaillé. Dating: Feyeux dates this type of beaker generally in the sixth century, although he suspects that the type is less popular after the middle of the sixth century because most of them are decorated with opaque white trails, a type of decoration that seems to disappear after the middle of the sixth century. In his scheme fig. 52 he indicates that they sporadically occur in the late fifth century. So: (475) - 500 - 550 - (575).

FEYEUX 56.5PAC

Les gobelets campaniformes à bouton terminal, avec cordons et arcades d'émail piquées.

56.5PACE

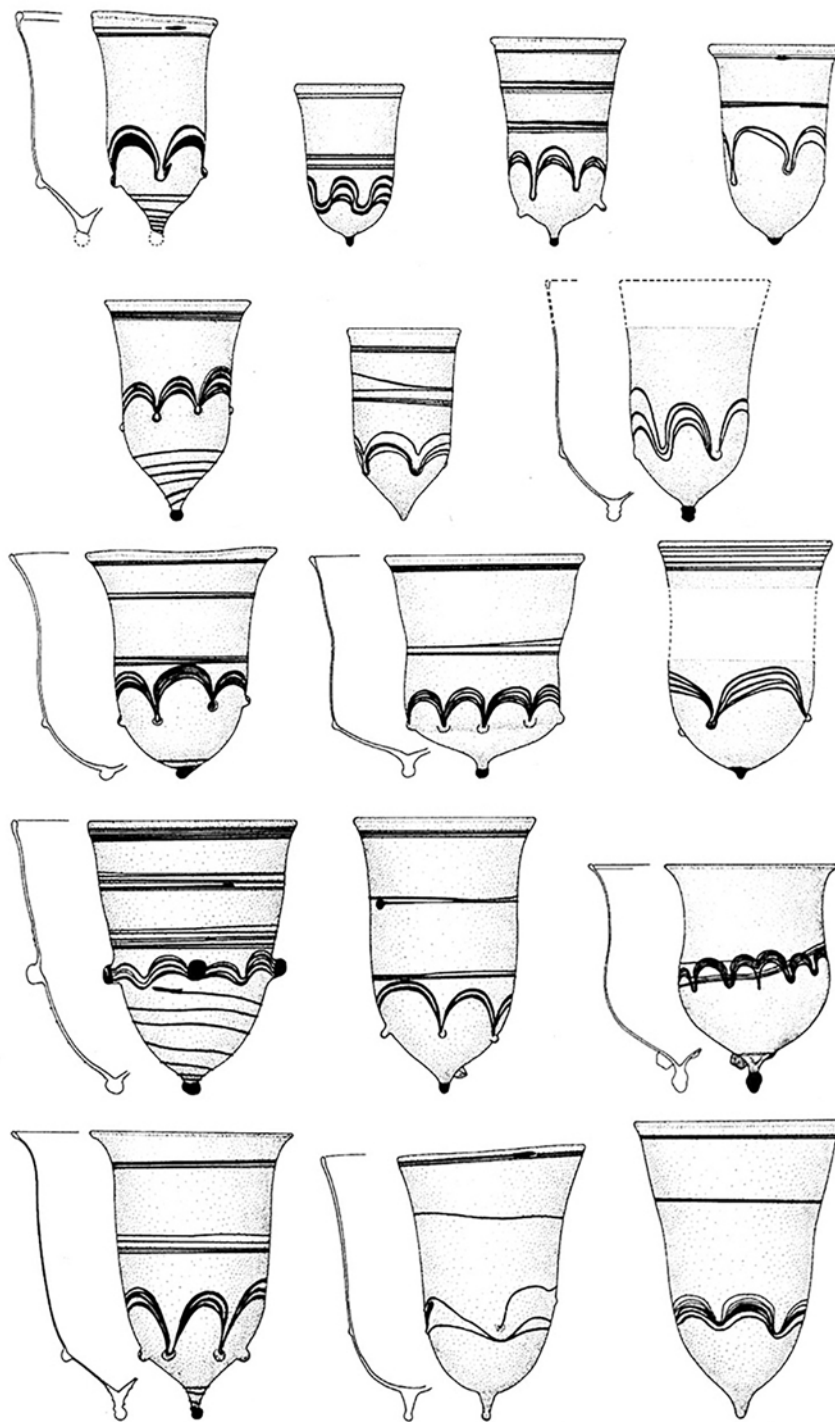
Les gobelets campaniformes à bouton terminal, avec cordons, arcades d'émail piquées et autre décor émaillé. Dating: see above.

REMARKS

Some of the beakers illustrated by Maul and belonging to this type look very much alike those of form RR 10.1 (Type Hahnheim). The main difference between this type and the Hahnheim type seems to be the form of the lower part of the body. The Hahnheim type beakers (RR 10.1) seem to have a more rounded lower body wider than the upper part of the body than this type which has a more conical shape.



The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York. Gift of J. Pierpont Morgan, 1917 (17.191.356). Height 7.4 cm.



Maul 2002, Taf. 69.

[illegible]

RR 10.3 BELL BEAKER B

Short, wide bell beakers with pointed base/knob
and opaque horizontal trails. Based on Maul (1)
Glockenförmige Becher (1).1.2.

MAUL (1) GLOCKENFÖRMIGE BECHER
(1).1.2

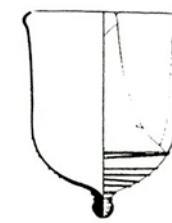
Breite Glockenförmige Becher mit Bodenspitze mit einfacher opak-weißer Fadenverzierung. Dating: AM I – AM II (AM III). So: 500 – 560 – (600).

FEYEUX 56.1ADE

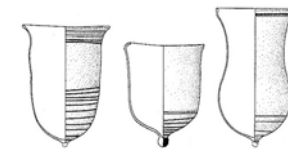
Les gobelets campaniformes à bouton terminal, avec cordons, spirales et autre décor émaillé. Dating: Feyerx dates this type of beaker generally in the sixth century, although he suspects that the type is less popular after the middle of the sixth century because most of them are decorated with opaque white trails, a type of decoration that seems to disappear after the middle of the sixth century. In his scheme fig. 52 he indicates that they sporadically occur in the late fifth century. So: (475) – 500 – 550 – (575).

REMARKS

Close to Feyeux's 56.1ade ('Gobelet campaniforme atypique proche du type 56.1ade').



Feyeux 2003, PL 46, 518.



Maul 2002, Taf. 70, 7-9.

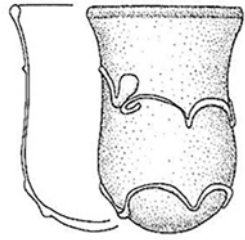
[illegible]

RR 10.6 BELL BEAKER B

Short, wide bell beakers with convex base, smooth surface and arcade decoration. Based on Maul (1) Glockenförmige Becher (1).2.3.

MAUL (1) GLOCKENFÖRMIGE BECHER
(1).2.3

Breite Glockenförmige Becher mit Rundboden und mit Arkadenverzierung. Dating: sixth century – first half seventh century.



Maul 2002, Taf. 71, 5.

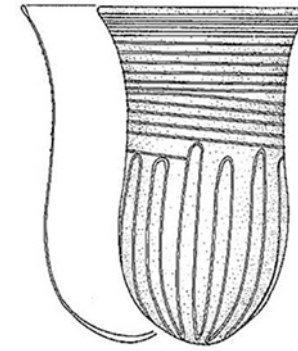
[illegible]

RR 10.7 BELL BEAKER B

Short, wide bell beakers with convex base, smooth surface and glass trail decoration. Based on Maul (1) Glockenförmige Becher (1).2.4.

MAUL (1) GLOCKENFÖRMIGE BECHER
(1).2.4

Breite Glockenförmige Becher mit Rundboden
und mit glasfarbener Faden-/Schleifenverzierung.
Dating: sixth century – first half seventh century.



Maul 2002, Taf. 71, 6.

FRANKEN AG S-GLA 4.3

Fußloser Glockenbecher. Dating: Niederrhein
phase 4.

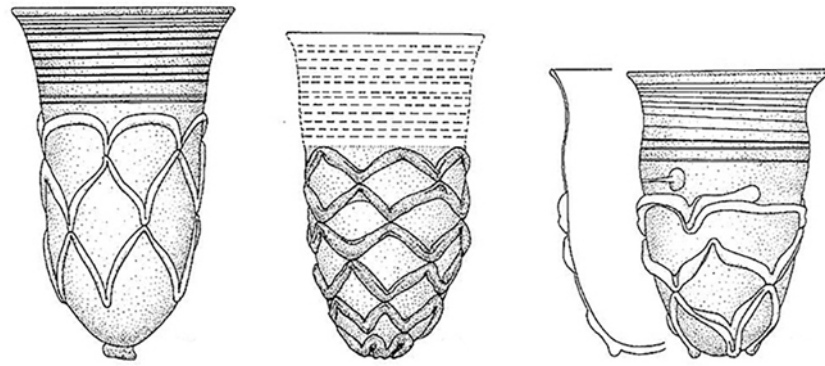
[illegible]

RR 10.8 BELL BEAKER B

Short, wide bell beakers with convex base, smooth surface and glass net decoration in the colour of the vessel. Based on Maul (1) Glockenförmige Becher (1).2.5.

MAUL (1) GLOCKENFÖRMIGE BECHER
(1).2.5

Breite Glockenförmige Becher mit Rundboden und mit glasfarbener Netverzierung. Dating: c. 550 – 650.



Maul 2002, Taf. 71, 7-9.

		450	455	465	470	475	485	490	495	500	505	515	520	525	730	735																																	
Böhner		Stufe II												Stufe III												Stufe IV												Stufe V											
Siegmund	Phase 2				Phase 3				Phase 4				Phase 5		Phase 6		Phase 7		Phase 8			Phase 9			Phase 10			Phase 11																					
FAG	1-2		2-3		3			3-4		4					5		5-6		6		6-7		7		7-8		8		8-9		9		10																
LPV	PM			PM - MA ₁		MA ₁				MA ₁ - MA ₂		MA ₂			MA ₂ - MA ₃		MA ₃			MA ₃ - MR ₁		MR ₁		MR ₁ - MR ₂		MR ₂		MR ₂ - MR ₃		MR ₃			MR ₃ - ?																
Ament	? - AM I			AM I				AM I - AM II		AM II			AM II - AM III		AM III			JM I			JM I - JM II		JM II			JM II - JM III		JM III																					
Maul																																																	
Feyeux																																																	
Koch																																																	

RR10.9 BELL BEAKER B

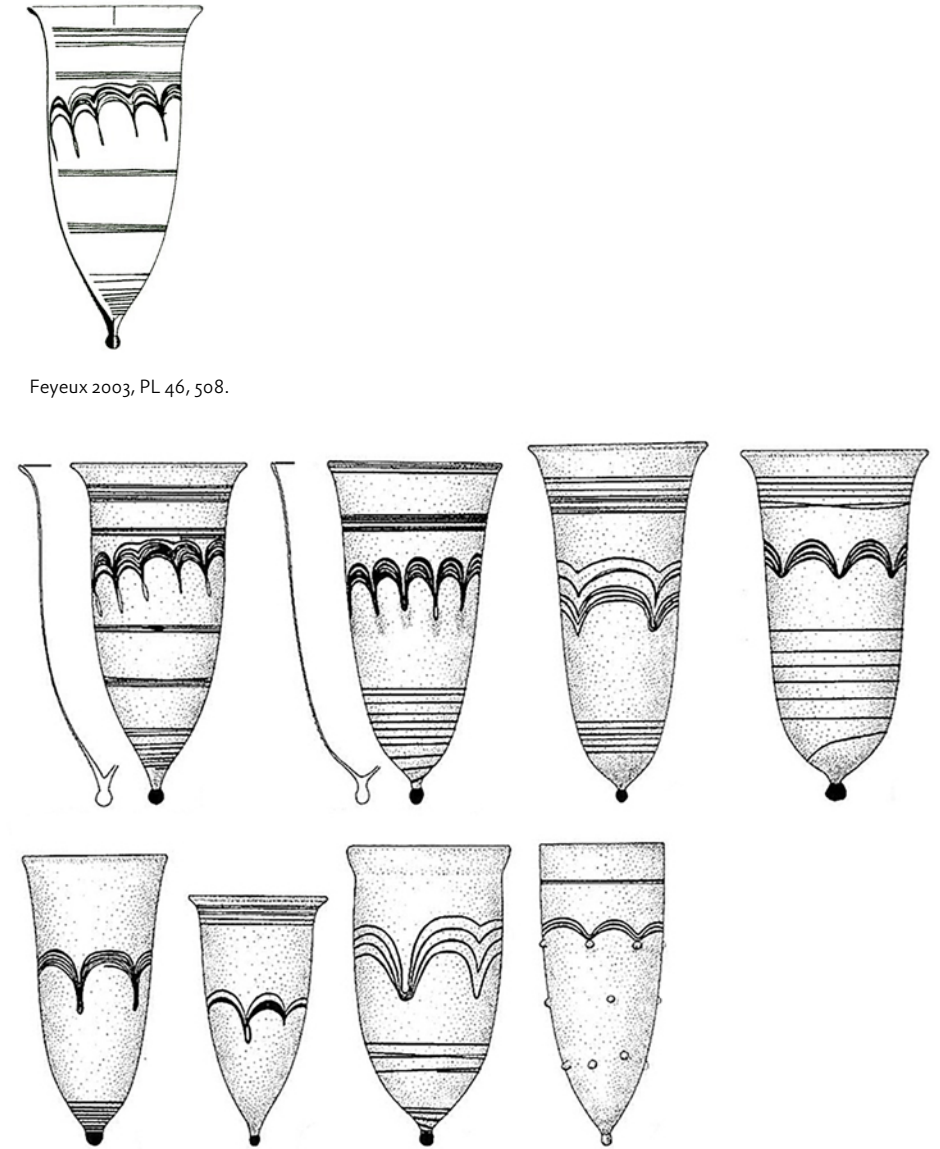
High bell beaker, with pointed base/knob, straight walls and opaque arcade decorations. Based on Maul (1) Glockenförmige Becher (2).1.1.1.

MAUL (1) GLOCKENFÖRMIGE BECHER
(2).1.1.1

Typ A: Längliche glockenförmige Becher mit Bodenspitze und mit gerader Wand und mit opakweißer Arkadenverzierung. Dating: mainly fifth century, probably mostly in the second half, an early sixth century date cannot be excluded. So: (400) – 450 – 500 – (525).

FEYEUX 56.1ACDE

Les gobelets campaniformes à bouton terminal avec cordons, arcades, spirales et autre décor émaillé. Dating: Feyerx dates this type of beaker generally in the sixth century, although he suspects that the type is less popular after the middle of the sixth century because most of them are decorated with opaque white trails, a type of decoration that seems to disappear after the middle of the sixth century. In his scheme fig. 52 he indicates that they sporadically occur in the late fifth century. So: (475) – 500 – 550 – (575).



Feyeux 2003, PL 46, 508.

Maul 2002, Taf. 72, 1-8.

[illegible]

RR 10.10 BELL BEAKER B

High bell beaker, with pointed base/knob, straight walls and opaque 'bird feather' decoration. Based on Maul (1) Glockenförmige Becher (2).1.1.2.

MAUL (1) GLOCKENFÖRMIGE BECHER
(2).1.1.2

Type A: Längliche glockenförmige Becher mit Bodenspitze und mit gerader Wand und mit opakweißer Vogelfederverzierung. Dating: mainly fifth century, probably mostly in the second half, an early sixth century date cannot be excluded. So: (400) – 450 – 500 – (525).

RR 10.11 BELL BEAKER B

High bell beaker, with pointed base/knob, straight walls and simple opaque white and blue trails. Based on Maul (1) Glockenförmige Becher (2).1.1.3.

MAUL (1) GLOCKENFÖRMIGE BECHER
(2).1.1.3

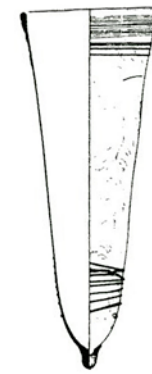
Typ A: Längliche glockenförmige Becher mit Bodenspitze und mit gerader Wand und mit einfacher opak-weißer/blauer Fadenverzierung.
Dating: mainly fifth century, probably mostly in the second half, an early sixth century date cannot be excluded. So: (400) – 450 – 500 – (525).

FEYEUX 56.1ACDE

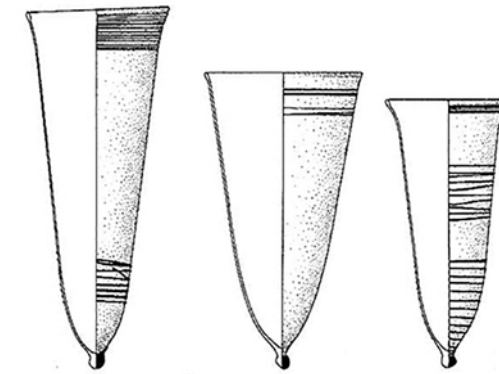
Les gobelets campaniformes à bouton terminal avec cordons, spirales et autre décor émaillé. Dating: Feyeux dates this type of beaker generally in the sixth century, although he suspects that the type is less popular after the middle of the sixth century because most of them are decorated with opaque white trails, a type of decoration that seems to disappear after the middle of the sixth century. In his scheme fig. 52 he indicates that they sporadically occur in the late fifth century. So: (475) – 500 – 550 – (575).

REMARK

The later dating by Feyeux might be the result of his general dating of the type to the sixth century.



Feyeux 2003, PL 46, 509.



Maul 2002, Taf. 73, 1-3.

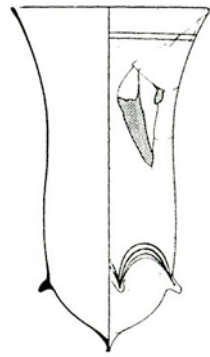
[illegible][illegible]

RR 10.12 BELL BEAKER B

High bell beaker, with pointed base/knob, retracted walls and simple opaque arcade decorations. Based on Maul (1) Glockenförmige Becher (2).1.2.1.

MAUL (1) GLOCKENFÖRMIGE BECHER
(2).1.2.1

Typ B: Längliche glockenförmige Becher mit Bodenspitze und mit eingezogener Wand und mit opak-weißer Arkadenverzierung. Dating: generally in the sixth century, but probably mostly first half sixth century. So: 500 – 550 – (600).



Feyeux 2003, PL 46, 511.

FEYEUX 56.50AC

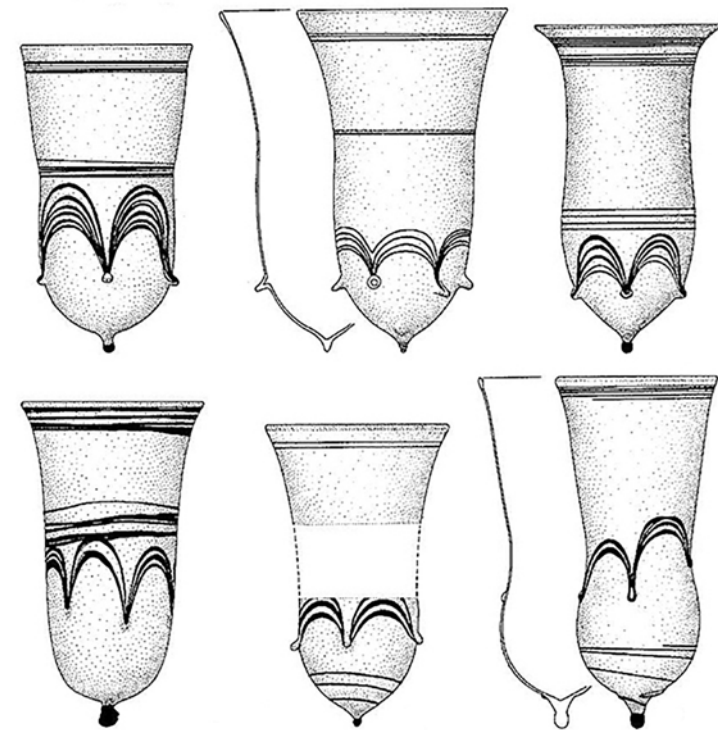
Les gobelets campaniformes à bouton terminal avec appendices, cordons et arcades d'émail. Dating: Feyeux dates this type of beaker generally in the sixth century, although he suspects that the type is less popular after the middle of the sixth century because most of them are decorated with opaque white trails, a type of decoration that seems to disappear after the middle of the sixth century. In his scheme fig. 52 he indicates that they sporadically occur in the late fifth century. So: (475) - 500 - 550 - (575).

56.50ACDE

Les gobelets campaniformes à bouton terminal et à appendices avec cordons, arcades, spirale et autre décor émaillé. Dating: see above.

REMARKS

This form of bell beaker seems closely related to form 10.1 (type Hahnheim).



Maul 2002, Taf. 73, 4-9.

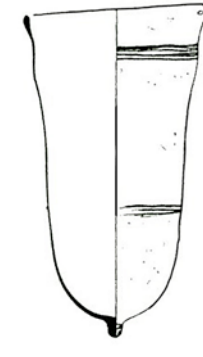
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RR 10.13 BELL BEAKER B

High bell beaker, with pointed base/knob, retracted walls and simple opaque trails decoration. Based on Maul (1) Glockenförmige Becher (2).1.2.2.

MAUL (1) GLOCKENFÖRMIGE BECHER
(2).1.2.2

Typ B: Längliche glockenförmige Becher mit Bodenspitze und mit eingezogener Wand und mit einfacher opak-weißer Fadenverzierung. Dating: generally in the sixth century, but probably mostly first half sixth century. So: 500 – 550 – (600).



Feyeux 2003, PL 46, 510.

FEYEUX 56.1AE

Les gobelets campaniformes à bouton terminal avec cordons et autre décor émaillé. Dating: Feyeux dates this type of beaker generally in the sixth century, although he suspects that the type is less popular after the middle of the sixth century because most of them are decorated with opaque white trails, a type of decoration that seems to disappear after the middle of the sixth century. In his scheme fig. 52 he indicates that they sporadically occur in the late fifth century. So: (475) - 500 - 550 - (575).



Maul 2002, Taf. 74,1.

[illegible]

RR 10.14 BELL BEAKER B

High bell beaker, with convex base, smooth surface, no further decoration. Based on Maul (1) Glockenförmige Becher (2).2.1.



MAUL (1) GLOCKENFÖRMIGE BECHER
(2).2.1

Längliche glockenförmige Becher mit Rundboden und mit glatter Oberfläche. Dating: cannot be dated very specifically due to few datable grave contexts: second half fifth and sixth century. So: 450 – 600.

[illegible]

RR 10.15 BELL BEAKER B

High bell beaker, with convex base, vertical ribs, no further decoration. Based on Maul (1) Glockenförmige Becher (2).2.2.



Maul 2002, Taf. 74, 3.

MAUL (1) GLOCKENFÖRMIGE BECHER
(2).2.2

Längliche glockenförmige Becher mit Rundboden und mit senkrechter Riefelung. Dating: cannot be dated very specifically due to few datable grave contexts: second half fifth and sixth century. So: 450 – 600.

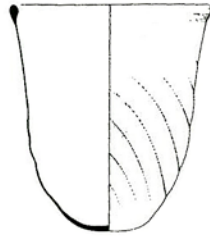
REMARKS

Maul mentions one example only from the cemetery of Herpes in France. Difficult to distinguish from high tumblers or 'Glockentummler'.

[illegible]

RR 10.16 BELL BEAKER B

High bell beaker, with convex base, helical ribs, no further decoration. Based on Maul (1) Glockenförmige Becher (2).2.3.



Feyeux 2003, PL 48, 543.

MAUL (1) GLOCKENFÖRMIGE BECHER
(2).2.3

Längliche glockenförmige Becher mit Rundboden und mit schräger Riefelung. Dating: cannot be dated very specifically due to few datable grave contexts: second half fifth and sixth century. So: 450 – 600.

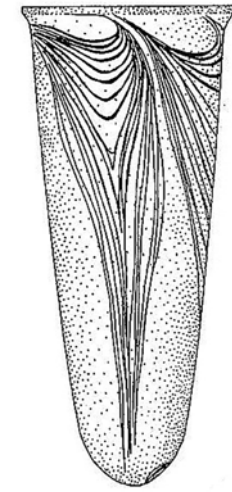
REMARKS

This is a problematic form. Maul lists one example only from Basel-Gotterbarmweg. It is not easy to distinguish this form from high tumblers or 'Glockentummler'.

[illegible]

RR 10.17 BELL BEAKER B

High bell beaker, with convex base and opaque
'bird feather' decoration. Based on Maul (1)
Glockenförmige Becher (2).2.4.



Maul 2002, Taf. 74, 5.

MAUL (1) GLOCKENFÖRMIGE BECHER
(2).2.4

Längliche glockenförmige Becher mit Rundboden und mit opak-weißer Vogelfederverzierung. Dating: cannot be dated very specifically due to few datable grave contexts: second half fifth and sixth century. So: 450 – 600.

REMARKS

The examples mentioned by Maul are found in England.

[illegible]

RR 10.18 BELL BEAKER B

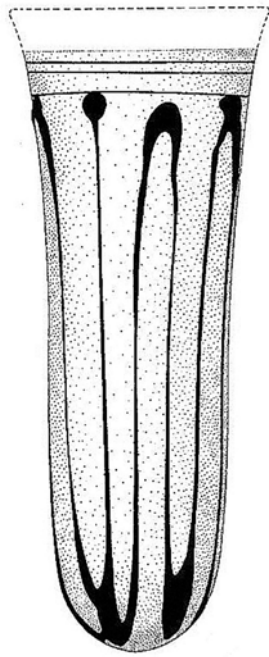
High bell beaker, with convex base and an opaque blue wave pattern. Based on Maul (1) Glockenförmige Becher (2).2.5.

MAUL (1) GLOCKENFÖRMIGE BECHER
(2).2.5

Längliche glockenförmige Becher mit Rundboden und mit opak-blauer Wellenverzierung. Dating: cannot be dated very specifically due to few datable grave contexts: second half fifth and sixth century. So: 450 – 600.

REMARKS

Maul lists one example only.



Maul 2002, Taf. 74, 6.

[illegible]

RR 10.19 BELL BEAKER B

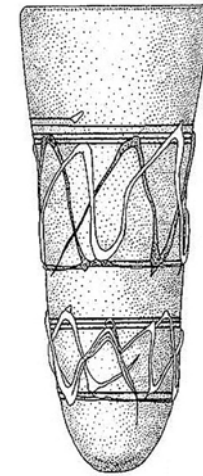
High bell beaker, with convex base and glass-coloured/yellow rhomboid pattern. Based on Maul (1) Glockenförmige Becher (2).2.6.

MAUL (1) GLOCKENFÖRMIGE BECHER
(2).2.6

Längliche glockenförmige Becher mit Rundboden und mit glasfarbener/gelber Rautenverzierung.
Dating: cannot be dated very specifically due to few datable grave contexts: second half fifth and sixth century. So: 450 – 600.

REMARKS

The examples mentioned by Maul are found in England.



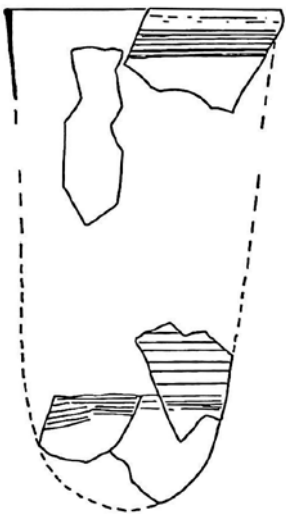
Maul 2002, Taf. 74, 4.

[illegible]

RR 10.20 BELL BEAKER B

Bell beaker with convex base straight rim and opaque trails below the rim and on the lower part of the body. Based on a beaker of the Saint-Vit cemetery (Urlacher/Passard-Urlacher/Gizard 2009, 203, fig. 267).

Urlacher c.s. already observed that the beaker does not fit well in the present typological systems. For that reason it was made a type of its own. The grave in which it was found has a terminus post quem of 534-535 (coin) and was assigned to phase F1 and generally dated to the second half of the sixth century.



Urlacher/Passard-Urlacher/Gizard 2009, Planche 72.

[illegible]

RR 11.1 BAG BEAKER

Bag beaker with pointed base, outward bending rim,
a spiral trail in the color of the glass below the rim
and plain and indented trails on the body.

REMARKS

Most examples are found in England. This type of beaker seems to date to the late sixth and early seventh century (Theuvs/Van Haperen 2012).



Theuws/Van Haperen 2012, grave 30, q.



Bergeijk grave 30 Photograph Anneke Dekker.
Theuws/Van Haperen 2012. Height 19.5 cm.

[illegible]

RR 12.1 TUMBLER A

Low, wide tumbler with almost straight walls, inward bend or round melted rim, smooth surface and no further decoration. Based on Maul Tumbler (2) A1a (1).

MAUL (2) A1A (1)
Halbkugelige Tumbler mit annähernd geraden Wänden und rundgeschmolzen oder eingerolltem Rand und mit glatter Oberfläche. Dating: a date-range within AM II – III – JM I, but most of them date to the second half of the sixth century. So: (500) – 550 – 600 – (625).

FEYEUX 55.0
Les gobelets évasés et rebrûlés, dépourvus de décor. Dating: Feyeux dates all tumblers of type 55 to the second half of the sixth and beginning of the seventh century. In his scheme fig. 52 it is indicated that they also sporadically occur in the first half of the sixth century, but no specimens in his catalogue are dated to that period. So: 550 – 630.

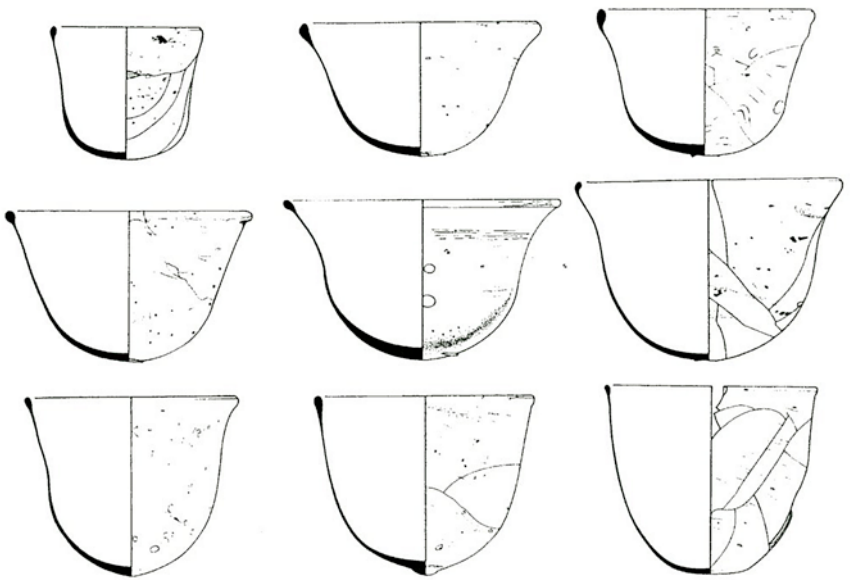
SIEGMUND GLA 2.1
Niedrig-breiter Tumbler mit kaum ausgeprägtem, nicht umgeschlagenem Rand. Dating: Niederrhein phase 7.

FRANKEN AG S-GLA 2.1
Niedrig-breiter Tumbler mit kaum ausgeprägtem, nicht umgeschlagenem Rand. Dating: Phase 6 and 7.

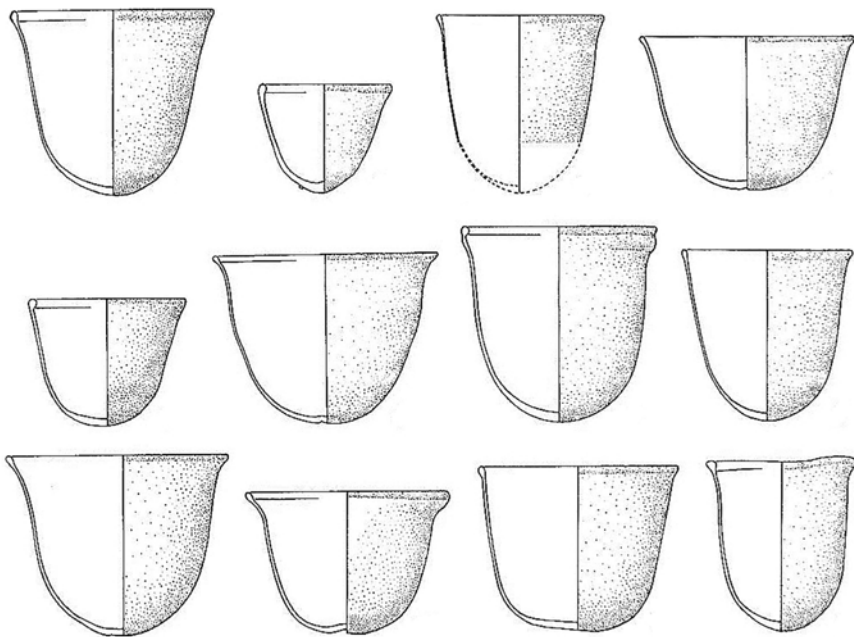
LEGOUX/PÉRIN/VALLET 451
Coupe tulipiforme ou évasée (avec décor moulé éventuel). Dating: second half MA 2 – MA 3.

KOCH V.B
Glattwandige Tumbler mit eingerolltem Rand. Dating: seventh century, Böhner Stufe IV.

REMARKS
The descriptions differ a bit in relation to the form of the rim. Rim forms can obviously be quite diverse. In many cases there will be a difficulty to make a difference between this form RR 12.1 and RR 12.6 (Maul's (2) A1 (1) and (2) B1a (1)). Form RR 12.1 seems to have a bit more rounded lower body (halbkugelig) and a less outward bending upper part.



Feyeux 2003, PL 41, 452-460.



Maul 2002, Taf. 75, 1-12.



Maastricht-Vrijthof grave 87 Photograph Anneke Dekker. Theuws/Kars 2017. Height 4.6 cm.

		450	455	460	465	470	475	480	485	490	495	500	505	510	515	520	525	530	535	540	545	550	555	560	565	570	575	580	585	590	595	600	605	610	615	620	625	630	635	640	645	650	655	660	665	670	675	680	685	690	695	700	705	710	715	720	725	730	735
Böhner		Stufe II										Stufe III										Stufe IV										Stufe V																											
Siegmund	Phase 2					Phase 3					Phase 4			Phase 5		Phase 6		Phase 7		Phase 8				Phase 9			Phase 10			Phase 11																													
FAG	1-2		2-3		3			3-4		4			5		5-6	6	6-7	7	7-8	8		8-9	9			10																																	
LPV	PM			PM - MA ₁	MA ₁			MA ₁ - MA ₂	MA ₂			MA ₂ - MA ₃	MA ₃			MA ₃ - MR ₁	MR ₁		MR ₁ - MR ₂	MR ₂		MR ₂ - MR ₃	MR ₃			MR ₃ - ?																																	
Ament	? - AM I			AM I			AM I - AM II	AM II			AM II - AM III	AM III			JM I		JM I - JM II	JM II			JM II - JM III	JM III																																					
Maul																																																											
Feyeux																																																											
Koch																																																											

RR 12.2 TUMBLER A

Low, wide tumbler with almost straight walls, inward bend or round melted rim, smooth surface and opaque trails under the rim. Based on Maul Tumbler (2) A1a (2).

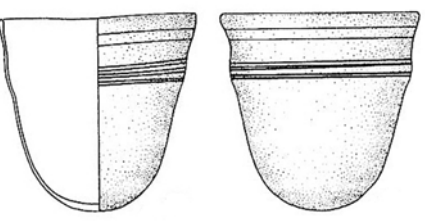
MAUL (2) A1A (2)
Halbkugelige Tumbler mit annähernd geraden Wänden und rundgeschmolzen oder eingerolltem Rand und mit glatter Oberfläche und mit opak-weißer Fadenspirale unterhalb der Mündung. Dating: a date-range within AM II – III – JM I, but most of them date to the second half of the sixth century. So: (500) – 550 – 600 – (625).

SIEGMUND GLA 2.1
Niedrig-breiter Tumbler mit kaum ausgeprägtem, nicht umgeschlagenem Rand. Dating: Niederrhein phase 7.

FRANKEN AG S-GLA 2.1
Niedrig-breiter Tumbler mit kaum ausgeprägtem, nicht umgeschlagenem Rand. Dating: Phase 6 and 7.

LEGOUX/PÉRIN/VALLET 451
Coupe tulipiforme ou évasée (avec décor moulé éventuel). Dating: second half MA 2 – MA 3.

REMARKS
The descriptions differ a bit in relation to the form of the rim. Rim forms can obviously be quite diverse.



Maul 2002, Taf. 75, 13-14.

		450	455	460	465	470	475	480	485	490	495	500	505	510	515	520	525	530	535	540	545	550	555	560	565	570	575	580	585	590	595	600	605	610	615	620	625	630	635	640	645	650	655	660	665	670	675	680	685	690	695	700	705	710	715	720	725	730	735
Böhner		Stufe II										Stufe III										Stufe IV										Stufe V																											
Siegmund	Phase 2					Phase 3					Phase 4			Phase 5		Phase 6		Phase 7		Phase 8				Phase 9			Phase 10			Phase 11																													
FAG	1-2		2-3		3			3-4		4			5		5-6	6	6-7	7	7-8	8		8-9	9			10																																	
LPV	PM			PM - MA1	MA1			MA1 - MA2	MA2			MA2 - MA3	MA3			MA3 - MR1	MR1		MR1 - MR2	MR2		MR2 - MR3	MR3			MR3 - ?																																	
Ament	? - AM I				AM I			AM I - AM II	AM II			AM II - AM III	AM III			JM I		JM I - JM II	JM II			JM II - JM III	JM III																																				
Maul																																																											
Feyeux																																																											
Koch																																																											

RR 12.3 TUMBLER A

Low, wide tumbler with almost straight walls, inward bend or round melted rim, vertical ribs, no further decoration. Based on Maul Tumbler (2) A1b.

MAUL (2) A1B

Halbkugelige Tummler mit annähernd geraden Wänden und rundgeschmolzen oder eingerolltem Rand und mit senkrechter Riefelung/Rippen.
 Dating: a date-range within AM II – III – JM I, but most of them date to the second half of the sixth century. So: (500) – 550 – 600 – (625).

FEYEUX 55.3K

Les gobelets évasés et rebrûlés, agrémentés de côtes verticales. Dating: Feyeux dates all tumblers of type 55 to the second half of the sixth and beginning of the seventh century. In his scheme fig. 52 it is indicated that they also sporadically occur in the first half of the sixth century, but no specimens in his catalogue are dated to that period. So: 550 – 630.

55.3KM

Les gobelets évasés et rebrûlés, agrémentés de côtes verticales et d'autres décors moulés. Dating: see above.

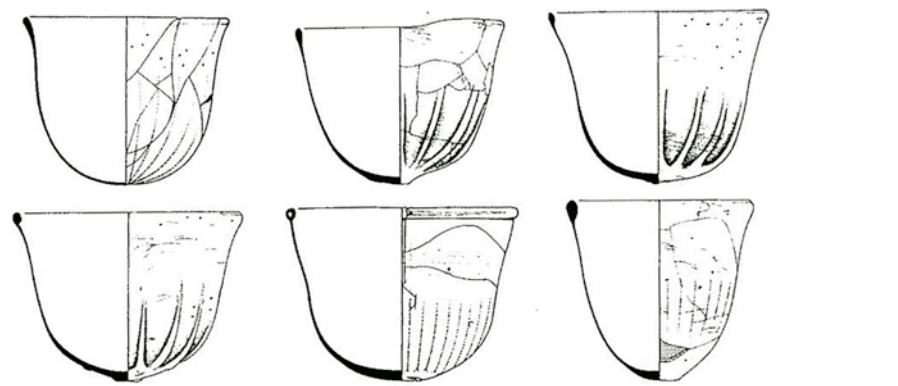
LEGOUX/PÉRIN/VALLET 451

Coupe tulipiforme ou évasée (avec décor moulé éventuel). Dating: second half MA 2 – MA 3.

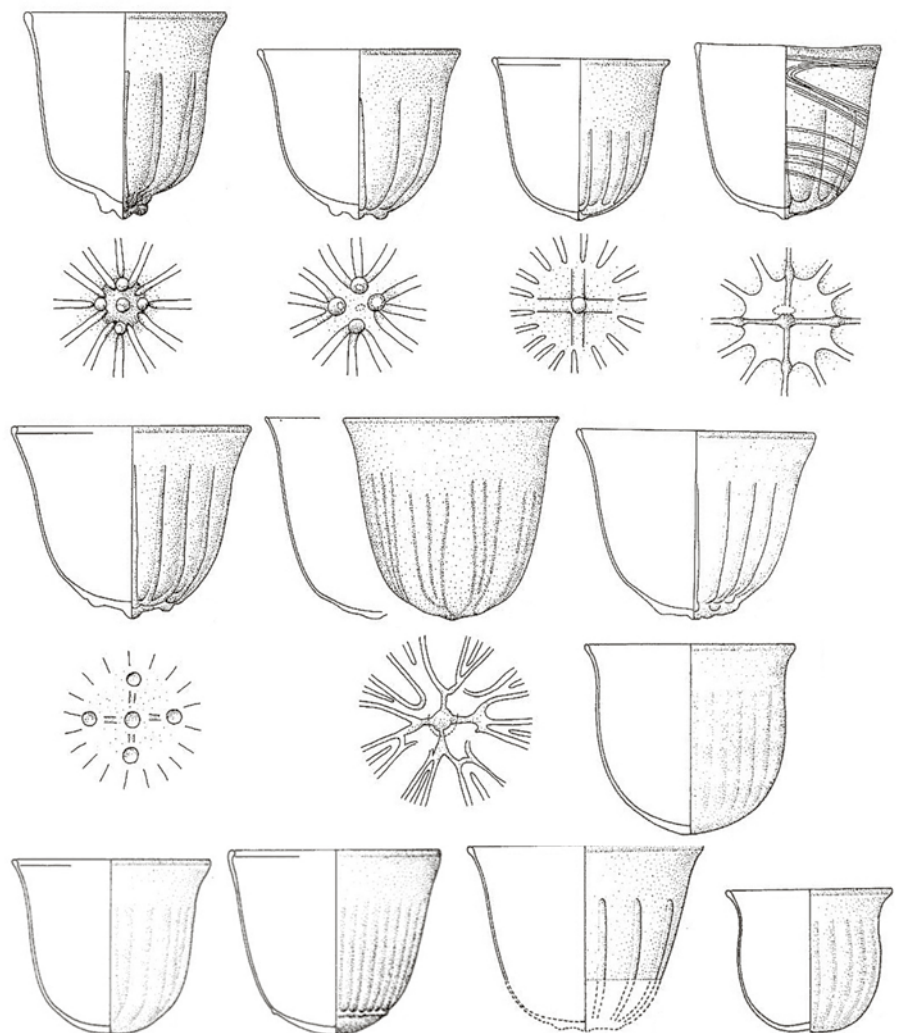
REMARKS

In many cases there will be a difficulty to make a difference between this form RR 12.3 and RR 12.8 (Maul's (2) A1b and (2) B1b (1)). Form RR 12.3 seems to have a bit more rounded lower body (halbkugelig) and a less outward bending upper part.

Feyeux 55.3k/55.3km: almost no discernible difference, except for base decoration. However, this is not a criterium in other publications. So, to each of these types, multiple types of other authors can be assigned.



Feyeux 2003, PL 72, 467-472.



Maul 2002, Taf. 76, 1-6; 77,3; 83, 1-5; 84, -3, 5-6.

[illegible]

RR 12.4 TUMBLER A

Low, wide tumbler with almost straight walls, inward bend or round melted rim, helical ribs, no further decoration. Based on Maul Tumbler (2) A1c.

MAUL (2) A1C

Halbkugelige Tumbler mit annähernd geraden Wänden und rundgeschmolzen oder eingerolltem Rand und mit schräger Riefelung/Rippen. Dating: a date-range within AM II – III – JM I but most of them date to the second half of the sixth century. So: (500) – 550 – 600 – (625).

FEYEUX 55.3L

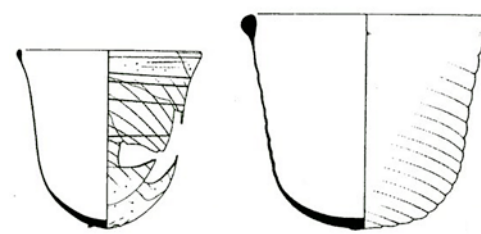
Les gobelets évases et rebrûlés, agrémentés de côtes helicoidales. Dating: Fyfeux dates all tumbler of type 55 to the second half of the sixth and beginning of the seventh century. In his scheme fig. 52 it is indicated that they also sporadically occur in the first half of the sixth century, but no specimens in his catalogue are dated to that period. So: 550 – 630.

LEGOUX/PÉRIN/VALLET 451

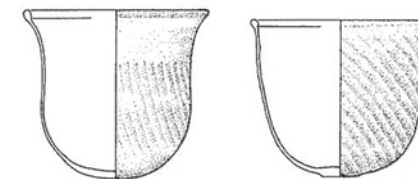
Coupe tulipiforme ou évasée (avec décor moulé éventuel). Dating: second half MA 2 – MA 3.

REMARKS

In many cases there will be a difficulty to make a difference between this form RR 12.4 and RR 12.11 (Maul's (2) A1c and (2) B1c. Form RR 12.4 seems to have a bit more rounded lower body (halbkugelig) and a less outsplayed upper part.



Feyeux 2003, PL 45, 502, 505.



Maul 2002, Taf. 84, 7-8.

[illegible]

RR 12.5 TUMBLER A

Tumbler with (slightly) widened and reheated rim; with moulded decoration and opaque trails. Based on Feyeux 55.3ma.

FEYEUX 55.3MA

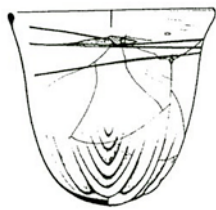
Les globelets à ouverture évasée et rebrûlée, agrémentés d'autres décors moulés et de cordons d'émail. Dating: Feyeux dates all tumblers of type 55 to the second half of the sixth and beginning of the seventh century. In his scheme fig. 52 it is indicated that they also sporadically occur in the first half of the sixth century, but no specimens in his catalogue are dated to that period. So: 550 – 630.

MAUL SONDERVERZIERUNG (3).(2).(1)

Besondere Modelverzierung: Einzelstücke.

LEGOUX/PÉRIN/VALLET 451

Coupe tulipiforme ou évasée (avec décor moulé éventuel). Dating: second half MA 2 – MA 3.



Feyeux 2003, PL 45, 507.



Maul 2002, Taf. 116, 6.

[illegible]

RR 12.6 TUMBLER A

Low tumbler with outward bending walls, inward bend or round melted rim, smooth surface and no further decorations. Based on Maul (2) B1a (1).

MAUL (2) B1A (1)

Niedrige Tumbler mit ausladender Mündung und rundgeschmolzenem oder eingerolltem Rand und mit glatter Oberfläche. Dating: the first specimens date to the second half sixth century but the form mainly dates to the later sixth and first half of the seventh century, sporadically specimens date to the second half of the seventh century. So: (550) – 580 – 650 – (700).

FEYEUX 55.0

Les gobelets évasés et rebrûlés, dépourvus de décor.
Dating: Feyeux dates all tumblers of type 55 to the second half of the sixth and beginning of the seventh century. In his scheme fig. 52 it is indicated that they also sporadically occur in the first half of the sixth century, but no specimens in his catalogue are dated to that period. So: 550 – 630.

SIEGMUND GLA 2.1

Niedrig-breiter Tumbler mit kaum ausgeprägtem, nicht umgeschlagenem Rand. Dating: Niederrhein phase 7.

FRANKEN AG S-GLA 2.1

Niedrig-breiter Tumbler mit kaum ausgeprägtem, nicht umgeschlagenem Rand. Dating: Phase 6 and 7.

LEGOUX/PÉRIN/VALLET 451

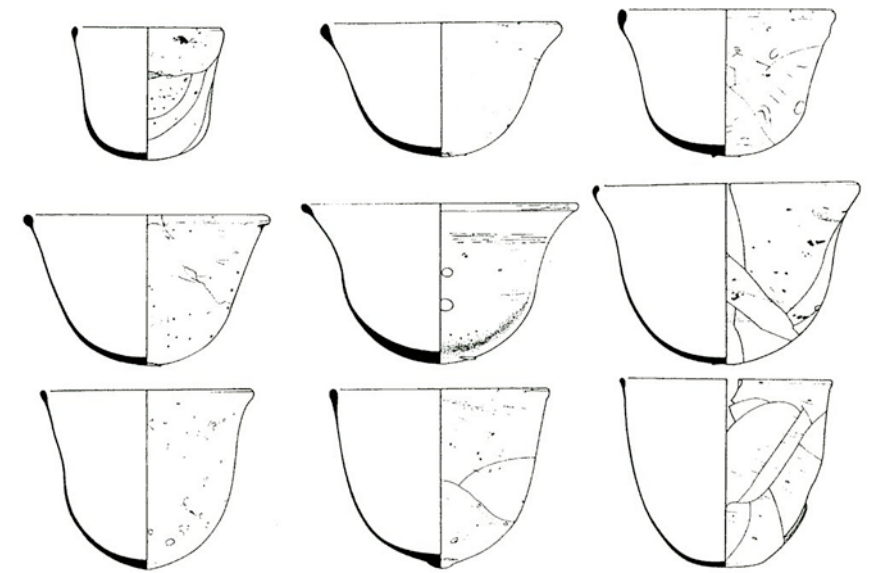
Coupe tulipiforme ou évasée (avec décor moulé éventuel). Dating: second half MA 2 – MA 3.

KOCH V.B

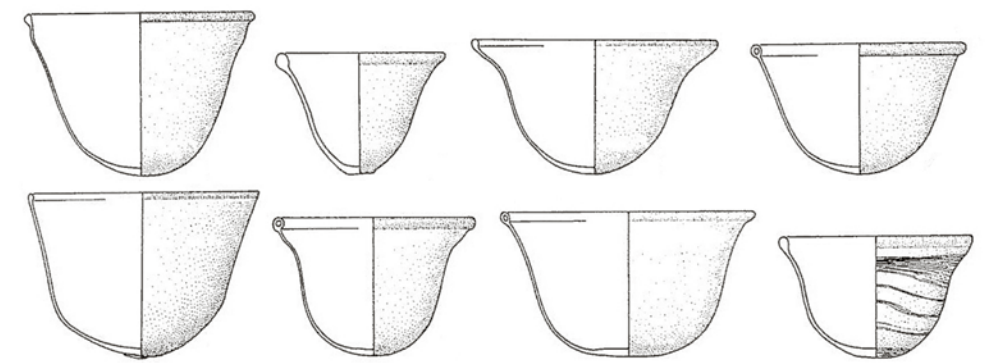
Glattwandige Tummler mit eingerolltem Rand.
Dating: seventh century, Böhner Stufe IV.

REMARKS

Feyoux does not distinguish between outward/inward folded rims. It is therefore not certain if all glasses in this type match with Maul's. The rim forms are obviously in general quite variable. It is neither clear in many examples provided by Maul whether the rim is bend outward. In many cases there will be a difficulty to make a difference between form RR 12.1 and RR 12.6 (Maul's (2) A1 (1) and (2) B1a (1)). Form RR 12.1 seems to have a bit more rounded lower body (halbkugelig) and a less outward bending upper part than RR 12.6.



Feyeux 2003, Pl 41, 452-460.



Maul 2002, Taf. 85 and 88.



Obbicht grave 32 Kars/Theuws/
De Haas 2016. Height 6.8 cm.

Stein grave 8. Kars/Theuws/
De Haas 2016. Height 6.6 cm.

Uden grave 4. Theuws 2019.
Height 6.4 cm.

Uden grave 6. Theuws 2019.
Height 6.0 cm.

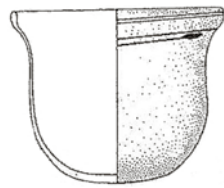
[illegible]

RR 12.7 TUMBLER A

Low tumbler with outward bending upper part, inward bend or round melted rim, smooth surface and opaque trails under the rim. Based on Maul Tumbler (2) B1a (2).



Feyeux 2003, PL 42, 462.



Maul 2002, Taf. 89, 12.

MAUL (2) B1A (2)

Niedrige Tummler mit ausladender Mündung und rundgeschmolzenem oder eingerolltem Rand und mit opak-weißer Fadenspirale unterhalb der Mündung. Dating: the first specimens date to the second half sixth century but the form mainly dates to the later sixth and first half of the seventh century, sporadically specimens date to the second half of the seventh century. So: (550) – 580 – 650 – (700).

FEYEUX 55.1A

Les gobelets évasés et rebrûlés, avec cordons d'émail. Dating: Feyeux dates all tumblers of type 55 to the second half of the sixth and beginning of the seventh century. In his scheme fig. 52 it is indicated that they also sporadically occur in the first half of the sixth century, but no specimens in his catalogue are dated to that period. So: 550 – 630.

SIEGMUND GLA 2.1

Niedrig-breiter Tumbler mit kaum ausgeprägtem, nicht umgeschlagenem Rand. Dating: Niederrhein phase 7.

FRANKEN AG S-GLA 2.1

Niedrig-breiter Tumbler mit kaum ausgeprägtem, nicht umgeschlagenem Rand. Dating: Phase 6 and 7.

LEGOUX/PÉRIN/VALLET 451

Coupe tulipiforme ou évasée (avec décor moulé éventuel). Dating: second half MA 2 – MA 3.

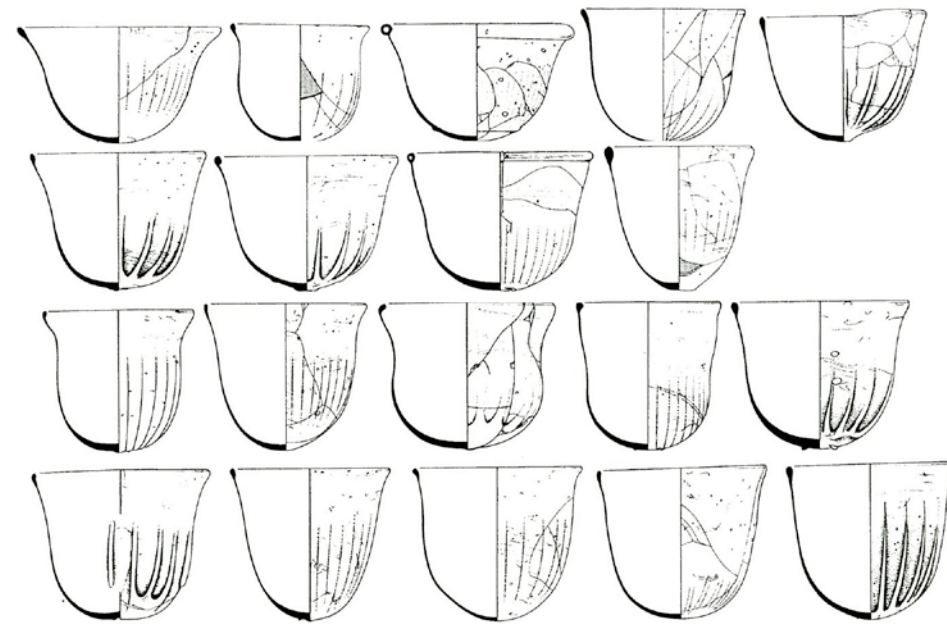
REMARKS

Maul and Feyeux illustrate the same vessel.
Interesting to see different drawing styles.

[illegible]

RR 12.8 TUMBLER A

Low tumbler with outward bending walls, inward bend or round melted rim, vertical ribs, no further decoration. Based on Maul Tumbler (2) B1b (1).



Feyeux 2003, PL 42, 464-472; PL 43, 473-482 (scale 1:4).

MAUL (2) B1B (1)

Niedrige Tümler mit ausladender Mündung und rundgeschmolzenem oder eingerolltem Rand und mit senkrechter Riefelung/Rippen. Dating: AM III - JM I. So: 560 - 640.

FEYEUX 55.3K

Les gobelets évasés et rebrûlés, agrémentés de côtes verticales. Dating: Feyeux dates all tumblers of type 55 to the second half of the sixth and beginning of the seventh century. In his scheme fig. 52 it is indicated that they also sporadically occur in the first half of the sixth century, but no specimens in his catalogue are dated to that period. So: 550 – 630.

55.3KM

Les gobelets évasés et rebrûlés, agrémentés de côtes verticales et d'autres décors moulés. See above.

LEGOUX/PÉRIN/VALLET 451

Coupe tulipiforme ou évasée (avec décor moulé éventuel). Dating: second half MA 2 – MA 3.

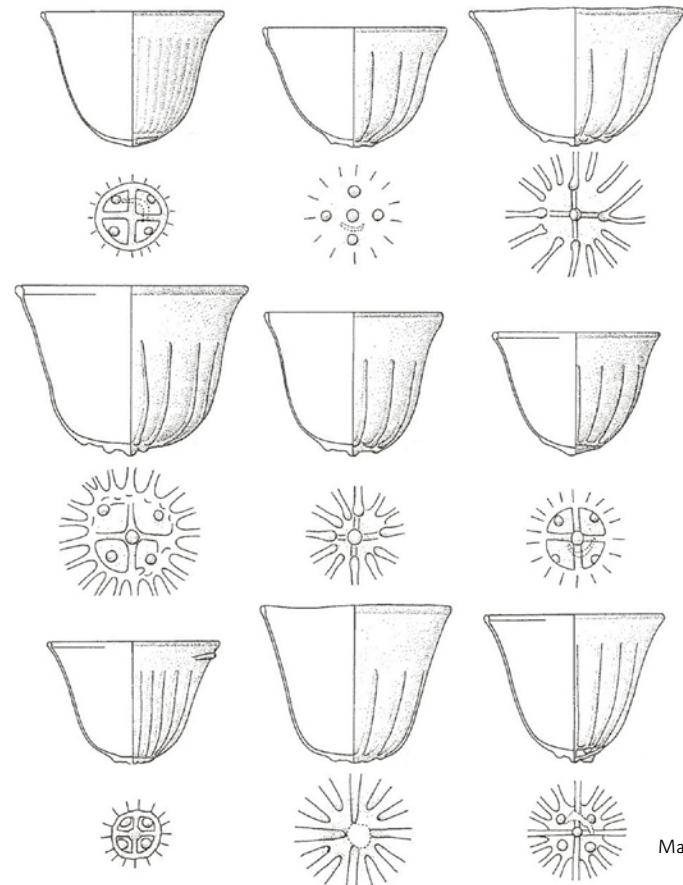
REMARKS

In many cases there will be a difficulty to make a difference between this form 12.3 and RR 12.8 (Maul's (2) A1b and (2) B1b (1). Form RR 12.3 seems to have a bit more rounded lower body (halbkugelig) and a less outward bending upper part.

Feyeux 55.3k/55.3km: almost no discernible difference, except for base decoration. However, this is not a criterium in other publications. So to each of these types, multiple types of other authors can be assigned.



LVR-LandesMuseum Bonn 1959_513_2-1#1



Maul 2002, Taf. 90, 1-6; 93, 1-3 (scale 1:4).

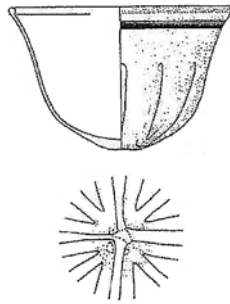
[illegible]

RR 12.9 TUMBLER A

Low tumbler with outplaying walls, inward bend or round melted rim, vertical ribs, with opaque trails below the rim. Based on Maul Tumbler (2) B1b (2).

MAUL (2) B1B (2)

Niedrige Tümler mit ausladender Mündung und rundgeschmolzenem oder eingerolltem Rand und mit senkrechter Riefelung/Rippen und mit opak-weißer Fadenspirale unterhalb der Mündung.
Dating: AM III – JM I. So: 560 – 640.



Maul 2002, Taf. 95, 3.

LEGOUX/PÉRIN/VALLET 451

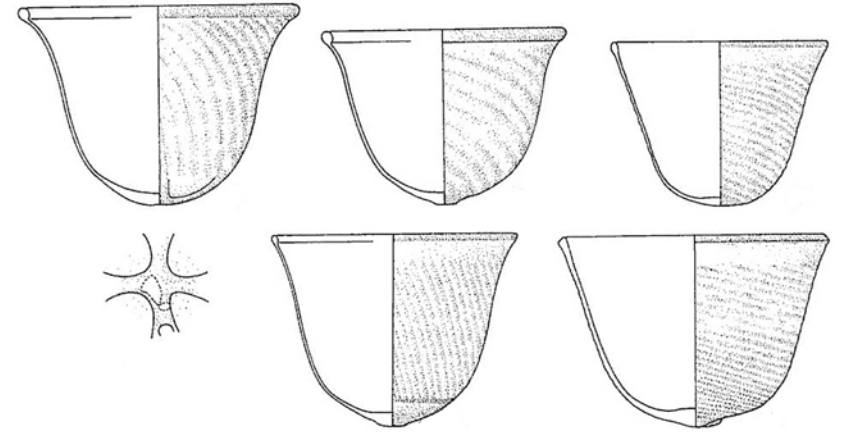
Coupe tulipiforme ou évasée (avec décor moulé éventuel). Dating: second half MA 2 – MA 3.

RR 12.10 TUMBLER A

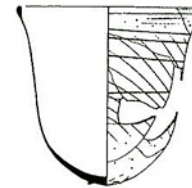
Low tumbler with outsplying walls, inward bend or round melted rim, helical ribs, no further decoration. Based on Maul Tumbler (2) B1c.

MAUL (2) B1C

Niedrige Tümler mit ausladender Mündung und rundgeschmolzenem oder eingerolltem Rand und mit schräger Riefelung/Rippen. Dating: AM III – JM I. So: 560 – 640.



Maul 2002, Taf. 95, 4-8.



Feyeux 2003, PL 45, 502.

LEGOUX/PÉRIN/VALLET 451

Coupe tulipiforme ou évasée (avec décor moulé éventuel). Dating: second half MA 2 - MA 3.

REMARKS

In many cases there will be a difficulty to make a difference between this form RR 12.4 and RR 12.10 (Maul's (2) A1c and (2) B1c. Form RR 12.4 seems to have a bit more rounded lower body (halbkugelig) and a less outward bending upper part.

[illegible][illegible]

RR 12.11 TUMBLER A

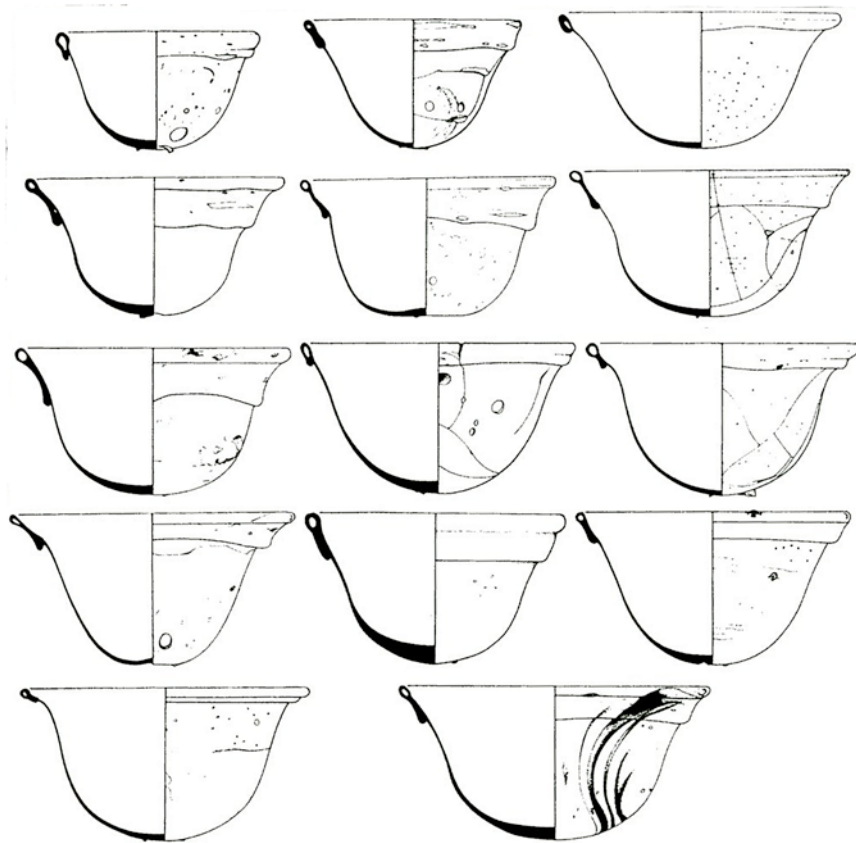
Low tumbler with outward bending walls and broad rim, folded onto the outside. Smooth surface, no decorations. Based on Maul Tumbler (2) B2a.

MAUL (2) B2A

Niedrige Tümler mit ausladender Mündung und breit nach Außen umgelegten Rand und mit glatter Oberfläche. Dating: Dating: JM II – JM III. So: 630 – 720.

FEYEUX 60.0

Les bols hémisphériques à ouverture ourlée, dépourvus de décor. Dating: Feyeux dates this type 60 to the second half of the seventh and beginning of the eighth century. In his scheme fig. 52 it is indicated that they might occur occasionally in the second quarter of the seventh century. So: (625) – 650 – 725.



Feyeux 2003, PL 52, 557-570.

SIEGMUND GLA 2.2

Niedrig-breiter Tumbler mit breit nach außen umgeschlagenem Rand. Dating: Niederrhein phase 9.

FRANKEN AG S-GLA 2.2

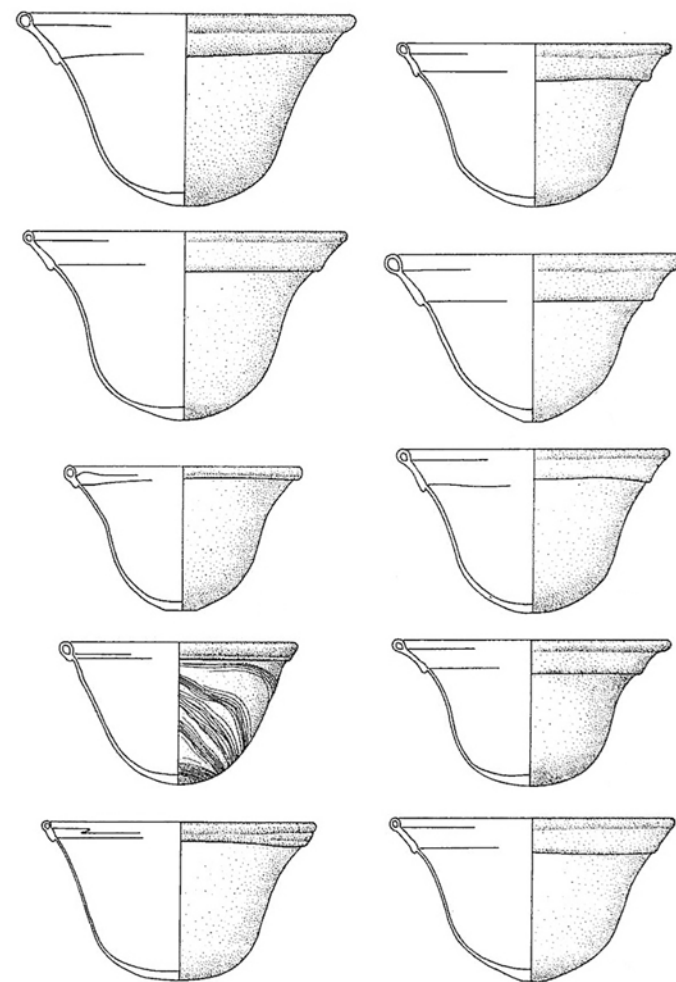
Niedrig-breiter Tumbler mit breit nach außen umgeschlagenem Rand. Dating: Phase 7 and 8.

LEGOUX/PÉRIN/VALLET 453

Coupe évasée avec bord à large ourlet. Dating: MR 1 – MR 2.

KOCH V.A

Tummler mit umgeschlagenem Rand. Dating: 600 – c. 700., Böhner Stufe IV.



Maul 2002, Taf. 96, 1-10.

[illegible]

RR 12.12 TUMBLER A

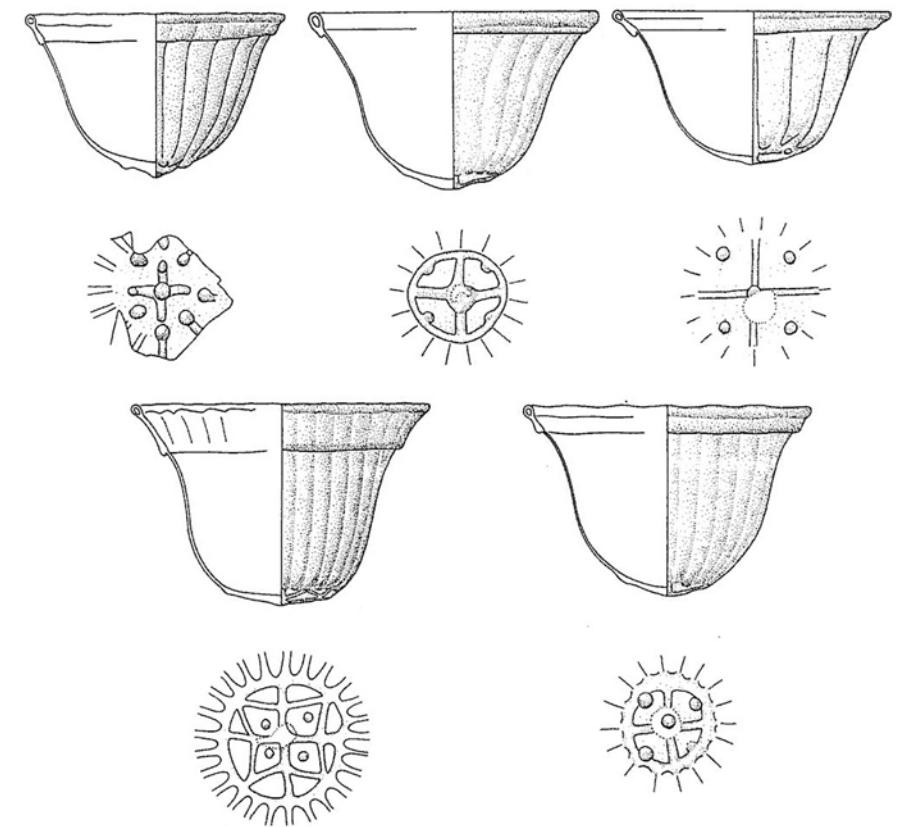
Low tumbler with outward bending walls and broad rim, folded onto the outside and vertical ribs. Based on Maul Tumbler (2) B2b.

MAUL (2) B2B

Niedrige Tümler mit ausladender Mündung und breit nach Außen umgelegten Rand und mit senkrechter Riefelung/Rippen. Dating: JM II – JM III. So: 630 – 720.

FEYEUX 60.3KM

Les bols hémisphériques à ouverture ourlée, avec côtes verticales et autre décor moulé. Dating: Fyfeux dates this type 60 to the second half of the seventh and beginning of the eighth century. In his scheme fig. 52 it is indicated that they might occur occasionally in the second quarter of the seventh century. So: (625) – 650 – 725.



Maul 2002, Taf. 110, 1-5.

[illegible]

RR 12.13 TUMBLER A

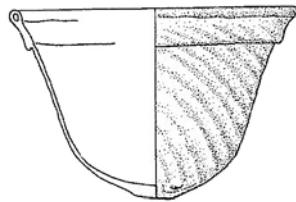
Low tumbler with outward bending walls and broad rim, folded onto the outside, and helical ribs. Based on Maul Tumbler (2) B2c.

MAUL (2) B2C

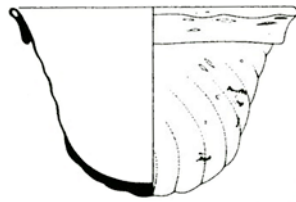
Niedrige Tümler mit ausladender Mündung und breit nach Außen umgelegten Rand und mit schräger Riefelung/Rippen. Dating: JM II – JM III. So: 630 – 720.

FEYEUX 60.3L

Les bols hémisphériques à ouverture ourlée, agrémentés de côtes hélicoïdales. Dating: Feyeux dates this type 60 to the second half of the seventh and beginning of the eighth century. In his scheme fig. 52 it is indicated that they might occur occasionally in the second quarter of the seventh century. So: (625) – 650 – 725.



Maul 2002, Taf. 111, 7.



Feyeux 2003, PL 55, 600.

[illegible]

RR 12.14 TUMBLER A

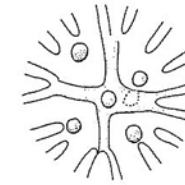
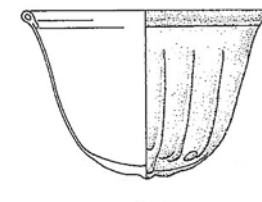
Low tumbler with outward bending walls and broad rim, folded inside, and vertical ribs. Based on Maul Tumbler (2) B₃b.

MAUL (2) B3B

Niedrige Tummler mit breit nach innen umgeschlagenem Rand. Dating: Ament JM II.

REMARKS

A broad inward folded rim is obviously a difficult to define characteristic. The rim of the example provided is not as broad as those of the outward folded rims.



Maul 2002, Taf. 111, 8.

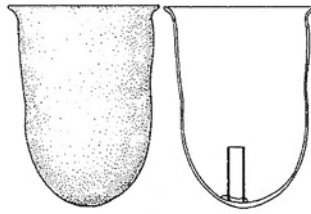
[illegible]

RR 12.15 TUMBLER A

High tumbler (Type Montfort) with smooth surface.
Based on Maul Sonderformen (2).(1).(1).

MAUL SONDERFORMEN (2).(1).(1)

Hohe Tumbler (Typ Montfort) mit glatter Oberfläche. Dating: sixth century, possibly mainly second half sixth century. So: (500) – 550 – 600.



Maul 2002, Taf. 112, 1.

RR 12.16 TUMBLER A

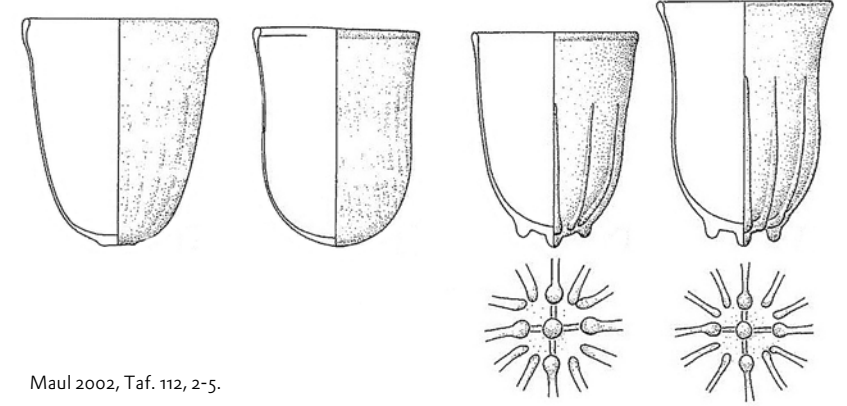
High tumbler (Type Montfort) with vertical ribs.
Based on Maul Sonderformen (2).1.(2).

MAUL SONDERFORMEN (2).(1).(2)

Hohe Tumbler (Typ Montfort) mit senkrechter Riefelung/Rippen. Dating: sixth century, possibly mainly second half sixth century. So: (500) – 550 – 600.

LEGOUX/PÉRIN/VALLET 451

Coupe tulipiforme ou évasée (avec décor moulé éventuel). Dating: second half MA 2 – MA 3.



Maul 2002, Taf. 112, 2-5.



Stein grave . Kars/Theuws/De Haas 2016. Height 7.5 cm.



LVR-Landesmuseum Bonn 12.16 1939_1297_o-1#1

[illegible][illegible]

RR 12.17 TUMBLER A

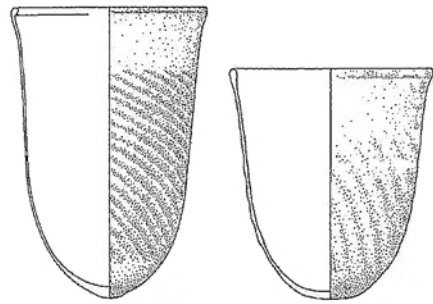
High tumbler (Type Montfort) with helical ribs.
Based on Maul Sonderformen (2).(1).(3).

MAUL SONDERFORMEN (2).(1).(3)

Hohe Tummler (Typ Montfort) mit schräger Riefelung/Rippen. Dating: sixth century, possibly mainly second half sixth century. So: (500) – 550 – 600.

FEYEUX 57.3L

Les gobelets campaniformes sans bouton agrémentés de côtes hélicoïdales. Dating: Type 57 of Feyeux is not well defined. Part of the beakers are rather bell beakers related to sixth century forms, the other part relates to late tumbler of the seventh and eighth centuries. In the scheme fig. 52 he distinguishes two types 57, one more early one (dating to late fifth to second half sixth century) and one later one (dating to first half seventh tot early eighth century. Because a number of his subtypes have not dated contexts it is difficult to date these. Some of the specimens of 57.0 could as well be low tumblers. So: no date for type 57.31.



Maul 2002, Taf. 112, 6, 9.

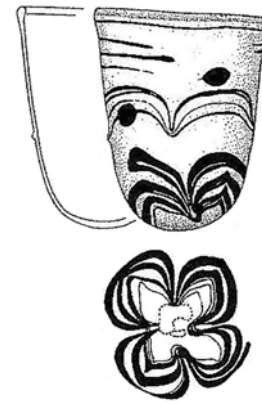
[illegible]

RR 12.18 TUMBLER A

High tumbler (Type Montfort) with opaque arcade/
rosette decorations. Based on Maul Sonderformen
(2).(1).(4).

MAUL SONDERFORMEN (2).(1).(4)

Hohe Tummler (Typ Montfort) mit opak-weißer
Arkaden-/Rosettenverzierung. Dating: sixth
century, possibly mainly second half sixth century.
So: (500) – 550 – 600.



Maul 2002, Taf. 112, 8.

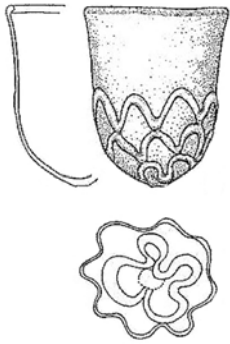
[illegible]

RR 12.19 TUMBLER A

High tumbler (Type Montfort) with glass-coloured net decoration. Based on Maul Sonderformen (2). (1).(5).

MAUL SONDERFORMEN (2).(1).(5)

Hohe Tumbler (Typ Montfort) mit glasfarbenem
Netzmuster. Dating: sixth century, possibly mainly
second half sixth century. This type of decoration
might also date to the early seventh century. So:
(500) – 550 – 625.



Maul 2002, Taf. 112, 7.

[illegible]

RR 12.20 TUMBLER A

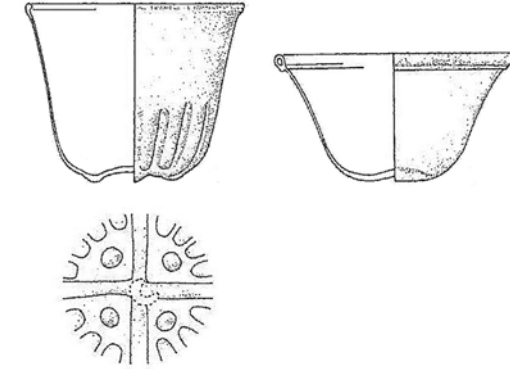
Tumbler with inward pressed base. Based on Maul
Sonderformen (2).(2).

MAUL SONDERFORMEN (2).(2)

Tummler mit Standfläche. Dating: sixth – seventh century.

LEGOUX/PÉRIN/VALLET 453

Coupe évasée avec bord à large ourlet. Dating: MR 1 – MR 2.



Maul 2002, Taf. 113, 2-3.

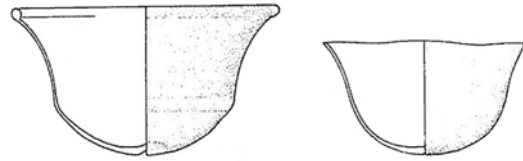
[illegible]

RR 12.21 TUMBLER A

Tumblers: other forms. Based on Maul
Sonderformen (2).(3).

MAUL SONDERFORMEN (2).(3)

Tummler: Einzelstücke. Dating: sixth – seventh century.



Maul 2002, Taf. 113, 1, 5.

[illegible]

RR 12.22 TUMBLER A

Tumblers with opaque trails and arcades. Based on
Maul Sonderverzierung (2).(1).

MAUL SONDERVERZIERUNG (2).(1)

Tummler mit opak-weißer Arkadenverzierung.
Dating: mid – second half sixth century.



Maul 2002, Taf. 114, 1-5.

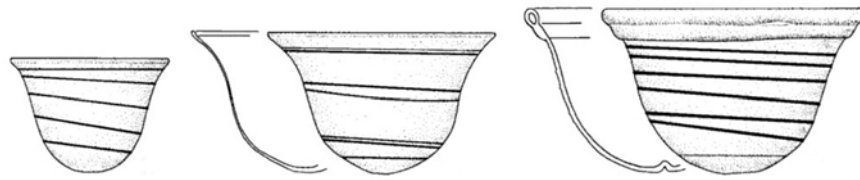
[illegible]

RR 12.23 TUMBLER A

Tumblers with surface covered entirely in opaque or blue trails. Based on Maul Sondervverzierung (2).(2).

MAUL SONDERVERZIERUNG (2).(2)

Tummler mit ganzflächiger opak-weißer/blauer Fadenauflage. Dating: mid – second half seventh century.



Maul 2002, Taf. 114, 8-10.

[illegible]

RR 12.24 TUMBLER A

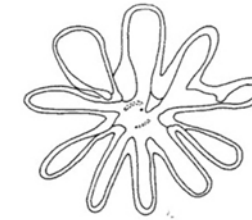
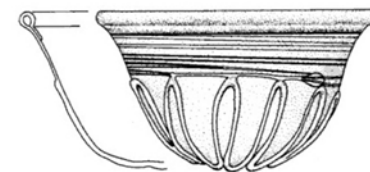
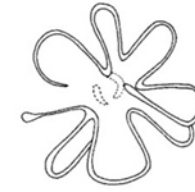
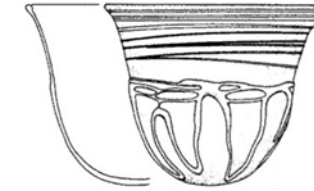
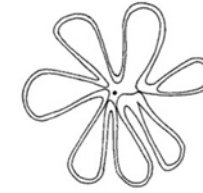
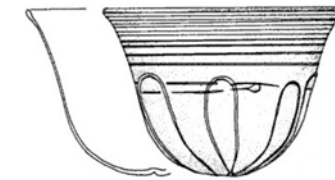
Tumblers with glass-coloured trail/coil decoration.
Based on Maul Sonderverzierung (2).(3).

MAUL SONDERVERZIERUNG (2).(3)

Tummler mit glasfarbene Faden-/
Schleifenverzierung. Dating: ca. 600, Ament AM
III – JM II.



Bergeijk grave 78 Photograph Anneke Dekker.
Theuws/Van Haperen 2012. Height 7.6 cm.



Maul 2002, Taf. 115, 1-3.

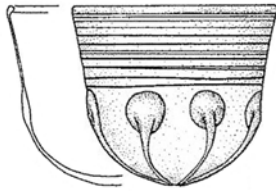
[illegible]

RR 12.25 TUMBLER A

Claw tumbler. Based on Maul Sonderverzierung
(2).(4).

MAUL SONDERVERZIERUNG (2).(4)

Tummler mit Rüsseln. Dating: end sixth – early seventh century.



Maul 2002, Taf. 116, 1.

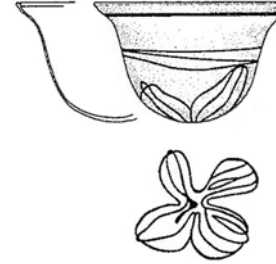
		450	460	465	470	475	480	485	490	495	500	505	510	515	520	525	530	535	540	545	550	555	560	565	570	575	580	585	590	595	600	605	610	615	620	625	630	635	640	645	650	655	660	665	670	675	680	685	690	695	700	705	710	715	720	725	730	735									
Böhner	Stufe II																																Stufe III										Stufe IV															Stufe V									
Siegmund	Phase 2					Phase 3					Phase 4					Phase 5			Phase 6		Phase 7			Phase 8				Phase 9			Phase 10				Phase 11																																
FAG	1-2		2-3		3				3-4		4						5		5-6		6		6-7		7		7-8		8		8-9		9			10																															
LPV	PM			PM - MA1		MA1					MA1 - MA2		MA2				MA2 - MA3		MA3				MA3 - MR1		MR1		MR1 - MR2		MR2		MR2 - MR3		MR3				MR3 - ?																														
Ament	? - AM I				AM I					AM I - AM II		AM II				AM III		AM III				JM I				JM I - JM II		JM II				JM II - JM III		JM III																																	
Maul																																																																			
Feyeux																																																																			
Koch																																																																			

RR 12.26 TUMBLER A

Tumbler with opaque rosette decoration. Based on
Maul Sonderverzierung (2).(5).

MAUL SONDERVERZIERUNG (2).(5)

Tummler mit opak-weißer Rosettenverzierung.
Dating: second half fifth – sixth century.



Maul 2002, Taf. 114, 6.

[illegible]

RR 12.27 TUMBLER A

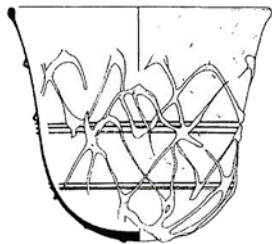
Tumbler with glass-coloured rhomboid pattern.
Based on Maul Sonderverzierung (2).(6).

MAUL SONDERVERZIERUNG (2).(6)

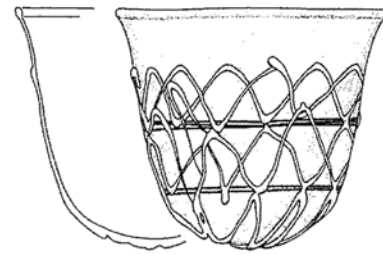
Tummler mit glasfarbene Rautenverzierung.
Dating: sixth century.

FEYEUX 55.2FJ

Les globelets évasés et rebrûlés, agrémentés de cordons et d'autres fils de verre. Dating: Feyeux dates all tumbler of type 55 to the second half of the sixth and beginning of the seventh century. In his scheme fig. 52 it is indicated that they also sporadically occur in the first half of the sixth century, but no specimens in his catalogue are dated to that period. So: 550 – 630.



Feyeux 2003, PL 42, 463.



Maul 2002, Taf. 115, 4.

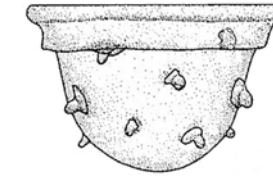
[illegible]

RR 12.28 TUMBLER A

Tumbler with knobs. Based on Maul
Sonderverzierung (2).(7).

MAUL SONDERVERZIERUNG (2).(7)

Tummler mit Stacheln. Dating: mid – second half seventh century.



Maul 2002, Taf. 116, 2.

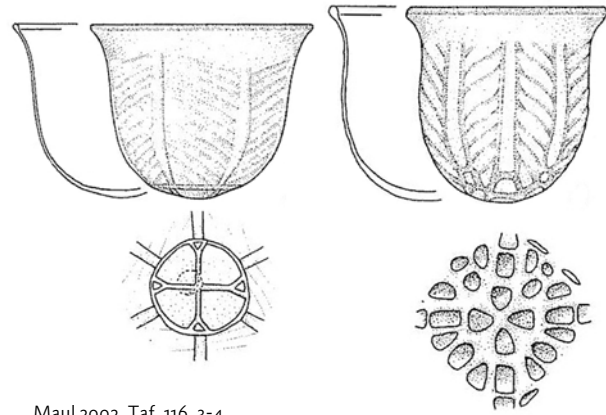
[illegible]

RR 12.29 TUMBLER A

Tumbler with fish bone pattern. Based on Maul
Sonderverzierung (2).(8).

MAUL SONDERVERZIERUNG (2).(8)

Tummler mit Fischgrätverzierung. Dating: sixth century.



Maul 2002, Taf. 116, 3-4.

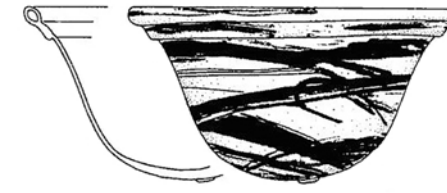
[illegible]

RR 12.30 TUMBLER A

Tumbler with red stripe decoration. Based on Maul
Sondervverzierung (2).(9).

MAUL SONDERVERZIERUNG (2).(9)

Tummler mit roter Schlierenverzierung. Dating: seventh century.



Maul 2002, Taf. 114, 7.

[illegible]

RR 12.31 TUMBLER A

Tumblers: other decorations.

MAUL SONDERVERZIERUNG (3).(2).(2)
Besondere Modelverzierung: Einzelstücke.

RR 13.1 TUMBLER B

Low palm cup with round melted or inward rolled rim, smooth surface, no further decoration. Based on Maul Tumbler (2) C1a.

MAUL (2) C1A

Niedrige Glockentummler mit rundgeschmolzenem oder eingeroltem Rand und mit glatter Oberfläche.
Dating: second half seventh century to up to the middle of the eighth century but mainly late seventh and early eighth century. So: (650) – 680 – 725 – (750).

FEYEUX 57.0

Les gobelets campaniformes sans bouton, sans décor. Dating: type 57 of Feyeux is not well defined. Part of the beakers are rather bell beakers related to sixth century forms, the other part relates to late tumbler of the seventh and eighth centuries. In the scheme fig. 52 he distinguishes two types 57: an early one (dating to the late fifth to the second half sixth century) and a later one (dating to the first half seventh to the early eighth century). Because a number of his subtypes have not dated contexts it is difficult to date these. Some of the specimens of 57-0 could as well be low tumblers. So: no date for type 57.

SIEGMUND GLA 2.3

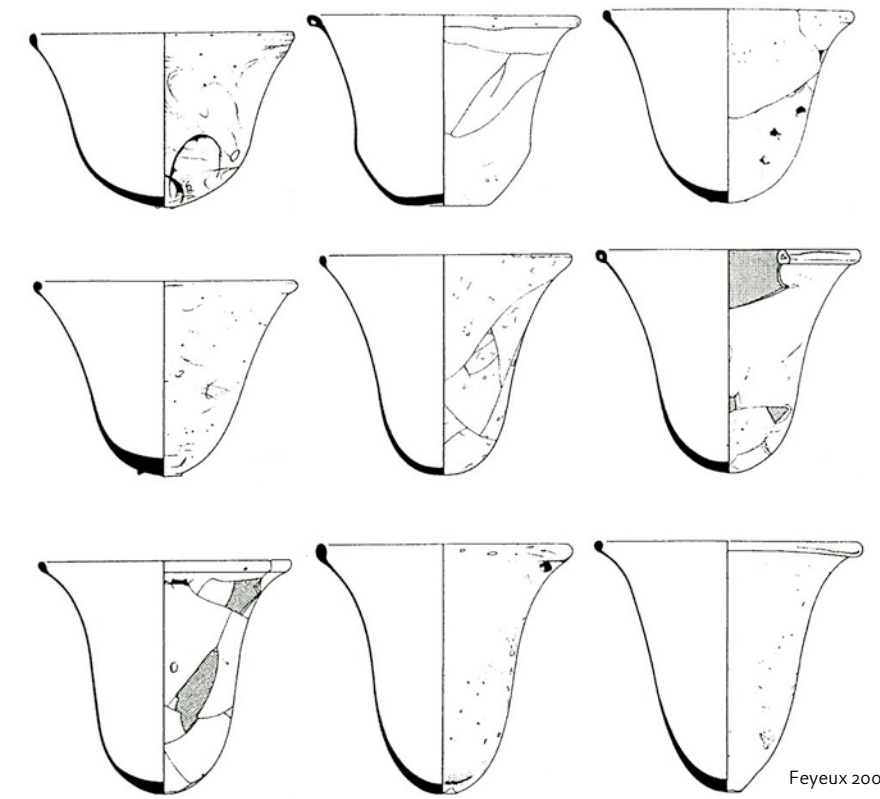
Glockentummler. Dating: Niederrhein phase 11.

FRANKEN AG S-GLA 2.3

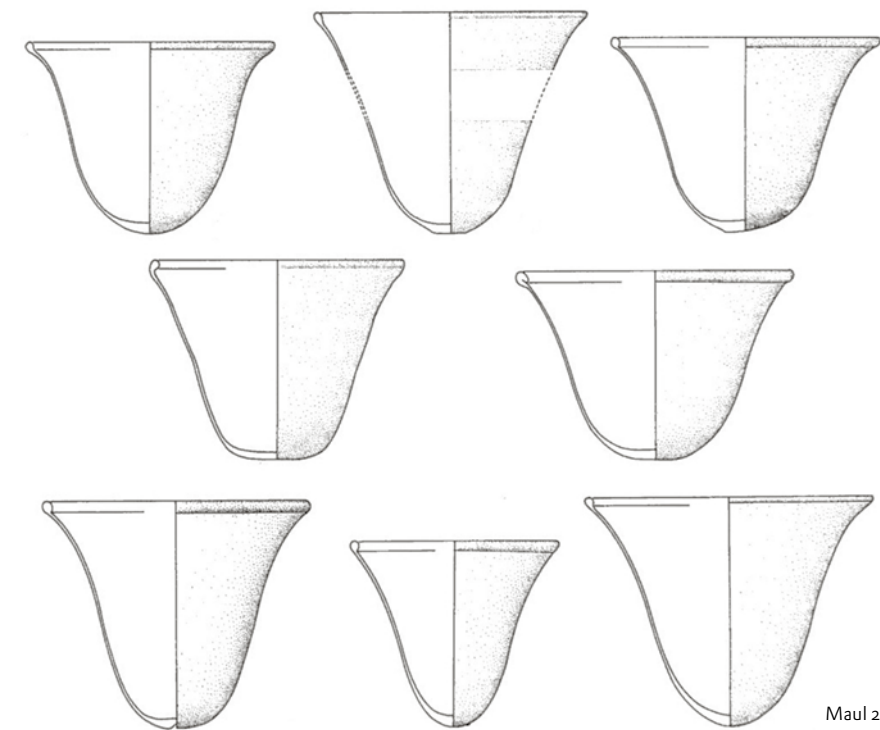
Glockentummler. Dating: Phase 9 and 10.

KOCH V.C

Glockentummler. Hohe Tummler mit weit ausschlagendem Rand sind unter der Bezeichnung Glockentummler zusammengefasst. Der Randbildung ist unterschiedlich: meist ist die Randlippe einwärts gerollt, dabei hohl angeschmolzen, oder total zusammengeschmolzen. Die verdickte, rundgeschmolzene Randlippe setzt sich entweder deutlich ab, wie schon bei den weniger weiten Tummlern zu beobachten, oder geht ungebrochen in die Wand über. Dating: eighth century.



Feyoux 2003, PL 47, 519-528.



Maul 2002, Taf. 117, 1-8.

[illegible]

RR 13.2 TUMBLER B

Low palm cup with round melted or inward rolled rim, vertical ribs, no further decoration. Based on Maul Tumbler (2) C1b.

MAUL (2) C1B
Niedrige Glockentummler mit rundgeschmolzenem oder eingerolltem Rand und mit senkrechter Riefelung. Dating: second half seventh century to up to the middle of the eighth century but mainly late seventh and early eighth century. So: (650) – 680 – 725 – (750).

FEYEUX 57.3K
Les gobelets campaniformes sans bouton, agrémentés de côtes verticales. Dating: type 57 of Feyeux is not well defined. Part of the beakers are rather bell beakers related to sixth century forms, the other part relates to late tumbler of the seventh and eighth centuries. In the scheme fig. 52 he distinguishes two types 57: an early one (dating to the late fifth to the second half sixth century) and a later one (dating to the first half seventh to the early eighth century). Because a number of his subtypes have not dated contexts it is difficult to date these. Some of the specimens of 57.o could as well be low tumblers. So: no date for type 57.3k.

57.3KM
Les gobelets campaniformes sans bouton avec côtes verticales et autre décor moulé. Dating: see above.

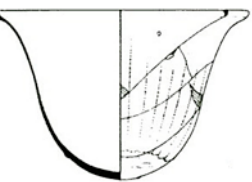
SIEGMUND GLA 2.3
Glockentummler. Dating: Niederrhein phase 11.

FRANKEN AG S-GLA 2.3
Glockentummler. Dating: Phase 9 and 10.

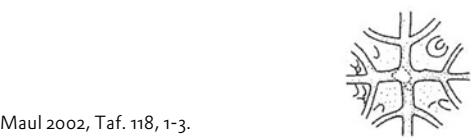
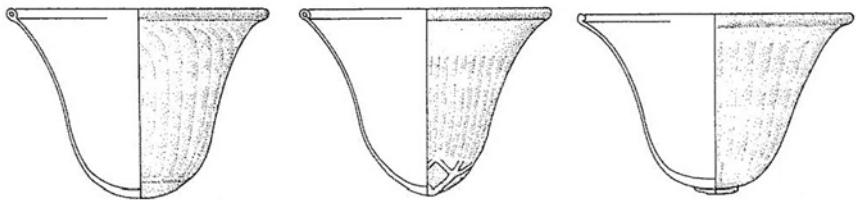
LEGOUX/PÉRIN/VALLET 454
Coupe évasée avec bord à large ourlet. Dating: MR 1 – MR 2.

KOCH V.D
Senkrecht geriefte Glockentummler. Die Randbildung ist nicht einheitlich: die einfach rundgeschmolzene Randlippe tritt einmal bei gewölbtem, steilem Rand, einmal bei geweitetem Rand auf; sie ist vereinzelt nach innen gerollt, häufiger nach außen. Die eingedrückte Riefelung ist kräftiger als bei den frühmerowingischen Schalen und konischen Bechern. Dating: eighth century.

REMARK
The date of Legoux/Périn/Vallet differs considerably from the others.



Feyeux 2003, PL 47, 531.



Maul 2002, Taf. 118, 1-3.

RR 13.3 TUMBLER B

Low palm cup with round melted or inward rolled rim, helical ribs, no further decoration. Based on Maul Tummler (2) C1c.

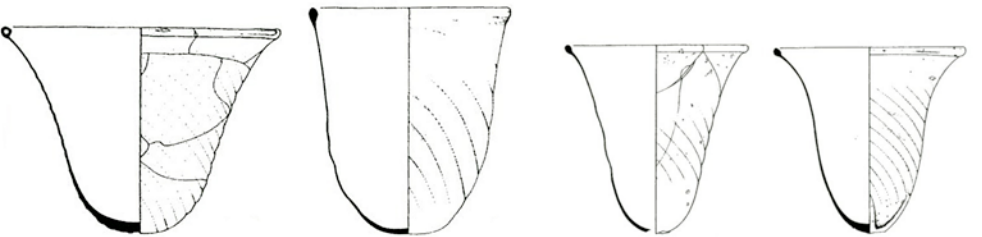
MAUL (2) C1C
Niedrige Glockentummler mit rundgeschmolzenem oder eingerolltem Rand und mit schräger Riefelung. Dating: second half seventh century to up to the middle of the eighth century but mainly late seventh and early eighth century. So: (650) – 680 – 725 – (750).

FEYEUX 57.3L
Les gobelets campaniformes sans bouton, agrémentés de côtes hélicoïdales. Dating: type 57 of Feyeux is not well defined. Part of the beakers are rather bell beakers related to sixth century forms, the other part relates to late tumbler of the seventh and eighth centuries. In the scheme fig. 52 he distinguishes two types 57: an early one (dating to the late fifth to the second half sixth century) and a later one (dating to the first half seventh to the early eighth century). Because a number of his subtypes have not dated contexts it is difficult to date these. Some of the specimens of 57.o could as well be low tumblers. So: no date for type 57.3l.

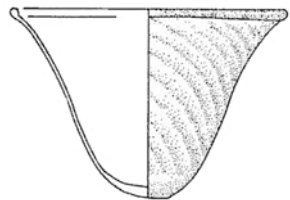
SIEGMUND GLA 2.3
Glockentummler. Dating: Niederrhein phase 11.

FRANKEN AG S-GLA 2.3
Glockentummler. Dating: Phase 9 and 10.

LEGOUX/PÉRIN/VALLET 454
Coupe évasée avec bord à large ourlet. Dating: MR 1 – MR 2.



Feyeux 2003, PL 48, 542-543; PL 19, 544-545.



Maul 2002, Taf. 118, 5.

RR 13.4 TUMBLER B

Low palm cup with broad rim, folded onto the outside, smooth surface and no further decoration. Based on Maul (2) C2a.

MAUL (2) C2A
Niedrige Glockentummler mit breit nach außen umgelegtem Rand und mit glatter Oberfläche. Dating: second half seventh century to up to the middle of the eighth century but mainly late seventh and early eighth century. So: (650) – 680 – 725 – (750).

FEYEUX 60.0
Les bols hémisphériques à ouverture ourlée, dépourvus de décor. Dating: Feyeux dates this type 60 to the second half of the seventh and beginning of the eighth century. In his scheme fig. 52 it is indicated that they might occur occasionally in the second quarter of the seventh century. So: (625) – 650 – 725.

SIEGMUND GLA 2.2
Niedrig-breiter Tummler mit breit nach außen umgeschlagenem Rand. Dating: Niederrhein phase 9.

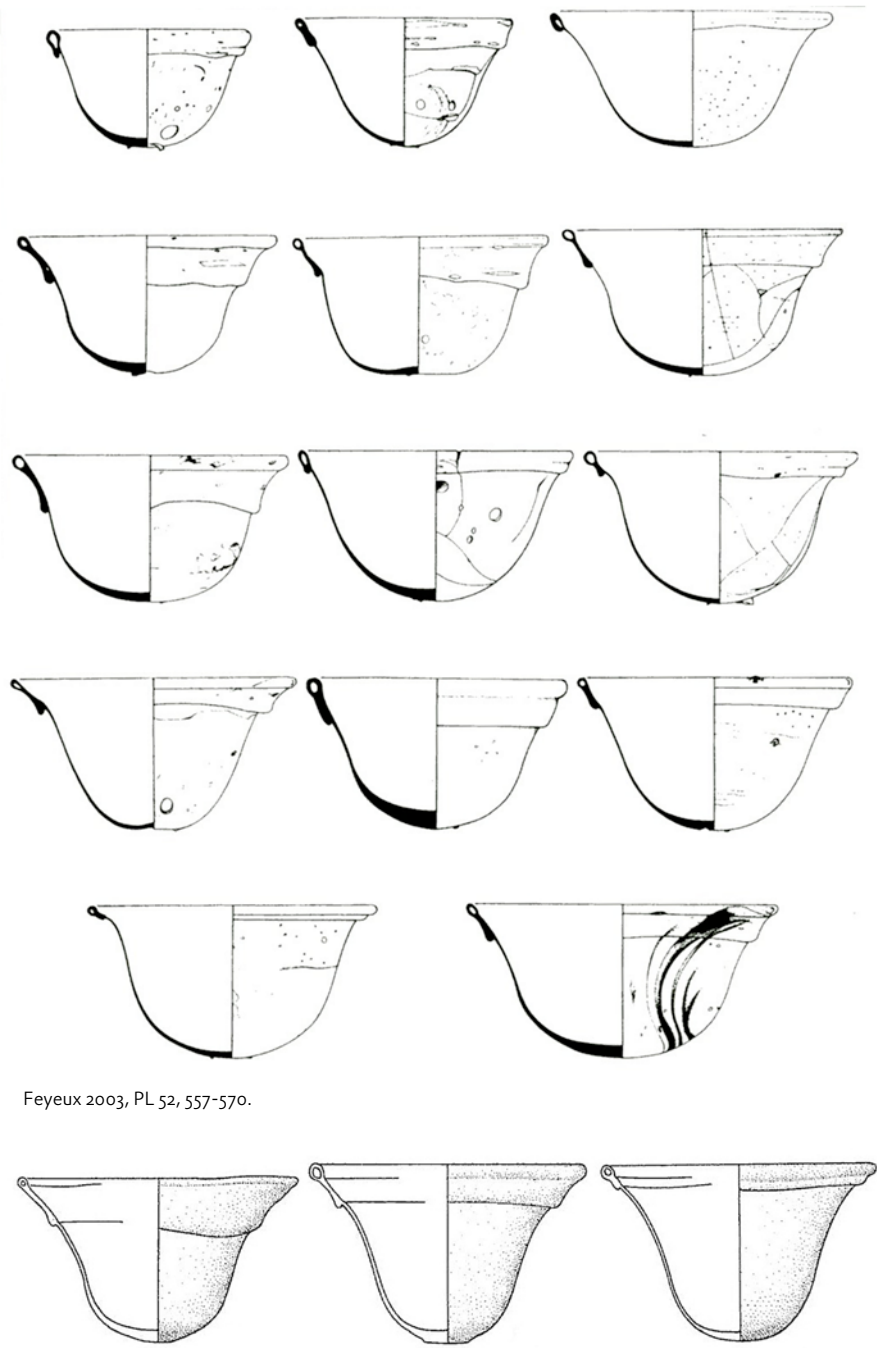
FRANKEN AG S-GLA 2.2
Niedrig-breiter Tummler mit breit nach außen umgeschlagenem Rand. Dating: Phase 7 and 8.

LEGOUX/PÉRIN/VALLET 453
Coupe évasée avec bord à large ourlet. Dating: MR 1 – MR 2.

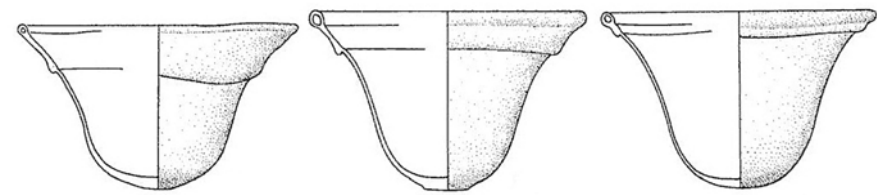
REMARKS
It will be very difficult to distinguish this type from type RR 12.11. Although the term Glockentummler for this type suggests a somewhat deeper vessel with a more narrow lower part, the images provided by Maul and Feyeux do not show much differences.



The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.
Gift of J. Pierpont Morgan, 1917 (17.193.407). Width 10 cm.



Feyeux 2003, PL 52, 557-570.



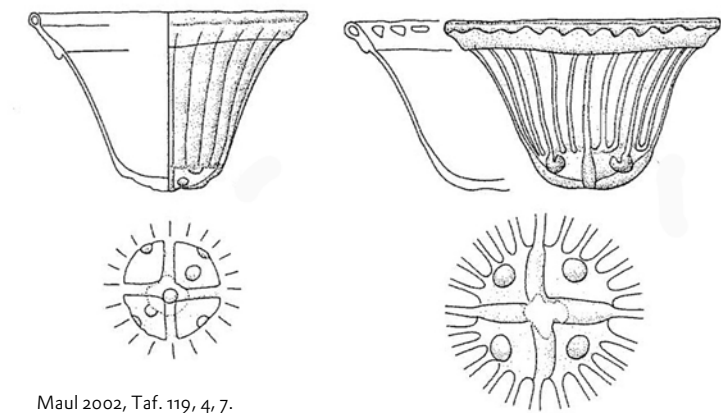
Maul 2002, Taf. 118, 7-9.

		450	455	460	465	470	475	480	485	490	495	500	505	510	515	520	525	530	535	540	545	550	555	560	565	570	575	580	585	590	595	600	605	610	615	620	625	630	635	640	645	650	655	660	665	670	675	680	685	690	695	700	705	710	715	720	725	730	735																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
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LPV	PM			PM - MA1		MA1					MA1 - MA2					MA2					MA2 - MA3					MA3					MA3 - MR1					MR1					MR1 - MR2					MR2 - MR3					MR3					MR3 - ?																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
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RR 13.5 TUMBLER B

Low palm cup with broad rim, folded onto the outside, and vertical ribs. Based on Maul (2) C2b.

MAUL (2) C2B
Niedrige Glockentummler mit breit nach außen umgelegtem Rand und mit senkrechter Riefelung. Dating: second half seventh century to up to the middle of the eighth century but mainly late seventh and early eighth century. So: (650) – 680 – 725 – (750).



Maul 2002, Taf. 119, 4, 7.

				450	455	460	465	470	475	480	485	490	500	505	510	515	520	530	535	545	550	555	560	565	575	580	590	595	605	610	620	625	630	635	640	650	655	660	665	670	675	680	685	690	695	700	705	710	715	720	725	730	735
Böhner		Stufe II															Stufe III										Stufe IV										Stufe V																
Siegmund	Phase 2					Phase 3					Phase 4			Phase 5		Phase 6		Phase 7		Phase 8			Phase 9			Phase 10			Phase 11																								
FAG	1-2		2-3		3			3-4		4			5		5-6		6		6-7		7		7-8		8		8-9		9			10																					
LPV	PM			PM - MA1	MA1				MA1 - MA2	MA2			MA2 - MA3	MA3			MA3 - MR1	MR1		MR1 - MR2	MR2		MR2 - MR3	MR3			MR3 - ?																										
Ament	? - AM I			AM I				AM I - AM II	AM II			AM II - AM III	AM III			JM I		JM I - JM II	JM II			JM II - JM III	JM III																														
Maul																																																					
Feyeux																																																					
Koch																																																					

RR 13.6 TUMBLER B

Low palm cup with (broad) rim, folded inwards, smooth surface and no further decoration. Based on Maul (2) C3a.

MAUL (2) C3A

Niedrige Glockentummler mit breit nach innen umgelegtem Rand und mit glatter Oberfläche.
 Dating: not discussed by Maul, but it might be the same as the other 'Niedrige Glockentummler': second half seventh century to up to the middle of the eighth century but mainly late seventh and early eighth century. So: (650) – 680 – 725 – (750).

FEYEUX 57.0

Les gobelets campaniformes sans bouton, sans décor

Dating: Type 57 of Feyeux is not well defined. Part of the beakers are rather bell beakers related to sixth century forms, the other part relates to late tumbler of the seventh and eighth centuries. In the scheme fig. 52 he distinguishes two types 57: an early one (dating to the late fifth to the second half sixth century) and a later one (dating to the first half seventh to the early eighth century). Because a number of his subtypes have not dated contexts it is difficult to date these. Some of the specimens of 57.0 could as well be low tumblers. So: no date for type 57.0.

SIEGMUND GLA 2.3

Glockentummler. Dating: Niederrhein phase 11.

FRANKEN AG S-GLA 2.3

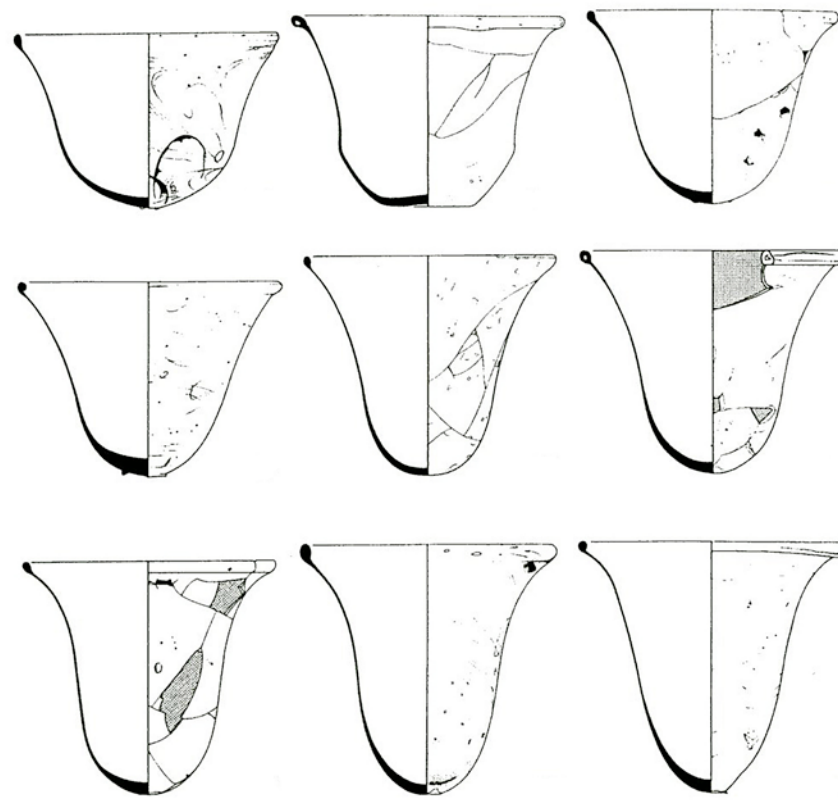
Glockentummler. Dating: Phase 9 and 10.

LEGOUX/PÉRIN/VALLET 454

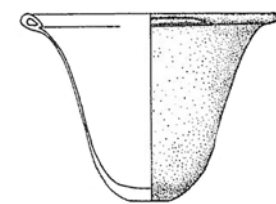
Coupe évasée avec bord à large ourlet. Dating: MR 1 - MR 2.

REMARKS

Although Maul mentions a broad inward folded rim, the rims are usually not as broad as those beakers with a broad outward folded rim. Légoux, Périn and Vallet do not illustrate undecorated specimens. Their date differs from that of the other authors.



Feyeux 2003, PL 47, 519-528.



Maul 2002, Taf. 119, 8.

[illegible]

RR 13.7 TUMBLER B

High palm cup with round melted or inward rolled rim, smooth surface and no further decoration.
Based on Maul (2) D1a (1).

MAUL (2) D1A (1)

Hohe Glockentummler mit rundgeschmolzenem oder eingerolltem Rand und mit glatter Oberfläche.
Dating: mainly JM III.

FEYEUX 57.0

Les gobelets campaniformes sans bouton, sans décor. Dating: type 57 of Feyeux is not well defined. Part of the beakers are rather bell beakers related to sixth century forms, the other part relates to late tumbler of the seventh and eighth centuries. In the scheme fig. 52 he distinguishes two types 57: an early one (dating to the late fifth to the second half sixth century) and a later one (dating to the first half seventh to the early eighth century). Because a number of his subtypes have not dated contexts it is difficult to date these. Some of the specimens of 57.0 could as well be low tumblers. So: no date for type 57.0.

SIEGMUND GLA 2.3

Glockentummler. Dating: Niederrhein phase 11.

FRANKEN AG S-GLA 2.3

Glockentummler. Dating: Phase 9 and 10.

LEGOUX/PÉRIN/VALLET 454

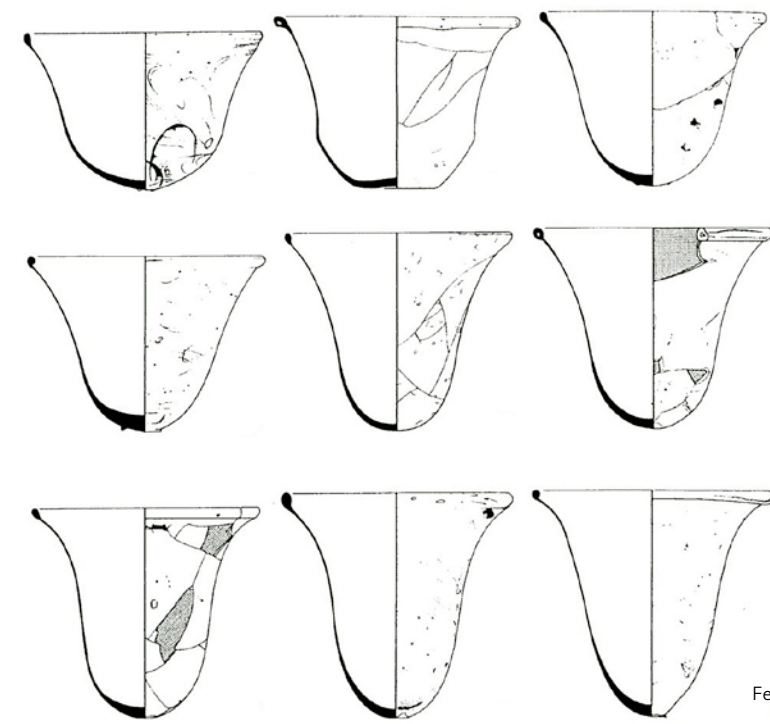
Coupe évasée avec bord à large ourlet. Dating: MR 1 – MR 2.

KOCH V.C

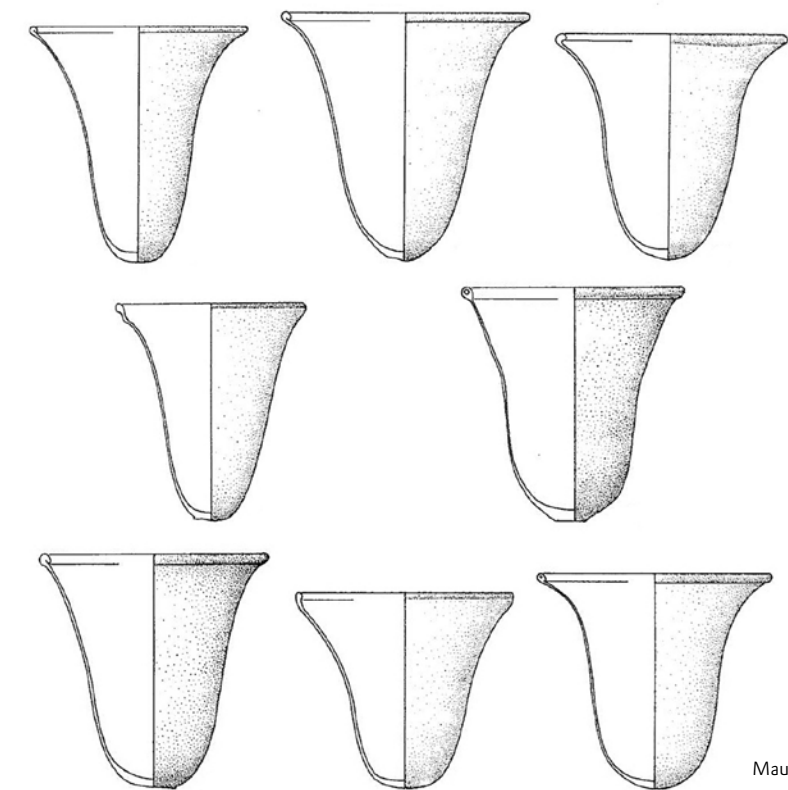
Glockentummler. Hohe Tummler mit weit ausschlagendem Rand sind unter der Bezeichnung Glockentummler zusammengefasst. Der Randbildung ist unterschiedlich: meist ist die Randlippe einwärts gerollt, dabei hohl angeschmolzen, oder total zusammengeschmolzen. Die verdickte, rundgeschmolzene Randlippe setzt sich entweder deutlich ab, wie schon bei den weniger weiten Tummlern zu beobachten, oder geht ungebrochen in die Wand über. Dating: eighth century.

REMARKS

Légoux, Périn and Vallet do not illustrate undecorated specimens. Their date differs from that of the other authors.



Feyoux 2003, PL 47, 519-528.



Maul 2002, Taf. 120, 1-8.

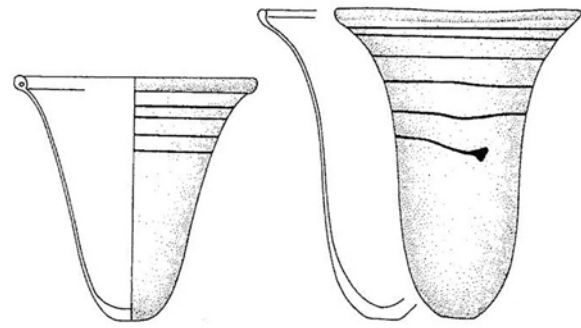
[illegible]

RR 13.8 TUMBLER B

High palm cup with round melted or inward rolled rim, smooth surface and trails under the rim. Based on Maul (2) D1a (2).

MAUL (2) D1A (2)

Hohe Glockentummler mit rundgeschmolzenem oder eingerolltem Rand und mit Fadenspirale unterhalb der Mündung. Dating: mainly JM III.



Maul 2002, Taf. 121, 1-2.

[illegible]

RR 13.9 TUMBLER B

High palm cup with round melted or inward rolled rim and vertical ribs. Based on Maul (2) D1b.

MAUL (2) D1B

Hohe Glockentummler mit rundgeschmolzenem oder eingerolltem Rand und mit senkrechter Riefelung. Dating: mainly JM III.

FEYEUX 57.3K

Les gobelets campaniformes sans bouton, agrémentés de côtes verticales. Dating: Type 57 of Feyeure is not well defined. Part of the beakers are rather bell beakers related to sixth century forms, the other part relates to late tumbler of the seventh and eighth centuries. In the scheme fig. 52 he distinguishes two types 57: an early one (dating to the late fifth to the second half sixth century) and a later one (dating to the first half seventh to the early eighth century). Because a number of his subtypes have not dated contexts it is difficult to date these. Some of the specimens of 57.0 could as well be low tumblers. So: no date for type 57.3k.

57.3KM

Les gobelets campaniformes sans bouton avec côtes
verticales et autre décor moulé. Dating: see above.

SIEGMUND GLA 2.3

Glockentummler. Dating: Niederrhein phase 11.

FRANKEN AG S-GLA 2.3

Glockentummler. Dating: Phase 9 and 10.

LEGOUX/PÉRIN/VALLET 454

Coupe évasée avec bord à large ourlet. Dating: MR 1 – MR 2.

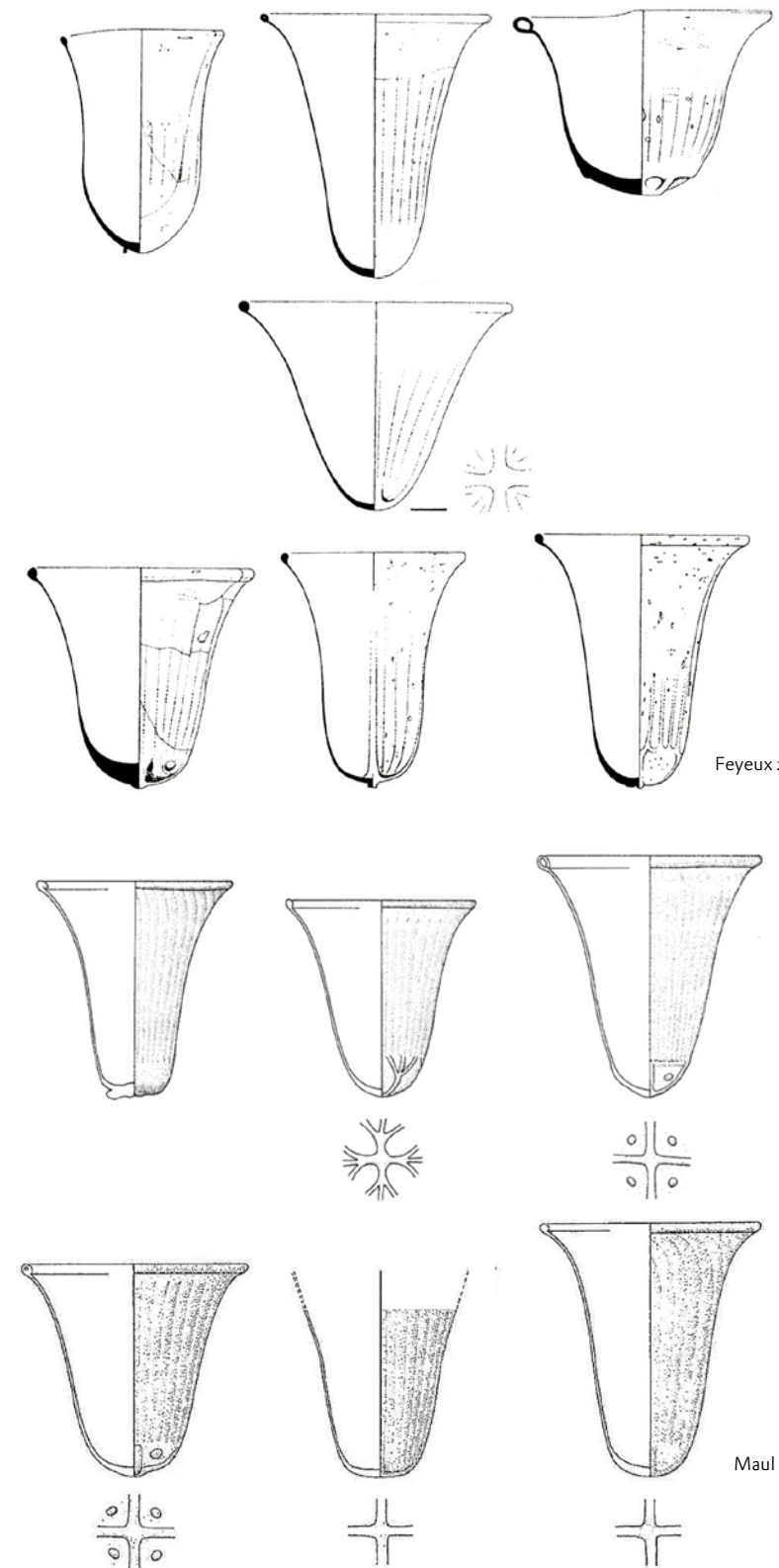
KOCH V.D

Senkrecht geriefte Glockentummler. Die Randbildung ist nicht einheitlich: die einfach rundgeschmolzene Randlippe tritt einmal bei gewölbtem, steilem Rand, einmal bei geweitetem Rand auf; sie ist vereinzelt nach innen gerollt, häufiger nach außen. Die eingedrückte Riefelung ist kräftiger als bei den frühererowingischen Schalen und konischen Bechern. Dating: eighth century.

REMARKS

The date by Légoux, Périn and Vallet differs from that of the other authors.

At times difficult to distinguish from bell beakers (such as Feyeux nr. 533) or tumbler RR 13.13.



Feyeux 2003, PL 48, 533-534, 537-541.

Maul 2002, Taf. 121, 4-6; 122, 1-3.

[illegible]

RR 13.10 TUMBLER B

High palm cup with round melted or inward rolled rim and helical ribs. Based on Maul (2) D1c.

MAUL (2) D1C

Hohe Glockentummler mit rundgeschmolzenem
oder eingerolltem Rand und mit schräger Riefelung.
Dating: mainly JM III.

FEYEUX 57.3L

Les globelets campaniformes sans bouton, agrémentés de côtes hélicoïdales. Dating: Type 57 of Feyeux is not well defined. Part of the beakers are rather bell beakers related to sixth century forms, the other part relates to late tumbler of the seventh and eighth centuries. In the scheme fig. 52 he distinguishes two types 57: an early one (dating to the late fifth to the second half sixth century) and a later one (dating to the first half seventh to the early eighth century). Because a number of his subtypes have not dated contexts it is difficult to date these. Some of the specimens of 57.0 could as well be low tumblers. So: we prefer no date for type 57.31.

57.3LM

Les gobelets campaniformes sans bouton, agrémentés de côtes hélicoïdales et d'un autre décor moulé. Dating: see above.

SIEGMUND GLA 2.3

Glockentummler. Dating: Niederrhein phase 11.

FRANKEN AG S-GLA 2.3

Glockentummler. Dating: Phase 9 and 10.

LEGOUX/PÉRIN/VALLET 454

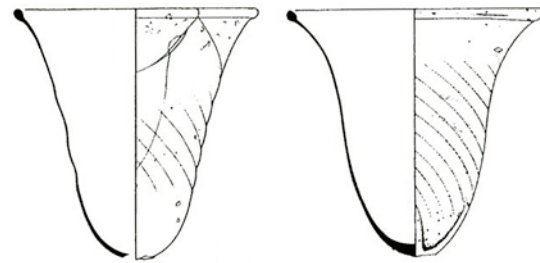
Coupe évasée avec bord à large ourlet. Dating: MR 1 – MR 2.

REMARKS

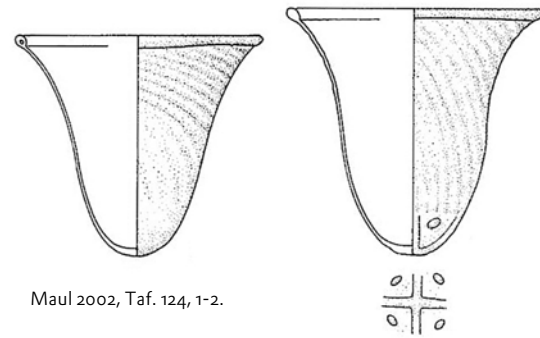
Légoux, Périn and Vallet date this type different from the other authors.

This form is difficult to distinguish from form

RR 13.14.



Feyeux 2003, PL 49, 544, 546.



Maul 2002, Taf. 124, 1-2.



Katwijk-Klein Duin. Photograph National
Museum of Antiquities Leiden. Height 11.2 cm.

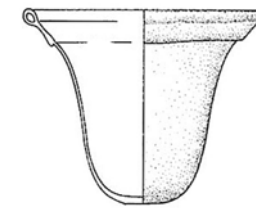
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RR 13.11 TUMBLER B

High palm cup with broad rim, folded onto the outside, smooth surface and no further decoration. Based on Maul (2) D2a.

MAUL (2) D2A

Hohe Glockentummler mit breit nach außen umgelegtem Rand und mit glatter Oberfläche.
Dating: mainly JM III.

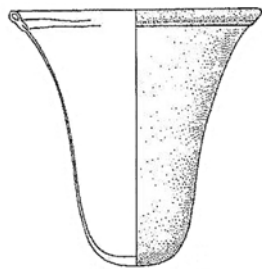


Maul 2002, Taf. 124, 5.

[illegible]

RR 13.12 TUMBLER B

High palm cup with broad rim, folded inside, smooth surface and no further decoration. Based on Maul (2) D3a.



Maul 2002, Taf. 123, 1.

MAUL (2) D3A

Hohe Glockentummler mit breit nach innen umgelegtem Rand und mit glatter Oberfläche.
Dating: mainly JM III.

FEYEUX 57.0

Les globelets campaniformes sans bouton, sans décor. Dating: type 57 of Feyeux is not well defined. Part of the beakers are rather bell beakers related to sixth century forms, the other part relates to late tumbler of the seventh and eighth centuries. In the scheme fig. 52 he distinguishes two types 57: an early one (dating to the late fifth to the second half sixth century) and a later one (dating to the first half seventh to the early eighth century). Because a number of his subtypes have not dated contexts it is difficult to date these. Some of the specimens of 57.o could as well be low tumblers. So: no date for type 57.o.

SIEGMUND GLA 2.3

Glockentummler. Dating: Niederrhein phase 11.

FRANKEN AG S-GLA 2.3

Glockentummler. Dating: Phase 9 and 10.

LEGOUX/PÉRIN/VALLET 454

Coupe évasée avec bord à large ourlet. Dating: MR 1 - MR 2.

KOCH V.C

Glockentummler. Hohe Tummler mit weit ausschlagendem Rand sind unter der Bezeichnung Glockentummler zusammengefasst. Der Randbildung ist unterschiedlich: meist ist die Randleippe einwärts gerollt, dabei hohl angeschmolzen, oder total zusammengeschmolzen. Die verdickte, rundgeschmolzene Randleippe setzt sich entweder deutlich ab, wie schon bei den weniger weiten Tummlern zu beobachten, oder geht ungebrochen in die Wand über. Dating: eighth century.

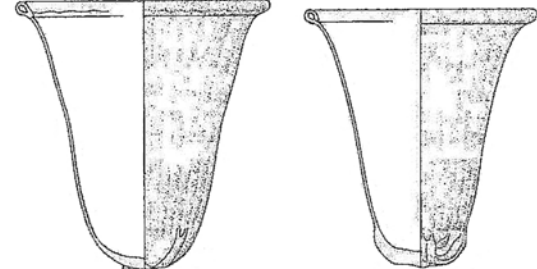
REMARKS

Légoux, Périn and Vallet date this type different from the other authors.

[illegible]

RR 13.13 TUMBLER B

High palm cup with broad rim, folded inside, and vertical ribs. Based on Maul (2) D3b.



Maul 2002, Taf. 123, 2-3.

MAUL (2) D3B

Hohe Glockentummler mit breit nach innen
umgelegtem Rand und mit senkrechter Riefelung.
Dating: mainly JM III.

FEYEUX 57.3KM

Les gobelets campaniformes sans bouton avec côtes verticales et autre décor moulé. Dating: Type 57 of Feyeux is not well defined. Part of the beakers are rather bell beakers related to sixth century forms, the other part relates to late tumbler of the seventh and eighth centuries. In the scheme fig. 52 he distinguishes two types 57: an early one (dating to the late fifth to the second half sixth century) and a later one (dating to the first half seventh to the early eighth century). Because a number of his subtypes have not dated contexts it is difficult to date these. Some of the specimens of 57.0 could as well be low tumblers. So: no date for type 57.3km.

SIEGMUND GLA 2.3

Glockentummler. Dating: Niederrhein phase 11.

FRANKEN AG S-GLA 2.3

Glockentummler. Dating: Phase 9 and 10.

LEGOUX/PÉRIN/VALLET 454

Coupe évasée avec bord à large ourlet. Dating: MR 1 – MR 2.

KOCH V.D

Senkrecht geriefter Glockentummler. Die Randbildung ist nicht einheitlich: die einfach rundgeschmolzene Randlippe tritt einmal bei gewölbtem, steilem Rand, einmal bei geweitem Rand auf; sie ist vereinzelt nach innen gerollt, häufiger nach außen. Die eingedrückte Riefelung ist kräftiger als bei den frühererowingischen Schalen und konischen Bechern. Dating: eighth century.

REMARKS

Légoux, Périn and Vallet date this type different from the other authors. A broad rim is a relative qualification in view of the images provided by Maul. Difficult to distinguish from form RR 13.9.

[illegible]

RR 13.14 TUMBLER B

High palm cup with broad rim, folded inside, and helical ribs. Based on Maul (2) D₃c.

MAUL (2) D3C

Hohe Glockentummler mit breit nach innen umgelegtem Rand und mit schräger Riefelung.
Dating: mainly JM III.

FEYEUX 57.3L

Les globelets campaniformes sans bouton, agrémentés de côtes hélicoïdales. Dating: Type 57 of Feyeux is not well defined. Part of the beakers are rather bell beakers related to sixth century forms, the other part relates to late tumbler of the seventh and eighth centuries. In the scheme fig. 52 he distinguishes two types 57: an early one (dating to the late fifth to the second half sixth century) and a later one (dating to the first half seventh to the early eighth century). Because a number of his subtypes have not dated contexts it is difficult to date these. Some of the specimens of 57.0 could as well be low tumblers. So: no date for type 57.31.

57.3LM

Les gobelets campaniformes sans bouton,
agrémentés de côtes hélicoïdales et d'un autre décor
moulé. Dating: see above.

SIEGMUND GLA 2.3

Glockentummler. Dating: Niederrhein phase 11.

FRANKEN AG S-GLA 2.3

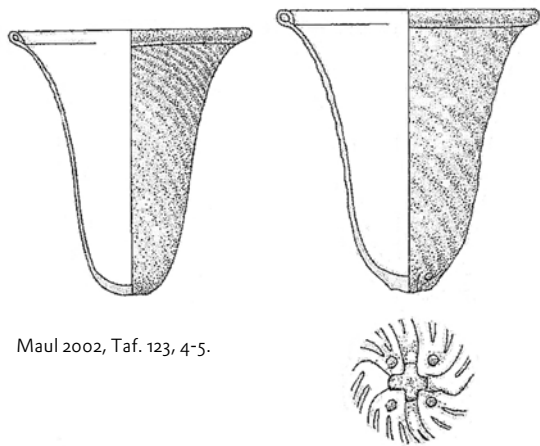
Glockentummler. Dating: Phase 9 and 10.

LEGOUX/PÉRIN/VALLET 454

Coupe évasée avec bord à large ourlet. Dating: MR 1 – MR 2.

REMARKS

Légoux, Périn and Vallet date this type different from the other authors. A broad rim is a relative qualification in view of the images provided by Maul. Difficult to distinguish from form RR 13.10.



Maul 2002, Taf. 123, 4-5.

[illegible]

RR 13.15 TUMBLER B

Late palm cup with round-melted or inward rolled rim, smooth surface and no further decoration.
Based on Maul (2) E1a.

MAUL (2) E1A

Späte Glockentummler mit rundgeschmolzenem oder eingerolltem Rand und mit glatter Oberfläche.
Dating: 725 - 800.

FEYEUX 57.0*

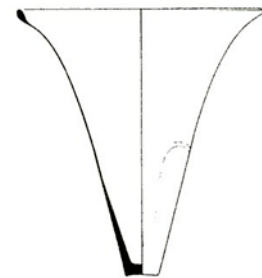
Gobelet campaniforme à ouverture très évasée.
 Dating: Type 57 of Feyeu is not well defined. Part of the beakers are rather bell beakers related to sixth century forms, the other part relates to late tumbler of the seventh and eighth centuries. In the scheme fig. 52 he distinguishes two types 57: an early one (dating to the late fifth to the second half sixth century) and a later one (dating to the first half seventh to the early eighth century). Because a number of his subtypes have not dated contexts it is difficult to date these. Some of the specimens of 57.0 could as well be low tumblers. So: no date for type 57.0.

KOCH V.F

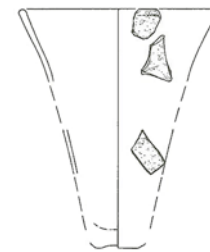
Trichterbecher. Dating: 9th century.

REMARKS

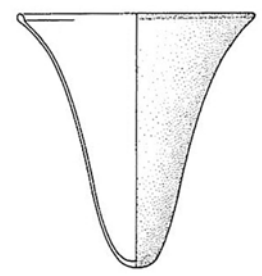
Feyeux mentions this beaker in his additional part.



Feyeux 2003, PL 71, 752.



Koch 1987, 268, Abb. 113, 277.



Maul 2002, Taf. 124, 4.

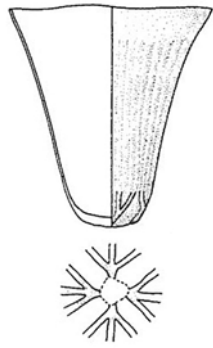
		450	455	460	465	470	475	480	485	490	495	500	505	510	515	520	525	530	535	540	545	550	555	560	565	570	575	580	585	590	595	600	605	610	615	620	625	630	635	640	645	650	655	660	665	670	675	680	685	690	695	700	705	710	715	720	725	730	735																					
Böhner	Stufe II																																Stufe III																Stufe IV																Stufe V															
Siegmund	Phase 2						Phase 3						Phase 4						Phase 5				Phase 6		Phase 7				Phase 8				Phase 9				Phase 10				Phase 11																																							
FAG	1-2		2-3		3				3-4		4						5		5-6		6		6-7		7		7-8		8		8-9		9		10																																													
LPV	PM			PM - MA1		MA1						MA1 - MA2		MA2				MA2 - MA3		MA3				MA3 - MR1		MR1		MR1 - MR2		MR2		MR2 - MR3		MR3				MR3 - ?																																										
Ament	? - AM I				AM I						AM I - AM II		AM II				AM II - AM III		AM III				JM I				JM I - JM II		JM II				JM II - JM III		JM III																																													
Maul																																																																																
Feyeux																																																																																
Koch																																																																																

RR 13.18 TUMBLER B

Palm cups: other forms. Based on Maul
Sonderformen (3).(2).

MAUL SONDERFORMEN (3).(2)

Glockentummler: Einzelstücke. Dating: generally JM III and eighth century.



Maul 2002, Taf. 124, 8.

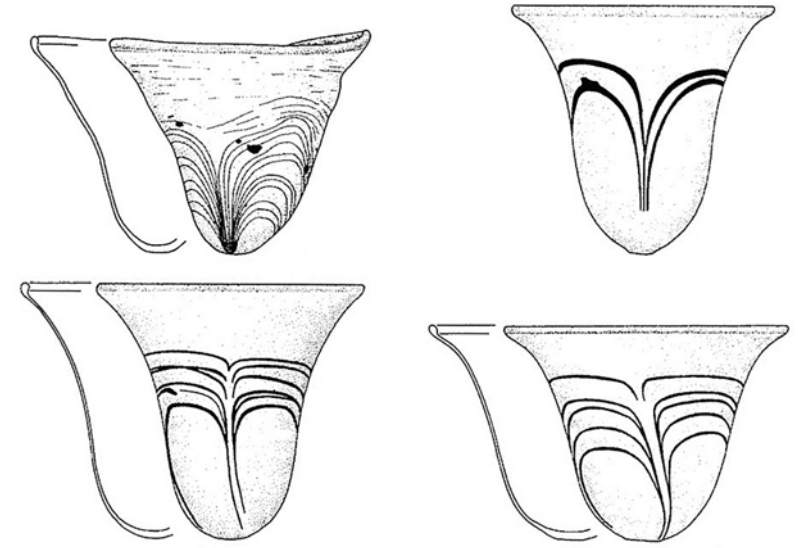
[illegible]

RR 13.19 TUMBLER B

Palm cup with opaque arcade decoration. Based on Maul Sonderverzierung (3).(1).

MAUL SONDERVERZIERUNG (3).(1)

Glockentummler mit opak-weißer
Arkadenverzierung. Dating: Ament JM III.



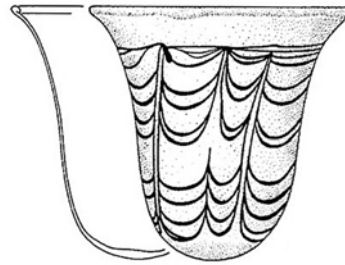
Maul 2002, Taf. 125, 1-4.

[illegible]

RR 13.20 TUMBLER B

Palm cup with bird feather decoration. Based on
Maul Sonderverzierung (3).(2).

MAUL SONDERVERZIERUNG (3).(2)
Glockentummler mit Vogelfederverzierung. Dating:
late seventh century – ca. 700.



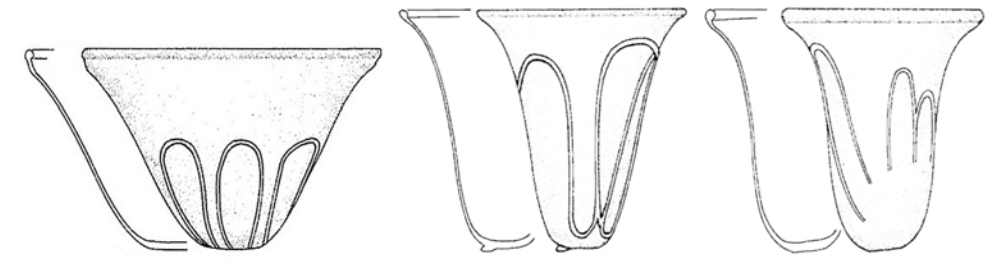
Maul 2002, Taf. 125, 5.

[illegible]

RR 13.21 TUMBLER B

Palm cup with coil decoration. Based on Maul
Sonderverzierung (3).(3).

MAUL SONDERVERZIERUNG (3).(3)
Glockentummler mit Schleifenverzierung. Dating:
the few forms that are available suggest a date
during the entire Meribingian period. No scheme
provided.



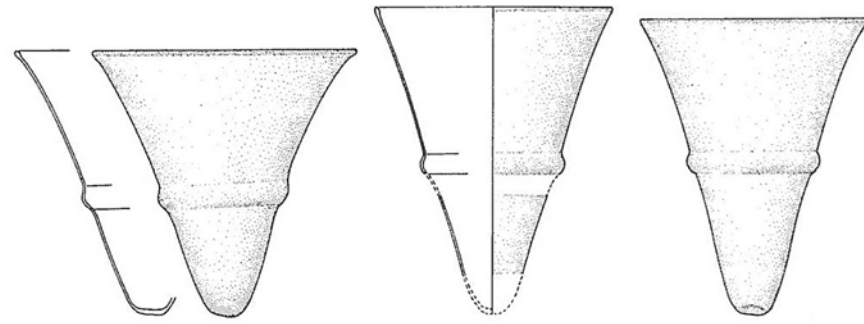
Maul 2002, Taf. 125, 6; 1267, 1-2.

THE GLASS VESSELS OF MEROVINGIAN NORTHERN GAUL

RR 13.22 TUMBLER B

Palm cup/conical beaker with bulge half-way the wall. Based on Maul Sondervverzierung (3).(4).

MAUL SONDERVERZIERUNG (3).(4)
Glockentummler mit Wulst. Dating: eighth – 9th c.,
Stein Group C (750 – 800).



Maul 2002, Taf. 128, 1-3.

[illegible]

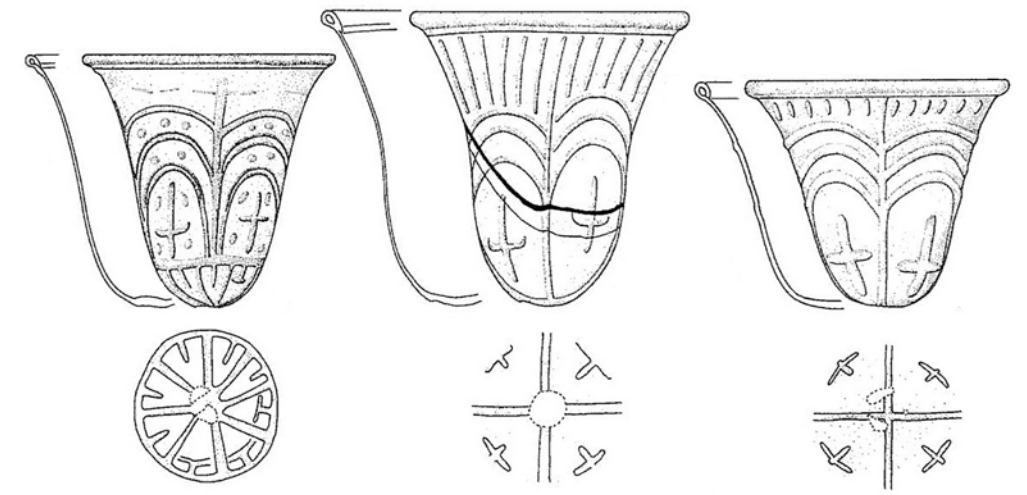
RR 13.23 TUMBLER B

Palm cup with cross/arcade patterns. Based on Maul
Sondervverzierung (3).(5).

MAUL SONDERVERZIERUNG (3).(5)
Glockentummler mit Kreuz-/Arkadenmuster.
Dating: Ament JM III.

FEYEUX 57.3M

Les gobelets campaniformes sans bouton, agrémentés d'un autre décor moulé. Dating: type 57 of Feyerx is not well defined. Part of the beakers are rather bell beakers related to sixth century forms, the other part relates to late tumbler of the seventh and eighth centuries. In the scheme fig. 52 he distinguishes two types 57: an early one (dating to the late fifth to the second half sixth century) and a later one (dating to the first half seventh to the early eighth century). Because a number of his subtypes have no dated contexts it is difficult to date these. Some of the specimens of 57.0 could as well be low tumblers. So: no date for type 57.3m.



Maul 2002, Taf. 129, 1-3.



Feyeux 2003, PL 49, 549.

[illegible]

RR 13.24 TUMBLER B

Palm cup with surface entirely covered with trails.
Based on Maul Sonderverzierung (3).(6).

MAUL SONDERVERZIERUNG (3).(6)
Glockentummler mit ganzflächiger Fadenauflage.
Dating: second half seventh century, Ament JM II.

REMARK

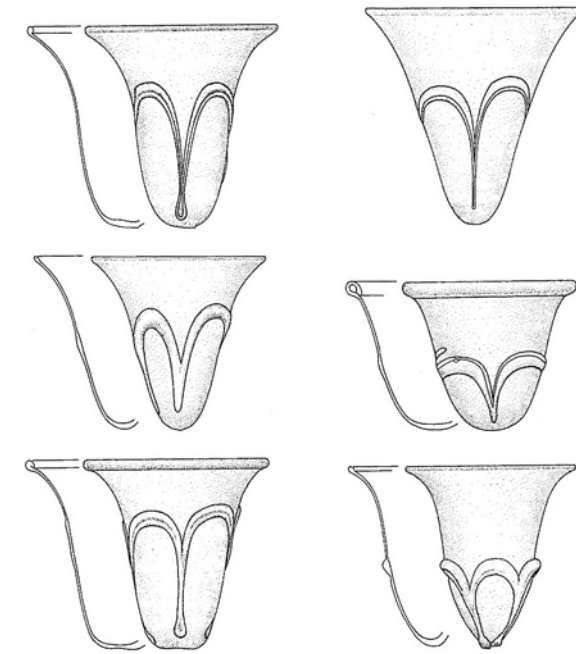
No image yet.

		450	455	460	465	470	475	480	485	490	495	500	505	510	515	520	525	530	535	540	545	550	555	560	565	570	575	580	585	590	595	600	605	610	615	620	625	630	635	640	645	650	655	660	665	670	675	680	685	690	695	700	705	710	715	720	725	730	735											
Böhner	Stufe II																																			Stufe III										Stufe IV															Stufe V									
Siegmund	Phase 2					Phase 3					Phase 4					Phase 5			Phase 6		Phase 7			Phase 8					Phase 9			Phase 10					Phase 11																																	
FAG	1-2		2-3		3			3-4		4					5		5-6		6		6-7		7		7-8		8		8-9		9			10																																				
LPV	PM			PM - MA ₁		MA ₁			MA ₁ - MA ₂		MA ₂			MA ₂ - MA ₃		MA ₃			MA ₃ - MR ₁		MR ₁		MR ₁ - MR ₂		MR ₂		MR ₂ - MR ₃		MR ₃			MR ₃ - ?																																						
Ament	? - AM I				AM I				AM I - AM II		AM II			AM II - AM III		AM III			JM I					JM I - JM II		JM II			JM II - JM III		JM III																																							
Maul																																																																						
Feyeux																																																																						
Koch																																																																						

RR 13.25 TUMBLER B

Palm cup with thick glass-coloured arcade trails.
Based on Maul Sonderverzierung (3).(7).

MAUL SONDERVERZIERUNG (3).(7)
Glockentummler mit plastischer glasfarbene
Arkadenverzierung. Dating: 700 – first half eighth
century.



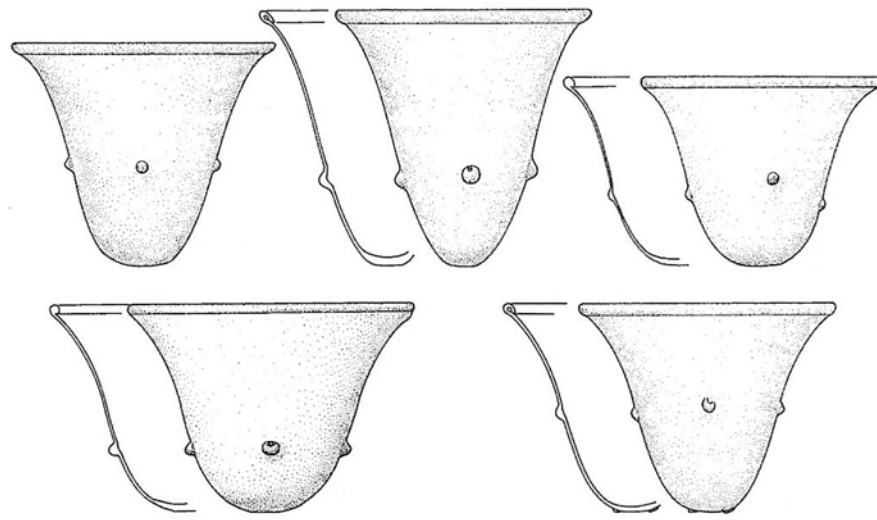
Maul 2002, Taf. 126, 1-6.

[illegible]

RR 13.26 TUMBLER B

Palm cup with knobs. Based on Maul
Sonderverzierung (3).(8).

MAUL SONDERVERZIERUNG (3).(8)
Glockentummler mit Stacheln. Dating: seventh century, Ament JM III.



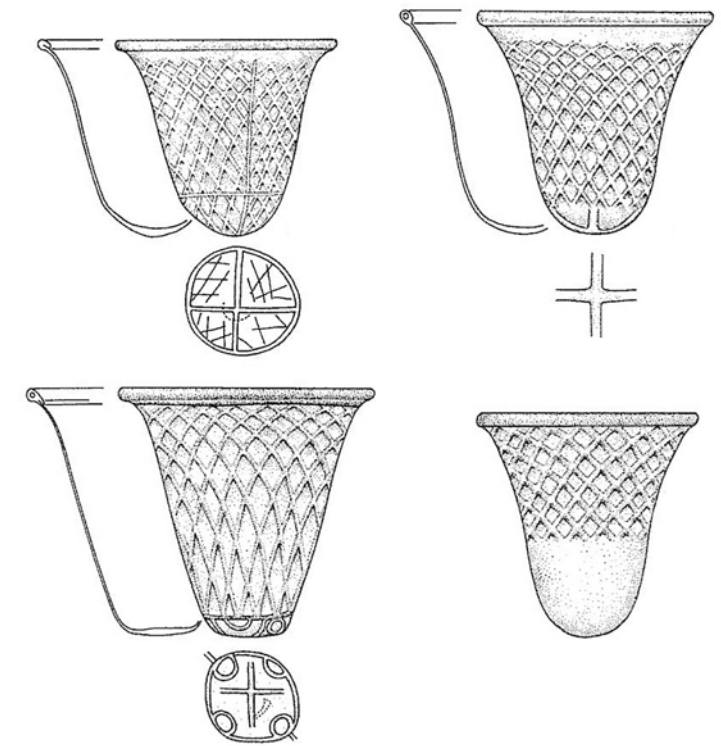
Maul 2002, Taf. 127, 3-7.

[illegible]

RR 13.27 TUMBLER B

Palm cup with rhomboid ribs. Based on Maul
Sonderverzierung (3).(9).

MAUL SONDERVERZIERUNG (3).(9)
Glockentummler mit Kreuzrippenmuster. Dating:
Ament JM III.



Maul 2002, Taf. 128, 4-7.

[illegible]

RR 13.28 TUMBLER B

Palm cup with texts. Based on Maul
Sonderverzierung (3).(10).

MAUL SONDERVERZIERUNG (3).(10)
Glockentummler mit Schriftverzierung. Dating:
Ament JM III.

FEYEUX 57.3M
Les gobelets campaniformes sans bouton,
agrémentés d'un autre décor moulé. Dating: type 57
of Feyeux is not well defined. Part of the beakers are
rather bell beakers related to sixth century forms,
the other part relates to late tumbler of the seventh
and eighth centuries. In the scheme fig. 52 he
distinguishes two types 57: an early one (dating to
the late fifth to the second half sixth century) and a
later one (dating to the first half seventh to the early
eighth century). Because a number of his subtypes
have no dated contexts it is difficult to date these.
Some of the specimens of 57.o could as well be low
tumblers. So: no date for type 57.3m.



Feyeux 2003, PL 49, 552.



The Metropolitan Museum
of Art , New York. Gift of
J. Pierpont Morgan, 1917.
Width c. 10 cm.



Maul 2002, Taf. 130-131, 1-4.

RR 13.29 TUMBLER B

Palm cup with reticella decoration. Based on Maul
Sonderverzierung (3).(11).

MAUL SONDERVERZIERUNG (3).(11)
Glockentummler mit Reticellaverzierung. Dating:
eighth - 9th c.

		450	455	460	465	470	475	480	485	490	495	500	505	510	515	520	525	530	535	540	545	550	555	560	565	570	575	580	585	590	595	600	605	610	615	620	625	630	635	640	645	650	655	660	665	670	675	680	685	690	695	700	705	710	715	720	725	730	735														
Böhner		Stufe II															Stufe III															Stufe IV															Stufe V																										
Siegmund	Phase 2					Phase 3					Phase 4					Phase 5		Phase 6		Phase 7			Phase 8				Phase 9			Phase 10			Phase 11																																								
FAG	1-2		2-3			3				3-4		4				5		5-6		6		6-7		7		7-8		8		8-9		9			10																																						
LPV	PM				PM - MA1		MA1				MA1 - MA2		MA2				MA2 - MA3		MA3				MA3 - MR1		MR1		MR1 - MR2		MR2		MR2 - MR3		MR3				MR3 - ?																																				
Ament	? - AM I				AM I				AM I - AM II		AM II				AM II - AM III		AM III				JM I				JM I - JM II		JM II				JM II - JM III		JM III																																								
Maul																																																																									
Feyeux																																																																									
Koch																																																																									

RR 14.1 POT

Undecorated (or occasionally with helical ribs)
pot with pressed-in base and short neck. Based on
Feyeux 90.o.

FEYEUX 90.0

Les pots apodes, dépourvus de décor. Dating: type 90 of Feyeux is a conglomerate of various forms that can indeed be classified as pots. This diversity translates in very diverse dates. A general date for all types 90 is c. 500 – c. 625 – (650). This is not very helpful. Some subtypes can be dated a bit more precisely although the number of dated specimens provided by Feyeux is small. Type 90.o seems to date to 500 – 625 – (650).

SIEGMUND GLA 3.2

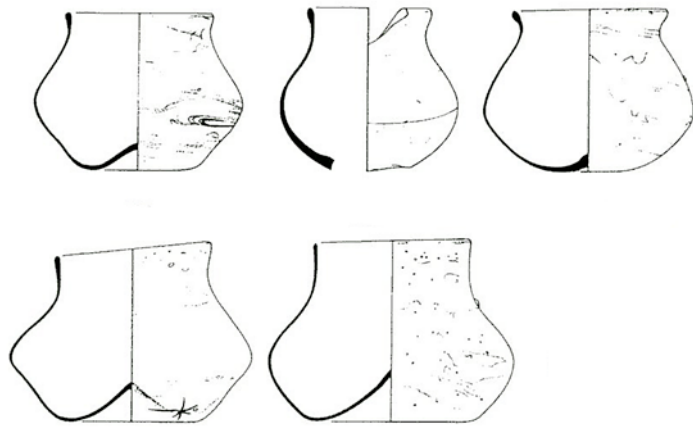
Engmündige Glasbecher mit eingedelltem Boden.
Dating: Niederrhein phase 7.

LEGOUX/PÉRIN/VALLET 439

Gobelet caréné apode. Dating: (PM) – MA 1 – (MA 2).

REMARKS

See also RR 14.17 for a decorated type. The dates by various authors differs considerably. See also Theuvs and Kars (2017, 313) on the numerous specimen found in the Maastricht Vrijthof cemetery. In the Jülich cemetery fragments of such a pot with vertical ribs were discovered in grave 187/187A, which was dated by Pöppelmann (2010, 160-161) to phase 5 (565 – 580/590). She equates it with Gellep type 338 (Pirling 1979, 81, Typentafel 3). She states that such pots have to be dated to this phase. Maybe this goes for the undecorated pots too.



Feyeux 2003, PL 65, 692-696.



LVR-LandesMuseum Bonn
1958_1080_1-1#1. Scale c. 1:3.



Bergeijk grave 113 Photograph Anneke Dekker.
Theuws/Van Haperen 2012. Height 9.8 cm.



Maastricht-Vrijthof grave 116
Photograph Anneke Dekker. Theuws/
Kars 2017. Height 8.9 cm.



Maastricht-Vrijthof grave 407
Photograph Anneke Dekker. Theuws/
Kars 2017. Height 9.5 cm.

[illegible]

RR 14.2 POT

Undecorated pot with pressed-in base and long neck. Based on types found in the Maastricht Vrijthof site.

SIEGMUND GLA 3.2

Engmündige Glasbecher mit eingedelltem Boden.
Dating: Niederrhein phase 7.

LEGOUX/PÉRIN/VALLET 439

Gobelet caréné apode. Dating: (PM) – MA 1 – (MA 2).

REMARKS

The dates by various authors differs considerably. The Maastricht pots rather date to the later sixth century (Theuvs/Kars 2017, 313-314).



Maastricht-Vrijthof grave 21
Photograph Anneke Dekker.
Theuws/Kars 2017. Height 10.6 cm.



Maastricht-Vrijthof grave 105
Photograph Anneke Dekker.
Theuws/Kars 2017. Height 10.0 cm.



Maastricht-Vrijthof grave 116
Photograph Anneke Dekker.
Theuws/Kars 2017. Height 10.6 cm.

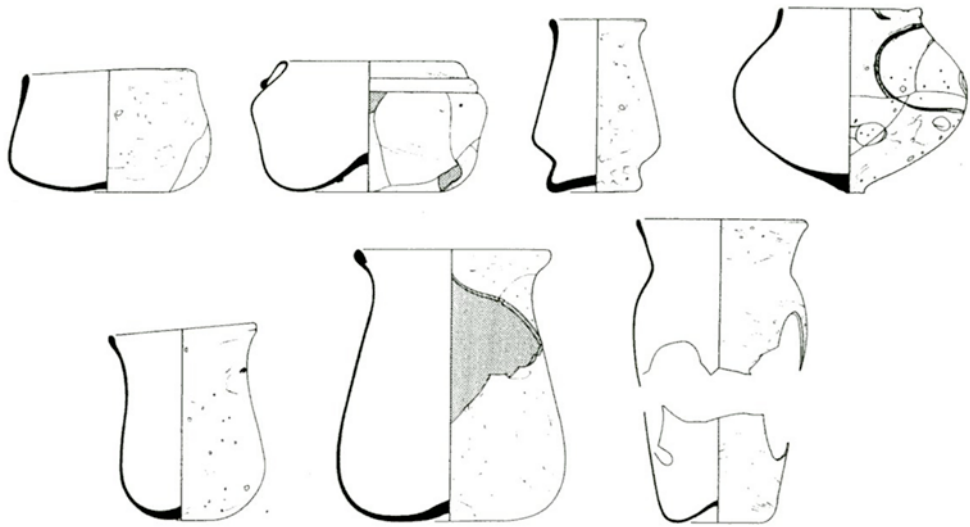
[illegible]

RR 14.3 POT

Undecorated pot without foot (atypical forms).
Based on Feyeux 90.o*.

FEYEUX 90.0*

Les pots apodes, dépourvus de décor: pots atypiques du type 90.o. Dating: type 90 of Feyeux is a conglomerate of various forms that can indeed be classified as pots. This diversity translates in very diverse dates. A general date for all types 90 is c. 500 – c. 625 – (650). This is not very helpful. Some subtypes can be dated a bit more precisely although the number of dated specimens provided by Feyeux is small. Type 90.o seems to date to 500 – 625 – (650).



Feyeux 2003, PL 65, 697-703.

RR 14.4 POT

Pot (bowl) without foot, with opaque trails under the rim. Based on Feyeux 90.1a.

FEYEUX 90.1A

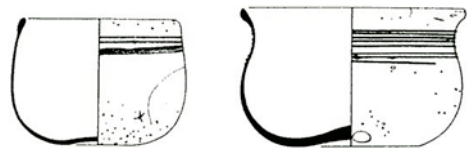
Les pots apodes, agrémentés de cordons d'émail.
 Dating: type 90 of Feyeux is a conglomerate of
 various forms that can indeed be classified as pots.
 This diversity translates in very diverse dates. A
 general date for all types 90 is c. 500 - c. 625 - (650).
 This is not very helpful. Some subtypes can be dated
 a bit more precisely although the number of dated
 specimens provided by Feyeux is small.

LEGOUX/PÉRIN/VALLET 439

Gobelet caréné apode. Dating: (PM) – MA 1 – (MA 2).

REMARKS

Böhme (2020, 158, Abb. 75, nos 40-41) discusses the 'bauchigen Becher' of a form related to pots/beakers as Feyeux 90.1a. He mentions trails below the rim and a comb-like trail pattern in bows (bogenförmig gekammte Fadenauflege). The assigns these pots/beakers to his Formengruppe B dating to the middle third of the fifth century.



Feyeux 2003, PL 704-705.



Wagner/Ypey 2011, 609. Rhenen grave 839
Photo National museum of Antiquities Leiden.
Height 5 cm.

[illegible][illegible]

RR 14.7 POT

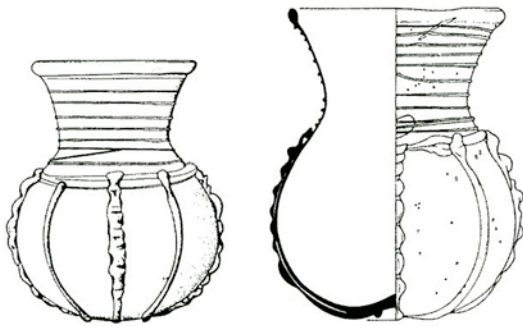
Pot/beaker with bulbous pouch and high neck, without foot, with trails under the rim and both notched and plain trails in the colour of the glass. Based on Feyeux 90.1fij.

FEYEUX 90.1FIJ

Les pots apodes, agrémentés d'un cordon, d'une spirale et d'autres fils de verre. Dating: type 90 of Feyeux is a conglomerate of various forms that can indeed be classified as pots. This diversity translates in very diverse dates. A general date for all types 90 is c. 500 – c. 625 – (650). This is not very helpful. Some subtypes can be dated a bit more precisely although the number of dated specimens provided by Feyeux is small. Type 90.1fj seems to date to c. 580 – 630.

REMARKS

See: Theuws, F./M. van Haperen, 2012, 98 – 99.
They seem to date to the second half of the sixth and first half of the seventh century.
Their form could be a predecessor to the Carolingian form with reticella decoration (Feveile 2023).



Feyeux 2003, PL 66, 709-710.



Uden grave 6. Theuws 2019. Height 10.4 cm.

[illegible]

RR 14.8 POT

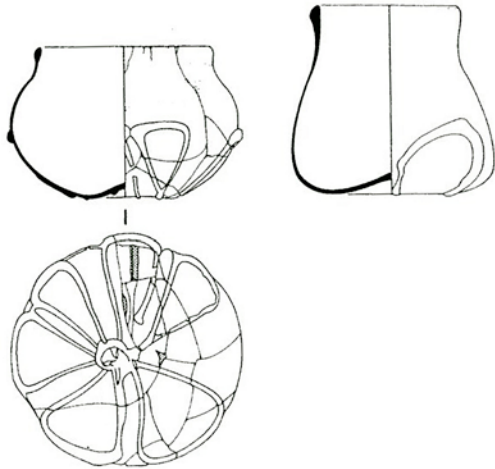
Pot (bowl) without foot, with glass arcade decoration. Based on Feyeux 90.2h.

FEYEUX 90.2H

Les pots apodes, agrémentés d'arcades de verre.
 Dating: type 90 of Feyeux is a conglomerate of various forms that can indeed be classified as pots. This diversity translates in very diverse dates. A general date for all types 90 is c. 500 – c. 625 – (650). This is not very helpful. Some subtypes can be dated a bit more precisely although the number of dated specimens provided by Feyeux is small. Type 90.2h seems to date to 480 – 550. The dating may be subject to revision.

LEGOUX/PÉRIN/VALLET 439

Gobelet caréné apode. Dating: (PM) – MA 1 – (MA 2).



Feyeux 2003, PL 66, 711-712.

[illegible]

RR 14.9 POT

Pot (bowl) with thick reheated and outward bending rim, glass spirals and arcades. Based on Feyeux 81.2hi.

FEYEUX 81.2HI

Les coupes à ouverture rebrûlée, agrémentées d'arcades et de spirales de verre. Dating: Feyeux generally dates type 81 to the later fifth and major part of the sixth century. Occasionally there are examples dating to the third quarter of the fifth century and to the last quarter of the sixth century. Type 81.2hi mainly dates to 450 – 550.

LEGOUX/PÉRIN/VALLET 439

Gobelet caréné apode. Dating: (PM) – MA 1 – (MA 2).

KOCH IV.M

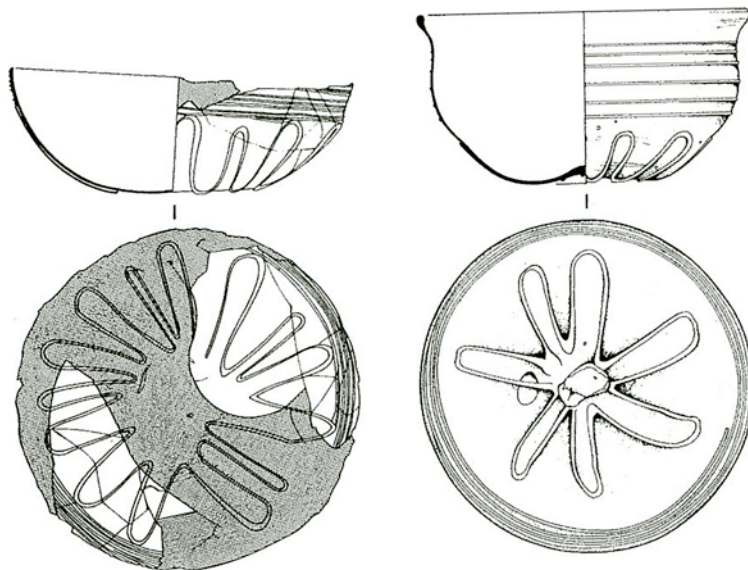
Schalen mit Hohlrand und Fadendekor. Dating: end fifth – early sixth century.

REMARKS

According to Feyeux, this type belongs to the bowls, but due to the non-conical course of the walls, we have placed this type with the pots.



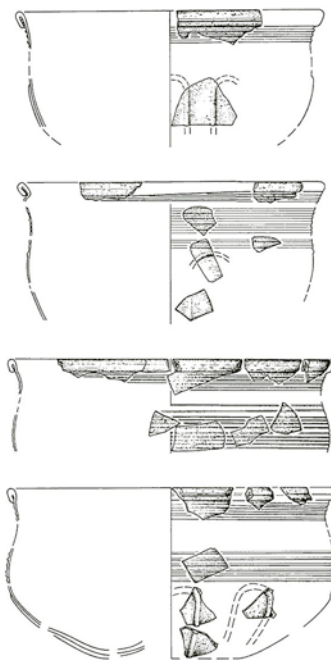
Koch 1987, 245, Abb. 103 (not to scale).



Feyeux 2003, PL 61, 667-668.



LVR-LandesMuseum Bonn oo 8188 o-1#1



Koch 1987, 249, Abb. 104, 245-248.

[illegible]

RR 14.10 POT

Pot (bowl) without foot, with arcades and a trail in the colour of the glass. Based on Feyeux 90.2hi.

FEYEUX 90.2HI

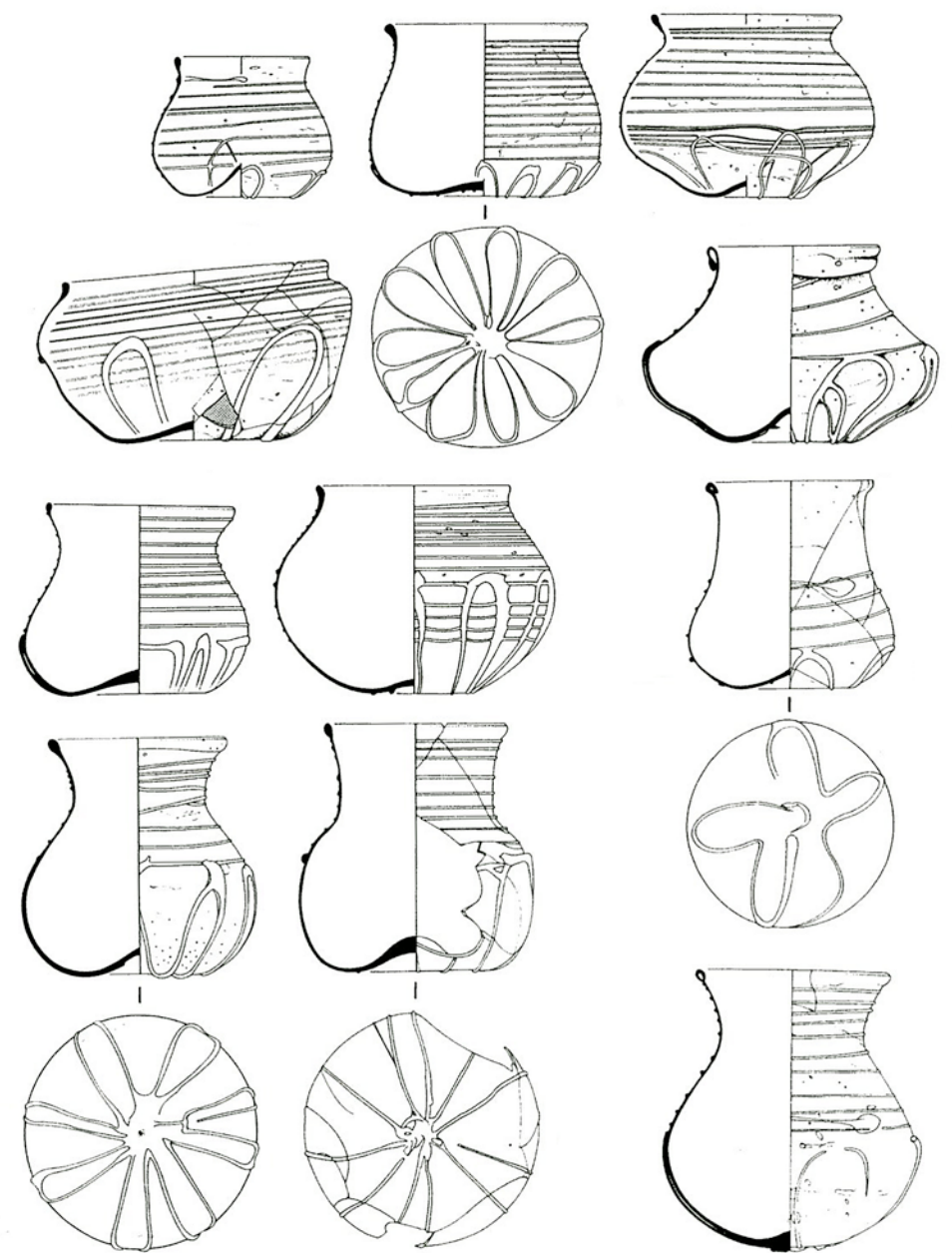
Les pots apodes, agrémentés d'arcs et d'une spirale de verre. Dating: type 90 of Feyeux is a conglomerate of various forms that can indeed be classified as pots. This diversity translates in very diverse dates. A general date for all types 90 is c. 500 – c. 625 – (650). This is not very helpful. Some subtypes can be dated a bit more precisely although the number of dated specimens provided by Feyeux is small. Type 90.zhi seems difficult to date precisely (see remark below). The dating may be subject to revision.

LEGOUX/PÉRIN/VALLET 439

Gobelet caréné apode. Dating: (PM) – MA 1 – (MA 2).

REMARKS

This subtype of Feyeux contains diverse forms which may have various dates. Some forms (nrs. 722 – 723) seem to relate to form 90.2fij.



Feyeux 2003, PL 67, 714-721; 68, 722-723, 725.

[illegible]

RR 14.11 POT

Pot (bowl) withou foot, with a spiral in the colour of the glass. Based on Feyeux 90.2i.

FEYEUX 90.2i
Les pots apodes, agrémentés d’une spirale de verre.
Dating: type 90 of Feyeux is a conglomerate of various forms that can indeed be classified as pots. This diversity translates in very diverse dates. A general date for all types 90 is c. 500 – c. 625 – (650). This is not very helpful. Some subtypes can be dated a bit more precisely although the number of dated specimens provided by Feyeux is small. Type 90.2i seems difficult to date precisely. The dating may be subject to revision.

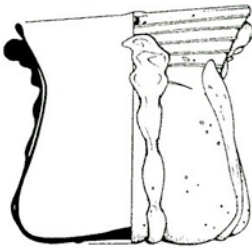


Feyeux 2003, PL 68, 728.

RR 14.12 POT

Pot (bowl) without foot, with a trail in the colour of the glass and other trails in the colour of the glass. Based on Feyeux 90.2ij.

FEYEUX 90.2iJ
Les pots apodes, agrémentés d’une spirale et d’autres fils de verre. Dating: type 90 of Feyeux is a conglomerate of various forms that can indeed be classified as pots. This diversity translates in very diverse dates. A general date for all types 90 is c. 500 – c. 625 – (650). This is not very helpful. Some subtypes can be dated a bit more precisely although the number of dated specimens provided by Feyeux is small. Type 90.2ij seems difficult to date precisely. The dating may be subject to revision.



Feyeux 2003, PL 68, 729.

RR 14.13 POT

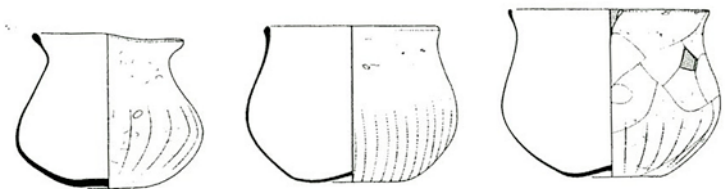
Pot (bowl) without foot, with vertical ribs and no decoration. Based on Feyeux 90.3k.

FEYEUX 90.3K

Les pots apodes, agrémentés de côtes verticales.
 Dating: type 90 of Feyeux is a conglomerate of various forms that can indeed be classified as pots. This diversity translates in very diverse dates. A general date for all types 90 is c. 500 – c. 625 – (650). This is not very helpful. Some subtypes can be dated a bit more precisely although the number of dated specimens provided by Feyeux is small. Type 90.3k seems difficult to date precisely. The dating may be subject to revision.

LEGOUX/PÉRIN/VALLET 439

Gobelet caréné apode. Dating: (PM) – MA 1 – (MA 2).



Feyoux 2003, PL 68, 730-732.

[illegible]

RR 14.14 POT

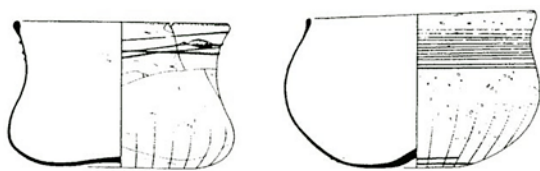
Bowl without foot, with vertical ribs and opaque trails. Based on Feyeux 90.3ka.

FEYEUX 90.3KA

Les pots apodes, agrémentés de côtes verticales et cordons d'email. Dating: type 90 of Feyeux is a conglomerate of various forms that can indeed be classified as pots. This diversity translates in very diverse dates. A general date for all types 90 is c. 500 – c. 625 – (650). This is not very helpful. Some subtypes can be dated a bit more precisely although the number of dated specimens provided by Feyeux is small. Type 90.3ka seems difficult to date precisely. The dating may be subject to revision.

LEGOUX/PÉRIN/VALLET 439

Gobelet caréné apode. Dating: (PM) – MA 1 – (MA 2).



Feyeux 2003, PL 68, 733; 90, 734.

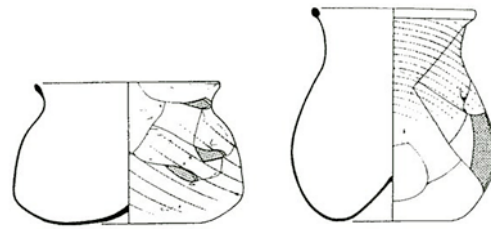
[illegible]

RR 14.15 POT

Pot (bowl) without foot, with helical ribs and no decoration. Based on Feyeux 90.31.

FEYEUX 90.3L

Les pots apodes, agrémentés de côtes hélicoïdales.
 Dating: type 90 of Feyeux is a conglomerate of various forms that can indeed be classified as pots. This diversity translates in very diverse dates. A general date for all types 90 is c. 500 – c. 625 – (650). This is not very helpful. Some subtypes can be dated a bit more precisely although the number of dated specimens provided by Feyeux is small. Type 90.31 seems difficult to date precisely. The dating may be subject to revision.



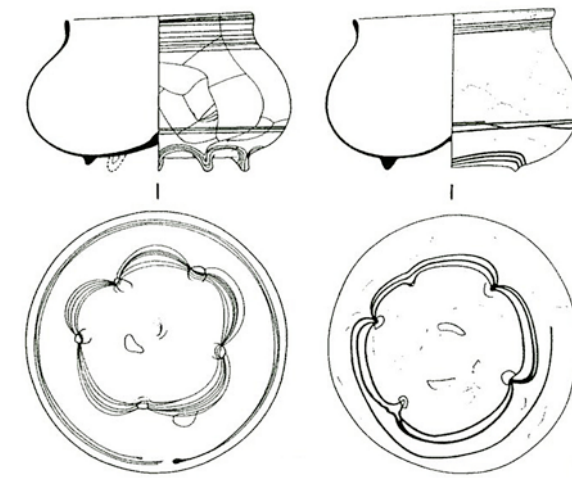
Feyoux 2003, PL 69, 735-736.

RR 14.16 POT

Pot (bowl) with foot knobs with opaque trails and
arcades that are pulled down. Based on Feyeux
91.1acp.

FEYEUX 91.1ACP

Les pots à appendices, avec cordons et arcades d'émail piquées. Dating: there are few examples to go by. c. 475 - 550.



Feyeux 2003, PL 69, 737-738.

[illegible]

RR 14.17 POT

Pot decorated with vertical ribs with pressed-in base and short neck. Based on Gellep 338.

SIEGMUND GLA 3.2

Engmündige Glasbecher mit eingedelltem Boden.
Dating: Niederrhein phase 7.

LEGOUX/PÉRIN/VALLET 439

Gobelet caréné apode. Dating: (PM) – MA 1 – (MA 2).

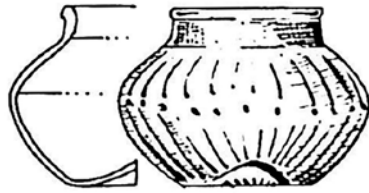
GELLEP (PIRLING 1979)

Kugelbecher mit senkrecht gerippter Wandung.

REMARKS

This is a decorated RR 14.1. In the Jülich cemetery fragments of such a pot with vertical ribs were discovered in grave 187/187A, which was dated by Pöppelmann (2010, 160-161) to phase 5 (565 – 580/590). She equates it with Gellep type 338 (Pirling 1979, 81, Typentafel 3). She states that such pots have to be dated to this phase.

It is interesting to see that three authors date this form differently.



Pirling 1979, Typentafel 3.

[illegible]

RR 15.1 MUG

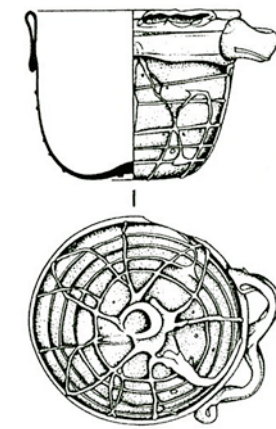
Mug with glass arcades and spirals. Based on 70.2hi.

FEYEUX 70.2HI

Les tasses à anses géminées, avec arcades et spirale de verre. Dating: generally dated to the seventh century. In his scheme fig. 52 Feyeux dates them to the second half of the seventh century. So it is best to propose the general date: 600 – 700.

REMARKS

There are only two examples mentioned by Feyeux.
A rare type.



Feyeux 2003, PL 55, 601.

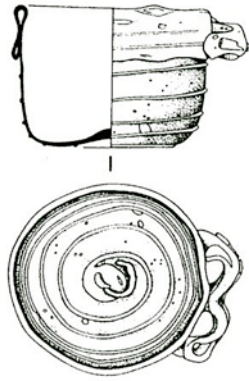
[illegible]

RR 15.2 MUG

Mug with glass trails. Based on Feyeux 70.2i.

FEYEUX 70.21

Les tasses à anses géminées, avec spirale de verre.



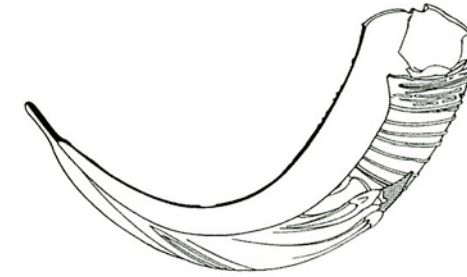
Feyeux 2003, PL 55, 602.

RR 16.1 DRINKING HORN

Drinking horn with pinched mouth piece, spirals and arcades in the colour of the glass. Based on Feyeux 100.2hi.

FEYEUX 100.2HI

Les cornets à boire à embouchure pincée
agrémentées d'une spirale et d'arcades de verre.
Dating: very few examples to go by. The dates of
such drinking horns vary between the late fifth to
late sixth century. So: c. 485 – 600.



Feyeux 2003, PL 69, 739.

SIEGMUND GLA 6

Trinkhörner.

Koch III.S

Trinkhörner. Dating: from 4th to seventh century, depends on form of the end.

[illegible]

RR 16.2 DRINKING HORN

Drinking horn with trumpet-shaped mouth piece
and opaque trails and garlands. Based on Feyeux
101.1ab.

FEYEUX 101.1AB

Les cornets à boire à embouchure en trompette avec cordons et guirlandes d'émail. Dating: there are few specimens to go by. Mainly 450 – 550.

SIEGMUND GLA 6

Trinkhörner.

KOCH III.S

Trinkhörner. Dating: fifth – early sixth century.

REMARKS

Type II of Evison (1955): fifth – early sixth century.



Feyeux 2003, PL 70, 740.

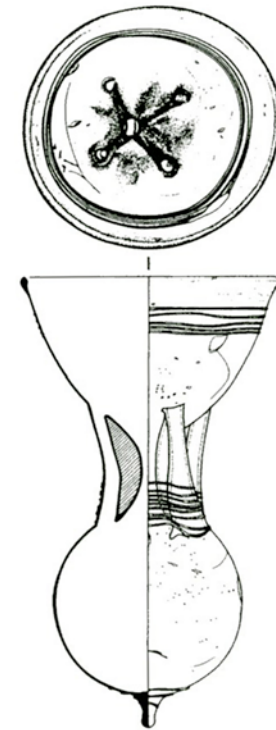
[illegible]

RR 17.1 GUTTROLF

Guttrolf without foot with opaque trails. Based on Feyeux 110.1a.

FEYEUX 110.1A

Les guttols apodes, agrémentés de cordons d'émail.
Dating: unfortunately no context, mid-sixth -
second half sixth century.



Feyeux 2003, PL 70, 741.

THE GLASS VESSELS OF MEROVINGIAN NORTHERN GAUL

Concordance

RR form		Feyeux	Siegmund	Franken AG	Maul	Legoux, Perin, Vallet	Koch
1.1	x	10.o	x	x	x	441	I.F
1.2	x	10.1b	x	x	x	x	I.F
1.3	x	10.1d	x	x	x	441	I.F
1.4	x	10.3k	x	x	x	x	x
1.5	x	10.3l	x	x	x	441	I.F
1.6	x	x	x	x	x	442	x
2.1	x	20.o	x	x	x	440	x
2.2	x	20.1a	x	x	x	440	x
2.3	x	20.1b	x	x	x	x	x
2.4	x	20.1d	x	x	x	440	x
2.5	x	20.3k	x	x	x	x	x
2.6	x	20.3l	x	x	x	x	x
2.7	x	21.o	x	x	x	x	x
2.8	x	21.3l	x	x	x	x	x
2.9	x	22.o	x	x	x	x	x
2.10	x	23.o	x	x	x	x	x
2.11	x	x	x	x	x	452	x
3.1	x	30.o	x	x	x	x	x
3.2	x	31.o	x	x	x	x	x
3.3	x	31.2hi	x	x	x	x	x
3.4	x	31.3m	x	x	x	x	x
3.5	x	32.1ad	x	x	x	x	x
4.1	x	x	x	x	x	x	IV.A
4.2	x	80.4n/80.4nf	Gla1.1/1.2	S-Gla 1.2	x	436	x
4.3	x	x	Gla1.1/1.2	S-Gla 1.2	x	436	IV.B
4.4	x	81.3ma	x	x	x	437	IV.C
4.5	x	81.3k	x	x	x	x	IV.D
4.6	x	81.3ka	x	x	x	x	IV.D
4.7	x	81.3l	x	x	x	x	x
4.8	x	81.3la	x	x	x	x	x
4.9	x	80.o	Gla 1.4/1.5	S-Gla 1.4/1.5	x	436	IV.E
4.10	x	81.o	Gla 1.5	S-Gla 1.5	x	436	x
4.11	x	x	x	x	x	x	IV.F
4.12	x	x	x	x	x	x	IV.G
4.13	x	81.1a	Gla 1.3	S-Gla 1.3	x	437	IV.H
4.14	x	81.1a	x	x	x	437	IV.I
4.15	x	80.1ac	x	x	x	x	x
4.16	x	80.1c	x	x	x	x	x
4.17	x	81.1ac	x	x	x	x	IV.K
4.18	x	81.1acp	x	x	x	437	IV.K
4.19	x	81.1b	x	x	x	437	IV.L
4.20	x	81.2h	x	x	x	x	x
5.1	x	43.o	x	S-Gla 10	x	x	x
6.1	x	40.6r	x	x	x	x	x
6.2	x	41.o	Gla 4.2	S-Gla 4.2	x	443	x
6.3	x	41.1a	Gla 4.1	S-Gla 4.1	x	443	III.Q

RR form		Feyeux	Siegmund	Franken AG	Maul	Legoux, Perin, Vallet	Koch
7.1	x	42.2i	Gla 5.1	S-Gla 5	x	444	III.R
7.2	x	42.2ij	Gla 5.1	S-Gla 5	x	444	III.R
8.1	x	x	x	x	x	x	III.M
8.2	x	50.o	x	x	x	x	III.A
8.3	x	50.2fhp	x	x	x	x	x
8.4	x	x	x	x	x	x	III.B
8.5	x	x	x	x	x	x	III.D
8.6	x	x	x	x	x	x	III.H (1)
8.7	x	x	x	x	x	x	III.K (1)
8.8	x	x	x	x	x	x	III.K (2)
8.9	x	x	x	x	x	x	III.K (3)
8.10	x	51.o	x	x	x	x	III.A
8.11	x	x	x	x	x	x	III.C
8.12	x	51.1a	x	x	x	446	III.E
8.13	x	51.1a/51.2f	x	x	x	446	III.F
8.14	x	51.1a	x	x	x	x	III.G
8.15	x	51.3la	Gla 7.1/7.2	S-Gla 7.1/7.2	x	447	III.H (2)
8.16	x	51.3la	Gla 7.1/7.2	S-Gla 7.1/7.2	x	447	III.I
8.17	x	51.2hi	Gla 7.3	S-Gla 7.3	x	x	III.N
8.18	x	x	x	x	x	x	III.O
8.19	x	51.1ac	x	x	x	x	III.P
8.20	x	51.1c	x	x	x	x	x
8.21	x	51.1c*	x	x	x	x	x
8.22	x	51.2fh	x	x	x	x	x
8.23	x	51.3k	x	x	x	x	x
8.24	x	51.3l	x	x	x	x	x
9.1	x	53.o	x	Gla 8A	(1) A1a (1)	x	x
9.2	x	x	x	x	(1) A1a (2)	x	x
9.3	x	x	x	x	(1) A1a (3)	x	x
9.4	x	x	x	x	(1) A1a (4)	x	x
9.5	x	53.3k	x	x	(1) A1b (1)	x	x
9.6	x	x	x	x	(1) A1b (2)	x	x
9.7	x	x	x	x	(1) A1b (3)	x	x
9.8	x	53.3l	x	x	(1) A1c (1)	x	x
9.9	x	52.o/52.1e	x	x	(1) A2 (1) a (1)	448/449	x
9.10	x	52.1a/52.1ae/52.1d	x	x	(1) A2 (1) a (2)	448/449	x
9.11	x	x	x	x	(1) A2 (1) a (3)	449	x
9.12	x	52.1a/52.1ae	x	x	(1) A2 (1) a (4)	x	x
9.13	x	52.1ae	x	x	(1) A2 (1) a (5)	x	x
9.14	x	52.1ae	x	x	(1) A2 (1) a (6)	x	x
9.15	x	52.1a/52.1ae/52.2ij	x	x	(1) A2 (1) a (7)	x	x
9.16	x	52.3k	x	x	(1) A2 (1) b (1)	x	x
9.17	x	52.3ka/52.3kae	x	x	(1) A2 (1) b (2)	x	x
9.18	x	x	x	x	(1) A2 (1) b (3)	449	x
9.19	x	x	x	x	(1) A2 (1) b (4)	x	x
9.20	x	52.3l	x	x	(1) A2 (1) c (1)	x	x
9.21	x	52.3lae	x	x	(1) A2 (1) c (2)	x	x
9.22	x	52.1e	x	x	(1) A2 (2) a (1)	448	x
9.23	x	52.1ae	x	x	(1) A2 (2) a (2)	448	x
9.24	x	x	x	x	(1) A2 (2) c	x	x
9.25	x	52.1ace	x	x	Sonderverzierung (1).(1).(1)	x	x

RR form		Feyeux	Siegmund	Franken AG	Maul	Legoux, Perin, Vallet	Koch
9.26	x	x	x	x	Sonderverzierung (1).(2)	x	x
9.27	x	52.5o	x	x	Sonderverzierung (1).(4)	x	x
9.28	x	53.o	x	x	(1) B1a (1)	450	x
9.29	x	x	x	x	(1) B1a (2)	x	x
9.30	x	x	x	x	(1) B1a (3)	x	x
9.31	x	53.1a	x	x	(1) B1a (4)	x	x
9.32	x	53.1a	x	x	(1) B1a (5)	x	x
9.33	x	53.3k	S-Gla 8.2/8.3	Gla 8D	(1) B1b (1)	450	x
9.34	x	x	S-Gla 8.2/8.3	Gla 8D	(1) B1b (2)	x	x
9.35	x	x	S-Gla 8.2/8.3	Gla 8D	(1) B1b (3)	x	x
9.36	x	x	S-Gla 8.2/8.3	Gla 8D	(1) B1b (4)	x	x
9.37	x	53.3l	S-Gla 8.2/8.3	Gla 8D	(1) B1c (1)	450	x
9.38	x	x	S-Gla 8.2/8.3	Gla 8D	(1) B1c (2)	x	x
9.39	x	53.3lad	S-Gla 8.2/8.3	Gla 8D	(1) B1c (3)	x	x
9.40	x	x	x	x	Sonderverzierung (1).(1).(3)	x	x
9.41	x	x	x	x	Sonderverzierung (1).(1).(4)	x	x
9.42	x				Sonderverzierung (1).(6)	x	x
9.43	x	52.o	x	x	(1) B2 (1) a (1)	448/449	x
9.44	x	52.1a/52.1ae	x	x	(1) B2 (1) a (2)	448	x
9.45	x	52.1ae	x	x	(1) B2 (1) a (3)	448	x
9.46	x	52.1a	x	x	(1) B2 (1) a (4)	448	x
9.47	x	x	x	x	(1) B2 (1) a (5)	448	x
9.48	x	x	x	x	(1) B2 (1) a (6)	448	x
9.49	x	52.3k/52.3ke	x	x	(1) B2 (1) b (1)	449	x
9.50	x	52.3ka/52.3kae	x	x	(1) B2 (1) b (2)	449	x
9.51	x	52.3l	x	x	(1) B2 (1) c (1)	449	x
9.52	x	52.3lae	x	x	(1) B2 (1) c (2)	449	x
9.53	x	52.1ace	x	x	Sonderverzierung (1).(1).(2)	x	x
9.54	x	52.1ace/52.1acep	x	x	Sonderverzierung (1).(1).(5)	x	x
9.55	x	x	x	x	(1) B2 (2) a (1)	449	x
9.56	x	52.2i	x	x	(1) B2 (2) a (2)	x	x
9.57	x	52.1a	x	x	(1) B2 (2) a (3)	x	x
9.58	x	x	x	x	(1) B2 (2) b (1)	449	x
9.59	x	x	x	x	(1) B2 (2) b (2)	449	x
9.60	x	52.3ka	x	x	(1) B2 (2) b (3)	449	x
9.61	x	52.3L	x	x	(1) B2 (2) c (1)	449	x
9.62	x	x	x	x	(1) B2 (2) c (2)	449	x
9.63	x	53.2fh	x	x	Sonderverzierung (1).(3)	x	x
9.64	x	x	x	x	Sonderverzierung (1).(5)	x	x
9.65	x	53.o	x	x	(1) D1a (1)	x	x
9.66	x	x	x	x	(1) D1a (2)	x	x
9.67	x	x	x	x	(1) D1a (3)	x	x
9.68	x	53.3k	x	x	(1) D1b (1)	x	x
9.69	x	53.3l	x	x	(1) D1c (1)	x	x
9.70	x	x	x	x	(1) D1c (2)	x	x

RR form		Feyeux	Siegmund	Franken AG	Maul	Legoux, Perin, Vallet	Koch
9-71	x	x	x	x	(1) D1c (3)	x	x
9-72	x	x	x	x	Sonderverzierung (1).(1).(7)	x	x
9-73	x	52-o	x	x	(1) D2a (1)	x	x
9-74	x	x	x	x	(1) D2a (2)	x	x
9-75	x	x	x	x	(1) D2a (3)	x	x
9-76	x	52-3k	x	x	(1) D2b (1)	x	x
9-77	x	x	x	x	(1) D2c (1)	x	x
9-78	x	x	x	x	Sonderverzierung (1).(1).(6)	x	x
9-79	x	53-o	x	x	Sonderformen (1).1.1	x	x
9-80	x	52-o	x	x	Sonderformen (1).1.2	x	x
9-81	x	53-o/53-3k/53-3L	x	x	Sonderformen (1).2.1	x	x
9-82	x	x	x	x	Sonderformen (1).2.2	x	x
9-83		52.1ae	x	x	Sonderformen (1).3	x	x
9-84	x	52.1e/52.2f/52.3ka/53-o	x	x	Sonderformen (1).4	x	x
9-85	x	53-5q	X	X	X	X	X
10-1	x	x	x	x	(1) Glockenförmige Becher (1).1.1	x	x
10-2	x	56.5pac/56.5pace/56.5oace	x	x	(1) Glockenförmige Becher (1).1.1.2	x	x
10-3	x	56.1ade*	x	x	(1) Glockenförmige Becher (1).1.2	x	x
10-4	x	57-1a	x	x	(1) Glockenförmige Becher (1).2.1	x	x
10-5	x	57-3k	x	x	(1) Glockenförmige Becher (1).2.2	x	x
10-6	x	x	x	x	(1) Glockenförmige Becher (1).2.3	x	x
10-7	x	x	x	S-Gla 4-3	(1) Glockenförmige Becher (1).2.4	x	x
10-8	x	x	x	x	(1) Glockenförmige Becher (1).2.5	x	x
10-9	x	56.1acde	x	x	(1) Glockenförmige Becher (2).1.1.1	x	x
10-10	x	x	x	x	(1) Glockenförmige Becher (2).1.1.2	x	x
10-11	x	56.1ade	x	x	(1) Glockenförmige Becher (2).1.1.3	x	x
10-12	x	56.5oac/56.5oacde	x	x	(1) Glockenförmige Becher (2).1.2.1	x	x
10-13	x	56.1ae	x	x	(1) Glockenförmige Becher (2).1.2.2	x	x
10-14	x	x	x		(1) Glockenförmige Becher (2).2.1	x	x
10-15	x	x	x	x	(1) Glockenförmige Becher (2).2.2	x	x
10-16	x	x	x	x	(1) Glockenförmige Becher (2).2.3	x	x
10-17	x	x	x	x	(1) Glockenförmige Becher (2).2.4	x	x
10-18	x	x	x	x	(1) Glockenförmige Becher (2).2.5	x	x
10-19	x	x	x	x	(1) Glockenförmige Becher (2).2.6	x	x
11-1	bag beaker	x	x	x	x	x	x
12-1	x	55-o	Gla 2.1	S-Gla 2.1	(2) A1a (1)	451	V.B

RR form		Feyeux	Siegmund	Franken AG	Maul	Legoux, Perin, Vallet	Koch
12-2	x	x	Gla 2.1	S-Gla 2.1	(2) A1a (2)	451	x
12-3	x	55-3k/55-3km	x	x	(2) A1b	451	x
12-4	x	55-3l	x	x	(2) A1c	451	x
12-5	x	55-3ma	x	x	Sonderverzierung (3).(2).(1)	451	x
12-6	x	55-o	Gla 2.1	S-Gla 2.1	(2) B1a (1)	451	V.B
12-7	x	55-1a	Gla 2.1	S-Gla 2.1	(2) B1a (2)	451	x
12-8	x	55-3k/55-3km	x	x	(2) B1b (1)	451	x
12-9	x	x	x	x	(2) B1b (2)	451	x
12-10	x	55-3l	x	x	(2) B1c	451	x
12-11	x	60-o	Gla 2.2	S-Gla 2.2	(2) B2a	453	V.A
12-12	x	60-3km	x	x	(2) B2b	x	x
12-13	x	60-3l	x	x	(2) B2c	x	x
12-14	x	x	x	x	(2) B3b	x	x
12-15	x	x	x	x	Sonderformen (2). (1).(1)	x	x
12-16	x	x	x	x	Sonderformen (2). (1).(2)	451	x
12-17	x	57-3L	x	x	Sonderformen (2). (1).(3)	x	x
12-18	x	x	x	x	Sonderformen (2). (1).(4)	x	x
12-19	x	x	x	x	Sonderformen (2). (1).(5)	x	x
12-20	x	x	x	x	Sonderformen (2).(2)	453	x
12-21	x	x	x	x	Sonderformen (2).(3)	x	x
12-22	x	x	x	x	Sonderverzierung (2).(1)	x	x
12-23	x	x	x	x	Sonderverzierung (2).(2)	x	x
12-24	x	x	x	x	Sonderverzierung (2).(3)	x	x
12-25	x	x	x	x	Sonderverzierung (2).(4)	x	x
12-26	x	x	x	x	Sonderverzierung (2).(5)	x	x
12-27	x	55-2fj	x	x	Sonderverzierung (2).(6)	x	x
12-28	x	x	x	x	Sonderverzierung (2).(7)	x	x
12-29	x	x	x	x	Sonderverzierung (2).(8)	x	x
12-30	x	x	x	x	Sonderverzierung (2).(9)	x	x
12-31	x	x	x	x	Sonderverzierung (3). (2).(2)		
13-1	x	57-o	Gla 2.3	S-Gla 2.3	(2) C1a	x	V.C
13-2	x	57-3k/57-3km	Gla 2.3	S-Gla 2.3	(2) C1b	454	V.D
13-3		57-3l	Gla 2.3	S-Gla 2.3	(2) C1c	454	x
13-4	x	60-o	Gla 2.2	S-Gla 2.2	(2) C2a	453	x
13-5	x	x	x	x	(2) C2b	x	x
13-6	x	57-o	Gla 2.3	S-Gla 2.3	(2) C3a	454	x
13-7	x	57-o	Gla 2.3	S-Gla 2.3	(2) D1a (1)	454	V.C
13-8	x	x	x	x	(2) D1a (2)	x	x
13-9	x	57-3k/57-3km	Gla 2.3	S-Gla 2.3	(2) D1b	454	V.D

RR form		Feyeux	Siegmund	Franken AG	Maul	Legoux, Perin, Vallet	Koch
13.10	x	57.3l/57.3lm	Gla 2.3	S-Gla 2.3	(2) D1c	454	x
13.11	x	x	x	x	(2) D2a	x	x
13.12	x	57.o	Gla 2.3	S-Gla 2.3	(2) D3a	454	V.C
13.13	x	57.3km	Gla 2.3	S-Gla 2.3	(2) D3b	454	V.D
13.14	x	57.3l/57.3lm	Gla 2.3	S-Gla 2.3	(2) D3c	454	x
13.15	x	57.o (additif)	x	x	(2) E1a	x	V.F
13.16	x	x	x	x	(2) E1b	x	x
13.17	x	x	x	x	Sonderformen (3).(1)	x	x
13.18	x	x	x	x	Sonderformen (3).(2)	x	x
13.19	x	x	x	x	Sonderverzierung (3).(1)	x	x
13.20	x	x	x	x	Sonderverzierung (3).(2)	x	x
13.21	x	x	x	x	Sonderverzierung (3).(3)	x	x
13.22	x	x	x	x	Sonderverzierung (3).(4)	x	x
13.23	x	57.3m	x	x	Sonderverzierung (3).(5)	x	x
13.24	x	x			Sonderverzierung (3).(6)	x	x
13.25	x	x			Sonderverzierung (3).(7)	x	x
13.26	x	x	x	x	Sonderverzierung (3).(8)	x	x
13.27	x	x	x	x	Sonderverzierung (3).(9)	x	x
13.28	x	57.3m	x	x	Sonderverzierung (3).(10)	x	x
13.29	x	x			Sonderverzierung (3).(11)	x	x
14.1	x	90.o	Gla 3.2	x	x	439	x
14.2	maastricht	x	Gla 3.2		x	439	x
14.3	x	90.o*	x	x	x	x	x
14.4	x	90.1a	x	x	x	439	x
14.5	x	90.1ab	x	x	x	439	x
14.6		90.1cdp	x	x	x	x	x
14.7	x	90.2fij	x	x	x	x	x
14.8	x	90.2h	x	x	x	439	x
14.9	x	81.2hi	x	x	x	439	IV.M
14.10	x	90.2hi	x	x	x	439	x
14.11	x	90.2i	x	x	x	x	x
14.12	x	90.2ij	x	x	x	x	x
14.13	x	90.3k	x	x	x	439	x
14.14	x	90.3ka	x	x	x	439	x
14.15	x	90.3l	x	x	x	x	x
14.16	x	91.1acp	x	x	x	x	x
15.1	x	70.2hi	x	x	x	x	x
15.2	x	70.2i	x	x	x	x	x
16.1	x	100.2hi	Gla 6	x	x	x	III.S
16.2		101.1ab	Gla 6	x	x	x	III.S
17.1		110.1a	x	x	x	x	x

Abbreviations

FAG = Franken AG = Mússemeier/Nieveler/Plum/
Pöppleman 2003
LPV = Legoux/Périn/Vallet 2016
RR = Rural Riches

For the abbreviations of the chronology phases of
various authors see their publications.

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