

Abstract

The thesis is focused on the finds of glass and faience which are to be found in the form of beads and pendants, vessels, inlays, game pieces, bracelets and a “window” in the bottom of a ceramic urn. The most common are glass and faience beads. Their occurrence increases in the Late Roman Period substantially when new ornament styles come into being as well. Because of the predominant cremation rite, the knowledge is limited for the poor condition as a large amount of glass artefacts was deformed. In view of the fact that the majority of the beads originates from the classical antiquity world, they represent a vast number of imported goods, which may have been traded in *Barbaricum* as well. The long necklaces reflect obviously the higher social status of buried women. Nevertheless, the same statement cannot be considered to be applicable for lower numbers of beads in graves. Even some male graves with beads are known. The elite milieus are indicated also by the glass vessels, rather rare in the Roman Period Bohemia, the inlays on brooches or rings, as well as the game pieces. The Roman glass bracelets represent a rare sort of artefacts in *Barbaricum*. It is also possible to encounter some residues of the Iron Age glass, mostly on the settlements.

Keywords

glass – faience – Roman Period – imports – Bohemia