

RESEARCHING THE WORLD'S BEADS: AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Society of Bead Researchers

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EUROPE / MEDITERRANEAN

The countries covered in this section include: Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Crimea, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Greenland, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Kosovo, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Malta, Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia (west of the Urals), San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Udmurtia, Ukraine, and United Kingdom. Classical archaeological sites in North African countries bordering on the Mediterranean are also included here. *See also* the two specialized theme bibliographies and the General/Miscellaneous bibliography as they also contain reports dealing with these countries.

Abels, Bjorn-Uwe

1984 Bronzeschmuck von der Ehrenbürg... Oberfranken. *Antike Welt* 15(3):53f. *Archäologisches Korrespondenzblatt* 14(1):67-69.

Unusual find of 208 bronze beads and 3 ring-shaped pendants in Upper Franconia, Germany. Probably late Hallstatt. One bead was analyzed.

2002 Ein urnenfelderzeitliches Grab mit Keilerwaffen aus Grundfeld. *Das Archäologische Jahr in Bayern* 2002:55-57.

The Grundfeld cemetery in Upper Franconia appears to be the largest and most interesting in northern Bavaria. A young woman's burial contained 53 glass beads (fig. 49) plus other ornaments, all lying near the head so probably from a necklace or head ornament.

Ade-Rademacher, Dorothea

1987 Ein reiches alamannisches Frauengrab der ersten Hälfte des 6. Jahrhunderts aus Sindelfingen. *In* Opuscula: Festschrift Franz Fischer. *Tübinger Beiträge zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte* 2:165-189.

Reconstruction of an Alemanian grave group from the 1st half of the 6th century with remarks on the beads (principally glass decorated types), their distribution in contemporary graves, and the manner of wearing them. Germany.

Ajot, José

1986 La nécropole mérovingienne de la Croix de Munot à Curtil-sous-Burnand (Saône-et-Loire: fouilles du Docteur Lafond. *Mémoires de l'Assoc. Française d'Archéologie Mérovingienne* 1.

An excavation important for establishing Merovingian chronology in Burgundy, France. Beads are discussed (pp. 44-46) and illustrated (figs. 79-106 *passim*).

Akhvlediani, N.I.

2001 On the Dating of Burial No. 13 in the Beshtasheni Burial-Ground. *Ancient Civilizations from Scythia to Siberia* 7(3-4):273-285.

A Late Bronze Age burial in Georgia was accompanied by beads of shell and carnelian, including an oval form with six facets.

Albanese, Rosa Maria and Enrico Procelli

1992 Reports on Sicilian Sites. *Atti della Accad Naz dei Lincei*, Suppl. I. Mentions bronze and hard-stone beads, Sicily, Italy.

Alberti, Lucia and M. Bettelli

2005 Contextual Problems of Mycenaean Pottery in Italy. In *Emporia: Aegeans in the Central and Eastern Mediterranean. Proceedings of the 10th International Aegean Conference, Athens, 14-18 April 2004*, edited by R. Lafimeur and E. Greco, pp. 547-559. *Aegaeum* 25.

Beads are among the important indicators of the Mycenaean presence in Italy.

Albone, J. and K. Leahy

2000 The Anglo-Saxon Cemetery at Tallington, Lincolnshire. *Anglo-Saxon Studies in Archaeology and History* 11:143-171.

Glass beads were abundant, and there were a few amber beads as well (pp. 145-146, 159). See p. 163 on the ways glass and amber beads were combined. England, United Kingdom.

Alday Ruiz, A.

1995 Los elementos de adorno personal de la cueva del Moro de Olvena y sus derivaciones cronológico-culturales. *Bolskan* 12:193-214.

Describes and discusses the shell, bone, and stone beads and pendants found in a cave site in Aragon, Spain. The material dates to the Middle Neolithic and Chalcolithic periods.

Alfsdotter, Clara, Ludvig Pappmehl-Dufay, and Helena Victor

2018 A Moment Frozen in Time: Evidence of a Late Fifth-Century Massacre at Sandby Borg. *Antiquity* 92(362):421-436.

Excavation of a ringfort in southern Sweden yielded a variety of glass and metal beads which are illustrated but not described.

Allard, M., M. Drieux, M. Jarry, M.P. Pomies, and J. Rodiere

1997 Perles en bois de renne du niveau 18 des Peyrugues, à Orniac(Lot): Hypothèse sur l'origine du Protomagdalénien. *Paléo* 9:355-369.

The morphological study of 25 beads of reindeer antler from level 18 (Protomagdalenian) of Peyrugues (France) has provided information on the manufacturing sequence and their mode of use as adornment.

Allason-Jones, Lindsay

1989 Ear-Rings in Roman Britain. *British Archaeological Reports* 201.

Includes some earrings with bead elements (p. 42). England, United Kingdom.

2005 Coals from Newcastle. In *Image, Craft and the Classical World. Essays in Honour of Donald Bailey and Catherine Johns*, edited by N. Crummy, pp. 181-185. *Monogr. Instrumentum* 29.

All that is black and shiny in the ancient world was not necessarily carved from jet. Other materials used to make beads and other ornaments in the prehistoric, Roman, and later periods include shales, torbanite, cannel coal, and detrital coals.

2009 The Small Finds. In *Housesteads Roman Fort - the Grandest Station*, Vol. 2, by Alan Rushworth, pp. 430-487. English Heritage, Archaeological Reports, Swindon.

One of the most important Roman forts on Hadrian's Wall, the site yielded a variety of beads fashioned from glass, jet/shale, and amber.

Allen, Denise

1993 Roman Glass. In *Excavations at Segontium (Caernarfon) Roman Fort, 1975-1997*, edited by P.J. Casey and J.L. Davies with J. Evans, pp. 219-228. *Council for British Archaeology Research Report 90*.

Discusses the glass beads recovered from a fort in North Wales, United Kingdom.

Allen, D. and G.C. Boon

2000 Beads and Other Objects. In *Late Iron Age and Roman Silchester: Excavations on the Site of the Forum-Basilica 1977, 1980-86*, edited by M. Fulford and J. Timby, pp. 321-322. *Britannia Monograph 15*.

England, United Kingdom.

Allen, Jamey D.

1995 Review of *Glass Beads from Europe*, by Sibylle Jargstorf (1995). *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 7:102-104.

1996-1997 Review of *Catalogue of the Beck Collection of Beads in the Cambridge University Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology: Part 1, Europe*, by The Bead Study Trust (1997). *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 8-9:68-69.

Allison, Penelope M.

2013 *People and Spaces in Roman Military Bases*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.

The chapter on Categorising Roman Artefacts discusses the use of beads at Roman military forts in Britain based on material recovered from five sites in the United Kingdom.

Alonso, Javier and Sara Maldonado

2018 Joyas de vidrio de época romana procedentes de Augusta Emerita y su territorio. In *Atas do VIII Encontro de Arqueologia do Sudoeste Peninsular | Encuentro de Arqueología del Suroeste Peninsular, Serpa-Aroche, 24, 25 e 26 de outubro de 2014*, edited by Samuel Melro and Susana Correia, pp. 407-432.

Discusses the Roman glass jewelry (including beads and pendants) excavated in Mérida (ancient Augusta Emerita), Spain.

Alram-Stern, E. (ed.)

2004 Die Ägäische Frühzeit, 2. Serie Forschungsbericht 1975-2002: Die Frühbronzezeit in Griechenland mit Ausnahme von Kreta. 2 vols. Österreichische Akad. der Wiss., *Veröffentlichungen der Mykenischen Kommission* 21.

Early Bronze Age in Greece: the jewelry section includes beads (vol. 2, pp. 453-456) with remarks on the etched cornelian bead in the Early Helladic hoard from Aegina on pp. 1117-1119.

Altamirano García, Manuel

2011 Bone Industry from the Bronze Age in Central Iberia. The Settlement of La Motilla Del Azuer. In *Written in Bones: Studies on Technological and Social Contexts of Past Faunal Skeletal Remains*, edited by Justyna Baron and Bernadeta Kufel-Diakowska, pp. 273-284. Institute of Archaeology, University of Wrocław.

Describes the shell and bone beads and pendants found at a site in Spain.

Álvarez-Fernández, Esteban

2002 Ejemplares perforados del gasterópodo *Homalopoma sanguineum* durante el Paleolítico Superior en Europa Occidental. *Cypsela* 14:43-54.

Reports on perforated gastropods used as beads during the Upper Palaeolithic in Western Europe.

2006 Los objetos de adorno-colgantes del paleolítico superior y del Mesolítico en la cornisa cantábrica y en el valle del ebro: una visión Europea. Ph.D. dissertation. Universidad de Salamanca, Spain.

Analyzes the prehistoric suspended objects of adornment that have been documented for the different periods of the Upper Paleolithic (Aurignacian, Gravettian, Solutrean, Magdalenian, and its continuation, the Azilian) and Mesolithic, at archaeological sites in Cantabrian Spain and the Ebro Valley. Over 2,000 objects from 111 archaeological sites were studied.

2008 The Use of *Columbella rustica* (Class: *Gastropoda*) in the Iberian Peninsula and Europe during the Mesolithic and Early Neolithic. In *IV Congreso del Neolítico Peninsular (Alicante, 27-30 noviembre 2006), Tomo II*, edited by M. Hernández Pérez, J.A. Soler García, and J.A. López Padilla, pp. 103-111. Museo Arqueológico de Alicante.

Presents a detailed analysis of the presence of perforated *C. rustica* shells at Mesolithic and Early Neolithic sites on the Iberian peninsula, observing the existence of continuity in its use in the two periods.

2009 Magdalenian Personal Ornaments on the Move: A Review of the Current Evidence in Central Europe. *Zephyrus* LXIII:45-59.

Reviews the different types of pendants that have been recorded from Magdalenian sites, with the aim of roughly establishing the network of contacts that existed among the groups of hunter-gatherers in Central Europe.

2010 Shell Beads of the Last Hunter-Gatherers and Earliest Farmers in South-Western Europe. *Munibe Antropologia-Arkeologia* 61:129-138.

Analyses the suspended adornments made from marine mollusc shells that have been recorded at Mesolithic and Neolithic sites in southwest Europe. Particular attention is given to taxonomic determination, technological aspects, and the strategies utilized to obtain the raw materials.

2011 Personal Ornaments Made from Mollusc Shells in Europe during the Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic: News and Views. In *Archaeomalacology Revisited: Non-Dietary Use of Molluscs in Archaeological Settings*, edited by Canan Çakırlar, pp. 1-8. Oxbow Books, Oxford.

Reports on the taphonomical, technological and morphometrical analyses of shell beads and pendants associated with settlements and burials. The presence of these perforated objects utilized as ornaments

suggests strongly interwoven social networks, facilitated by communication along river valleys between remote territories.

Álvarez-Fernandez, Esteban, Inmaculada Barrera, and Ma José Fernández-Gómez

2019 Special Issue: Early Personal Ornaments – Living Among Personal Ornaments During the Magdalenian: Some Reflections about Perforated Marine Shells in Cantabrian Spain. *PaleoAnthropology* 2019:116-136.

Beads and pendants made from biotic raw materials predominate. Mollusk shells are in the majority (mostly marine species, although terrestrial and fluvial species are present), followed by teeth of different taxa.

Álvarez-Fernández, Esteban and Olaf Jörís

2007 Personal Ornaments in the Early Upper Paleolithic of Western Eurasia: An Evaluation of the Record. *Eurasian Prehistory* 5(2):31-44.

Argues that personal suspended objects of adornment did not appear in Europe before about 38.0 ka ¹⁴C BP and that their appearance on the continent is linked to the arrival of Anatomically Modern Humans.

Amata, S.M.

1989 Un pendente in vetro da Caltagirone. *Studi di Egittologia e di Antichità Puniche* 4:95-97.
A bead pendant of 4th century BC type, found in Sicily, probably made in Carthage.

Ambert, P. and H. Barge-Mahieu

1989 Essai sur les Perles en verre antérieures à l'Age du Fer en Languedoc et en Provence. *Le verre prèromaine en Europe occidentale*, edited by M. Feugère.
Essay on glass beads prior to the Iron Age in Languedoc and Provence, France.

Ambrosiani, Björn

1995 Beads of Glass and Semi-Precious Stone. In *Excavations in the Black Earth*, edited by Björn Ambrosiani and Helen Clarke, pp. 52-63. Birka Studies 2.
Reports on a collection of nearly 1,000 beads found at Birka, Sweden.

Andersen, Jan Holme and Torben Sode

2010 The Glass Bead Material. In *Ribe Excavations 1970-76*, Vol. 6, edited by M. Bencard and H. Brinch Madsen. Jutland Archaeological Society, Højbjerg, Denmark.

Describes and classifies the glass from Late Iron Age Ribe, Sweden, and presents a chronology. Tesserae and other glass forms are also discussed.

Anderson, Emily S.K.

2019 A Sense of Stone and Clay: The Inter-Corporeal Disposition of Minoan Glyptic. In *Fashioned Selves: Dress and Identity in Antiquity*, edited by Megan Cifarelli, pp. 203-218. Oxbow Books, Oxford.

Seals were crucial, multivalent objects in the sociocultural life of Bronze Age Crete. They were typically pierced to be worn on a person's body, a corporeal location confirmed by both mortuary evidence and visual culture depicting people wearing seals.

Anderson, K.

1989 Die Curle-Perle: eine gotländische Goldblechperle auf Irrwegen. *Gotlandskt Arkiv* 61:67-78.
On gold beads from Gotland, Sweden, with filigree and granulation, Roman Iron Age. In Swedish with German summary.

Anderson, Nicole

2017 *The Glory of Beads: The Rise and Fall of the Società Veneziana per l'Industria delle Conterie*.
Self published, Dexter, MI.

The *Conterie* was the principal producer of glass seed beads on Murano in the Venetian lagoon from 1898 to 1992. This book discusses its history, the machinery and technology involved, glass chemistry, children in the workforce, the bead stringers, and the applications of seed beads and their impact on fashion. There is also a section on the art of lampworked beads.

Andersson, Marlene

2014 Medeltida pärlor: en studie av pärlor påträffade i Bunge kyrka år 1971-72 (Medieval Beads: A Study of Beads found in Bunge Church in 1971-72). B.A. thesis. Classical Archaeology and Ancient History, Uppsala University, Gotland, Sweden.

Most of the recovered beads appear to have comprised rosaries. Materials include glass, rock crystal, carnelian, amber, jet, and bone.

André, Lino António and Nuno F. Bicho

2016 Perforation Techniques and Traces of Use on the Mesolithic Adornments of the Trench Area at Cabeço da Amoreira Shellmidden (Muge, Central Portugal). *Comptes Rendus Palevol* 15(5):569-580.

Discusses a set of personal adornments made of gastropod shells (beads included), a cervid tooth, and a clay ring fragment. Includes a description of the objects, their distribution in the archaeological context, the techno-typological analysis of the perforations, and the evidence for their use as adornments.

Andreeff, Alexander, Victor Niels Love Melander, and Imelda Bakunic Fridén

2014 *Arkeologisk undersökning vid bildstensplatsen Buttle Änge: Buttle Nygårds 1:28, Buttle Raä 42:1, 42:2, 145:1, Buttle socken, Gotland, 2009 & 2013*. Uppsala universitet 2014, AFRUU, Arkeologiska fältrapporter nr. 1; Göteborgs universitet 2014, GOTARC Serie D, Arkeologiska rapporter nr. 97.

Provides a discussion of the glass and stone beads recovered from Viking Age contexts at a site in Sweden.

Angelini, I., G. Artioli, P. Belliantani, and A. Polla

2005 Protohistoric Vitreous Materials of Italy: From Early Faience to Final Bronze Age Glasses. In *Annales du 16e Congres de l'Association Internationale pour l'Histoire du Verre, London, 7-13 September, 2003*, pp. 32-36. Nottingham..

On the evolution of faience to glass during the Bronze Age. Many of the samples were beads.

Anghel, G. and H. Ciugudean

1987 The Early Middle Age Cemetery from Blandiana (District of Alba). *Apulum* 24:179-196.

Grave 8 (2nd half of 9th century to early 10th century) contained a string of 17 glass beads, mostly brown or greenish cylinders with yellow-white decoration (see pp. 188, 192, fig. 4, 4). Romania. In Romanian with English summary.

Anikeeva, O.V. and A.D. Tairov

2015 Происхождение и распределение каплевидных подвесок и эллипсоидных бус в раннесарматских наборах конца V - IV века до нашей эры / Origin and Distribution of the Tear-Shaped Pendants and Ellipsoid Beads in the Early Sarmatian Collections from the End of the 5th - 4th Centuries B.C. In *Этнические взаимодействия на Южном Урале* (Ethnic Interaction in the Southern Urals), edited by V.I. Bogdanovskiy and A.D. Tairov, pp. 202-207. Chelyabinsk, Russia.

In Russian with English summary.

Anikeeva, O.V. and L.T. Yablonsky

2019 Элементы погребального костюма жрицы из Филипповских курганов: материалы к реконструкции / Elements of Priestess Funeral Dress from Filippovka I Burial Ground: Materials to Reconstruction. *Archaeology of the Eurasian Steppes* 2019(1):12-32.

The burial of an elite woman uncovered in the Southern Cis-Urals of Russia wore a dress whose sleeves were embroidered with beads and sported a bracelet formed of various beads. In Russian with English summary.

Antonović, Dragana, Selena Vitezović, and Vidan Dimic

2017 Life in White: Symbolism and Importance of the White Colour in the Neolithic in the Balkans. *Acta Musei Tiberiopolitani* 2:26-37.

Investigates the significance and meaning of the colour white to the inhabitants of the Central Balkans. Beads and pendants of white shell and stone enter into the discussion.

Antl-Weiser, Walpurga

1999 Paläolithischer Schmuck von der Gravettienfundstelle Grub/Kranawetberg bei Stillfried, Niederösterreich. *Annalen des Naturhistorischen Museums in Wien, Serie A* 101:23-41.

Discusses a large assemblage of bone beads from a Gravettian site in the March Valley of northeastern Lower Austria.

2008 Grub/Kranawetberg and Ollersdorf/Heidenberg (Lower Austria) – Two Gravettian Camp Sites in Eastern Austria. *Wiss. Mitt. Niederösterr. Landesmuseum* 19:59-78.

Recovered artifacts include beads and pendants of ivory and shell.

Archontidou-Argyri, Aglaïa and George Vavliakis

2009 Mycenaean Psara – The Glass Finds. In *Annales du 18e congrès de l'association internationale pour l'histoire du verre, Thessaloniki 2009*, edited by Despina Ignatiadou and Anastassios Antonaras, pp. 19-26.

Discusses the glass and faience beads found on the island of Psara, Greece.

Arrhenius, Birgit

2009 Brisingamen and the Menet Necklace. In *Glaube, Kult und Herrschaft: Phänomene des Religiösen im 1. Jahrtausend n. Chr. in Mittel- und Nordeuropa*, edited by Uta von Freeden, Herwig Friesinger, and Egon Wamers, pp. 219-230. *Kolloquien zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte* 12. Discusses the necklace (Brisingamen) worn by the Norse goddess Freyja and presents several precious items of jewellery representing Brisingamen from the Viking period, the most exquisite examples being the necklaces from Hoen in Norway and Eketorp in Sweden.

Arruda, Ana Margarida, Rui Barbosa, Francisco Gomes, and Elisa de Sousa

2017 A necrópole da Vinha das Calças (Beja, Portugal). In *Sidereum Ana III: El Río Guadiana y Tartessos*, edited by Javier Jiménez Ávila, pp. 187-225. Consórcio de la Ciudad Monumental, Histórico-Artística y Arqueológica de Mérida, Mérida. Dating to the second half of the 6th century BCE, the necropolis yielded beads and pendants of glass, stone, and gold.

Arruda, Ana Margarida, Carlos Pereira, João Pimenta, Elisa Sousa, Henrique Mendes, and Rui Soares

2016 As contas de vidro do Porto do Sabugeiro (Muge, Salvaterra de Magos, Portugal). *CuPAUAM* 42:79-101. On the glass beads from Iron Age and/or Roman Republican era contexts. The data suggest local production.

Arsen'eva, Tat'jana M. and Burkhard Böttger

1996 Griechen am Don: die Grabungen in Tanais 1995. *Eurasia Antiqua* 2:405-453. Mentions that many glass beads were found in a 3rd-century-AD destruction level of a domestic building (p. 426), Southern Russia. Summaries in German and Russian.

Artelius, Tore and Anna Kristensson

2005 En vikingatida gravplats i norra Småland. *Jönköpings Läns Museum, Arkeologisk rapport* 2005:38. A Viking-Age burial site in the north of Småland, Sweden, yielded a variety of glass and carnelian beads.

Aspöck, Edeltraud

2001 Merowingerzeitliche Grabfunde aus Fischlham-Hafeld: Reste eines bayerischen Reihengräberfeldes. *Jahrbuch des Oberösterreichischen Musealvereines* 146(1):235-266. A Merovingian cemetery in Austria yielded a small group of glass beads.

Aspöck, E. and P. Stadler

2003 Die langobardischen Gräber von Brunn am Gebirge, Flur Wolfholz, Niederösterreich. *Archaeologia Austriaca* 87:169-223. On glass beads found in Lombard graves (nos. 6, 9, 13, 15, 17, 18, 19, 22, 33, 34) in Lower Austria, ca. 6th-8th centuries.

Åström, Paul

1984 Aegyptiaca at Hala Sultan Tekke. *Opuscula Atheniensia* XV(2):17-24. An Egyptian zoomorphic stone bead found in a Late Cypriot IIIa1 context (no. 21, fig.13), Cyprus.

1989 Hala Sultan Tekke 9: Trenches 1972-1987. *Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology* XLV(9). Åström, Göteborg.

The beads (not especially numerous but in many materials) from this Middle-Late Cypriote site can now be easily located in the nine volumes published so far. Cyprus.

Astrup, Evabeth and Arnfinn Andersen

1987 A Study of Metal Foiled Glass Beads from the Viking Period. *Acta Archaeologica* 58:222-228.

Atik, Şeniz

2007 A Series of Mycenaean Glass Beads from Lindos. In *International Bead & Beadwork Conference*, edited by Jamey D. Allen and Valerie Hector. Rezan Has Museum, Istanbul.

Discusses glass beads that have relief designs and were produced in molds during the mid-2nd millennium BC. They were formerly identified as faience. Greece.

Attiláné, Jakity

2005 Szarmata sírok Mélykúton (Sarmatian graves of Mélykút). http://konyvtarmelykut.hu/doksik/jakity_attilane_szarmata_sirok_melykuton.pdf, accessed 3 February 2014.

Briefly discusses bead use by the Sarmatians and illustrates the glass beads recovered from the 3rd-4th-centuries Mélykút site in Hungary (pp. 42-43). In Hungarian.

Auer, Wilfried

1982 Die frühlatènezeitlichen Schichtaugenperlen in Nordbayern. In *Festschrift zum 100 jährigen Bestehen der Abteilung für Vorgeschichte der Naturhistorischen Gesellschaft Nürnberg e.V.*, edited by Norbert Baum and John P. Zeitler, pp. 215-252. Abhandlungen der Naturhistorischen Gesellschaft Nürnberg e.V. 39.

A full, copiously illustrated account of find sites and manufacture for La Tène eye beads in Northern Bavaria, including 6 color plates.

Avezuela Aristu, Bárbara and Esteban Álvarez-Fernández

2012 Los objetos de adorno-colgantes durante el Solutrense en la península Iberica (Solutrean Personal Ornaments in the Iberian Peninsula). *Espacio, Tiempo y Forma. Serie I, Prehistoria y Arqueología* 5:323-332.

Synthesizes the available information about Solutrean personal ornaments (including beads and pendants) in the Iberian Peninsula based on a number of different analytical perspectives: archaeozoological, taphonomic, technological, and functional. Spain.

Axelsson, Tony and Anders Strinnholm

2003 Beads of Belonging and Tokens of Trust: Neolithic Amber Beads from Megaliths in Sweden. In *Amber in Archaeology*, edited by Curt W. Beck, Ilze B. Loze, and Joan M. Todd, pp. 116-125. Institute of the History of Latvia, Riga.

Hypothesizes that beads may have been intentionally broken and the halves shared by members of a group or by members of different groups as tokens.

Azémar, R., Y. Billaud, G. Bories, G. Costantini, and B. Gratuze

2000 Les Perles Protohistoriques en verre de L'Aveyron. Vivre en Rouerue 2000. *Cahiers d'Archéologie Aveyronnaise* 14:75-87.

The Protohistoric glass beads of Aveyron, France.

Baart, Jan

1988 Glass Bead Sites in Amsterdam. *Historical Archaeology* 22(1):67-75.

Presents a summary of bead find sites in Amsterdam, The Netherlands, and the factories that may have produced the beads.

Babić, S. and A. Palavestra

1999 Northern Serbia in the Second Half of the First Millennium B.C. – Socio-Economic Aspects. In *Le Djerdap, les Portes de Fer à la deuxième moitié du premier millénaire av. J. Ch. jusqu'au guerres daciques*, edited by M. Vasić, pp. 28-33. Jugoslavisch-Rumänische Kommission für die Erforschung der Region des Eisernen Tores, III.

Glass and particularly amber beads, “a very sensitive monitor of exchange,” play a main role in the assessment of social trends through grave goods.

Baiguera, Elena

2014 Armille e collane di vetro dalla necropoli celtica di Isengo (CR). In *Il vetro in età protostorica in Italia*, Actes XVI Giornate Nazionali di Studio sul Vetro, Adria (RO), 12-13 maggio 2012, edited by Silvia Ciappi, Annamaria Larese, and Marina Uboldi, pp. 67-72. Milano.

Glass bracelets and necklaces from the Celtic necropolis of Isengo, Italy.

Back, U.

1989 *Frühmittelalterliche Grabfunde beiderseits der unteren Mosel*. British Archaeological Reports, International Series 532. Oxford.

Beads of various kinds (pp. 26f., pls. 45f.) from Early Middle Age graves, Germany.

Bader, Christian and Renata Windler

1998 Eine reiche Germanin in Flaach. *Archäologie in der Schweiz* 21(3):111-127.

Burial dated ca. AD 450-500 with an unusual quantity of beads for the period: 150 glass of several colors, 16 amber (p. 119, figs. 18, 21), Switzerland.

Bajda-Wesołowska, Anna, Tomasz Bochnak, and Monika Hozer

2014 Bogaty grób kobiecy z wczesnej epoki żelaza odkryty w miejscowości Zabłotce, pow. jarosławski, stan. 27 / A Rich Female's Grave from the Early Iron Age Discovered in Zabłotce, Dist. Jarosław Site 27. *Materiały i Sprawozdania: Rzeszowskiego Ośrodka Archeologicznego* XXXV:105-125.

Describes the glass and copper beads and copper spirals from a site in southeastern Poland. In Polish with German summary.

Bakarić, Lidija, Borut Križ, and Marin Šoufek

2006 *Pretpovijesni jantar i staklo iz Prozora u Lici i Novog Mesta u Dolenjskoj (Prehistoric Amber and Glass from Prozor in Lika and Novo Mesto in Dolenjska)*. Arheološki muzej, Zagreb.

This exhibition catalog reveals the similarities and differences in the beads from sites in two different geographical areas: Novo Mesto in Dolenjska, Slovenia, and Prozor in Lika, Croatia, during the 1st millennium BC. Text is in Croatian and English.

Balaban, Radmila

2017 Copper Artefacts and their Social Role in the Vinča Culture. In *Archaeotechnology Studies: Raw Material Exploitation from Prehistory to the Middle Ages*, edited by Selena Vitezović and Dragana Antonović, pp. 85-116. Srpsko arheološko društvo, Beograd.

Discusses the beads and pendants of copper and copper minerals found on Late Neolithic sites in Serbia.

Baldwin, Robert

1985 Intrusive Burial Groups in the Late Roman Cemetery at Lankhills, Winchester: A Reassessment of the Evidence. *Oxford Journal of Archaeology* 4(1):93-104.

Bead necklaces used as an element in interpretation: did the burials belong to a foreign ethnic group?

Balen-Letunic, D.

1990 Perlen mit drei Gesichtern aus dem gebiet der Lika. *Vjesnik Arheoloskog Muzeja u Zagrebu* 23:41-54.

On cylindrical glass face or “mask” beads from Croatia with a discussion of use and symbolism. Summary in German.

2000 Japodske nekropole s ogulinskog područja (Japodische Gräberfelder aus dem Gebiet von Ogulin). *Vjesnik Arheološkog Muzeja u Zagrebu* 3(XXXII-XXXIII):23-61.

Amber and glass beads formed costume elements at this cemetery in Croatia. Amber, glass, and bronze beads/pendants in *bull* shape were prized for their amuletic value and were common throughout the Iron Age (and thus hard to date closely). Complete German translation on pp. 38-43.

Bálint, C.

1991 Südungarn im 10. Jahrhundert. *Acad. Sci. Hung., Studia Arch.* XI. Budapest.

Some beads are included in grave groups: glass, carnelian, and clay; 10th century, Hungary.

Balogh, Csilla and Adrien Pásztor

2015 Az avar kori nagy gyöngycsüngős fülbevalók / Large Bead-Pendant Earrings from the Avar Period. In *Hadak Utján XXIV. A népvándorlások fiatal kutatóinak XXIV. konferenciája Esztergom, 2014. november 4-6, Vol. 1*, edited by Attila Türk, pp.581–648. Archaeolingua, Budapest.

Popular during much of the 7th century, the earrings incorporate a wide variety of glass beads. Hungary.

Bándi, G. and V. Cserményi

1983 Nord-Süd Beziehungen: historische und kulturelle Zusammenhänge und Handelsbeziehungen die europäischen Bernsteinstrassen entlang vom I. Jahrtausend v.u.Z. bis zum Ende der römischen Kaiserzeit. Internationales Kolloquium 1982 Bozsook-Szombathely. *Savaria: Bull. der Museen des Komitats Vas* 16.

On the North-South amber routes in Europe from the 1st millennium B.C. until the end of the Roman Empire. Contains a number of articles relating to beads.

Bánffy, Eszter

2008 The Deer Tooth Necklace from Grave 12 at Bodrogszadány. *Acta Archaeologica* 59(2):163-169. Expounds upon a necklace composed of perforated red deer canines and shell and limestone disc beads found with a Neolithic burial in Hungary.

Banghard, K.

2001 Kauris im merowingerzeitlichen Europa. Ein Beitrag zur frühmittelalterlichen Fernhandelsgeschichte. *Münstersche Beiträge zur Antiken Handelsgeschichte* 20:15-22. Cowrie shells are one of the best foreign trade indicators for the Early Middle Ages. Those found in Merovingian portions of southwest Germany and in Switzerland are a Red Sea species. Discusses customs of use, holed/unholed, significance on women's belts, and connections with the Carpathian Basin and the Ukraine.

Bankus, M. and K.H. Rieder

1997 Ein bronzzeitliches Bernsteinkollier als Teil einer Mehrstückdeponierung aus Ingolstadt, Oberbayern. *Das archäologische Jahr in Bayern* 1996:63-65. Upwards of 3,000 amber beads and spacers from a collar were found in a jar in Upper Bavaria, Germany, probably late Middle Bronze Age; a unique and remarkable find.

Banytė-Rowell, Rasa

2018 Glass Beads of the *Callatis* Type in West Lithuanian Cemeteries. In *Studia Barbarica. Profesorowi Andrzejowi Kokowskiemu w 65. Rocznicę urodzin*, edited by B. Niezabitowska-Wiśniewska, P. Łuczkiwicz, S. Sadowski, M. Stasiak-Cyran, and M. Erdrich, pp. 364-379. Maria Curie-Skłodowska University, Lublin. Discusses segmented glass beads and associated ornaments indicative of the Late Roman Period in western Lithuania.

Banytė-Rowell, Rasa, Anna Bitner-Wroblewska, and Christine Reich

2012 Did they Exist? The Question of Elites in Western Lithuania in the Roman and Early Migration Periods, and their Interregional Contacts. *Archaeologia Baltica* 18:192-220. Iron Age burial sites in western Lithuania produced beads of glass, bronze, and amber.

Baramidze, Malkhaz, Leri Jibladze, Temur Todua, and Alexander Orjonikidze

2007 *Comprehensive Technical Report on Archaeological Investigations at the Orchosani Site IV-323 KP 249*. National Museum of Georgia, Otar Lortkipanidze Archaeological Centre, Tbilisi. Provides brief descriptions and illustrations of the recovered beads and pendants of glass paste and stone, most of which date to the 1st-3rd centuries AD.

Baray, Luc

2016 *Les cimetières celtiques du Bassin parisien (VIIe-IIe siècle av. J.-C.). Systèmes typologique et chronologique*. CNRS Éditions, Paris. Beads and pendants recovered from Celtic cemeteries of the 7th-2nd centuries BC in the Paris Basin, France, are discussed on p. 131.

Bârcă, Vitalie

2014 *Sarmatian Vestiges Discovered South of the Lower Mure River: The Graves from Hunedoara Timișană and Arad*. Mega Publishing House, Cluj-Napoca, Romania.

Describes the beads and pendants recovered from two cemetery sites in west-central Romania. Materials include monochrome and polychrome glass, limestone, chalcedony, and amber.

Barber, B. and D. Bowsher

2000 *The Eastern Cemetery of Roman London. Excavations 1983-1990*. Museum of London Archaeology, London.

A necklace of gold-in-glass beads and another composed of ca. 500 blue glass beads were found with the burial of an immature, unsexed individual dated to AD 180-400. England, United Kingdom.

Barber, E.J.M.

1991 *Prehistoric Textiles: The Development of Cloth in the Neolithic and Bronze Ages, with Special Reference to the Aegean*. Princeton University Press.

Includes interesting references to beadwork on cloth (a neglected subject in this region) and helpful remarks on spindle whorls and the common problem of how to tell them from beads.

Bârcă, Vitalie

2014 *Sarmatian Vestiges Discovered South of the Lower Mure River. The Graves from Hunedoara Timișană and Arad*. Mega Publishing House, Cluj-Napoca.

Presents a detailed account of the beads and pendants – mostly attributed to the 2nd-3rd centuries AD – recovered from sites in Romania. Included are beads of monochrome and polychrome glass, amber, chalcedony, and limestone.

2016 The Dating of the Sarmatian Grave at Sânnicolau Mare – Seliște (Timiș County, Romania) and the Problem of the Early Sarmatian Entry and Settlement of the Pannonian Plain. *Ephemeris Napocensis* XXVI:7-66.

Attributed to the 1st century AD, the burial of a woman was accompanied by beads and pendants of gold, glass, and stone, most of which comprised a necklace.

Barciela González, V.

2006 Los elementos de adorno de El Cerro de El Cuchillo (Almansa, Albacete). *Memorias del Instituto de Estudios Albacetenses* 172. Diputación de Albacete, Albacete.

This Bronze Age site in east-central Spain yielded bone and shell beads.

Barfield, L.

1991 Wessex with and without Mycenae: New Evidence from Switzerland. *Antiquity* 65:102-107.

An amber bead in a gold casing found in Zurich, and comparable to well known Wessex ornaments, contributes to the debate on the relations between Britain and Greece in the Bronze Age.

2006 Where the Megaliths End: The Wooden Tombs of Manerba. *Current World Archaeology* 16:45-53.

Beads were found in every burial context at this site in northern Italy, and at least 17 individual necklaces were identified. Pierced canine teeth and cruciform marble beads resembling those from megalithic tombs in southern France are illustrated. Other beads were made of white calcite, black “steatite,” copper,

perforated animal bones, and shells. There were remains of animal fibers used for threading a necklace. The site is dated to the late Mesolithic-early Neolithic, the first half of the 3rd millennium BC.

Barge, Hélène

1982 *Les parures du néolithique ancien au début de l'âge des métaux en Languedoc*. C.N.R.S. Laboratoire d'anthropologie et de préhistoire des pays de la Méditerranée occidentale, Paris. Contains a very thorough section on the beads (pp. 135-169) from contexts dating from the early Neolithic to the beginning of the Metal Age in southern France. The beads were found in a great many shapes and materials.

Barreca, F.

1988 La civiltà fenicio-punica in Sardegna. *Sardegna Archeologica, Studi e Monumenti* 3. Carlo Delfino, Sassari. Good color photos of face beads and various decorated glass beads, 4th century (figs. 217a, 218). Gold and carnelian necklace from Tharros, 7th-6th centuries (fig. 240). Sardinia, Italy.

Barrowclough, David

2014 Golden Biographies: The Production, Curation, Fragmentation and Deposition of the Armorican-Type Rolled-Gold Bead-Like Ornaments found at Pendleton, Lancashire. *Archaeological Journal* 171(1):30-60. A rare Chalcolithic rolled-gold bead-like ornament dated to ca. 2400-2200 cal. BC was found in association with sherds of early Beaker ware in an Early Bronze Age Collared Urn burial dated to ca. 1545-1450 cal. BC.

Barrowman, Rachel

2012 *The Chapel and Burial Ground on St Ninian's Isle, Shetland: Excavations Past and Present*. Society for Medieval Archaeology Monographs 32. Includes a reassessment of the original archives and finds, including a fantastic collection of Iron Age glass beads.

Bartel, A. and M. Nadler

1999 Detailbeobachtungen in zwei frühmittelalterlichen Frauengräbern von Grosshöbing. *Das Archäologische Jahr in Bayern* 1998:107-110. An Early Middle Age woman's graves in Bavaria, Germany, produced a necklace of amethyst, glass, and silver beads strung with four gold bracteates found in situ and illustrated in color (fig. 94). Hundreds of tiny glass beads formed part of a complex amulet.

Bartelheim, M.

1998 *Studien zur böhmischen Aunjetitzer Kultur – Chronologische und chorologische Untersuchungen*. Universitätsforschungen zur Prähistorischen Archäologie 46. A study of the Bohemian Aunjetitz culture. Gives full lists of beads, simple amber "spacers," and wolfs-tooth pendants of bronze, amber, wolfs-tooth, and vitreous material (of independent local origin) with some discussion of distribution and exchange (vol. I, pp. 74-78; vol. II, pl. 47).

Barthelmie, Torben

2012 Wo kommt DER mit seinen Perlen her? Eine Analyse der Glasperlen, der Lage und ihrer Verwendung in den Männerbestattungen Skandinaviens zur Wikingerzeit.
https://www.academia.edu/22875979/Wo_kommt_DER_mit_seinen_Perlen_her, accessed 25 July 2016.

Did Viking men wear beads? Discusses finds from sites in Scandinavia and adjoining regions.

Bartoloni, Gilda (ed.)

1980 *Dizionari terminologici 1: Materia della età del bronzo e della prima età del ferro*. Centro Di, Florence.

Tables LXXXVIII and LXXXIX illustrate Italian bead shapes in glass paste, amber, bone, and ivory for the Bronze Age and the Early Iron Age. Page 103 gives sources. Typology and nomenclature is standardized for eventual use in computer programs.

Batey, Colleen E. and Caroline Paterson

2012 A Viking Burial at Balnakeil, Sutherland. In *Early Medieval Art and Archaeology in the Northern World: Studies in Honour of James Graham-Campbell*, edited by A. Reynolds and L. Webster, pp. 631-659. *Northern World* 58. Brill, Leiden.

An eye bead and two amber beads were found at the neck of a boy buried in northern Scotland, United Kingdom, likely during the late 9th or early 10th century.

Bátora, J.

1991 The Reflection of Economy and Social Structure in the Cemeteries of the Chłopice-Veselé and Nitra Cultures. *Slovenská archeológia* 39(1-2):91-142.

This survey of Early Bronze Age material in Slovakia includes valuable sections on bone, antler, shell, and faience beads, including the manufacture of bone beads, and barter.

Bauch, W.

1988 Eine Nachbestattung der Einzelgräberkultur mit Pferdeschädel in einem Megalithgrab von Borgstedt, Kreis Rendsburg-Eckernförde. *Offa* 45:43-73.

Middle Neolithic graves (ca. 2800 BC) in northern Germany contained amber beads (p. 65, pl. 5).

Baxa, Peter, Luboš Polanský, and Peter Bisták

2006 Hrobový nález denáru Oldřicha I. (1012-1033, 1034) v Kostolánoch pod Tribečom (Slovensko). Příspěvek k česko-uherským kontaktům na přelomu 10. a 11. století. *Numismatický sborník* 21:260-265.

Beads of glass and carnelian were found with burial 78 at the Oldřicha I site in Slovakia. They date to the 11th century.

Baxévani-Kouzioni, K. and S. Markoulaki

1996 Une tombe à chambre MR III à Pankalochori (nome de Réthymnon). *Bulletin de Correspondance Hellenique* 120:642-703.

Many beads from a Late Minoan tomb on Crete are described with helpful references to parallels (pp. 689-695, figs. 59-69). Gold, bronze, glass, faience, carnelian, and rock crystal. Many standard shapes including relief-bead types.

Bayley, Justine

- 1985 Analyses of Some of the Anglo-Saxon Glass Beads. In *Excavations at Portway, Andover, 1973-1975*, by A.M. Cook and M.W. Dacre, pp. 84-87. OUCA Monograph 4.
- 1985 Comment: The Glass Beads and Ring. In *Hereford City Excavations, Vol 3: The Finds*, by R. Shoesmith, p. 24 & fiche. CBA Research Report 56.
- 1987 Qualitative Analyses of Some of the Beads. In *Dover: The Buckland Anglo-Saxon Cemetery*, by V.I. Evison, pp. 182-129. HBMCE Archaeology Report 3.
- 1994 *Gold-in-Glass Beads from Mucking, Essex*. English Heritage, Ancient Monuments Laboratory Report 1(94).
Four sub-types were identified. Two contained either gold or silver leaf; the other two had no metal leaf. The outer layer in the latter was either colorless or translucent golden yellow. England, United Kingdom.
- 1995 The Analysis of Glass Beads. In *Excavations in the Marlowe Car Park and Surrounding Areas. Part II: The Finds*, by K. Blockley, M. Blockley, P. Blockley, S.S. Frere, and S. Stow, pp. 1194-1199; 1202-1205. Canterbury Archaeological Trust, Archaeology of Canterbury 5.
- 2003 Glass Bead-Making in Viking York. *Current Archaeology* 186:252-253.
About 150 potsherds excavated in 11th-century Viking contexts at Coppergate and Piccadilly in York were found to have been re-used as base-plates for melting glass. Glassmaking was confirmed by the discovery of droplets of glassy waste and malformed beads. Information concerning composition is provided. England, United Kingdom.
- 2008 *Lincoln: Evidence for Glass-Working on Flaxengate and Other Sites in the City: Technology Report*. English Heritage, Research Department Report 68-2008.
Discusses high-lead-glass beads possibly produced in Lincoln. Most are of Late Saxon or Saxo-Norman date (mainly 10th and 11th centuries).
- 2009 Scientific Examination of the "Gold-in-Glass" Type Beads. In *Excavations at Mucking: Volume 3, The Anglo-Saxon Cemeteries*, by S. Hirst and D. Clark, 413-414. Museum of London Archaeology, London.

Bayley, J. and P.T. Wilthew

- 1986 Qualitative and Semi-Quantitative Analyses of Glass Beads. In *Proceedings of the 24th International Archaeometry Symposium*, edited by J.S. Olin and M.J. Blackman, pp. 55-62. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, DC.

Bayliss, Alex, John Hines, and Karen Høilund Nielsen

- 2013 Interpretative Chronologies for the Female Graves. In *Anglo-Saxon Graves and Grave Goods of the 6th and 7th Centuries AD: A Chronological Framework*, edited by John Hines and Alex Bayliss, pp. 339-458. Society for Medieval Archaeology Monograph 33.
Provides a detailed discussion of the chronological sequence for the various bead and pendant types recovered from female Anglo-Saxon burials of the 6th-7th centuries in England, United Kingdom. *See also* Høilund Nielsen (2013).

Bazarciuc, V.V.

1983 L'Établissement fortifié Gêto-Dace de Bunești. *Studii și Cercetăși de Istorie Veche și Archeologie* 34(3):249-273.

Glass beads including the mask type, late 4th to early 2nd century BC in Romania. In Romanian with French summary (pp. 267f., fig. 21).

The Bead Study Trust

1997 *Catalogue of the Beck Collection of Beads in the Cambridge University Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology: Part 1, Europe*. Cambridge University Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, Cambridge.

The catalog is organized such that original assemblages, as acquired and kept by Beck, are presented. See Allen (1996-1997) for a review.

Bech, Jens-Henrik

1981 En rig kvindesgrav fra Thylands ældre bronzealder (A Rich Woman's Grave from Early Bronze Age Thylands). *MIV* 10:96-101. Stiftsmuseum, Viborg.

A stone cist grave in Jutland contained a bracelet made of bronze spirals, glass beads, etc.

Beck, Curt W. and Jan Bouzek (eds.)

1993 *Amber in Archaeology. Proceedings of the Second International Conference on Amber in Archaeology, Liblice, 1990*. Prague Institute of Archaeology, Czech Academy of Sciences.

Contains many articles that deal with amber ornaments, uses, and trade routes.

Beck, Curt W., Ilze B. Loze, and Joan M. Todd (eds.)

2003 *Amber in Archaeology: Proceedings of the Fourth International Conference on Amber in Archaeology, Talsi 2001*. Institute of the History of Latvia, Riga.

This quality publication contains 17 papers which deal with amber artifacts from five European regions: East Baltic; Northern Europe; Eastern Europe; Central Europe; and the Balkans and Mediterranean. Also included is an article on The Chemistry of Sicilian Amber and a bibliography of Amber Beads in Archaeology since 1993. While various amber artifacts are discussed, the bulk of the material concerns beads and pendants. The text is entirely in English. See Karklins (2003) for a review.

Beck, Curt W. and S. Shennan

1991 *Amber in Prehistoric Britain*. Oxbow Monograph 8.

Definitive and indispensable study with a catalog of the beads (with many drawings and sections), spectrographic analysis results, and a discussion of manufacturing techniques, social significance, and chronology.

Bednarik, Robert G.

1998 The Archaeological Significance of Beads and Pendants. *Man and Environment* 23(2):87-99. Discusses the subject from the perspective of cognitive human evolution. Posits the presence of beads from the Acheulian period onwards, and presents the results of replicating the manufacture of ostrich-eggshell beads.

2005 Middle Pleistocene Beads and Symbolism. *Anthropos* 100(2):537-552.

Reports the results of the first detailed examination of hundreds of Lower Palaeolithic beads. Many bear extensive wear facets indicating that they must have been worn on strings, or traces showing that their perforations were modified by human hand. The wider evolutionary implications of the use of beads in the Lower Palaeolithic are also discussed.

2005 The Technology and Use of Beads in the Pleistocene.

<http://www.semioticon.com/virtuals/archaeology/technology.pdf>, accessed 6 February 2016.

The study of beads and pendants is particularly productive, in terms of the information it is likely to yield about the way the artefacts were produced, how they were used, and what happened to them after they were deposited in its archaeological context (taphonomy).

Beglova, E.A.

2005 The First Ritual Complex of the Tenginskii Burial-Ground. *Ancient Civilizations from Scythia to Siberia* 11(1-2):41-84.

Burials identified as belonging to the Maeotian culture (3rd century BC - 2nd century AD) were excavated in the Kuban region, north Caucasus. A large number of beads were found, including gold-glass, colored glass eye beads, plain and trailed glass beads, segmented Egyptian Blue, amber, jet, and carnelian (pp. 71-75, fig. 13).

Beguiristáin, María Amor and David Vélaz

1998 Objetos de adorno personal en el dolmen de Aizibita (Cirauqui, Navarra). *Cuadernos de Arqueología, Universidad de Navarra* 6:7-31.

Discusses the beads of stone, bone, and shell recovered from a megalithic tomb in northern Spain.

Beilharz, Denise

2011 *Das frühmerowingzeitliche Gräberfeld von Horb-Altheim: Studien zu Migrations- und Integrationsprozessen am Beispiel einer frühmittelalterlichen Bestattungsgemeinschaft*. Konrad Theiss, Stuttgart.

Burials of the Early Merovingian period uncovered at Horb-Altheim in southwestern Germany had beads and pendants in association.

Bekic, Luka

2014 *Novovjekovno staklo iz podmorja Istre i Dalmacije / Post-Medieval Glass from the Seabed of Istria and Dalmatia*. Museum of Ancient Glass, Zadar, Croatia.

Illustrates and briefly discusses the beads recovered from the Drevine shipwreck (early 18th century) near Dubrovnik and the Bay of Veštar (16th-18th centuries).

Belarte, Maria Carme, Joan Canela, Itxaso Euba, Dani López, and Sílvia Valenzuela

2017 ¿Depósito votivo o destrucción de necrópolis?: el silo protohistórico de El Pontarró (La Secuita, Tarragona) / Votive Deposit or Destroyed Necropolis?: The Protohistoric Silo of El Pontarró (La Secuita, Tarragona). *Trabajos de Prehistoria* 74(2):355-374.

Located in northeastern Spain, the silo was filled with debris dated to the end of the 5th century BC or the beginning of the 4th century BC. It includes about 6,000 glass beads, bronze ornaments, and cowrie shells.

Beldiman, Corneliu

2004 Parures paléolithiques et épipaléolithiques de Roumanie (25 000-10 000 BP): typologie et technologie. In *Table Ronde sur le Paléolithique supérieur onsum. Industrie osseuse et et parures du Solutréen au Magdalénien en Europe, Angoulême (Charente, France), 28-30 mars 2003*, edited by V.Dujardin, pp. 121-140. Mémoires de la SPF, Paris.

Reports on the typology, technology, and radiometric analysis of 131 ornaments recovered from archaeological sites in Romania dating from the Aurignacian, Gravettian East, and Epigravettian periods. Included are beads and pendants of stone, bone, and pierced animal teeth.

Beldiman, Corneliu, Dan-Lucian Buzea, Diana-Maria Sztancs, and Björn Briewig

2015 Aeneolithic Beads Made of Fish Vertebra Discovered at Păuleni-Ciuc – “Dâmbul Cetăii”, Harghita County, Romania. *Acta Terrae Septemcastrensis* XIV:135-153.

A detailed study of three beads made of the vertebrae of a large fish, probably a catfish. They date to 4200-4000 BC.

Belgiorno, M.R.

1997 A Coppersmith's Tomb of Early-Middle Bronze Age in Pyrgos (Limassol). *Report of the Department of Antiquities Cyprus 1997*:119-146.

Faience and rock-crystal beads (p. 129, fig. 11, no. 55).

Bell, A. and A. Thompson with J. Bayley

2002 Beads from Bainesse, Catterick Bridge and Catterick Racecourse (Sites 46, 240, and 273). In *Cataractonium: Roman Catterick and its Hinterland. Excavations and Research 1958-1997*, by P.R. Wilson, p. 262. Council for British Archaeology Research Report 129, Vol 2. York. Yorkshire, England, United Kingdom.

Bellavitis, A.

1990 *Perle e impiraperle: un lavoro di donne a Venezia tra '800 e '900*. Arsenale, Venice.

All about the women of Venice who spent their days stringing glass beads for the local bead industry.

Bellintani, Paolo

2012 Long-Distance Trade Routes Linked to Wetland Settlements. In *The Oxford Handbook of Wetland Archaeology*, edited by Francesco Menotti and Aidan O'Sullivan, pp. 779-794. Oxford University Press, Oxford.

Examines lake-dwellings in the Alpine region and their participation in long-distance trade which linked various regions from central and northern Europe to the eastern Mediterranean, especially during the latter half of the 2nd millennium BC. Amber, glass, and faience beads enter into the discussion.

2014 Baltic Amber, Alpine Copper and Glass Beads from the Po Plain. Amber Trade at the Time of Campestrin and Frattesina. *Padvs* 50:111-139.

Discusses the provenance, the routes, and the mechanisms by which Baltic amber was distributed in Italy during the Bronze Age.

2014 Le perle in materiale vetroso dall'antica età del Bronzo all'inizio dell'età del Ferro in Italia. Indicatori di scambio su lunga distanza e prime testimonianze di produzione locale. In *Il vetro in età protostorica in Italia: Atti delle XVI Giornate Nazionali di Studio sul Vetro, Adria (RO)*,

Museo Archeologico Nazionale, 12-13 maggio 2012, edited by Silvia Ciappi, Annamaria Larese, and Marina Uboldi, pp. 15-24. Association Internationale pour l'Histoire du Verre - Comitato Nazionale Italiano, Venice.

Synthesizes the beads diagnostic of the various periods of the Bronze Age in Italy, including notes on chemical composition. English summary.

2015 Bronze Age Vitreous Materials in Italy. In *Annales du 19e Congrès de l'Association Internationale pour l'Histoire du Verre, Piran 2012*, edited by Irena LAZAR, pp. 15-21.

Similar content to the previous article.

Bellintani, Paolo, Luciano Salzani, Gianni de Zuccato, Marilena Leis, Carmela Vaccaro, Ivana Angelini, Chiara Soffritti, Marco Bertolini, and Ursula Thun Hohenstein

2015 L'ambra dell'insediamento della tarda Età del bronzo di Campestrin di Grignano Polesine (Rovigo). In *Preistoria e Protostoria del Veneto*, edited by Giovanni Leonardi and Vincenzo Tiné, pp. 419-426. Studi di Preistoria e Protostoria 2.

Discusses the late Bronze Age amber-working site of Campestrin di Grignano Polesine in northeastern Italy and provides a reconstruction of the *chaîne opératoire* of "Tiryns type" beads.

Bello Diéguez, José María and Ana Martínez Arenaz

2015 Las cuentas de vidrio doradas del Castro de Elviña (A Coruña). *Férvedes* 8:381-390.

On gold-in-glass beads from Elviña hillfort, A Coruña, Galicia, Spain.

Belinsky, Andrej B. and Heinrich Härke

1995 Cemetery Excavation at Klin Yar, North Caucasus, 1993-94. *Newsletter, Centre for the Archaeology of Central and Eastern Europe* 3:4-5.

Early Iron Age Koban graves with beads (two specified as amber); beads are from an unusual woman's burial in an Alanic catacomb.

1995 Russia: British-Russian Excavations at the Cemetery of Klin Yar (North Caucasus): The 1995 Season. *Newsletter, Centre for the Archaeology of Central and Eastern Europe* 4:11-14.

Beads from Early Iron Age graves. A "unique polyhedric gold bead" and glass beads, Sarmatian, and beads of glass from several Alanic graves.

Bell, Martha R.

1985 Gurob Tomb 505 and Mycenaean Chronology. In *Mélanges Gamal Eddin Mokhtar* I:61-86. Institut Français d'Archéologie Orientale, Cairo.

Chronologically significant Egyptian tomb; beads *passim*.

Bellintani, Paolo

2002 Bernsteinstrassen, Glasstrassen: Archäologische Zeugnisse aus dem Etschtal im Rahmen der Beziehungen zwischen den Mittelmeerländern und dem transalpinen Europa während der Bronzezeit. In *Über die Alpen: Menschen-Wege-Waren*, edited by G. Schnekenburger, pp. 39-48. Archäologisches Landesmuseum, Baden-Württemberg.

Recent finds and scientific research illuminate relationships between glass and amber beads in various parts of Italy. An Early Bronze Age "amber" bead from Vela Valbusa turns out to be lignite.

2014 Baltic Amber, Alpine Copper and Glass Beads from the Po Plain. Amber Trade at the Time of Campestrin and Frattesina. *Padusa* 50:111-139.

Discusses the provenance, the routes, and the mechanisms by which Baltic amber was distributed in Italy during the Bronze Age.

2014 Le perle in materiale vetroso dall'antica età del Bronzo all'inizio dell'età del Ferro in Italia. Indicatori di scambio su lunga distanza e prime testimonianze di produzione locale. In *Il vetro in età protostorica in Italia*, Actes XVI Giornate Nazionali di Studio sul Vetro, Adria (RO), 12-13 maggio 2012, edited by Silvia Ciappi, Annamaria Larese, and Marina Ubaldi, pp. 15-24. Milan.

Discusses paste beads from the late Bronze Age to the beginning of the Iron Age in Italy as indicators of long-distance trade and early local production.

Bellintani, Paolo and Federica Gonzato

2017 Luxury Production. Amber and Glass during the Recent and Final Bronze Age in North-Eastern Italy. In *Hesperos. The Aegean Seen from the West*, edited by M. Fotiadis, R. Laffineur, Y. Lolos, and A. Vlachopoulos, pp. 173-184. *Aegeum* 41.

To explain the origin of the glass and amber beads in northeastern Italy during the last centuries of the 2nd millennium BC, archaeological and archaeometric research was undertaken on 355 glass beads and 205 amber samples from different Bronze Age Italian sites.

Bellintani, P. and G. Residori

2003 Quali e quante conterie: perle ed altri materiali vetrosi dell'Italia settentrionale nel quadro dell'età del bronzo europea. *Atti della XXXV Riunione Scientifica 2000* 1:483-498.

Typological analysis and distribution maps of North Italian Bronze Age glass highlight the spread of technologies and the import of finished and unfinished products. Summaries in English and French.

Bemmann, Jan

2006 Eine völkerwanderungszeitliche Bestattung aus Epöl, kom. Esztergom, mit Schwertriemendurchzügen Skandinavischer Form. In *Miscellanea Romano-Barbarica, in honorem septagenarii magistri Ion Ioniță oblată*, edited by Virgil Mihailescu-Bîrliba, Cătălin Hribean, and Lucian Munteanu, pp. 217-246. Editura Academiei, Iași.

A face bead functioning as a sword pendant was found in Grave 1 at a Migration period cemetery in Epöl, Hungary. Includes a list and map of sites where other such beads have been found.

Benea, Doina

1997 Die Glasperlenwerkstatt von *Tibiscum* und die Handelsbeziehungen mit dem Barbaricum. In *Perlen: Archäologie, Techniken, Analysen*, edited by Uta von Freeden and Alfred Wiczorek, pp. 279-292. *Kolloquien zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte* 1.

Reports on the remains of glass bead workshops at Tibiscum, a Roman military *vicus* in Romania which operated from the early 2nd century AD to the 4th century. The variety of shapes and colors demonstrate the considerable skills of the beadmakers, who produced beads on a large scale for the Roman province of Dacia and the *Barbaricum*.

2011 Die Römischen Perlenwerkstätten von Tibiscum / Atelierele romane de margele de la Tibiscum. *Bibliotheca historica et archaeologica Banatica* 51. Excelsior Art, Timisoara.

Reports on the Roman beadmaking workshops at Tibiscum, Romania. Bilingual German/Romanian.

Bennett, P. and J. Williams

1997 Monkton. *Current Archaeology* 151(XIII/7):258-264.

A beaker burial (uncommon in Kent) produced 117 minute jet beads (illustrated). A Bronze Age barrow produced a jet bead and a bronze bead (pp. 262-264). England, United Kingdom.

Berezanskaja, Sofija S. and Viktor I. Klochko

1998 Das Gräberfeld von Hordeevka. DAI Eurasien-Abteilung, *Archäologie in Eurasien* 5.

Very interesting Kurgan cemetery in the Ukraine. Finds, dated mostly Bz B-Ha B, include European elements, of which the most surprising are the amber beads of “Tiryns” and “Allumiére” shapes familiar in Italy, etc. Many other amber beads, also three-winged and biconical gold beads, and glass beads of apparently regional production. Summaries in English and Russian.

Berg, Ria

2019 Dress, Identity, Cultural Memory: Copa and Ancilla Cauponae in Context. In *Gender, Memory, and Identity in the Roman World*, edited by Jussi Rantala, pp. 203-237. Amsterdam University Press.

Includes a discussion of the beads recovered from *cauponae* (inns) at Pompeii, Italy.

Bernabò Brea, Maria, Maria Maffi, and Paola Mazzieri

2016 Uso e significato dei monili nel V millennio a.C. in base ai dati dalle sepolture VBQ in Emilia. In *Ornarsi per comunicare con gli uomini e con gli Dei. Gli oggetti di ornamento come status symbol, amuleti, richiesta di protezione: Ricerche e scavi*. Atti del Dodicesimo Incontro di Studi Valentano (VT) – Pitigliano (GR) – Manciano (GR), 12-14 Settembre 2014, edited by Nuccia Negroni Catacchio, pp. 79-94. Centro Studi di Preistoria e Archeologia – Onlus, Milano.

About the use and meaning of jewelry in the 5th millennium BC based on data from burials of the Square Mouthed Pottery culture in Emilia, northern Italy. Bead materials include stone, bone, and fossil and marine shell.

Bernabò Brea, M., P. Mazzieri, and R. Micheli

2010 People, Dogs and Wild Game: Evidence of Human-Animal Relations from Middle Neolithic Burials and Personal Ornaments in Northern Italy. *Documenta Praehistorica* XXXVII:125-145.

Focus on the importance of domestic and wild animals on the basis of an analysis of grave goods, funerary rites, and personal ornaments. The latter include perforated animal teeth and their imitations in shell and stone, as well as beads and pendants of stone, bone, and shell.

Bernabò Brea, M., M. Miari, P. Bianchi, A. Ghiretti, R. Micheli, and J. Tirabassi

2006 Manufatti litici d'adorno in Emilia tra neolitico ed età del Bronzo: tipologia, tecnologia, distribuzione. *Atti della XXXIX Riunione Scientifica*, Vol. II:697-712. Firenze.

Discusses the typology, technology, and distribution of stone ornaments (including beads and pendants) excavated in Emilia, northern Italy, made between the Neolithic and the Bronze Age.

Bernard, Christel

2005 Die Nitragruppe in der Südwestslowakei: Eine archäologische und paläometallurgische Analyse ausgewählter Gräberfelder. Ph.D. dissertation. Universität des Saarlandes, Saarbrücken.

Beads made of bone, antler, shell, copper, and faience were recovered from several cemeteries associated with the Nitra culture in southwestern Slovakia.

Bernhard, A. and A. Weihs

2003 Neuerforschte Gräber der frühen Eisenzeit in Kleinklein (Weststeiermark). Universität Wien, *Universitätsforschungen zur Prähistorischen Archäologie* 93.

Early Iron Age cemetery in Austria with beads, *passim*; decorated glass beads (pls. 51-52).

Bertagnolli, E., M.T. Sega, and R. Urbani de Gheltof

n.d. *Perle Veneziane*. Consorzio Venezia Perle, Venice, Italy.

This book, which covers the history of beadmaking in Venice (Murano), was published sometime after 1990. It is loaded with photographs and drawings, many of which depict bead factories and shops, especially of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Two sections of excellent color plates depict early-20th-century sample cards, canes, and finished beads, and an artisan fabricating lampwork beads. In Italian, but the captions for the color plates are also in English.

Berthelot, Sandrine

1995 Objets de parure en pâte de verre et en ambre de la fin du IIIe au VIIe siècle en Basse-Normandie. *Archéologie Médiévale* 25:1-25.

Important survey of materials, manufacturing techniques, shapes and decoration, and grave associations. Glass paste and amber, 3rd-7th centuries, Normandy, France.

Bertini, Martina, Rajmund Mokso, and Eva M. Krupp

2014 Unwinding the Spiral: Discovering the Manufacturing Method of Iron Age Scottish Glass Beads. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 43:256-266.

The innovative application of X-ray micro-computed-tomography (μ CT) with synchrotron light permitted the identification of characteristic features and markings typical of specific low temperature glass-working techniques, and also added to the evidence for local manufacture.

Bertram, Marion

2002 *Die frühmittelalterlichen Gräberfelder von Pocking-Inzing und Bad Reichenhall-Kirchberg*. Museum für Vor- und Frühgeschichte, Berlin.

Beads were among the finds at two early medieval cemeteries in southeastern Germany.

Bērziņš, Valdis

2003 Amberworking as a Specialist Occupation at the Sārnate Neolithic Site, Latvia. In *Amber in Archaeology*, edited by Curt W. Beck, Ilze B. Loze, and Joan M. Todd, pp. 34-46. Institute of the History of Latvia, Riga.

The distribution of amber artifacts (beads, pendants) and waste material at this workshop site reveals that there was organized serial production here.

2008 *Sārnate: Living by a Coastal Lake during the East Baltic Neolithic*. Acta Universitatis Ouluensis B Humaniora 86.

Undertakes a brief examination of the amber beads and pendants from a site in western Latvia to assess whether the groups of dwellings identified on the basis of the associated pottery assemblages relate only to pottery, or whether they are indicative of patterning at a more general level, extending to other spheres of human activity. Appendix 4 presents details of the recovered ornaments.

Betancourt, Philip P.

2005 Egyptian Connections at Hagios Charalambos. In *Emporia: Aegeans in the Central and Eastern Mediterranean. Proceedings of the 10th International Aegean Conference, Athens, 14-18 April 2004*, edited by R. Lafimeur and E. Greco, pp. 439-453. Aegaeum 25.

Some carnelian and cylindrical soft-stone beads from Crete are probably Egyptian imports.

2014 Miscellaneous Objects. In *Hagios Charalambos. A Minoan Burial Cave in Crete: I. Excavation and Portable Objects*, edited by Philip P. Betancourt, Costis Davaras, and Eleni Stravopodi, pp. 85-94. INSTAP Academic Press, Philadelphia.

Contains descriptions of the various forms of beads and pendants.

Bevan, L. and A. Richardson

2010 Post-Roman Registered Finds. In *Excavations at Market Way St Stephen's Canterbury*, edited by R. Helm and J. Rady, pp. 54-58. Canterbury Archaeological Trust, Canterbury.

A necklace composed of 18 beads including a segmented gold-in-glass bead was found in a pit. The beads include two Iron-Age types, a Roman melon bead, and a group of Anglo-Saxon beads. England, United Kingdom.

Beyneix, A., Richard Boyer, Marc Devignes, and Marcel humbert

1995 Les parures néolithique et chalcolithique en Agenais (Lot-et-Garonne). *Bulletin Société Préhistorique Française* 92(1):75-82.

Presents a regional synthesis of Neolithic and Chalcolithic jewelry in southwest France including some previously unpublished material. Includes shell, bone, and "winged" stone beads and pendants (pp. 78-80).

Bezuglov, Szergei I.

1995 Catacomb Graves in the Steppes of the Lower Don in the Late Roman Age. *A Móra Ferenc Múzeum Évkönyve - Studia Archaeologica* I:325-343.

Large amber beads are mentioned among features of a group of graves with connections with the North Caucasus and Stavropol regions, ca. 350-400. In Hungarian with English summary.

Bianchin Citton, Elodia and Maurizia De Min

1990 Il Museo Archeologico e il lapidario di Montagnana. *Tesori del Veneto, Musei archeologici* 3. Editoriale Programma, Padua.

Excellent color photographs of decorated glass beads from Borgo San Zeno (10th century BC) and from the Lago Zorzi cemetery (5th-4th centuries BC), Italy.

Bichir, G.

1993 Nouvelles données concernant la pénétration des Sarmates dans le territoire géto-dacique. *Studii și Cercetări* 44(2):135-169.

On the penetration of the Sarmatians into the territory of the Geto-Dacians. Beads (drawings *passim*) figure among the data considered. In Romanian with French summary.

Bicho, N.

2009 Fashion and Glamour: Weaponry and Beads as Territorial Markers in Southern Iberia. In *Le concept de territoires dans le Paléolithique supérieur européen, Proceedings of the XV World*

Congress UISPP (Lisbon, 4-9 September 2006), edited by François Djindjian, Janusz Kozłowski, and Nuno Bicho, pp. 243-252. BAR International Series S1938.

Upper Palaeolithic; Spain.

Bick, Almut

2007 Die Latènezeit im Nördlinger Ries. Kallmünz/Opf. *Materialhefte zur bayerischen Vorgeschichte : Reihe A, Fundinventare und Ausgrabungsbefunde* 91.

La Tène glass beads and spacers in Germany are discussed.

Biek, Leo (talking to Andrew Selkirk)

1997 Gold-in-Glass Beads Rediscovered. *Current Archaeology* 13(7):268-269.

A brief discussion with illustrations of some beads from Corsica in the Beck Collection at Cambridge University, including neutron activation analysis revealing that they contain gold in the glass.

Bietti Sestieri, Anna Maria

1990 Il villaggio delle perle di vetro. *Archeo* 61:40-49.

On the important Lower Bronze Age site of Frattesina in the Po Valley, Italy, where beads were apparently manufactured in several materials, including glass and amber.

1992 *La Necropoli laziale di Osteria dell'Osa*. 3 vols. Soprintendenza Archeologica di Roma.

Major report on an Iron Age cemetery near Rome in Italy with many beads of bronze, glass, and amber.

Birley, Barbara and Elizabeth Greene

2006 *The Roman Jewellery from Vindolanda. Research Report New Series, Volume IV, Fascicule V: Beads, Intaglios, Finger Rings, Ear-rings & Bracelets*. Roman Army Museum Publications, Greenhead.

Presents the analysis of an assemblage of 385 beads from a Roman auxiliary fort just south of Hadrian's Wall in northern England, United Kingdom.

Biro, Maria T.

1994 The Bone Objects of the Roman Collection. *Catalogi Musei Nationalis Hungarici, Series Arch.* II. Magyar Nemzeti Múzeum, Budapest.

Remarks on Roman bone beads (p. 28). Hungary.

Bitner-Wróblewska, Anna, Jānis Ciglis, and Arnis Rādiņš

2005 Latvijas arheoloģiskās senlietas polijas krātuves (Latvian Archaeological Artifacts in Polish Collections). *Latvijas Kultūrvēsturiskās Mantojums Ārzemju Krātuvēs* 2.

Four Latvian site assemblages contained beads. Bonifacova cemetery: glass beads, a stone bead, and perforated cowries (12th-15th centuries); Landskorona: glass, amber, and bronze beads (11th-13th centuries); Viļaka: glass beads and cowries (13th-15th centuries); and Višķi: cowries and bronze spiral tubes (11th-12th centuries). In Latvian and Polish.

Bitrakova-Grozdanova, V.

1980 The Necropolis at Delagožda in the Vicinity of Struga, 1979. *Macedoniae Acta Archaeologica* (Skopje) 6:63-68.

Glass and amber necklaces from a cemetery dating from the 4th century BC to the 3rd century AD In Macedonian with English summary.

Björgo, Tore

1982 Oppsiktsvekkende arkeologiske funn i Nyset-Steggjevassdraget (Sensational Archaeological Finds in the Mountain Region of the Nyset- Steggje Watercourse). *Verksposten* 2:18-21.
Finds from a Bronze Age site in Norway include glass and amber beads.

Blackman, D.J.

1997 Archaeology in Greece 1996-1997. Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies, *Archaeological Reports* 43:1-125.

Mycenaean Midea, an amber bead in room with LH IIIB2 pottery, 2 glass beads with a bronze necklace with bronze pendant, MH-LHI-II (pp. 27-28); Sparta (Magoula) glass and bone beads, Late Roman or Byzantine (p. 40); Spaliareika Lousikon, Achaea, Mycenaean cemetery, beads of carnelian, rock crystal, steatite, and faience (p. 42); Pevkes, Elis, Mycenaean IIIA2 tomb, many glass beads; Skyros, Geometric tombs, 150 faience and iron beads; Chalasmenos, E. Crete, LM IIIC probable cult building, 6 beads (p. 113).

1999 Archaeology in Greece 1998-99. Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies, *Archaeological Reports* 45:1-124.

Athens Agora LH IIIA tomb, many small beads of shell, faience, carnelian (pp. 4-5); from Cephallenian “royal” Mycenaean tomb and from Kaplani, Messenia LH IIA tomb gold and glass beads including relief-beads (pp. 44, 46); from Distomo Hellenistic, a necklace of biconical gold beads (p. 62); from Modi and Tragana, Phthiotis, beads from Mycenaean cemeteries (pp. 74, 75); Kilkis district IA tombs with “Macedonian bronzes” including a biconical bead (pp. 79-80, fig. 95); Karathodore EFka, beads from a tomb ca. 500 BC (pp. 80-81); at Poros, Herakleion, more on the Minoan industrial area which including beadmaking (pp. 117-118); Rotasi Geometric tomb, faience beads (p. 118).

Blackman, D.J., Julian Baker and Nicholas Hardwick

1998 Archaeology in Greece 1997-1998. Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies, *Archaeological Reports* 44:1-136.

Cave of Euripides on Salamis, Late Neolithic “jewelry” (probably including beads) of shell, stone, and bone, also late Mycenaean beads of various materials including steatite, faience, rock crystal, and Roman glass (pp. 16-17); Mycenaean Midea glass beads from a storeroom and workshop area (p. 32); Aigion, 150 gold beads from a cist tomb, date not given (p. 39); Cephallenia gold and glass beads in a Mycenaean “royal tholos tomb” LH IIIA (p. 46); H. Triada, Elis, Mycenaean cemetery yielded some 1,000 beads of gold, faience, sard, and a jewelry mold, plus glass and faience beads mentioned separately (pp. 46-48); Glypha late Roman glass beads (pp. 72-73); Kyrtone and Tragana Mycenaean beads (pp. 73-74).

Blackmore, Lyn, D. Bowsher, R. Cowie, and G. Malcolm

1998 Royal Opera House. *Current Archaeology* 58(XIV/2):60-63.

Excavation revealed a 6th-7th-century polychrome Saxon bead, the largest glass bead so far found in Saxon London. England, United Kingdom.

Blackwell, Alice

2018 A Reassessment of the Anglo-Saxon Artefacts from Scotland: Material Interactions and Identities in Early Medieval Northern Britain. Ph.D. thesis. University of Glasgow.
theses.gla.ac.uk/30708/1/2018BlackwellPhD.pdf.

Identifies and interprets Anglo-Saxon artefacts of the 5th-9th centuries found within modern Scotland, and uses them to consider material expressions of ethnogenesis and to examine political, economic, and ecclesiastical relations within the study area.

Blackwell, Alice and Susanna Kirk

2015 Seventh Century or Seventeenth Century? Identifying Glass Beads from Scotland. *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland* 145:371-399.

Reconsiders glass beads that have hitherto been regarded as early medieval in date and proposes a manufacture date for them between the 17th and 19th centuries on the basis of typological parallels and surface analysis of the glass composition.

Blair, J. and N. Ramsay (eds.)

1991 *English Medieval Industries: Craftsmen, Techniques, Products*. Hambledon Press, London.
See index for references to beads, mentioned in several chapters by specialists in the materials concerned.

Blasco, A., M. Edo, and M.J. Villalba

1990 Les perles en Calláis du Sud de la France proviennent-elles des Mines de Can Tintorer? In *Le Chalcolitique en Languedoc: Ses relations extra-regionales*, edited by P. Ambert, pp. 279-289. Hommage au Dr. Jean Arnal, Colloque International, Saint-Mathieu-de-Trévières, Hérault, 20-22 septembre 1990. Federation Archeologique de l'Herault.

Investigates whether beads found in Callais, France, were made from stone mined at Can Tintorer in Spain.

Blažková, Gabriela, Martin Omelka, and Otakara Řebounová

2015 Death and Burial in Post-Medieval Prague. In *The Archaeology of Death in Post-Medieval Europe*, edited by Sarah Tarlow, pp. 204-221. De Gruyter Open, Warsaw, Berlin.

Briefly discusses the recovered rosaries and illustrates some of them. The beads are of glass, wood, bone, and precious stones and metals.

Blečić, Martina

2002 Kastav u posljednjem tisućljeću prije Krista (Kastav im letzten Jahrtausend vor Christus). *Vjesnik Arheološkog Muzeja u Zagrebu* 3(XXXV):67-146.

Amber, glass, and stone beads from a site in the Rijeka region, Croatia, are cataloged (pp. 100-102, pl. 12); 1st millennium BC German summary (pp. 131-133).

2005 Grobnik u željezno doba (Grobnik in the Iron Age). *Vjesnik Arheološkog Muzeja u Zagrebu* 3(XXXVII):47-117.

Amber, glass, and stone beads from a site in the Rijeka region, Istrian peninsula, Croatia, are cataloged (pp. 79-82, color fig. 19, pl. 9). English summary (pp. 106-108).

2009 The Significance of Amber in the Kvarner Region. In *Amber in Archaeology*, edited by A. Palavestra, C.W. Beck, and J.M. Todd, pp. 142-155. National Museum, Belgade.

The northeastern Adriatic region is interestingly situated for amber from the Late Bronze Age into the Iron Age. This article presents a detailed account of bead finds, carefully considering the bracelets, fibulae, etc., associated with them. Croatia.

Blečić Kavur, Martina and Boris Kavur

2015 The Game of Glass Beads in the Attire of the Cultures of Caput Adriae and its Hinterland. In *Annales du 19e Congrès de l'Association Internationale pour l'Histoire du Verre, Piran 2012*, edited by Irena Lazar, pp. 39-47.

Discusses the glass beads used in the Caput Adriae region during the Bronze Age, principally in Slovenia.

2017 Many Shades of Translucent: Amphoriskos-Shaped Glass Beads from Vičja Luka. *Vjesnik za arheologiju i historiju dalmatinsku* 110:93-112.

On the basis of artifacts such as amphoriskos-shaped glass beads, glass seals, and finger rings recovered from a site in Dalmatia, Croatia, it is possible to supplement the reconstruction of connections linking the eastern Adriatic social elites into the wider networks of economic and ideological currents of 5th and 4th century BC Europe.

Bleuer, E.

2004 Die neolithischen und bronzezeitlichen Seeufersiedlungen des zentralen Mittellandes. *Archäologie der Schweiz* 27(2):33-41.

Includes and illustrates Neolithic and Bronze Age beads of copper, amber, limestone, and glass.

Blindheim, Charlotte and Birgit Heyerdahl-Larsen

1995 Kaupang Funnene II - Gravplassene I... 1950-1957: Del A, Gravskikk. *Norske Oldfunn XVI*. Institutt for arkeologi, Oslo.

Viking Age cemetery, Norway. Beads mentioned *passim*; amber and carnelian imports. English summary.

Bliujienė, Audronė

2001 Amber in Lithuanian Archaeological Literature. In *Baltic Amber: Proceedings of the International Interdisciplinary Conference*, edited by Adomas Butrimas, pp. 286-315. Acta Academiae Artium Vilmensis 22.

Lists works from 1792 to 2000, classified under four headings. General, museum collections, trade routes, conservation (pp. 285-291); Stone Age (pp. 291-297); Bronze Age (pp. 297-298); and Roman Iron Age-Viking Age (pp. 298-315).

2001 Curonian Bead Sets with Bronze Spacer Plates and their Scandinavian Parallels. *Fornvännen* 4:235-242.

Comparisons are made between bead sets in Lithuania and Scandinavia.

2001 Lithuanian Amber Artifacts in the Middle of the First Millennium and Their Provenance Within the Limits of Eastern Baltic Region. In *Baltic Amber: Proceedings of the International Interdisciplinary Conference*, edited by Adomas Butrimas, pp. 1-186. Acta Academiae Artium Vilmensis 22.

A major survey, generously illustrated, with site lists and much bibliography, covering many aspects: manufacture, the many uses of beads (e.g., as spindle whorls), regional and foreign relations, etc.

2003 Lithuanian Amber Artifacts from the Roman Iron Age to Early Medieval Times. In *Amber in Archaeology*, edited by Curt W. Beck, Ilze B. Loze, and Joan M. Todd, pp. 47-71. Institute of the History of Latvia, Riga.

Provides an informative and well-illustrated survey of the material recovered from numerous sites across Lithuania (beads, pendants, etc.).

2006 Some Notes on Curonian Women's Bead Sets with Bronze Spacer Plates in their Headbands, Headdresses Made of Cloth and Unaccountable Ware during the Viking Age and Early Medieval Times. *Archaeologia Baltica* 6:126-142.

Curonian women's bead sets with bronze spacer plates or pectoral ornaments, headbands, headdresses made of cloth, caps adorned with metal spirals, and unaccountable ware from the Viking age and early medieval times are not correctly interpreted in a lot of cases. Bead sets with spacer plates both in Gotland and in Curonia were an outcome of the rivalry between Western Europe and the Byzantine Empire in designing symbols of power and prestige. Lithuania, Sweden.

2009 Amber in the Eastern Baltic Region during the Roman Iron Age: Some Aspects of Barbarian Fashions. In *Amber in Archaeology*, edited by A. Palavestra, C.W. Beck, and J.M. Todd, pp. 80-99. National Museum, Belgrade.

The eastern and western regions of the Baltic "behave" rather differently as regards amber. Fashions changed between the time of Pliny and Tacitus and the latter part of the Roman Iron Age.

2011 *Northern Gold: Amber in Lithuania (c. 100 to c. 1200)*. European History and Culture E-Books Online, Collection 2012.

Amber beads.

Bobrovskaya, O.V.

1999 Busy i podveski rannego etapa chernyakhovskoy kul'tury (Beads and Pendants of the Early Cherniakhov Culture). In *Sto let chernyakhovskoy kul'ture* (A Hundred Years of Cherniakhov Culture), pp. 150-170. Biblioteka Vita Antiqua, Kiev, Ukraine.

Bodson, B.

1983-1984 Le matériel en bronze, os et verre du vicus de Clavier-Vervoz, 1965-1970. *Bulletin du Cercle Archéologique Hesbaye-Condruz* 18:17-86.

Roman period glass beads in Belgium (nos. 93, 210-218).

Bogdanović, M.

1987 The Neolithic Settlements in Divostin and the Proto-Starčevo Culture. *Sovietskaya Arkheologia* 2:5-17.

Beads from central Serbia are mentioned and illustrated (p. 13, fig. 10). In Russian; English summary.

Bokiniec, E.

2005 *Podwiesk Fundstelle 2: Ein Gräberfeld der Oksywie-Kultur im Kulmer Land*. Monumenta Archaeologica Barbarica 11.

Among the artifacts of the Oksywie culture recovered from a cemetery in Podwiesk, north-central Poland, were a number of glass beads and rings.

Bóna, István

2000 Ein frühwarenzeitliches Gräberfeld in der Unio-Sandgrube von Várpalota. *Communicationes Archaeologicae Hungariae*, pp. 123-160.

Reconsideration of graves found in 1933 which raise questions of ethnicity, Lombard/Avar. *See* especially p. 136 on the uncommon example of a single bead on a man's head and pp. 144-146 on eye beads in women's graves. Hungary.

Bonannini, Alessia

2009 Venetian Glass Bead Production in the First Half of the 19th Century: Research at the Venetian National Archives. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 21:11-16. Reprinted from *The Bead Forum* 34:9-18 (1999).

The archival work revealed some unknown aspects of Venetian bead production and work organization in the period under study. Italy.

Bondár, Mária

2009 The Cemetery. In *The Copper Age Cemetery at Budakalász*, edited by Mária Bondár and Pál Raczky, pp. 11-302. Pytheas, Budapest.

The section "Catalogue of Graves" reveals what ornaments were associated with specific burials at a Baden-Culture site in Hungary. Further on, the part dealing with funerary rites discusses their disposition within graves. The section on "Grave Goods: Jewellery" specifically deals with the various ornamental uses of the recovered beads and pendants. The jewelry was fashioned from stone (mostly limestone), fired clay, shells (*Anadara diluvii*, *Spondylus* and *Unio crassus*), snails (*Dentalium badense* and *Turritella*) and, more rarely, bone and copper. *See also* Demény et al. (2009) and Sümegi (2009).

Bonfante, L.

2009 Observations on Amber Artifacts in Italy and the "Orientalizing" Period. In *Amber in Archaeology*, edited by A. Palavestra, C.W. Beck, and J.M. Todd, pp. 220-237. National Museum, Belgrade.

Amber beads, often associated with glass, were objects of intense exchange. This article examines the rôle of Phoenicians, Etruscans, the Greek colonies, and Balkan peoples, the relations between North and South in Italy, and the spread and influence of writing and the origin of Germanic runes.

Bonnardin, Sandrine

2009 La parure funéraire au Néolithique ancien dans les Bassins parisiens et rhénans - Rubané, Hinkelstein et Villeneuve-Saint-Germain. *Société Préhistorique Française, Mémoire XLIX*.

Early Neolithic funerary ornaments, including shell beads, in the Parisian and Rhenish basins.

2012 Parures de coquillages du néolithique en Europe (VI^e-V^e millénaires av. J.-C.). *Techniques & Culture* 59:26-43.

Discusses shell ornaments (including beads and pendants) of the Neolithic Period in Europe.

Borić, Dušan and Emanuela Cristiani

2019 Special Issue: Early Personal Ornaments – Taking Beads Seriously: Prehistoric Forager Ornamental Traditions in Southeastern Europe. *PaleoAnthropology* 2019:208-239.

Reviews the evidence for long-term regional and diachronic differences and similarities in types of body adornment among prehistoric foragers of southeastern Europe.

Borislavov, Borislav

2010 The Izvorovo Gold. A Bronze Age Tumulus from Harmanli District, Southeastern Bulgaria (Preliminary Report). *Archaeologia Bulgarica* XIV(1):1-33.

Among the finds were several bead forms which are discussed in detail.

Borisov, Boris D.

1987 Nécropole moyenageuse dans la région de l'ensemble Maritza-Est. *Bulletin des Musées de la Bulgarie du Sud-Est* X:37-54.

Necklaces of green glass beads and bracelets of blue glass, dated not after 1200 (pp. 42ff., figs. 9ff.). In Bulgarian with French summary.

1989 *Djadovo: Bulgarian, Dutch, Japanese Expedition, Vol. 1: Mediaeval Settlement and Necropolis (11th-12th century)*. Tokai University Press, Tokyo; <https://www.academia.edu/36390813/>

Many necklaces from this site in Bulgaria, mostly very small glass beads (chiefly black after the mid-12th century) but also a few beads of clay, bone, antler, lead, and carnelian (pp. 265-272, figs. 300-317).

Boroffka, N.

2001 Bemerkungen zu einigen Bernsteinfunden aus Rumänien. *Archäologisches Korrespondenzblatt* 31:395-409.

Corrects many errors in a 1999 article on the provenance of amber found in Romania. Provides a concise list and shape table of prehistoric amber beads, adding recent finds and discussing chronology. Includes beads of Allumiere shape.

Boronean, Adina, Monica Mărgărit, and Clive Bonsall

2019 Discoidal Beads: Novel Elements of the Starčevo Early Neolithic Package. In *Digging in the Past of Old Europe: Studies in Honour of Cristian Schuster at his 60th Anniversary*, edited by Valeriu Sîrbu, Alexandra Comşa, and Dumitru Hortopan, pp. 51-72. Editura Istros a Muzeului Brăilei „Carol I”, Târgu Jiu - Brăila, Romania.

Reviews the finds of discoidal beads in Romania and integrates them within the broader context of the Starčevo culture in particular and the Early Neolithic in general.

Borrell, Ferran, Josep Bosch, and Tona Majó

2015 Life and Death in the Neolithic Variscite Mines at Gavà (Barcelona, Spain). *Antiquity* 89(343): 72-90.

Discusses the variscite beads and pendants found with individuals buried in abandoned mine shafts, as well as manufacturing debris found at the site.

Borrell, Ferran and Alicia Estrada

2009 Elements ornamentals neolítics de variscita trobats a les mines 83 i 85 de Gavà. In *Intervencions arqueològiques a les Mines de Gavà (sector serra de les Ferreres). Anys 1998-2009. De la variscita al ferro: neolític i antiguitat*, edited by J. Bosch and F. Borrell, pp. 171-181. *Rubricatum* 4.

Deals with the variscite beads and pendants recovered from two Neolithic mines in Spain.

Borrello, Maria Angelica

2004 Le conchiglie nella preistoria e nella protostoria. *Preistoria Alpina* suppl. 1, 40:19-42.

The most important finds of ornaments from North-Italian and other European sites are presented here, including a variety of beads and pendants.

Borrello, M.A, J. Bosch, J. de Grossi Mazzorin, and A. Estrada Martín

2012 Les parures néolithiques en corail (*Corallium rubrum* L.) d'Europe occidentale. *Rivista di Scienze Preistoriche* LXII:67-82.

Presents an update of coral ornament (including beads and pendants) discoveries at Neolithic sites in Italy, Switzerland, and Spain. Their first use appears to have been in the late 6th millennium.

Borrello, Maria Angelica and Giampaolo Dalmeri

2005 Gli ornamenti preistorici lavorati in conchiglie conservati presso il Museo Tridentino di Scienze Naturali (Trento). In *Conchiglie e Archeologia*, edited by M.A. Borrello, pp. 83-90. *Preistoria Alpina* 40, Suppl. 1.

Ornaments of marine, terrestrial, and fresh-water shells (including beads) have been found in funeral and domestic contexts, from the Upper Palaeolithic to the Early Bronze Age, in the Province of Trent, Italy.

Borrello, Maria Angelica and Roberto Micheli

2004 *Spondylus gaederopus*, gioiello dell'Europa preistorica. In *Conchiglie e Archeologia*, edited by M.A. Borrello, pp. 71-82. *Preistoria Alpina* 40, Suppl. 1.

Presents a synthesis of recent data concerning the geographical and chronological distribution of *Spondylus* ornaments (including beads and pendants) in Europe. Special attention is devoted to the Early Danubian Neolithic as well as Italian finds.

2005 Gli ornamenti in conchiglia del Neolitico dell'arco alpino: Determinazione, provenienza, tecnologia e cronologia. Nota preliminare. In *Atti del IV Convegno Nazionale di Archeozoologia, Quaderni del Museo Archeologico del Friuli Occidentale* 6:25-50. Pordenone.

Considers different aspects of the study of Neolithic shell ornaments (beads included) found in settlements and tombs of Switzerland and northern Italy, with particular emphasis on the identification of shell species and the correct evaluation of fossil specimens.

2011 *Spondylus gaederopus* in Prehistoric Italy: Jewels from Neolithic and Copper Age Sites. In *Spondylus in Prehistory: New data and approaches. Contributions to the Archaeology of Shell Technologies*, edited by F. Ifantidis and M. Nikolaidou, pp. 25-37. Archaeopress, Oxford.

Updates information on *Spondylus gaederopus* shell ornaments (including beads and pendants) recovered at Italian Neolithic and Copper Age sites. These artifacts are rare in Italy, but are occasionally found far from the Mediterranean shores.

Bouzek, Jan

1985 The Aegean, Anatolia, and Europe: Cultural Interrelations in the Second Millennium B.C. *Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology* XXIX.

Much material on amber, faience, and incised clay beads.

1987 Macedonian and Thessalian Bronzes: Macedonian Beads. *Acta Univ. Carolina, Philologica I, Graecolatina Pragensia* XI:77-101.

A useful account of the biconical bronze beads (perhaps ultimately of Caucasian, shamanistic origin) which spread from Macedonia in all directions from the 8th to the 6th century BC.

2003 The Central European Amber Route during the La Tène and Early Imperial Times. In *Amber in Archaeology*, edited by Curt W. Beck, Ilze B. Loze, and Joan M. Todd, pp. 156-163. Institute of the History of Latvia, Riga.

Deals with amber (beads, rings) in the region of Bohemia, Moravia, and Bavaria from the 3rd century BC to the end of the 1st century BC.

2009 The Amber Tradition and the Baltic–Black Sea Amber Route. In *Amber in Archaeology*, edited by A. Palavestra, C.W. Beck, and J.M. Todd, pp. 132-141. National Museum, Belgrade.

The “Tiryms” and “Allumiere” beads found at Hordiivka in the Ukraine, seen against the background of the texts and beliefs known from classical antiquity, may contribute to our understanding of how and why an eastern route from the Baltic developed.

2011 Odkud pocházejí skleněné perly nalezené v Horních Heršpicích a Přítlukách na Moravě? *Historické sklo* 5:19-23.

Asks: Where do the glass beads found in Upper Heršpicích and Přítlukách in Moravia, Czech Republic, come from?

Bouzek, Jan and Iva Ondřejová

1988 Sindos-Trebenischte-Duvanli: Interrelations Between Thrace, Macedonia and Greece in the 6th and 5th Centuries B.C. *Medit. Arch.: Australian and N.Z. Journal for the Arch. of the Medit. World* 1:84-94.

Some remarks on beads, especially the elaborate gold types (p. 92).

Bowsher, Julian and Pat Miller

2009 *The Rose and the Globe – Playhouses of Shakespeare’s Bankside, Southwark: Excavations 1988-91*. Museum of London Archaeology Monograph 48.

The finds include 250+ beads, primarily glass but also bone, amber, and seed pearls dating to the 16th and 17th centuries.

Boyle, A.

2003 The Beads. In *Aelfric’s Abbey: Excavations at Eynsham Abbey, Oxfordshire, 1989-1992*, edited by A. Hardy, A. Dodd, and G. Keevil. Oxford Archaeology, Thames Valley Landscapes Monograph 16.

England, United Kingdom.

2004 Beads. In *Thornhill Farm, Fairford, Gloucestershire: An Iron Age and Roman Pastoral Site in the Upper Thames Valley*, edited by David Jennings, Jeff Muir, Simon Palmer, and Alex Smith. Oxford Archaeology, Thames Valley Landscapes Monograph 23.

England, United Kingdom.

Božič, Dragan

1998 Neues über die Kontakte längs der Bernsteinstrasse während der Spärlatènezeit. *Arheološki Vestnik* 49:141-156.

A hoard of amber beads found in 1850 at Spodnj Lanovž, Slovenia, is published for the first time (pp. 146-148, figs. 7-12). The date was disputed but parallels from farther north now suggest La Tène D1. Text in both German and Slovene.

2010 Zum Panzergrab von Stična und der Verlässlichkeit der Grabzusammenhänge in der Sammlung Mecklenburg. Museum für Vor- und Frühgeschichte. *Acta Praehistorica et Archaeologica* 42:155-172.

Discusses the amber beads and glass beads with spiral eyes recovered from Hallstatt period tumuli in Slovenia and points out some of the problems with the collection.

2011 Prehistoric Finds from Tonovcov Grad and Iron Age Cult Places in the Posočje Area. In *Late Antique Fortified Settlement Tonovcov Grad near Kobarid. Finds*, edited by Zvezdana Modrijan and Tina Milavec, pp. 239-277. Opera Instituti Archaeologici Sloveniae 24.

The Posočje region of northwestern Slovenia produced a number of glass beads, the most significant one being a multi-layered eye bead attributed to the 5th and 4th centuries BC (p. 248).

Brakel, Koos van

2006 *The Bead Goes On: The Sample Card Collection with Trade Beads from the Company J.F. Sick & Co. in the Tropenmuseum, Amsterdam*. KIT, Amsterdam.

J.F. Sick & Co. dealt in beads and other ornaments with sequential headquarters in Hamburg, Rotterdam, and Amsterdam. The Tropenmuseum collection contains 197 sample cards displaying 22,000 beads as well as a 50-page color catalog from ca. 1921. This book documents and illustrates the collection. The sample cards are assigned to four chronological groups: 1) 1910-1913 (cards 1-68); 2) 1920-1929 (cards 69-150); 3) 1930-1939 (cards 151-181); and 1948 onwards (cards 182-188). Some of these are illustrated in the book. The rest are on an accompanying DVD. They show the wide range of fancy and millefiori/mosaic glass beads that poured into West Africa during the first half of the 20th century, including various rosetta or chevron beads. Venice, Italy, Germany, Netherlands. See Karklins (2007) for a review.

Brand, C.

1995 *Zur eisenzeitlichen Besiedlung des Dürnnberges bei Hallein*. Internationale Archaologie 19.

Beads of glass, amber, and sapropelite (a form of coal derived from algal materials). Distribution map of eye beads (fig. 71). Austria.

Brasser, Jan Paul

2015 *Jet Artifacts from Two Neolithic Sites on the Dutch Coast: An Experimental Approach*. M.S. thesis. Faculty of Archaeology, Leiden University, Leiden.

Attempts to source the jet used to produce various ornaments, including beads, and to determine whether the polish on these objects is intentional or the result of use. Netherlands.

Breddin, R.

1989 Die bronzezeitlichen Lausitzer Gräberfelder von Tornow, Kr. Calau. *Veröffentlichungen des Museums für Ur- und Frühgeschichte Potsdam* 23:97-145.

Remarks on bronze spirals, glass, and clay beads (p. 120) from the Bronze Age cemetery at Tornow, Germany. Some were evidently worn on the head.

Breibert, Wolfgang

2005 Das karolingerzeitliche Hügelgräberfeld von Wimm, MG Maria Taferl, VB Melk, Niederösterreich. *Arheološki Vestnik* 56:391-433.

A Carolingian tumulus cemetery in Lower Austria yielded a variety of glass beads including hollow, mosaic, and gold-foil varieties.

Brenan, Jane

1984-1985 Assessing Social Status in the Anglo-Saxon Cemetery at Sleaford. *Bulletin of the Institute for Archaeology* 21-22:125-131.

Computer analysis of the cemetery shows the relationship of bead necklaces to status is more complex than generally assumed. England, United Kingdom.

Brendle, Tobias

2009 'Bunt ist nicht gleich bunt' : Ein überregionaler Vergleich des Perlenmaterials aus dem alamannischen Gräberfeld von Neudingen und dem bajuwarischen Gräberfeld von Aschheim. In *Dunkle Jahrhunderte in Mitteleuropa?*, edited by O. Heinrich-Tamaska, Niklot Krohn, and Sebastian Ristow, pp. 135-158. Studien zu Spätantike und Frühmittelalter Band 1.

Compares the beads recovered from the Alamannic burial ground of Neudingen and the Bavarian burial ground of Aschheim.

Brennan, Dee

2001 *The Small Finds and Other Artifacts. In Excavations at Carmarthen Greyfriars 1983-1990, edited by Terrence James.* Dyfed Archaeological Trust, Topic Report 4.

Among the small finds are several beads of bone, jet, and ceramic. England, United Kingdom.

Breton, Cécile, Agnès Durand, Sylvie Lourdaud, Bruno Robert, Ginette Auxiette, Sophie Desenne, Claudine Pommepuy, and Jean-Paul Demoule

2009 V. 2. La parure. In *Bucy-Le-Long (Aisne). Une nécropole de La Tène ancienne (Ve-IVe siècle avant notre ère). Volume I. Présentations et études : une approche de la population, des sépultures et du mobilier*, edited by Sophie Desenne, Claudine Pommepuy, and Jean-Paul Demoule, pp. 271-334. *Revue archéologique de Picardie*, Numéro spécial 26(1).

A La Tène necropolis (5th-4th centuries BC) in northern France yielded a wide variety of glass beads, as well as those of coral and amber, and pendants of various materials.

Brewer, R.J.

1986 The Beads and Glass Counters. In *The Legionary Fortress Baths at Caerleon, II: The Finds*, by J.D. Zienkiewicz, pp. 146-155. National Museum of Wales, Cardiff.

The finds include 128 miscellaneous glass beads, including gold-in-glass, and 14 non-glass (emerald, carnelian, amber, jet, and bone). Wales, United Kingdom.

Březinová, Gertrúda and Veronika Plachá

2009 Keltské sklo z Bratislavy-Devína a najbližšieho okolia (Celtic Glass from Bratislava-Devín and its Closest Vicinity). *Študijné Zvesti* 45:109-124.

Glass artifacts dated to the La Tène period from sites in Slovakia include four bracelets, twelve beads, and ten ring necklaces. In Slovak with German summary.

Březinová, Gertrúda and Marián Soják

2009 Spiš – sklené nálezy z doby laténskej (Glass Finds of the La Tène Period in the Spiš Region). *Študijné Zvesti* 45:105-108.

Discusses glass beads surface collected on La Tène sites in the Spiš region of northern Slovakia which relate to the Púchov culture. The finds include eye and face beads. In Slovak with English summary.

Briard, J.

1984 *Les Tumulus d'Armorique. L'âge du bronze en France 3*. Picard, Paris.

Extensive treatment of Bronze Age amber and faience beads: star, quoit, segmented types (pp. 138-152).

Briggs, C.S., Margaret Guido, and Aidan Walsh

1985 A Neglected Viking Burial with Beads from Kilmainham, Dublin, Discovered in 1847. *Medieval Archaeology* 29:94-108.

Tentatively dated to the late 9th or early 10th century, one or possibly two burials had beads in association. The grave goods suggest a mixed Irish-Scandinavian cultural milieu. Ireland.

Brodbeck-Jucker, Sabina

1986 Mykenische Funde von Kephallenia im Archäologischen Museum Neuchâtel. *Archaeologica* 42.

The Mycenaean material from Cephalonia, Greece, includes a variety of interesting beads.

Brugmann, Birte

1997 Die Perlen des angelsächsischen Gräberfeldes von Mill Hill, Deal, Kent. In *Perlen: Archäologie, Techniken, Analysen*, edited by Uta von Freedon and Alfred Wiczorek, pp. 125-132. Kolloquien zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte 1.

Anglo-Saxon graves in southeast England yielded 1,724 beads. Comparisons with Anglo-Saxon and continental bead material show the usefulness of beads for chronological and cultural studies. The main datable bead types are identified, and two necklaces are adduced as showing Anglo-Saxon and Continental influence, respectively. United Kingdom.

2000 The Beads. In *Excavations on the Norwich Southern Bypass 1989-91, Part II, The Anglo-Saxon Cemetery at Harford Farm, Caistor St Edmund, Norfolk*, edited by K. Penn, pp. 91-95. East Anglian Archaeology 92.

2003 "Traffic Light Beads" in Early Anglo-Saxon England. *Current Archaeology* 16(6) [no. 185]:223-225.

A bead type of red, yellow, and green glass, wound round with a twisted green-yellow trail, mainly found in eastern England from the mid-5th century into the 6th. Quite common in women's graves of that time; an "insular" bead type. United Kingdom.

2004 *Glass Beads from Early Anglo-Saxon Graves*. Oxbow Books, Oxford.

Beads made of amber and glass are the most common types of objects found in Anglo-Saxon graves, yet comparatively little is known about them. Here a sample of 32,000 beads from the 5th to the 7th centuries are analyzed, and the author has created a new typology for Anglo-Saxon glass bead types, taking into consideration a variety of criteria. She also discusses bead production, fashion, trade, and chronology. England, United Kingdom.

Brunet, Olivier

2009 Bronze and Iron Age Carnelian Bead Production in the UAE and Armenia: New Perspectives.

Proceedings of the Seminar for Arabian Studies 39:57-68.

Many believe that all ancient carnelian beads came from the Indus valley. This technological study reveals the existence outside the Indus Valley of different productions and levels of technical skill. It suggests that we should revise our understanding of Bronze and Iron Age exchange networks, by offering another reading of carnelian production in this part of the world.

Brusadin Laplace, Delia, G. Patrizi-Montoro, and S. Patrizi-Montoro

1993 Le necropoli protostoriche del Sasso di Furbara III: il Caolino ed altri sepolcreti villanoviani. *Origini XVI*:221-294.

Amber and glass beads from many protohistoric graves with a color plate (fig. 26) and many drawings. Italy.

Bücker, Christel

1999 Die Glas-, Perlen- und Edelsteinfunde vom Zähringer Burgberg bei Freiburg im Breisgau. In *Archäologie als Sozialgeschichte: Studien zu Siedlung, Wirtschaft und Gesellschaft im frühgeschichtlichen Mitteleuropa. Festschrift für Heiko Steuer zum 60. Geburtstag*, edited by S. Brather, C. Bücker, and M. Hoepfer, pp. 215- 234. Leidorf, Rahden.

22 glass beads, 1 lead-tin, 1 amber. Most are early Alamannic, a few late Merovingian-early Carolingian (pp. 222-232, figs. 3-4). Germany.

Budynek, Grazyna and M. Oledzki

1986 Das Brandgräberfeld der Bevölkerung der Wielbark-Kultur in Grebocin, Wojewodschaft Torún. *Fontes Archaeol. Posnanienses XXXV*:151-168.

Glass beads of the Wielbark Culture from the Roman Imperial period (pp.165-166) in north-central Poland. In Polish with German summary.

Bujna, J.

1989 Das latènezeitliche Gräberfeld bei Dubnik, I. *Slovenská Archeológia* 37(2):245-354.

At the La Tène cemetery in Dubnik, Slovakia, Grave 21 contained glass beads (including biconical and amphora shapes) as well as coral and amber beads (p. 271, fig. 42).

1991 Das latènezeitliche Gräberfeld bei Dubnik, II: Analyse und Auswertung. *Slovenská Archeológia* 39(1-2):221-56.

Includes an account of glass, amber, and coral beads with useful references (pp. 231-234) at the La Tène cemetery in Dubnik, Slovakia.

Bukowski, Z.

1988 Critically about the So-Called Amber Route in the Odra and Vistula River Basins in the Early Iron Age. *Archaeologia Polona* 28:71-122.

A detailed survey of the cultural interconnections in which amber and glass beads played a part.

Bullinger, Jérôme and Nigel Thew

2006 Les éléments de parure: Les coquillages fossils. In *Le site magdalénien de Monruz, 1. Premiers éléments pour l'analyse d'un habitat de plein air*, edited by J. Bullinger, D. Leesch, and N. Plumettaz, pp. 154-158. *Archéologie neuchâteloise* 33.

Discusses pierced fossil shells likely used as ornaments found at the Magdalenian Site of Monruz in Switzerland.

2007 The Magdalenian Site of Monruz, Switzerland: Ornamental Elements: The Fossil Shells. *The Archaeo+Malacology Group Newsletter* 12:5-7.

Deals with a small assemblage of 38 pierced fossil shells likely used as ornaments.

Bulotis, C.

2005 The Dynamics of Mold in the Standardization and Mass Production of “Images” during the Late Bronze Age in the Aegean. *Arkhaiologia* 94:83-93.

On the production of beads and other ornaments in gold and vitreous materials cast in stone molds and bearing images in relief. In Greek with English summary.

Buranelli, F.

1983 *La Necropoli Villanoviana “Le Rose” di Tarquinia*. Quaderni del Centro di Studio per l’Archeologia Etrusco-Italica 6. Rome.

Beads of amber and glass paste (pp. 112f.) from the necropolis at Tarquinia, Italy.

Busch, Jürgen

2000 Lauscha Blown Glass and Marble Beads. *Ornament* 22(2):30-35.

Describes the history, manufacturing methods, and marketing of blown glass beads in Thuringia, Germany, 19th-20th centuries. Several sample cards are shown.

Butrimas, Adomas

2001 The Amber Ornament Collection from Daktariškė 5 Neolithic Settlement. In *Baltic Amber: Proceedings of the International Interdisciplinary Conference*, edited by Adomas Butrimas, pp. 7-19. Acta Academiae Artium Vilnensis 22.

The variously shaped and decorated beads, etc., suggest relations with other sites. Was the amber found nearby or transported 90 km from the coast? Lithuania, Mid-Late Neolithic, ca. 2350-2020 BC.

Butrimas, Adomas (ed.)

2001 *Baltic Amber: Proceedings of the International Interdisciplinary Conference: Baltic Amber in Natural Sciences, Archaeology and Applied Arts, 13-18 September 2001, Vilnius, Palanga, Nida*. Acta Academiae Artium Vilnensis 22.

Contains 33 papers on many aspects of Baltic amber. Papers specifically of bead interest are listed individually in this bibliography.

Butrimas, Adomas, Danuta Król, and Dalia Ostrauskienė

2018 Amber Typology of Rzucewo and West Lithuanian Late Neolithic Settlements. In *AMBERIF 2018 International Symposium: Amber. Science and Art. Abstracts*, edited by Ewa Wagner-Wysiecka, Jacek Szewdo, Elżbieta Sontag, Anna Sobecka, Janusz Czebreszuk, and Mateusz Cwaliński, pp. 61-64. Gdańsk International Fair Co. (MTG SA), Gdańsk.

Presents a comparative analysis of the principal amber artefacts (primarily beads and pendants) recovered from sites in northeastern Poland and Lithuania.

Byock, Jesse

2009 Sagas and Archaeology in the Mosfell Valley, Iceland. In *Á austrvega: Saga and East Scandinavia. The 14th International Saga Conference*, Vol. I, edited by Agneta Ney, Henrik Williams, and Fredrik Charpentier Ljungqvist, pp. 167-175. Gävle University Press.

A number of glass beads, some with exotic designs, were found at the Hrísbú farmstead which was occupied during the latter half of the 10th century and early 11th century.

Cahen-Delhay, A.

1997 Les parures féminines au second Âge du Fer en Belgique. In *La parure dans nos régions de la Préhistoire au Moyen Âge*, edited by J. Moulin and A. Cahen-Delhay, pp. 38-54. *Vie Archéologique* 48.

Describes the ornaments accompanying a female burial from the La Tène period in Belgium. These include bracelets, torques, rings, necklace beads, and stately earrings.

Cahill, Mary

2004 The Gold Beads from Tumna, Co. Roscommon. In *From Megaliths to Metals: Essays in Honour of George Eogan*, edited by John Bradley, John Coles, Eoin Grogan, and B. Raftery, pp. 99-107. Oxbow Books, Oxford. <https://www.academia.edu/4142806/>.

Discusses a group of large gold ball beads discovered in 1834 in Ireland. They date to the Late Bronze Age.

Callmer, Johan

1987 Pragmatic Notes on the Early Medieval Bead Material in Scandinavia and the Baltic Region ca. A.D. 600-1000. In *Studia nad etnogenezą Słowian i kulturą Europy wczesnośredniowiecznej*, edited by G. Labuda and S. Tabaczyński, pp. 217-226. Wrocław.

1991 Beads as a Criterion of Shifting Trade and Exchange Connections. *Studien zur Sachsenforschung* 7:25-38.

1995 The Influx of Oriental Beads into Europe during the 8th Century A.D. In *Glass Beads: Cultural History, Technology, Experiment and Analogy*, edited by M. Rasmussen, U.L. Hansen, and U. Näsman, pp. 49-55. Historical-Archaeological Experimental Center, Studies in Technology and Culture 2.

1997 Beads and Bead Production in Scandinavia and the Baltic Region c. AD 600-1100: A General Outline. In *Perlen: Archäologie, Techniken, Analysen*, edited by Uta von Freeden and Alfred Wiczorek, pp. 197-202. *Kolloquien zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte* 1.

Reviews the subject, with particular reference to Late Iron Age excavations in Gotland. Traces the chronological development of styles, and the import of Oriental beads. Beadmakers at trading sites such as Ribe, Mus, and Hedeby left evidence of their craft but little production waste. The presence of beadmakers at sites may have been brief.

2000 Ранние бусы из раскопок древней Казани (Early Beads from the Excavations in Ancient Kazan). In *Средневековая Казань: возникновение и развитие* (Medieval Kazan: Emergence and Development), edited by Faiaz Sh. Khuzin, K.H. Iskhakov, Rafael' S. Khakimov, and M.A. Usmanov, pp. 54-58. Master Lain, Kazan'.

On early beads of glass and stone from excavations at ancient Kazan, Russia.

2003 Beads in Scandinavia in the Early and High Medieval Periods, ca. AD 400-1200. In *Ornaments from the Past: Bead Studies After Beck*, edited by I. Glover, H. Hughes-Brock, and J. Henderson, pp. 38-46. The Bead Study Trust, London.

Describes the period in Scandinavian history in which local beadmaking grew from a relatively small craft to an important trade that supplied a growing demand.

2007 Blue, White and Red. *Archaeologia Polona* 45:85-98.

Shortly after AD 700 and very suddenly an intensive production of Scandinavian beads, predominantly in blue, white, and red glass, commenced. The production was based completely on imported glass in the form of scrap glass, tesserae, and various millefiori rods.

Callmer, Johan, Martin Heck, Peter Hoffmann, and Claudia Theune

1997 Glasperlenproduktion im Frühmittelalter. *Ethnographisch-Archäologische Zeitschrift* 38:225-234. On glass bead production in the Early Middle Ages.

Callmer, Johan and Julian Henderson

1991 Glassworking at Åhus, S. Sweden (Eighth Century AD). *Laborativ arkeologi* 5:143-154. Examines the beadmaking technology and chemical composition of the recovered beads.

Camp, J. McK., II

2003 Excavations in the Athenian Agora: 1998-2001. *Hesperia* 72:241-280.

Mycenaean grave, Greece. The pottery is mostly LH IIIA1. Carnelian and glass beads, as well as an unusual-sounding rose quartz cylindrical bead. A batch of 635 small beads of Egyptian type, various colors, are described as “glass,” “glass paste,” and finally “faience” (probably correct).

Campanella, L. and D. Martini

2000 Monte Sirai: una sepoltura infantile di eta fenicia. *Rivista di Studi Fenici* 28(1):35-58.

A large crystal bead and various glass beads from Sardinia, Italy, ca. 575-550 BC (pp. 43-45, 52-54, pl. VIb).

Camps-Fabrer, Henriette (ed.)

1991 *Fiches typologiques de l'industrie osseuse préhistorique, cahier IV: objets de parure*. Publications de l'Université de Provence, Aix-en-Provence.

A typology for prehistoric bone, shell, and ivory ornaments, including beads, spacers, and pendants. Information concerning production techniques, use/wear, and spacial and temporal distribution is also provided.

Carannante, Alfredo

2010 Archaeomalacological Data from the Bronze Age Industrial Complex of Pyrgos-Mavroraki (Cyprus). A Non-Dietary Mollusc Exploitation Case. In *Not only Food: Marine, Terrestrial and Freshwater Molluscs in Archaeological Sites*, edited by E. Álvarez-Fernández and D.R. Carvajal-Contreras, pp. 157-167. *Munibe Suplemento* 31.

Discusses the recovered shell ornaments, including beads and pendants.

Carballo Arceo, L.X.

1989 *Catálogo dos materiais arqueolóxicos do musau do Castro de Santa Trega: Idade do Ferro.*
Disputacion Provincial, Pontevedra.

Museum material in a Galician museum, Spain, includes glass beads: 11 polychrome eyed, 26 plain; types of the 6th-5th centuries BC to Roman times (pp. 39-41, pl. XIII). In Galician.

Cârciumaru, Marin and Elena-Cristina Nițu

2018 Redefining the Epigravettian and Epipalaeolithic in the Rock Shelter of Cuina Turcului (the Iron Gates Gorges of the Danube, Romania), with Special Emphasis on Art Objects. *Paleo* 29:75-97.

Expounds upon the various forms of beads and pendants recovered from the site (mostly of bone, shell, and animal teeth) with notes on their production.

2018 *Symbolic Behaviour and Art on the Territory of Romania from the Middle Palaeolithic to the Mesolithic (55,000-7,500 B.P.).* Cetatea de Scaun Târgoviște.

Discusses the personal ornaments utilized in each period including perforated shells and animal teeth, and stone and bone/antler beads and pendants.

Cârciumaru, Marin, Elena-Cristina Nițu, Nejma Goutas, Marcel Otte, Ovidiu Cîrstina, Tiberiu Sava, Mihai Straticiu, Maria-Mihaela Manea, Florin Ionuț Lupu, Marian Leu, Adrian Nicolae, and Theodor Neagu

2018 Parures et objets d'art du Gravettien récent de Poiana Cireșului-Piatra Neamț (Roumanie) / Adornments and art objects from the Late Gravettian at Poiana Cireșului-Piatra Neamț (Romania). *L'Anthropologie* 122(2):220-260.

Among the objects of adornment is an engraved siltite pendant, a calcareous marl bead, perforated wolf, fox, and deer canines, and *Cyclope* and *Dentalium* gastropods perforated for suspension.

Cârciumaru, Marin and Minodora Țuțuianu-Cârciumaru

2012 The Oldest Snail (*Lithoglyphus naticoides*) Necklace Discovered in Romania in the Gravettian III Stratum of Poiana Cireșului-Piatra Neamț [25.760±160 –27.321±234 B.P. (31.969 ka)]. *Annales d'Université Valahia Targoviste Section d'Archéologie et d'Histoire* XIV(1):19-42.

Describes and dates the necklace, then reconstructs the technology used to perforate the shells.

Carey, Margret

1991 Review of *Glass in Jewelry: Hidden Artistry in Glass*, by Sibylle Jargstorf (1991). *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 3:91-93.

2015 Review of *Beads from Jablonec: A History in Beads*, by Floor Kaspers (2014). *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 27:78.

Carington Smith, Jill

1982 A Roman Chamber Tomb on the South-East Slopes of Monasteriaki Kephala, Knossos. *Annual of the British School at Athens* 77:255-291.

Necklace of glass, etc., beads on bronze wire from a tomb in Crete dated AD 50-100 (p. 285 and pl. 42d).

Carington Smith, Jill and Ioulia Vokotopoulou

1991 Excavation at Koukos, Sykia, nome of Chalkidike. *To Arch. Ergo sti Makedonia kai Thraki* 2:357-370.

Interesting Early Iron Age site that has produced bronze beads, glass eye beads (fig. 5), and a large incised gold bead (fig. 12). In Greek with English summary.

Carlevaro, Eva, Lionel Pernet, and Luca Tori

2006 Les objets de parure – Gli oggetti d’ornamento. In *La necropoli di Giubiasco (TI), Vol. II: Les Tombes de La Tène finale et d’époque romaine*, edited by Lionel Pernet et al., pp. 99-166. Musée national suisse, Zurich.

A wide variety of glass and amber beads were recovered from the necropolis at Giubiasco, Switzerland. They date to the end of the La Tène period and the Roman era.

Carlsson, Dan

2002 *Viking Beads from Fröjel Port of Trade*. ArkeoDok, Visby, Sweden.

Fröjel, on the Baltic island of Gotland, is an important Viking trade port in Scandinavia. Several years of excavation have uncovered some 35.000 objects. This CD ROM illustrates almost 200 of the best-preserved beads out of a total number of around 500 beads. An introductory text gives a short review of Vikings and beads, and how beads were made.

2003 Viking Beads from Gotland. *Viking Heritage Magazine* 3:22-23.

At Fröjel, a trading port on Gotland, Sweden, there were many finds of glass bead imports and evidence of glass beadmaking. Also beads locally made from imported rock crystal. The beads show the site’s importance as a trading center.

Carminati, Eleonora

2014 Jewellery Manufacture in the Kura-Araxes and Bedeni Cultures of the Southern Caucasus: Analogies and Distinctions for the Reconstruction of a Cultural Changeover. In *Beyond Ornamentation. Jewelry as an Aspect of Material Culture in the Ancient Near East*, edited by Amir Golani and Zuzanna Wygnańska, pp. 161-186. Polish Archaeology in the Mediterranean, Special Studies 23(2).

Provides insight into the transitional phase of the two cultures, concentrating on the parallels and differences in shape, technology, use and selection of materials and artisan skills for the manufacture of jewelry, including beads. Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Turkey.

Carroll, Judith

2010 Appendix 2.5. The Glass and Amber Beads from Ballyboy 2 E3718. In *N18 Gort to Crusheen Road Scheme, Ballyboy 2, E3718*, by Shane Delaney and Maeve Tobin. Final Report to Galway County Council. Irish Archaeological Consultancy Ltd., Bray.

A cremation deposit in an Iron Age ring ditch in west-central Ireland yielded a variety of beads. Much comparative material.

2010 Appendix 2.7. The Glass and Amber Beads from Ballyboy 1 E3719. In *N18 Gort to Crusheen Road Scheme, Ballyboy 2, E3719*, by Shane Delaney and Maeve Tobin. Final Report to Galway County Council. Irish Archaeological Consultancy Ltd., Bray.

A small group of beads was recovered from a cremation deposit.

Carter, J.C.

1998 *The Chora of Metaponto: The Necropoleis*. University of Texas, Austin.
See vol. 2 (pp. 836-838, 890) for glass beads (510-500, 440-400 BC) and some rare terra cotta funerary beads (450-400 BC), perhaps once gilded, from a crown or necklace.

Caruso, Ida

1988 *Collezione Castellani: Le oreficerie*. Museo Naz. Etrusco di Villa Giulia. Quasar, Rome.
Mycenaean glass relief-beads (no. 22). Gold (including elaborate granulated examples), glass, faience, and amber beads, 7th-6th centuries BC (nos. 65-75 *passim*).

Cassen, Serge, Christine Boujot, Audrey Charvet, Valentin Grimaud, Nicolas Le Maux, Christophe Le Pennec, Guirec Querré, Emmanuelle Vigier, Christian Obeltz, Frédéric Prodéo, and Alain Villes

2019 La parure en callaïs (variscite et turquoise) au Néolithique, dans la moitié nord de la France. Corpus et contextes. In *La parure en callaïs du Néolithique européen*, edited by Guirec Querré, Serge Cassen, and Emmanuelle Vigier, pp. 255-332. Archaeopress Publishing, Summertown, Oxford.

On the corpus and contexts of Neolithic green-stone ornaments in northern France.

Castanet, R.

2006 *Les Perles de Sergeac en Périgord Noir*. Grapho 12 Imprimeur, Villefranche-de-Rouergue, France.

Illustrates several necklaces from Aurignacian and Magdalenian contexts in rock shelters in southwestern France.

Castiella Rodríguez, Amparo

2005 Interpretación en arqueología: piezas de collar de una necrópolis navarra. *Munibe Antropologia-Arkeologia* 57:325-332.

Attempts to reconstruct several necklaces found in the protohistoric La Atalaya necropolis in Spain.

Catalano, Paola

1992 Report on the Cemetery at Tor de'Cenci near Rome. *Atti della Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei, Notizie degli Scavi di Antichità* 42-43:221-282.

Blue glass beads with white eyes, 8th century BC (p. 225). Italy.

Catling, H.W.

1989 *Archaeology in Greece 1988-1989*. Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies, *Archaeological Reports* 35:3-116.

Minoan beads from Mt. Iuktas (p. 99); Milatos, largest Minoan amber find (p. 104). Mycenaean, Perachora (pp. 29f.); Kallithea near Patras (two sites; p. 41); Thebes (p. 46); Zeli in Locris (p. 49); Spathes near Ag. Dimitrios, important late Mycenaean cemetery with northern connections (p. 66). PG baby burial with many faience disc beads, Velestino (p. 55, fig. 77). Geometric from Kos (p. 110). Archaic and classical from Nea Michaniona (p. 68); Aiani near Kozani (pp. 74ff.); Vergina, fine gold necklace beads (p. 80); Chios, votive offerings (p. 91). Hellenistic from Larissa (p. 53); Pella (p. 77). Roman from Rhodes (p. 114).

1996 The Objects Other than Pottery in the Subminoan Tombs. In *Knossos North Cemetery: Early Greek Tombs*, edited by J.N. Coldstream, and H.W. Catling, vol. II, pp. 517-537. British School at Athens Supplement Volume 28.

Finds include 81 minute gold beads (p. 531), a few faience beads, one glass, and a stone “conulus” (pp. 535f.). A meager handful but very welcome for this murky period in Greece.

Cattelain, Laureline and Pierre Cattelain

2012 La parure pendant les Âges des Métaux: une esquisse. In *La parure de Cro-Magnon à Clovis*, edited by Pierre Cattelain, Nathalie Bozet, and Giuseppe Vincenzo Di Stazio, pp. 46-70. Guides Archéologiques du Malgré-Tout, Ed. du Cedarc, Treignes.

Summarizes the different ornaments of metal, glass, and stone utilized during the various periods of the metal age in Europe. A catalog of specific objects follows.

Cattelain, Pierre

2012 Les parures au Paléolithique et au Mésolithique: coquillages, dents, os, ivoire et pierres... In *La parure de Cro-Magnon à Clovis*, edited by Pierre Cattelain, Nathalie Bozet, and Giuseppe Vincenzo Di Stazio, pp. 7-35. Guides Archéologiques du Malgré-Tout, Ed. du Cedarc, Treignes.

Presents an excellent summary of the different ornaments of shell and bone used during the various periods of prehistory in Europe. A catalog of specific objects follows.

Cattelain, Pierre, Nathalie Bozet, and Giuseppe Vincenzo Di Stazio (eds.)

2012 *La parure de Cro-Magnon à Clovis*. Guides Archéologiques du Malgré-Tout, Ed. du Cedarc, Treignes.

Contains several articles dealing with prehistoric adornments, including beads and pendants. The individual articles known to definitely deal with beads are listed elsewhere in this bibliography.

Černá, Eva, Václav Hulínský, Kateřina Tomková, and Zuzana Cílová

2005 Early Medieval Glass Beads from Prague Castle and its Surrounding – Typological and Chemical Classification of the Finds. In *Annales du 16e Congrès de l'Association Internationale pour l'Histoire du Verre, London 2003*, edited by H. Cool, pp. 335-339.

Cessford, C., C.A. Morris, and P. Spoerry

1998 Appendix G: Glass. In *The Still, Peterborough: Medieval Remains between Cumbergate and Westgate*, edited by P. Spoerry and M. Hinman, pp. 119-122. Cambridgeshire Archaeological Field Unit Monograph 1.

A few small wound beads were recovered from environmental samples, possibly from beadwork on clothes, etc. Analysis showed high-lead glass of a type used in late Saxon times. England, United Kingdom.

Chacheva, Mila

2015 Антропоморфни стъклени пандантиви от гръ ките колонии по западния Понт (Glass Pendants from the West Pontic Greek Colonies). *Arheologiya* LVI(1-2):49-61.

Presents all the human head pendants discovered so far along the western coast of the Black Sea, including unpublished finds, to trace their distribution into the Thracian interior and define their chronological framework. In Bulgarian with English summary. Bulgaria.

2015 Trinkets for the Afterlife: Personal Ornaments from Graves of Children in the Necropolis of *Apollonia Pontica*. *Archaeologia Bulgarica* XIX(1):1-21.

Offers some considerations regarding the use and meaning of the recovered ornaments. One possible interpretation of strings of various metal, glass, bone, and clay beads and pendants is that they were *periamma* – protective amulet cords, usually depicted on images of children on red-figure vases.

2016 Adornments or Amulets? Personal Ornaments of Apollonian Children in Pontic Context. In *The Black Sea in the Light of New Archaeological Data and Theoretical Approaches*, edited by Manolis Manoledakis, pp. 139-151. Archaeopress, Oxford.

A broad overview of the personal ornaments found in children's graves of Apollonia Pontica in Classical and Hellenistic times, the principal question being whether these artifacts were simply adornments or did they carry additional meaning.

2019 Накити от гръцките колонии по българското Черноморие VI-I в. пр.Хр. Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation. Section for Antique Archeology, National Archeological Institute, Sofia.

On personal ornaments from Greek colonies on the Bulgarian Black Sea coast, 6th-1st centuries BC.

Included are beads and pendants of ceramic, glass, faience, metal, various stones, shell, and animal teeth. Good illustrations. In Bulgarian.

Chajredinova, E.

1999 Die Tracht der Krimgoten im 6. und 7. Jahrhundert. In *Unbekannte Krim: Archäologische Schätze aus drei Jahrtausenden*, edited by T. Werner, pp. 84-93. Kehrer Verlag, Heidelberg.

The costume of the Crimean Goths in the 6th-7th centuries; Crimea, Ukraine.

Challet, V.

1996 L'art du verre chez les Celtes. *La Revue de la Céramique et du Verre* 92:10-11.

Glass beads and jewelry from European Celtic graveyards are evidence of active glassmaking among the Celts from the 8th century BC to the 1st century AD.

Chapman, John

2000 *Fragmentation in Archaeology: People, Places and Broken Objects in the Prehistory of South Eastern Europe*. Routledge, London.

Beads of marine shell, stone, and gold from the Mesolithic, Neolithic, and Copper ages in central and eastern Europe enter into the discussion.

Chapman, John, Bisserka Gaydarska, and Jacqueline Balen

2012 *Spondylus* Ornaments in the Mortuary Zone at Neolithic Vukovar on the Middle Danube. *Vjesnik Arheološkog muzeja u Zagrebu* 45(1):191-210.

Re-publishes data on shell ornaments (beads included) found in eastern Croatia in the 19th century with the aim of using them to determine the temporal and spatial relationships of the artifacts with other *Spondylus* finds in the Carpathian Basin and the Balkans.

Charlesworth, Dorothy

1996 14.5.4.e Glass Beads. In *Henley Wood, Temples and Cemetery: Excavations 1962-69 by the Late Ernest Greenfield and Others*, by Lorna Watts and Peter Leach, pp. 85-87. Council for British Archaeology Research Report 99.

Various types of glass beads, 1st-2nd and 3rd-4th centuries AD. England, United Kingdom.

Charniauski, Michal and Maxim Charniauski

2010 The Excavation of Kryvina Peatbog Settlements in Northern Belarus between 2000 and 2009. *Archaeologia Baltica* 14:100-119.

Excavations at this Neolithic site (3770±0 B.P. and 3870±0 B.P.) uncovered diverse bone beads, and animal-tooth and amber pendants.

Charniauski, Mihal M.

2001 Amber on Archaeological Sites of Belarus. In *Baltic Amber: Proceedings of the International Interdisciplinary Conference*, edited by Adomas Butrimas, pp. 141-144. Acta Academiae Artium Vilmensis 22.

Amber beads, etc., appear in Late Neolithic A, continue into the Bronze Age (Corded Ware), and fade out in the Iron Age. Survey of sites and finds.

Chaume, Bruno

1999 Les assembles funéraires de La Tène D dans le Châtillon et éléments d'une problématique pour une autre regard sur la transition Hallstatt-La Tène. *Germania* 77(2):489f.

One amber and three glass beads from tumuli at Montmoyen and Lantilly, France (p. 523, fig. 5).

Chauviere, François-Xavier

2002 Industries et parures sur matières dures animales du Paléolithique supérieur de la grotte de Caldeirão (Tomar, Portugal). *Revista Portuguesa de Arqueologia* 5(1):5-28.

Discusses the shell beads and animal-tooth pendants recovered from an Upper Paleolithic cave site in Portugal.

Cherel, Anne-Françoise and Bernard Gratuze

2018 Les perles en faïence et en verre de l'âge du Bronze découvertes en Bretagne : nouvelles données, nouvelles approches. Étude typo-chronologique, composition, provenance. *Bulletin de la Société préhistorique française* 115(2):327-360.

Presents new data on faience and glass beads of the Bronze Age found in Brittany, France, including typo-chronological and compositional evidence.

2018 Les perles en verre du premier âge du Fer et du début du second âge du Fer en Bretagne : étude typo-chronologique et composition. In *Céramiques gauloises d'Armorique. Les dessiner, les caractériser, les dater*, edited by Yves Menez, pp. 471-488. Presses Universitaires de Rennes, Rennes.

A typo-chronological and composition study of glass beads of the first Iron Age and the beginning of the second Iron Age in Brittany, France.

Chiarenza, Neva

2006 Ornamenti eneolitici nella Liguria occidentale (da finale ligure a ventimiglia): confronti toscani e francesi. *Rassegna di archeologia preistorica e protostorica* 22A:131-139.

Chalcolithic sites in western Liguria, northwestern Italy, yielded a variety of pendants and beads made of bone, ivory, shell, greenstone, aragonite, soapstone, and limestone.

Chiartano, Bruno

1994 La necropoli dell'età del ferro dell'Incoronata e di S. Teodoro (Scavi 1978-1985), Vol. I. Deputazione di Storia Patria per la Lucania. *Quaderni dell'Istituto di archeologia e storia antica* 6. A few beads of amber, glass, and perhaps bone; some were fibula decorations. Italy.

Chiccho Bianchi, Anna Maria

1989 *Il Museo Nazionale Atestino. Tesori del Veneto. I Musei archeologici* 1. Editoriale Programme, Padua.

Good color photograph of glass beads from Borgo San Zeno, Italy, 9th-8th centuries (fig. 19). Glass and bone necklace from Este, ca. 600 (fig. 37). Gold and glass necklace from Este, 3rd century BC (fig. 53).

Chłodnicki, Lech and L. Krzyżaniak (eds.)

1998 *Pipeline of Archaeological Treasures – Gazociąg peen en skarbów archeologicznych*. Poznan Prehistoric Society and EuRoPol GAZ, Poznan.

Installation of a gas pipeline across Poland revealed sites of many periods. The beads are well illustrated. Note especially debris from a 4th-century-AD amber workshop (pl. 111).

Chochorowski, J.

1985 Die Vekerzug-Kultur: Charakteristik der Funde. *Prace Archeologiczne* 36.

Survey of material of Scythian type from the Hungarian Plain, exceptional for the great number and variety of beads it includes. These are classified and illustrated (pp. 51-56). Hungary.

Choyke, A.M.

2001 Late Neolithic Red Deer Canine Beads and their Imitations. In *Crafting Bone: Skeletal Technologies through Time and Space. Proceedings of the 2nd Meeting of the (ICAZ) Worked Bone Research Group, Budapest, 31 August - 5 September 1999*, edited by A.M. Choyke and L. Bartosiewicz, pp. 251–266. British Archaeological Reports, International Series 937.

Forming bracelets, belts, and necklaces, more than 300 beads made from real and artificial red deer canines were discovered in special burials at the late Neolithic village site of Polgár–Csőszhalom-dűlő 6 in Hungary.

2010 The Bone is the Beast: Animal Amulets and Ornaments in Power and Magic. In *Anthropological Approaches to Zooarchaeology: Colonialism, Complexity, and Animal Transformations*, edited by D. Campana, P. Crabtree, S.D. DeFrance, J. Lev-Tov, and A. Choyke, pp. 197-209. Oxbow Books, Oxford.

Of special interest is the burial of a baby at the site of Martély-Szépfü in Hungary. It was accompanied by a variety of amulets including a red deer canine pendant, a metal lunula pendant, a shell-bead bracelet, a glass-bead bracelet with a rectangular bone bead, and two large glass beads.

Christensen, Lisbeth

1988 Ein Urnengräberfeld der älteren Kaiserzeit in Frørup, Sønderjyllands amt. *Offa* 45:81-118.

A rare silver filigree bead that forms part of a neck ornament (pp. 84, 92) was found in an Urnfield burial in Denmark.

Christiansen, J.

1997 Omegnen af Bologna. *Meddelelser fra Ny Carlsberg Glyptotek* 53:56-79.

Amber and glass beads were found with two Villanovan female burials, one ca. 800 BC, one ca. 700 BC, acquired in 1894 (pp. 72f., figs. 2, 13-14). Italy. In Danish with English summary.

Christie, Heather

2019 Glass Beads from Iron Age and Early Medieval Scotland. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 31:79-99.

Examines the beads recovered from sites in Scotland from a local perspective and finds that they differ significantly from those found in contemporary neighboring contexts. In fact, designs such as the triskele, marbled, and whirl beads do not appear elsewhere in the world. Also provides an extensive list of all the Scottish sites known to have yielded glass beads.

Christou, D.

1997 Chronique des fouilles et découvertes archéologiques à Chypre en 1996. *Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique* 121(2).

Important “upper middle class” Late Bronze Age tombs at Kalavassos-Agios Dimitrios, Cyprus (p. 909): incised gold barrel beads, gold globular beads, blue glass, and stone.

Chrysostomou, A. and P. Chrysostomou

2001 Anaskaphe ste Dytike Necropole tou Arkhontikou Pellas kata to 2001 (Excavation in the West Necropolis of Archontiko in Giannitsa). *To Arkhaiologiko Ergo ste Makedonia kai Thrake* 15:477-488.

Women’s graves in a large Archaic (6th-century) cemetery in Greece contained gold (fig. 4), silver, amber, and glass or faience beads. Long biconical beads continue an Iron Age type.

2002 Excavation in the West Cemetery of Arhondiko near Pella in 2002. *To Arkhaiologiko Ergo ste Makedonia kai Thrake* 16:465-478.

Archaic cemetery, 6th century, Greece. Glass, faience, gold, and amber beads, some in association with iron pins, were found in Tombs 152, 197, 198, 221, 225, and 231. English summary.

Ciešliński, Adam

2009 Artefacts from the Cemetery at Kong Svends Park with Southern Baltic Connections. In *Wealth and Prestige – An Analysis of Rich Graves from Late Roman Iron Age on Eastern Zealand, Denmark*, edited by L. Boye and U. Lund Hansen, pp. 193-212. *Studier i Astronomi, Nyere Tid, Arkæologi II*, Kroppedal.

Grave goods at a site near Copenhagen, Denmark, include disc beads and 8-shaped pendants of amber which are attributed to the Late Roman period. Comparative material is provided.

Ciglis, Jānis

2012 Līgatnes Ķempju depoziāts un tā īpašnieki (Hoard from Līgatnes’ Ķempji Manor and its Owners). *Arheoloģija un Etnogrāfija* XXVI:177-184.

Illustrates and describes four glass bead necklaces from a hoard attributable to specific Līgatne peasants of the 17th century (pp. 180-181). In Latvian with English summary.

Ciglis, J., S. Zirne, and I. Žeire

2001 *The Livs in Antiquity*. Latvijas Vēstures Muzejs, Rīga.

Summarizes Liv ornaments of the 10th-12th centuries. Bead necklaces were popular (p. 33). Beads were threaded together with cowries and various pendants, and could even be worn in several parallel rows, a custom borrowed from Scandinavia. In northern Kurzeme, both glass and bronze beads were threaded on bronze wire with cowrie shells. Several necklaces are illustrated (figs. 20-22). In Latvian and English.

Čilinská, Z.

1992 *Slovenia a Avarský Kaganat*. BRADLO, Bratislava.

Early Slav cemetery, 7th-8th centuries, Slovakia, with beads of semi-precious stones, silver, and glass. German and English summaries.

Cimino, Lea

1986 *La Collezione Mieli nel Museo Archeologico di Siena*. L'Erma di Bretschneider, Rome.

Catalog raisonné of Etruscan material including glass and amber beads (nos. 402-406, 637).

Čizmař, Miloš and Jana Čizmářová

2014 Pozdně halštatský nález z Pavlovic (okr. Vyškov) a několik dalších halštatských depotů z Moravy / Late Hallstatt Find from Pavlovice (Vyškov District) and Several Other Hallstatt Deposits from Moravia. In *Moravské křižovatky. Střední Podunají mezi pravěkem a historií*, edited by Jana Čizmářová, Natalie Venclová, and Gertrúda Březinová, pp. 35-56. Moravské zemské muzeum, Brno.

Ornaments include bronze pendants and glass and amber beads. Czech Republic.

Čizmař, M. and E. Kolníková

2006 Němčice-obchodní a industrialní centrum doby laténské na Moravě. *Archeologické Rozhledy* LVIII:261-283.

A La Tène manufacturing and trading center in Moravia where industrial waste indicates glass beadmaking. The many coins found illustrate far-reaching contacts. Summary in English.

Čizmař, Miloš and Natalie Venclová

2012 La Tène Glass Spacers in the Middle Danube Region. In *Archeológia na Prahu História: K životnému jubileu Karola Pietu*, edited by Gertrúda Březinová and Vladimír Varsík, pp. 175-184. Nitra.

Concentrates on spacer beads from Moravia. Includes details of manufacturing techniques.

Cizmářová, J.

1996 Bernstein auf dem keltischen Oppidum Staré Hradisko in Mähren. *Arheološki Vestnik* 47:173-182.

Amber bead workshops in the late La Tène period are indicated by unfinished products, finished products, and rejects, which illustrate the stages of manufacture. Moravia.

Cocci Genick, D.

1985 Considerazioni sull' Eneolitico della Toscana nord-occidentale e della Liguria orientale. *Rivista di Studi Liguri* 48(1-4):91-110.

On the Eneolithic of northwestern Tuscany and eastern Liguria, Italy. Stone and shell beads (pp. 102ff.).

2002 *Grotta Nuova: la prima unità culturale attorno all' Etruria protostorica*. Mauro Baroni, Lucca.

Beads of amber and vitreous materials (pp. 100-105) from protohistoric Etruria, Italy.

Colburn, Cynthia S.

2019 A Proposal for Interpreting the Role of Colour Symbolism in Prepalatial Cretan Body Adornment. In *Fashioned Selves: Dress and Identity in Antiquity*, edited by Megan Cifarelli, pp. 75-88. Oxbow Books, Oxford.

Given the lack of textual evidence for the meanings of color and materials in Prepalatial Crete, the author presents the evidence for the symbolic significance of color in contemporary Egypt and the Near East, where textual, archaeological, and artistic evidence is abundant.

Coldstream, J.N.

2002 Knossos: "Geometric" Tombs Excavated by D.G. Hogarth, 1900. *Annual of the British School at Athens* 97:201-216.

Reports on Protogeometric incised (here "stamped") clay beads and a Late Minoan glass relief bead (pp. 206, 210, 212), Greece.

Coldstream, J.N. and H.W. Catling (eds.)

1996 *Knossos North Cemetery – Early Greek Tombs*. 4 vols. British School at Athens Supplement 28. Covers the Subminoan to Orientalizing periods (ca. 1100-700) of a very long-lived cemetery. Beads found throughout plus some Minoan "heirlooms." Greece.

Colombo, Marta, Renata Grifoni Cremonesi, and Marco Serradimigni

2016 Continuità e cambiamenti: evoluzione dei corredi e delle *parures* dal Paleolitico Superiore finale all'inizio delle età dei metalli in Italia. In *Ornarsi per comunicare con gli uomini e con gli Dei. Gli oggetti di ornamento come status symbol, amuleti, richiesta di protezione: Ricerche e scavi*. Atti del Dodicesimo Incontro di Studi Valentano (VT) – Pitigliano (GR) – Manciano (GR), 12-14 Settembre 2014, edited by Nuccia Negroni Catacchio, pp. 53-66. Centro Studi di Preistoria e Archeologia – Onlus, Milano.

Discusses the evolution of ornaments (primarily shell beads) from the Early Upper Paleolithic to the beginning of the metal ages in Italy.

Colonna, G.

1986 *Nieuw Licht op een Oude Stad: Italiaanse en Nederlandse opgravingen in Satricum, Rijksmuseum van Oudheden, Leiden, 22 nov. 1985 - 22 feb. 1986*. Nederlands Instituut, Rome.

Exhibition catalog of finds from an Iron Age site (late 8th century onwards) in Latium, Italy, including gold, faience, and glass beads (pp. 39, 70, 114f.).

Commandré, Isabelle and Franck Martin

2011 Une verrerie moderne dans les Monts du Somail (Hérault) : l'atelier forestier du Bureau au XVIIe s. (commune de Fraïsse-sur-Agoût). *Etudes héraultaises* 41.

Excavations at a 17th-century glassworks in southeastern France yielded 25 production rejects of unusual beads decorated with dots, splotches, and streaks of various colors. They appear to be furnace wound.

Conard, Nicholas J.

2003 Eiszeitlicher Schmuck auf der Schwäbischen Alb. In *Eiszeitschmuck. Status und Schönheit*, edited by Stefanie Kölbl and Nicholas Conard, pp. 15-50. Urgeschichtliches Museum Stadt Blaubeuren, Museumsheft 6.

On Ice Age jewelry of the Swabian Alps of Germany. Beads and pendants of various materials are discussed.

Conneller, Chantal (ed.)

2011 *An Archaeology of Materials: Substantial Transformations in Early Prehistoric Europe*. Routledge, Oxon, UK.

Discusses Aurignacian “formed” beads with emphasis on basket-shaped forms.

Cool, H.E.M

2004 *The Roman Cemetery at Brougham, Cumbria. Excavations 1966-67*. Britannia Monograph 21. Finds include glass beads, some of the gold-in-glass type; 3rd century. England, United Kingdom.

2006 The Small Finds. In *The Small Finds from Pepper Hill, Southfleet, Kent (ARC PHL 97 and NBR98)*, by P. Booth and H. Cool, pp. 3-62. CTRL Specialist Report Series. Archaeological Data Service (DOI:10.5284/1000230).

Glass beads were associated with a number of burials at a Roman-period cemetery. United Kingdom.

2008 Finds Associated with the Bead Cache Pit. In *Recent Excavations at Parc Bryn Cegin, Llandygai, near Bangor, North Wales*, edited by J. Kenney, pp. 97-99. Archaeologia Cambrensis 157.

A pit of late Iron Age/Romano-British age contained a group of 230 blue and white wave-decorated beads of Guido Group 5a and a much smaller group of red cylindrical beads. United Kingdom.

2009 The Small Finds. In *Hadrian's Wall. Archaeological Research by English Heritage 1976-2000*, by T. Wilmott, pp. 350-371. English Heritage, Swindon.

Excavations in and around the Hadrian's Wall fort at Birdoswald, United Kingdom, uncovered a varied assortment of glass beads associated with the Roman occupation.

2012 Other Small Finds. In *Ariconium, Herefordshire. An Iron Age Settlement and Romano-British 'Small Town,'* edited by R. Jackson, pp. 134-157. Oxbow Books, Oxford.

Reports on the glass beads recovered from the Romano-British small town at Weston-under-Penyard in south Herefordshire, United Kingdom. They date to the late 1st to the late 4th century.

2012 *The Roman Vessel Glass. In Gorse Stacks – 2000 Years of Quarrying and Waste Disposal in Chester*, edited by R. Cutler, S. Hepburn, C. Hewitson, and K. Krawiec, pp. 87-108. BAR British Series 563.

Several glass melon beads and a pentagonal cylindrical example are described. England, United Kingdom.

2014 A Bead from Housesteads Revisited. In *Life in the Limes. Studies of the People and Objects of the Roman Frontiers*, edited by R. Collins and F. McIntosh, pp. 117-120. Oxbow Books, Oxford.

Takes a close look at an unusual horned glass bead uncovered at Housesteads, an auxiliary Roman fort on Hadrian's Wall, northern England, United Kingdom.

Cool, H.E.M. and C. Philo (eds.)

1998 *Roman Castleford Excavations 1974-85. Volume I: The Small Finds*. Yorkshire Archaeology 4. The excavation of the Roman fort and *vicus* at Castleford, West Yorkshire, produced an assemblage of small finds including beads, ca. 2nd century. England, United Kingdom.

Cordier, G.

1997 La sépulture de l'âge du Bronze Final du Theil à Billy (Loir-et-Cher, France). *Archäologisches Korrespondenzblatt* 27(1):73-92.

Discusses glass and amber beads from an important Late Bronze Age grave known since the 1870s (pp. 85-87).

Cosack, E.

2003 Sein letztes Gefecht. *Archäologie in Deutschland* 1:66-67.

Early Saxon grave near Hanover, Germany, 4th-6th centuries. A few glass beads and some molten lumps which are thought to be beads melted on the funeral pyre.

Cosma, Călin, Adrian Bolog, and Ovidiu Oargă

2017 Avar Graves Recently Discovered in Gâmba (Alba County) on the Spot Called "Ogoarele de jos". *Ziridava, Studia Archaeologica* 31:195-214.

Necklaces found with two burials in Romania date to the Middle Avar Period (650/670-710/720).

Costa Caramé, Manuel Eleazar, Leonardo García Sanjuán, Mercedes Murillo-Barroso, Rubén Parrilla Giráldez, and David W. Wheatley

2011 Artefactos elaborados en rocas raras en los contextos funerarios del IV-II milenios cal ane en el sur de España: una revisión / Artefacts Produced in Rare Rocks from Funerary Contexts of the 4th-2nd Millennium cal BCE in Southern Spain: A Review. *Menga: Revista de prehistoria de Andalucía, Monográfico* 1:253-293.

A study of artifacts (beads included) made of rare rocks and exotic raw materials found in funerary contexts in southern Iberia (regions of Andalusia and Extremadura). The raw materials include green stones (variscite and similar), rock crystal and white quartz, amber, and jet, as well as faience and glass paste. Spain.

Coste, Pauline

2016 la parure dans les sépultures d'époque gravettienne : un indice pour la reconstitution du vêtement paléolithique? Le cas de Baouso da Torre II (Balzi Rossi, Ligurie, Italie). M.A. thesis. l'Université de Paris 1 – Panthéon Sorbonne. <https://www.academia.edu/34772506/>, accessed 23 Oct. 2017.

Attempts to reconstruct Paleolithic clothing based on ornaments, such as shell beads and tooth pendants, found with Gravettian burials at a site in northwestern Italy. Much comparative material.

Cosyns, Peter

2011 The Production, Distribution and Consumption of Black Glass in the Roman Empire during the 1st-5th Century AD. Ph.D. thesis. Department of Art History and Archaeology, Free University of Brussels. https://www.academia.edu/2046608/Roman_black_glass, accessed 2 August 2014.

A thorough study of black-glass artifacts including beads, pendants, and other adornments. It covers technology, chrono-typology, chronology, context analysis, distribution and trade, use and function, and chemical analysis.

Cosyns, Peter and V. Hurt

2005 Les Perles en verre de Neufchâteau-Le Sart. *Arduinna* 62:1-5.

On glass beads from Neufchâteau-Le Sart, Belgium.

Cosyns, Peter, E. Warmenbol, J. Bourgeois, and P. Degryse

2005 Pre-Roman Glass Beads of Belgium. In *Annales du 16e Congrès de l'Association Internationale pour l'Histoire du Verre, London 2003*, edited by H. Cool, pp. 323-326.

Summarizes the published finds.

Crișan, Coralia and Vlad-Andrei Lăzărescu

2010 Forgotten Rituals Connected to Agriculture in the Early Migration Period – Feature G27 from Ernei “Carieră” (Mureș County). *Academia Română, Institutul de Arheologie și Istoria Artei, Ephemeris Napocensis* XX:221-256.

Among the numerous grave goods found with a burial in Romania was a variegated necklace composed of glass, coral, amber, shell, carnelian, and opal beads. A “lock ring” or pendant consisting of two beads on a bronze loop was also present.

Cristiani, Emanuela

2009 Osseous Artefacts from the Mesolithic Levels of Pradestel Rockshelter, (North-Eastern Italy): A Morphological and Techno-Functional Analysis. *Preistoria Alpina* 44:181-205.

This study represents one of the first attempts to characterize techno-functional choices related to the utilization of osseous materials (including bone, antler, ivory, and shell) in the course of Holocene hunter-gatherers adaptations of the north-eastern Alpine region. Shell beads are included in the discussion.

2012 Ornamental Traditions of the Late Pleistocene and the Early Holocene Foragers in the Eastern Alps: The Case of Riparo Biarzo. *GORTANIA. Geologia, Paleontologia, Paleontologia* 34:89-102.

Presents the results of techno-functional analysis of various shell beads and discusses them in a wider regional context, which entails exchange networks, mobility strategies, and connectivity between the eastern Alpine and the north Adriatic regions.

Cristiani, Emanuela and Dušan Borić

2012 8500-Year-Old Late Mesolithic Garment Embroidery from Vlasac (Serbia): Technological, Use-Wear and Residue Analyses. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 39(11):3450-3469.

Analyzed ornaments from two burials indicate a combined use of carp pharyngeal teeth as local and *C. neritea* shells as exotic types of ornaments in Late Mesolithic Vlasac of the Danube Gorges region.

2017 Personal Adornment and Personhood among the Last Mesolithic Foragers of the Danube Gorges in the Central Balkans and beyond. In *Not Just for Show: The Archaeology of Beads, Beadwork and Personal Ornaments*, edited by Daniella E. Bar-Yosef Mayer, Clive Bonsall, and Alice M. Choyke, pp. 39-68. Oxbow Books, Oxford and Philadelphia.

Discusses technological choices associated with the production and use of ornaments at the Late Mesolithic site of Vlasac in Serbia. The Mesolithic beads are mostly represented by perforated marine and freshwater gastropods, as well as carp pharyngeal teeth.

Cristiani, Emanuela, Rebecca Farbstein, and Preston Miracle

2014 Ornamental Traditions in the Eastern Adriatic: The Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic Personal Adornments from Vela Spila (Croatia). *Journal of Anthropological Archaeology* 36:21-31.

Advances the current knowledge on past foragers' ornamental traditions by comparing Late Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic personal adornments from the southeastern Mediterranean.

Cristiani, Emanuela, Ivana Zivaljevic, and Dušan Borić

2013 Residue Analysis and Ornament Suspension Techniques in Prehistory: Cyprinid Pharyngeal Teeth Beads from Late Mesolithic Burials at Vlasac (Serbia). *Journal of Archaeological Science* 46:292-310.

Discusses Late Mesolithic ornament suspension techniques on the basis of an analysis of 288 cyprinid fish pharyngeal teeth appliqués found with an infant burial at Vlasac in the Danube Gorges region of the north-central Balkans.

Croft, Paul and Edgar Peltenburg

2003 Chapter 17: Other Artefacts and Materials. In *The Colonisation and Settlement of Cyprus. Investigations at Kissonerga-Mylothkia, 1976-1996*, edited by E. Peltenburg et al., pp. 191-202. Lemba Archaeological Project, Cyprus III.1, *Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology* 70:4.

Chalcolithic ornaments include stone pendants and beads of antler, dentalium, and serpentine.

Croft, Paul, Edgar Peltenburg, and M. Tite

2000 Chapter 8: Other Artefacts. In *Excavations at Kissonerga-Mosphilia, 1979-1992*, edited by E. Peltenburg, pp. 188-201. Lemba Archaeological Project, Cyprus II.1A.

Pendants (mostly picrolite) and shell and faience beads were recovered from this chalcolithic site in Cyprus.

Croft, Paul, Edgar Peltenburg, M. Tite, and Paul Wilthew

2000 Chapter 20: Other Artefacts. In *Excavations at Kissonerga-Mosphilia, 1979-1992*, edited by E. Peltenburg, pp. 231-248. Lemba Archaeological Project, Cyprus II.1B (Part 2).

This site yielded pierced and unpierced pendants of stone (mostly picrolite) and shell, as well as beads of shell, bone, antler, and faience. The latter are the first to be found on a chalcolithic site in Cyprus.

Crona, Malin

1998 Pärlor från det vikingatida Fröjel. Materialsammanställning och diskussion kring tillverkning, handel och proveniens. Uppsats påbyggnadskurs i arkeologi. Högskolan på Gotland, Visby.

Deals with the beads, some locally made, recovered from the Viking Age harbour at Fröjel, Gotland, Sweden. Materials include glass, stone, amber, and metal. Beadmaking technology is discussed.

Croom, A.T.

2001 Torc beads from South Shields Roman Fort. In *The Roman Fort at Wallsend (Segedunum): Excavations in 1997-8*, by N. Hodgson, pp. 60-63. Tyne and Wear Museums Archaeological Monograph 2.

Copper-alloy beads from a native British beaded torc were found during excavations at the fort.

2018 Amber Beads in Roman Britain. <https://www.academia.edu/36164996/>

A review of amber beads from published Roman sites in Britain. United Kingdom.

Cropper, Cecily

2009 Appendix 12: Bead Report. In *M3 Clonee-North of Kells. Report on the Archaeological Excavation of Castlefarm 1, Co. Meath*, by Aidan O’Connell and Allister Clark. Report for Meath County Council, National Roads Design Office, Navan Enterprise Centre, Navan, County Meath. Twelve sites in the north of Ireland occupied between the 5th and 13th centuries produced a small quantity of beads made from glass, faience, bone, stone, and, possibly, amber.

Crummy, Nina and Carl Crossan

1993 Excavations at Butt Road, 1976-79, 1986, and 1989. In *Excavations of Roman and Later Cemeteries, Churches and Monastic Sites in Colchester, 1971-88*, edited by Nina Crummy, Philip Crummy, and Carl Crossan, pp. 4-163. Colchester Archaeological Report 9.

Discusses the various beads of glass and jet, mostly comprising armlets and necklaces, uncovered at a Roman cemetery at Colchester in southeastern England, United Kingdom.

Csalog, Zsolt and J. Kisfaludi

1985 Skythenzeitliches Gräberfeld in Törökszentmiklós-Surján-Újtelep. *Acta Arch. Acad. Sci. Hung.* 37(3-4):307-344.

Beads (glass, cowrie, amber) from a Scythian period cemetery in Hungary are cataloged *passim* and discussed on pp. 319-321.

Csar, P.

2002 Das bajuwarische Gräberfeld von Rudelsdorf, Oberösterreich. *Archaeologia Austriaca* 86:183-343.

Large Bavarian cemetery (7th-early 8th century) in Upper Austria. Many line drawings of beads, mostly glass, a few silver and bronze (p. 290).

Cultraro, Massimo

2006 I vaghi di ambra del tipo Tirinto nella protostoria italiana: nuovi dati dall’area egeo-balcanica. In *Atti della XXXIX Riunione scientifica: materie prime e scambi nella preistoria italiana: nel cinquantenario della fondazione dell’Istituto italiano di preistoria e protostoria, Firenze, 25-27 novembre 2004*, III:1533-1553.

Presents the preliminary results on the classification, distribution, and chronology of amber beads of the Tiryns type found in Mycenaean Greece and the Balkan world. It is now possible to assign these beads to the first phase of Late Helladic IIIC period and to establish their close relationship with “the graves of warriors” known primarily from Achaia and Ilia in Greece. Summaries in French and English.

Curta, Florin

2001 *The Making of the Slavs: History and Archaeology of the Lower Danube Region, c. 500-700*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.

Among other things, discusses amber beads in the Carpathian Basin and neighboring areas during the 5th-7th centuries.

2002 Review of *Das slawische Brandgräberfeld von Olympia*, by Vida and Volling (2000).
Archaeologia Bulgarica VI(1):95-101.

A detailed examination of the authors' interpretations of grave goods usually considered Slav but in fact having strong Avar connections. Beads are central to the arguments (p. 98).

2013 Markets in Tenth-Century al-Andalus and Volga Bulghāria: Contrasting Views of Trade in Muslim Europe. *Al-Masaq* 25(3):305-330.

Summarizes the beads recovered from excavations at Bolgar, Biliar, and Kazan' in eastern Russia. Related Russian-language references are provided in the relevant footnotes.

Curtis, John and Miroslaw Kruszyskina

2002 *Ancient Caucasian and Related Material in the British Museum*. British Museum Occasional Paper 121.

Chapter 2 describes glass beads related to the Koban Culture of the Central Caucasus which flourished during the final stages of the Late Bronze Age and the Early Iron Age. The beads are presumed to have been uncovered from the area of Urusbieh.

Cvitkušić, Barbara

2017 Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic Ornamental Traditions in the Eastern Adriatic Coast and Hinterland. *Collegium Antropologicum* 41(1):11-18.

Discusses diachronic change in the ornaments from the Upper Paleolithic to Mesolithic period in the eastern Adriatic region.

Cvitkušić, Barbara and Darko Komšo

2015 Display Modes of Personal Ornaments in the Upper Palaeolithic Sites of Istria, Croatia.
Collegium Antropologicum 39(2):481-488.

The ornament assemblage is comprised of 13 perforated animal teeth, and various species of perforated marine gastropods including *Cyclope neritea* and *Columbella rustica*, as well as *Glycymeris* sp. bivalves.

Cvitkušić, Barbara, Sinisa Radović, and Dario Vujević

2017 Changes in Ornamental Traditions and Subsistence Strategies during the Palaeolithic-Mesolithic Transition in Vlakno Cave. *Quaternary International* XXX:1-13.

Shell beads predominate at this site in Croatia.

Czebreszuk, Janusz

2003 Amber on the Threshold of a World Career. In *Amber in Archaeology*, edited by Curt W. Beck, Ilze B. Loze, and Joan M. Todd, pp. 164-179. Institute of the History of Latvia, Riga.

Examines amber-working (beads, pendants, etc.) in the two principal amber-bearing centers: Jutlandia and Sambia. Lithuania, Poland, Denmark.

d'Angela, C.

1988 *Gli scavi del 1953 nel Piano di Carpino (Foggia): Le terme e la necropoli altomedievale della villa romana di Avicenna*. Mediterraneo Tardoantico e Medievale, Scavi e Ricerche 5. Scorpione, Taranto.

Glass and amber beads in the Museo Archeologico di Bari, Italy (pp. 151f., pls. LXXIf.).

Dąbrowska, T.

1997 *Kamieńczyk: Ein Gräberfeld der Przeworsk-Kultur in Ostmasowie*. Institute of Archaeology and Ethnology, Polish Academy of Sciences, Monumenta Archaeologica Barbarica 3. Secesja, Krakow.

Beads (mostly glass, a few bone) are more clearly associated with women's graves here than in other cemeteries of the Przeworsk Culture (pp. 86f.). Poland.

Dąbrowski, J.

1985 Problem der kulturellen Differenzierung der polnischen Gebiete in der älteren Bronzezeit. *Przeegląd Archeologiczny* 33:105-157.

Discussion of Early Bronze Age grave goods of various kinds, including beads, and their distribution. In Polish with German summary.

Daim, F. and A. Lippert

1984 *Das awarische Gräberfeld von Saommerein am Leithagebirge, Niederösterreich*. Ost. Akad. d. Wiss., phil.-hist. Klasse, Denkschriften 170. Studien zur Archäologie der Awaren 1.

Discusses glass bead types (pp. 52f.) from an Avar cemetery in Lower Austria.

Danaher, Ed, Alison Sheridan, and Steve Linnane

2013 Counterfeits and Heirlooms: The Story of a Stone Bead Necklace from Caltragh, Co. Sligo. In *Dedicated to Sligo: Thirty-four Essays on Sligo's Past*, edited by M.A. Timoney, pp. 67-74. Publishing Sligo's Past, Keash, Ireland.

Danielidou, D.

1998 *I Oktoschimi aspida sto Aigaio tis 2is p. Ch. Chilitias (The 8-shaped Shield in the Second Millennium B.C. Aegean)*. Athens Academy, Research Centre for Antiquity, Monograph 5.

Beads and amulets in characteristic shield shape are interpreted as connected with a war goddess; women buried with them may have had some rank in her cult.

Daniels, R., D. Jelley, M. Marlow, and B. Vyner

1987 A Romano-British Double Burial at Hartlepool, Cleveland. *Durham Archaeological Journal* III:1-4.

A necklace of 146 beads (120 jet and 26 glass) from a female burial. The 4th-century-AD date is based on the beads. England, United Kingdom.

Dapschauskas, Rimtautas

2016 Der Ursprung von Ritualen und Identitätskonstruktionen aus archäologischer Sicht (On the Origin of Rituals and Identity Constructions from an Archaeological Perspective). *Die Psychogenese der Menschheit* III:190-214.

Examines the current state of knowledge of Palaeolithic material culture which can be interpreted as an indicator of the cognitive ability for symbolic and ritual communication. Shell beads enter into the discussion.

Dārziņš, Andorijs (ed.)

2013 *100 Latvijas vēstures relikvijas (100 Latvian Historical Relics)*. Lauku Avīze, Riga.

Identifies three sites in Latvia with important ornament finds: #16 - rich female burial (2nd half of the 12th century) with a neck ring of cowries and glass beads of various colors and shapes (p. 211, no. 7); #26 - Cibla cemetery (14th century) female burial with a necklace of yellow glass beads and bronze ball pendants (p. 212, no. 20); and #30 - Līgatne deposit (17th century) with 4 glass bead necklaces (p. 66; 214, nos. 26-29). Shown in color but small images.

Dautova-Ruševljan, V.

1980-1981 Ein Germanisches Grab... in Styrmien. *Archaeologia Iugoslavica* 20-21:146-153.
Beads of glass, amber, carnelian, limestone, gold, and bone. Serbia, Croatia.

Davis, Mary, Fraser Hunter and Alec Livingstone

1995 The Corrosion, Conservation and Analysis of a Lead and Cannel Coal Necklace from the Early Bronze Age. *Studies in Conservation* 40(4):257-264.

A unique two-strand necklace of lead and cannel coal beads was found around the neck of a small child in a cist cemetery in southeastern Scotland. The beads represent the earliest known use of metallic lead in Britain and Ireland.

Davis-Kimball, Jeannine

2001 Warriors and Princesses of the Eurasian Nomads. In *The Archaeology of Cult and Religion*, edited by P.F. Biehl and F. Bertemes with H. Meller, pp. 243-259. Archaeolingua, Budapest.

Analysis of the grave goods suggests strong female hierarchical structures which included priestesses and warrior-priestesses, in contrast to commonly held views. Sauromatian and Early Sarmatian kurgans at Pokrovka in the southern Ural steppes of Russia provide the main test cases. "Hearth women" had many glass beads and sometimes jet (p. 247). Male burials occasionally yielded a single bead belonging with a scabbard, but never more than that (p. 252).

2002 Statures of Eastern Early Iron Age Nomads. *Ancient East and West* 112:333-356.

Interpreting data from Sauromatian and Sarmatian burials in the southern Ural steppes. Beads in women's graves only, except one man had a single bead with a sword and sheath. Beads of turquoise, amber, coral, and carnelian are among the indicators of networks stretching from the Bosphorus to Mongolia (pp. 339, 343, 346).

Davis-Kimball, Jeannine, Vladimir A. Bashilov, and Leonid T. Yablonsky

1995 *Nomads of the Eurasian Steppes in the Early Iron Age*. Zinat Press, Berkeley.

Mention is made of beads at Scythian, Sauromatian, and Sarmatian sites in the Eurasian steppes. See "Beads" in the index for specifics (p. 379). Materials include carnelian, amber, Egyptian faience, gold, glass, and cowrie shells. Their uses in the Early Sarmatian culture are outlined on p. 127.

De Carlo, Giacomo

2012 *Perle di Vetro Veneziane: una lunga e affascinante storia/Venetian Glass Beads: A Long and Fascinating Story*. Lartigrafica, Venice.

This book presents a history of the Venetian bead industry and then proceeds to illustrate and describe the author's extensive personal collection of Venetian glass beads. This is supplemented by images of early-20th-century sample cards from the Società Veneziana per l'Industria delle Conterie as well as exterior and interior views of the factory. There is also information on the Grilli firm which produced beaded fringe and flowers.

de Miro, E.

1988 Polizzello, centro della Sicilia. *Quaderni dell' Ist. di Arch. della Univ. di Messina* 3:25-42. Late Bronze-Early Iron Age site on Sicily, Italy, with amber beads from several find sites (pp. 33-35, pl. XIII).

Dean, Rebecca M. and António Faustino Carvalho

2014 Faunal Remains, Adornments and Bone Tools. In *Bom Santo Cave (Lisbon) and the Middle Neolithic Societies of Southern Portugal*, edited by António Faustino Carvalho, pp. 195-206. Promontoria Monográfica 17.

The bead inventory includes specimens made of European cowries and dentalium, as well as schist.

Deger-Jalkotzy, S. and I. S. Lemos (eds.)

2006 *Ancient Greece from the Mycenaean Palaces to the Age of Homer*. Edinburgh Leventis Studies 3. Contains useful papers by leading experts on the transition from the Bronze to Iron Age. See the index, "beads," and entries for individual materials, which contribute to the evidence for technology and foreign contacts in these problematic but crucial centuries.

Dehon, D.

1991 Han-sur-Lesse (Namur-Belgique) et le bronze final atlantique. In *L'age du bronze atlantique: actes du Colloque du Parc Archéologique de Beynac*, edited by C. Chevillot and A. Coffyn, pp. 111-124. Assoc. des Musees du Sarladais, Beynac.

Material from a Bronze Age site in Belgium includes several diagnostic types of bronze beads: tubular, biconical, and the variously named "toric" bead.

Dekówna, Maria

1993 Les perles en verre de la nécropole du 7^{ème} dt du 9^{ème} siècle à Zalakomar (Hongrie). In *Annales 12e Congrès AIHV*, pp. 271-278.

On the composition of glass beads from a necropolis in Hungary of the 7th-9th centuries.

2018 Bead Variety of Dark Glass Decorated with Glass Thread. Problems of Origin and Chronology. In *The Historical Glass: A Multidisciplinary Approach to Historical Glass III*, edited by Danica Staššiková-Štukovská, pp. 127-144. Slovak Arts Council, Bratislava.

Discusses distinctive wound beads found at sites of the late Roman and early medieval times in central Europe. Includes chemical analysis.

Delattre, V., R. Peake, and B. Pradat

2015 *La nécropole de «la Croix-Saint-Jacques» à Marolles-sur-Seine (Seine-et-Marne) et l'étape initiale du Bronze final à l'interfluve Seine-Yonne*. Mémoire de la Société préhistorique française 60.

Discusses the heliocoid and amber beads recovered from a Bronze Age funerary site in France.

Della Casa, P.

1996 *Velika Gruda II: Die bronzzeitliche Nekropole Velika Gruda (Op s Kotor, Montenegro), Fundgruppen der mittleren und späteren Bronzezeit zwischen Adria und Donau*. Universitätsforschungen zur prähistorischen Archäologie aus der Abteilung Ur- und Frühgeschichte der Universität Zürich 33. Habelt, Bonn.

Finds at a Bronze Age necropolis in Montenegro include a glass eye bead (no. 91, p. 65) and two amber specimens (nos. 18 and 19, p. 40). English summary.

Delmas, Vincent

2016 Chapter 4. Beads and Trade Routes: Tracing Sixteenth-Century Beads Around the Gulf and into the Saint Lawrence Valley. In *Contact in the 16th Century: Networks Among Fishers, Foragers and Farmers*, edited by Brad Loewen and Claude Chapdelaine, pp. 77-118. University of Ottawa Press, Ottawa, Ontario.

Surveys the beads of glass, faience (frit), and jet uncovered at Basque and aboriginal sites in the study area. The beads are compared to those recovered from the 1583 Venetian Shipwreck at Gnalić, Croatia, and from a 1595-1610 Context in Paris, France.

Delpino, M.A. Fugazzola

1984 *La Cultura Villanoviana: guida ai materiali della prima età del Ferro nel Museo di Villa Guilia*. Edizioni dell'Ateneo, Rome.

Includes details and illustrations of some Villanovian beads (Early Iron Age), Italy (pp. 39, 105-106).

Delvaux, Matthew C.

2017 Patterns of Scandinavian Bead Use between the Iron Age and Viking Age, ca. 600-1000 C.E. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 29:3-30.

Places Johan Callmer's (1977) seminal work on *Trade Beads and Bead Trade in Scandinavia ca. 800-1000 A.D.* in the broader contexts of subsequent research.

2017 Viking-Age Bead Classification System (Callmer 1977). Harvard Dataverse; doi:10.7910/DVN/RODUZG, accessed 27 November 2017.

Since Callmer's classification system has long been out of print and is not widely available, this online spreadsheet appendix to the previous article presents the system with updated terminology, reorganized for digital use, and incorporating chronological information.

2018 Colors of the Viking Age: A Cluster Analysis of Glass Beads from Hedeby. *Journal of Glass Studies* 60:41-67.

By determining Munsell colors for a sample of 1,584 glass beads from Hedeby, Germany, and performing cluster analysis on the mapped colors, it is possible to discern how the Viking-Age inhabitants perceived and used color.

Demakopoulou, Katie

1988 *The Mycenaean World: Five Centuries of Early Greek Culture*. Ministry of Culture, Athens. See nos. 86 and 280-284 for amber beads, including the restringing of a Shaft Grave necklace which suggests a striking affinity with Wessex examples.

1996 *The Aidonia Treasure: Seals and Jewellery of the Aegean Late Bronze Age*. Ministry of Culture, Athens.

Exhibition of unpublished finds from tombs dug near Mycenae, Greece, plus similar material, stolen and now repatriated; also some well-known old finds. The beautiful photographs make this the best collection of illustrations of Mycenaean beads ever published.

Demakopoulou, K., N. Divari-Valakou, P. Åström, and G. Walberg

1996 Excavations in Midea 1994. *Opuscula Atheniensia* 21:13-32.

Mycenaean citadel site, Greece. Finds include steatite beads and an unusual fluorite bead and many raw or unfinished pieces of fluorite (p. 23). Also a faience necklace from a niche containing objects for ceremonial use (p. 30, fig. 67).

1997-1998 Excavations in Midea 1995-1996. *Opuscula Atheniensia* 22-23:57-90.

Stray beads from the settlement: glass and stone (p. 68); faience (p. 74); blue glass (p. 81); amber, rock crystal, and other stone (p. 84); conical stone? (p. 85); faience (p. 88). A necklace with a circular bronze pendant, bronze beads, and a glass and a crystal bead, have LH I parallels (p. 85, fig. 99). Greece.

Demakopoulou, Katie, N. Divari-Valakou and G. Walberg

1994 Excavations and Restoration Work in Midea, 1990-1992. *Opuscula Atheniensia* 20:19-41.

A possible Mycenaean workshop in Greece with tools, a mold for elaborate relief-beads (fig. 37), and beads of steatite, amethyst, and rock crystal (pp. 31f.).

Demény, Attila, Bernadett Bajnóczi, Sándor Kele, István Fórizs, Gabriella Barna, and Zoltán Siklósy

2009 Stable Isotope Analysis of Carbonatic Ornaments from the Late Copper Age Cemetery at Budakalász. In *The Copper Age Cemetery at Budakalász*, edited by Mária Bondár and Pál Raczky, pp. 437-448. Pytheas, Budapest.

Analysis enabled the secure identification of the limestone and shell beads. Hungary. *See also* Bondár (2009) and Sumegi (2009).

Demirkhanyan, A.H.

2016 Archaeological Survey of the Classical Settlement Avan-Arinj in the North-Eastern Part of Erevan (2nd Century BC - 1st Century AD). *Fundamental Armenology* 1(3).

This site in Armenia yielded a variety of pendants and beads made of stone, bone, clay, glass, and glass paste which are attributed to the 2nd century BC - 1st century AD.

Demoule, Jean-Paul and Marion Lichardus-Itten

1994 Fouilles franco-bulgares du site néolithique de Kovacevo (Bulgarie du sud-ouest), rapport préliminaire (campagnes 1986-1993). *Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique* 118:561-645.

Presents preliminary evidence for the manufacture of marble beads and bracelets in Neolithic Bulgaria. There are traces from all stages of manufacture.

Dénes, Hullám

2012 Római császárkori temetkezések Kántorjánosi és Pócspetri határában (Burials from the Roman Imperial Age in the Vicinity of Kántorjánosi and Pócspetri). In *Ante Viam Stratam*, edited by Ádám Szabó and Zsófia Masek, pp. 351-394. Magyar Nemzeti Múzeum, Budapest.

The funerary objects accompanying a female burial in Hungary were a number of ornaments, including five forms of carnelian and glass beads (pp. 368-369). In Hungarian with English abstract (p. 394).

Dent, John S.

1984 Wetwang Slack: An Iron Age Cemetery on the Yorkshire Wolds. M.P. thesis. University of Sheffield.

Describes the recovered glass beads. England, United Kingdom.

Deppert-Lippitz, Barbara

1985 *Goldschmuck der Römerzeit im Römisch-Germanischen Zentralmuseum*. Röm.-Germ. Zentralmuseum, Kataloge vor- und frühgeschichtlicher Altertümer 23.

Includes several Roman period necklaces with gold bead elements.

1985 *Griechischer Goldschmuck*. Kulturgeschichte der Antiken Welt 27.

A survey of Greek gold jewelry from the Bronze Age to late Hellenistic. Beads *passim*.

1997 Spätromische Goldperlen. In *Perlen: Archäologie, Techniken, Analysen*, edited by Uta von Freeden and Alfred Wiczorek, pp. 63-76. *Kolloquien zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte* 1.

Explores the variety of bead shapes made by Late Roman goldsmiths. Their end products might be a mix of colored and gold beads, or monochrome gold necklaces.

Dergacev, V.

2002 *Die äneolithischen und bronzzeitlichen Metallfunde aus Moldavien*. Akademie der Wissenschaften and der Literatur, Prähistorische Bronzefunde XX, 9.

Bronze beads of tubular and other shapes of Bronze-Age Moldavia.

d'Errico, F., M. Vanhaeren, and A. Queffelec

2017 Les galets perforés de Praileaitz I (Deba, Gipuzkoa). In *La cueva de Praileaitz I (Deba, Gipuzkoa, Euskal Herria)*, edited by X. Peñalver, S. San Jose, and J.A. Mujika-Alustiza, pp. 453-484. Munibe Monographs, Anthropology and Archaeology Series 1.

Twenty-eight exogenous pebbles were recovered from the Lower Magdalenian levels of Praileaitz I, a cave located in the Basque Country, Spain. Most bear human-made perforations at one end to transform them in personal ornaments, while five display natural perforations and two have no perforations.

d'Errico, F. and P. Villa

1997 Holes and Grooves: The Contribution of Microscopy and Taphonomy to the Problem of Art Origins. *Journal of Human Evolution* 33:1-31.

Optical and scanning electron microscopy, comparative anatomy, data from modern and Pleistocene carnivore accumulations, and analysis of archeological materials reveal that some of the pieces interpreted by various scholars as engraved or perforated bones from European Lower and Middle Paleolithic sites (such as Pech de l'Azé II, Stránska Skála, Kulna, Bois Roche and Cueva Morin) are not early manifestations of non-utilitarian behavior, but natural.

Dévai, Kata

2015 New Data to the Products of the Glass Workshop of Brigetio. In *Studia archaeologica Nicolae Szabó LXXV annos nato dedicata*, edited by László Borhy, pp. 105-112. L'Harmattan, Budapest.

Reports on the bead wasters recovered from a workshop in Szöny, Hungary, which operated during the early 3rd century.

2015 The Secondary Glass Workshop in the Civil Town of Brigetio. *Dissertationes Archaeologicae ex Instituto Archaeologico Universitatis de Rolando Eötvös nominatae* 3(3):83-104.

Similar content to the previous entry but with a complete catalog of the finds.

Devillers, S.

1997 Les bracelets, les perles, les anneaux, les bagues et le pendentif d'oreille du sanctuaire de Fesques. In *Le sanctuaire de Fesques "Le Mont du Val aux Moines:" Seine-Maritime*, edited by E. Mantel, pp. 213-250. Nord-Ouest Archéologie 8.

On the adornments, including beads, from the sanctuary at Fesques, France, occupied during La Tène times.

Devriendt, Izabel

2008 Becoming Neolithic. The Mesolithic-Neolithic Transition and its Impact on the Flint and Stone Industry at Swifterbant (the Netherlands). *Documenta Praehistorica* 35:131-141.

Illustrate the innovations in the flint and stone industry (including ornaments) during the Swifterbant period (5000-3400 BC) which saw the introduction of grinding stones, polished axes, and amber beads and pendants. All the amber appears to have been imported.

Di Fraia, Tomaso

2016 Fuseruole o vaghi? Riesame critico di una problematica ricorrente. In *Ornarsi per comunicare con gli uomini e con gli Dei. Gli oggetti di ornamento come status symbol, amuleti, richiesta di protezione: Ricerche e scavi*. Atti del Dodicesimo Incontro di Studi Valentano (VT) – Pitigliano (GR) – Manciano (GR), 12-14 Settembre 2014, edited by Nuccia Negroni Catacchio, pp. 255-264. Centro Studi di Preistoria e Archeologia – Onlus, Milano.

Seeks to determine whether certain perforated objects – especially fancy specimens of the late Bronze and Iron ages – are spindle whorls or beads.

di Gennaro, Francesco and Angelo Amoroso

2016 Oggetti di ornamento come indicatori di status nelle comunità del Lazio antico nel Bronzo Finale e nella prima età del ferro. Alcune riflessioni. In *Ornarsi per comunicare con gli uomini e con gli Dei. Gli oggetti di ornamento come status symbol, amuleti, richiesta di protezione: Ricerche e scavi*. Atti del Dodicesimo Incontro di Studi Valentano (VT) – Pitigliano (GR) – Manciano (GR), 12-14 Settembre 2014, edited by Nuccia Negroni Catacchio, pp. 315-334. Centro Studi di Preistoria e Archeologia – Onlus, Milano.

Some reflections on ornaments as status indicators in the Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age communities of ancient Lazio in west-central Italy.

Díaz-Guardamino Uribe, Marta, David W. Wheatley, Eleanor F. Williams, and José Ángel Garrido Cordero

2016 Los textiles elaborados con cuentas perforadas de Montelirio. In *Montelirio. Un gran monumento megalítico de la Edad del Cobre*, edited by A. Fernández Flórez, L. García Sanjuán, and M. Díaz-Zorita Bonilla, pp. 345-364. Junta de Andalucía, Sevilla.

Provides a general characterization of garments adorned with beads documented in the Montelirio tholos in southwestern Spain, including considerations of their manufacture and use in mortuary practices.

Dickinson, O.

2006 *The Aegean from Bronze Age to Iron Age: Continuity and Change between the Twelfth and Eighth Centuries BC*. Routledge, London and New York.

A thorough and masterly survey. Sets beads in their economic and social context at a time when they are not abundant, but important.

Dietz, S.

1984 *Lindos IV, 1: Excavations and Surveys in Southern Rhodes – the Mycenaean Period: Results of the Carlsberg Foundation Excavations in Rhodes, 1902-1914*. The National Museum of Denmark, Copenhagen.

Beads of various types (pp. 49f., 58-60, 84, 86f., 104f). Greece.

1991 *The Argolid at the Transition to the Mycenaean Age: Studies in the Chronology and Cultural Development in the Shaft Grave Period*. National Museum of Denmark, Copenhagen.

Section II contains a useful list of local Middle to Late Bronze Age graves with their grave goods which makes it easy to spot beads.

Dijkstra, M., Y. Sablerolles, and J. Henderson

2010 A Traveller's Tale: Merovingian Glass Bead Production at Rijnsburg, the Netherlands. In *Zwischen Fjorden und Steppe: Festschrift für Johan Callmer zum 65. Geburtstag*, edited by Claudia Theune, Felix Biermann, Ruth Struwe, and Gerson H. Jeute, pp. 175-199. Internationale Archäologie, Studia Honoraria 31.

Dimaki, Sophia

1999 Nekrotapheio Elateias: perideraia apo steatite. In *H Periphoreia tou Mykenaïkou Kosmou – A' Diethnes Diepistemoniko Symposio, Lamia...* 1994, edited by E. Froussou (ed.), pp. 203-214. ID' Ephoreia Proistorikon kai Klassikon Arkhaioteton, Lamia.

Unusual necklaces of steatite beads and pendants from a cemetery on the periphery of the Mycenaean world. Greece.

Dimitrijević, Vesna

2014 The Provenance and Use of Fossil Scaphopod Shells at the Late Neolithic/Eneolithic Site Vinča – Belo Brdo, Serbia. In *Archaeomalacology: Shells in the Archaeological Record*, edited by Katherine Szabó, Catherine Dupont, Vesna Dimitrijević, Luis Gómez Gastélum, and Nathalie Serrand, pp. 33-42. BAR International Series 2666.

Discusses *Dentalium* shell beads at the site and infers their likely source in local fossiliferous deposits.

Dimitrijević, Vesna, Boban Tripković, and Gordana Jovanović

2010 Perle od dentalijuma – l'ushtura fosilnih morskih mekushatsa na nalazishtu Vinča-Belo Brdo / *Dentalium* Beads – Shells of Fossilised Sea Molluscs at the Vinča-Belo Brdo Site. *Starinar* ns LX:7-18.

Discusses dentalium beads from late Neolithic/early Eneolithic and Bronze Age contexts at a Vinča culture site in Serbia. In Serbian with a lengthy English summary.

Dimopoulou-Rethemiotaki, N. and G. Rethemiotakis

1984 *A Late Minoan Cemetery at Metokhi Kalou Herakleiou*. *Archaiologikon Deltion* 33(I).

Various beads reported, including conical beads of the kind usually called “buttons” or “spindle whorls” but found here with a glass hairpin so perhaps used as hair ornaments. Greece. In Greek.

Distelberger, Anton

1996 *Das awarische Gräberfeld von Mistelbach (Niederösterreich)*. Monographien zur Frühgeschichte und Mittelalterarchäologie 3. Universitätsverlag Wagner, Innsbruck.

Beads from an Avar cemetery in Austria include those used as earring components (pp. 73-76, 82-84).

1997 Die Perlenketten aus dem awarischen Gräberfeld von Mödling: zu Ihrer typologischen Homogenität. In *Perlen: Archäologie, Techniken, Analysen*, edited by Uta von Freeden and Alfred Wiczorek, pp. 231-234. Kolloquien zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte 1.

Avar cemetery, Austria. Necklaces are distinguishable in the 3 chronological phases by the incidence and distribution of the beads; large ones in the early phase only.

Dizdar, Marko

2013 *Zvonimirovo-Veliko polje: Groblje latenske kulture 1* (Zvonimirovo-Veliko polje: A Cemetery of the La Tene Culture 1). Instituta za arheologiju, Zagrab.

Dating to the end of the 3rd and the 2nd centuries BC, the site produced a variety of beads. Text is in Croatian and English.

Djaparidze, Otar

1993 Über die ethnokulturelle Situation in Georgien gegen Ende des 3 Jahrtausends v. Chr. In *Between the Rivers and Over the Mountains: Archaeologica Anatolica et Mesopotamica*, edited by Marcella Frangipane et al., pp. 475-491. Università degli studi di Roma "La Sapienza."

Beads of gold, silver, frit, and carnelian from Georgia, late 3rd millennium BC (pp. 478, 486, and fig. 7).

Dobele, Santa

2004 Ar Monētām datēto 14. gs. - 15. gs. sākuma sievišu apbedījumi senlietas Dobeles kapsētā (Artifacts from Female Graves Dated by Coin Finds to the 14th and Early 15th Centuries at the Dobele Cemetery). In *Pētījumi Zemgaļu Senatnē*, compiled by Ritvars Ritums, pp. 47-58. Latvijas Vēstures Muzeja Raksti 10.

Four graves (nos. 700, 735, 740, and 1065) in Dobele, Latvia, contained necklaces of glass beads and of cowrie shells. In Latvian with English summary.

Dobiat, Claus

1994 *Forschungen zu Grabhügelgruppen der Urnenfelderzeit im Marburger Raum*. Marburger Studien zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte 17.

The *Glasperlen* section (pp. 139f.) contains remarks about the value of glass beads and the significance of their being cremated with their owners (apparently mostly women). Urnfield period, Germany.

Dobiat, Claus, Hartmut Matthäus, Barry Raftery and Julian Henderson

1987 *Glasperlen der Vorrömischen Eisenzeit II: Ringaugenperlen und Verwandte Perlengruppen*. Marburger Studien zur Vor-und-Frühgeschichte 9.

This is the second of several catalogs dedicated to the study of Dr. Thea E. Haevernick's large collection of notes left uncompleted at the time of her death. Deals with glass beads of the Pre-Roman Iron Age: ring eye beads and related bead groups.

Dobrova, O.P.

2015 Beads from the Chamber Grave of a Burial Mound C-212 and Some Aspects of Beads Quantitative Distribution Gnezdovo. In *Archaeology and History of Pskov and the Pskov Lands*, seminar proceedings edited by V.V. Sedova, pp. 322-327, 360. Nestor Istorija, Pskov.

A female burial (third quarter of the 10th century) in western Russia wore a necklace composed of glass, faience, and stone beads, as well as two pendants and a coin pendant. In Russian with English abstract.

2017 Бусы из погребений по обряду ингумации Гнёздовского могильника / Beads from Inhumation Rite Burials of Gnezdovo Burial Mound. *Povolzhskaya Arkheologiya / Volga River Region Archaeology* 4(22):236-257.

Dating to the 10th-11th centuries, a burial site in west-central Russia yielded beads of glass, faience, carnelian, crystal, amber, and metal. In Russian with English abstract.

2017 Стекланные бусы с медными и керамическими трубочками / Glass Beads with Copper and Ceramic Tubes. In *"Summa technologiарum": by homilies of Theophilus Presbyter*, edited by Roman A. Rabinovich, pp. 307-310. Stratum plus 5.

Ancient Russian sites have yielded two bead types produced using unusual manufacturing techniques. One is a glass(?) bead with a ceramic tube at its core from the Dregli burial ground, Novgorod, attributed to the 9th-10th centuries. The other consists of a copper tube glazed with colorless glass from the Gnezdovo settlement in Smolensk with analogies among Central European finds of the 7th-10th centuries. In Russian with English abstract.

2018 The Technology of Manufacturing Glass Beads at Gnezdovo, Smolensk Region. *Ethnology and Anthropology of Eurasia* 46(2):100-105

Over 12,000 glass beads from medieval burials at Gnezdovo, Russia, generally fall into nine technological groups including those formed on a copper pipe. In Russian with English abstract.

Dobrova, O.P. and S.E. Toropov

2009 Glass Beads from the Knjazhaja Settlement (Peski-I) below Demyansk. Classification and Chronology. In *Archaeology and History of Pskov and the Pskov Lands*, seminar proceedings edited by V.V. Sedova, pp. 273-285. Pskov.

Describes a wide assortment of glass and metal beads from a site in western Russia. In Russian.

Dobrovol'skaia, M.V., G.L. Zemtsov, A.V. Mastykova, and M.B. Mednikova

2015 Female Elite Burial from the Upper Don Hunnic Time Settlement of Mukhino 2: A Bioarcheological Reconstruction. *Anthropology & Archeology of Eurasia*, 54(4):26-48.

The burial, situated in west-central Russia, was accompanied by a variety of glass and amber beads. For a color image of the beads, see Kazanski and Mastykova (2016:96).

Doda, N.

1989 Le cimetière arbère de Prosek. *Iliria* XIX:137-177.

Medieval cemetery in Macedonia with pagan burials, 7th-8th centuries, followed by Christian burials. Various bead types including an irregular "fruit stone" shape and some decorated types. In Albanian with French summary.

Donati, Pierangelo

1987 *Ascona, la necropoli romana*. Dip. dell'Ambiente, Ufficio e Commissione cantonale dei Monumenti Storici. Quaderni d'informazione 12. Bellinzona.

Reports on blue glass-paste beads of several kinds from the Roman necropolis of Ascona, Italy, AD 100-150 (pp. 138, 177).

Doneus, Nives

2014 Halbtorn I – ein römerzeitliches Gräberfeld aus dem Burgenland. Struktur und Grabrituale eines ländlichen Gräberfeldes im Hinterland von Carnuntum zwischen dem 2. und 5. Jahrhundert. In *Das kaiserzeitliche Gräberfeld von Halbtorn, Burgenland 1*, edited by N. Doneus, pp. 1-230. Monographien des Römisch-Germanischen Zentralmuseums 122(1).

Describes the glass and bone beads, as well as metal pendants, recovered from a Roman period cemetery in eastern Austria (pp. 126-129). Brief descriptions of the beads are also scattered throughout the catalog in vol. 4.

Dowd, Marion A.

2007 Living and Dying in Glencurran Cave. *Archaeology Ireland* (spring):36-39.

A Viking necklace found in a cave in Co. Clare is composed of 71 gold-foil glass beads. It is the largest Viking necklace yet found in Ireland.

2009 Middle and Late Bronze Age Ritual Activity at Glencurran Cave, Co. Clare. In *Bann Flakes to Bushmills: Papers in Honour of Peter C. Woodman*, edited by N. Finlay, S. McCartan, and C. Wickham Jones, pp. 89-100. Oxbow, Oxford.

Burials of the Middle and Late Bronze Ages in northern Ireland were accompanied by various ornaments, including bone and amber beads and perforate cowries and periwinkle shells.

2010 Artefacts and Bones from Glencurran Cave. *Burren Insight* 2:10-12.

Illustrates some of the glass, amber, bone, and shell beads recovered from a cave site in northern Ireland.

Dowd, Marion A., Linda G. Lynch, and Margaret McCarthy

2007 Recent Archaeological Discoveries in Dunmore Cave, County Kilkenny: Further Questions Regarding Viking Activity at the Site. *Old Kilkenny Review* 59:7-17.

Recent archaeological monitoring in Dunmore Cave, Ireland, resulted in the recovery of a blue glass bead and several foil-covered glass beads. The radiocarbon dates and other evidence are consistent with earlier discoveries that link the cave to Viking activity around the 10th century.

Downes, Jane (ed.)

2012 *Chalcolithic and Bronze Age Scotland: ScARF Panel Report*. ScARF Summary Bronze Age Panel Document.

Discusses the Early Bronze Age (22nd century - ca. 1750 BC) use of jet and jet-like materials for beads and other ornaments.

Drauschke, Jörg

2010 Byzantine Jewellery? Amethyst Beads in East and West during the Early Byzantine Period. In *Intelligible Beauty: Recent Research on Byzantine Jewellery*, edited by Chris Entwistle and Noël Adams, pp. 50-60. British Museum Research Publication 178.

Presents some considerations on the appearance of amethyst within Byzantine jewelry of the 5th-7th centuries, about the possible deposits that were exploited for the raw mineral material, and about the connections between East and West that are clearly visible in the archaeological record.

Drinkall, Gail

2017 Dress Accessories and Personal Items. In *A Roman Roadside Settlement at Healam Bridge: The Iron Age to Early Medieval Evidence. Volume 2: Artefacts*, edited by Cath Ambrey, David Fell, Richard Fraser, Stuart Ross, Greg Speed, and Philip N. Wood, pp. 125-150. NAA Monograph Series 3.

Among the ornaments were several beads formed from glass, amber, and antler, as well as a jet or shale pendant.

Duczko, W.

1985 *Birka V: The Filigree and Granulation Work of the Viking Period – An Analysis of the Material from Björkö*. Royal Academy of Letters, History, and Antiquities. Almqvist and Wiksell International, Stockholm.

Sheet silver beads cataloged and illustrated with extensive discussion (pp. 72-78). Sweden.

Dular, J.

1984 Die Hügelgräbernekropole in Loka bei Črnomelj. *Arheološki Vestnik* XXXIV:219-230. Beads from the barrow graves near Črnomelj, Slovenia.

2006 Železnodobno naselje in grobišča na Libni (Die eisenzeitliche Siedlung und die Gräberfelder auf der Libna). *Arheološki Vestnik* 57:163-181.

Brings together material from 19th-century excavations at the Iron Age settlement and cemetery at Libna, Slovenia. The catalog includes beads *passim*. German summary.

Dumont, Gaëlle, Caroline Polet, Constantin Pion and Johan Van Heesch

2010 Vestiges romains dans la nécropole mérovingienne de Pont-à-Celles/Viesville (Hainaut). *Vie Archéologique* 69:51-66.

Among the reused Roman articles found in a Merovingian necropolis in Belgium were several ribbed beads in siliceous ceramic.

Duncan, H., C. Duhig, and M. Phillips

2003 A Late Migration/Final Phase Cemetery at Water Lane, Melbourn. *Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society* CAS XCII:57-134.

Burial SG89 (late-6th-century female aged 25-30) had a necklace of 6 amber beads, 36 glass beads (many polychrome), 3 capsule beads, a wire slip knot, spangles, and a scutiform pendant. England, United Kingdom.

Dupont, Catherine and Luc Laporte

2009 Objets de parure recueillis sur le site arténacien de La Perrocheart / The Seashells Ornaments of La Perroche. In *Des premiers paysans aux premiers métallurgistes sur la façade atlantique de la France (3500-2000 av. J.-C.) / From the First Farmers to the First Metallurgists on the French Atlantic Coast (3500-2000 cal. B.C.)*, edited by Luc Laporte, pp. 505. Édition Association des Publications Chauvinoises, Mémoire XXXIII.

Brief article on the shell beads and blanks recovered from La Perrocheart, France.

Dupont, Catherine, Luc Laporte, Patrice Courtaud, Henri Duday, and Yves Gruet

2014 Perforated Shells from an Early Mesolithic Cemetery at La Vergne (Charente-Maritime, France): From Acquisition to Use and (Sometimes) to Wear. In *Archaeomalacology: Shells in the Archaeological Record*, edited by Katherine Szabó, Catherine Dupont, Vesna Dimitrijević, Luis Gómez Gastélum, and Nathalie Serrand, pp. 43-52. BAR International Series 2666.
Several burials were accompanied by perforated marine shells and wolf teeth.

Dupont, Catherine and Luc Laporte

2009 Objets de parure recueillis sur le site arténacien de La Perrocheart / The Seashells Ornaments of La Perroche. In *Des premiers paysans aux premiers métallurgistes sur la façade atlantique de la France (3500-2000 av. J.-C.) / From the First Farmers to the First Metallurgists on the French Atlantic Coast (3500-2000 cal. B.C.)*, edited by Luc Laporte, pp. 505. Édition Association des Publications Chauvinoises, Mémoire XXXIII.
Brief article on the recovered shell beads and blanks.

Dutkiewicz, Ewa, Sibylle Wolf, and Nicholas J. Conard

2017 Early Symbolism in the Ach and the Lone Valleys of Southwestern Germany. *Quaternary International*; <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.quaint.2017.04.029>
Two cave sites – Hohle Fels and Vogelherd – have yielded hundreds of Aurignacian personal ornaments. They are mainly made of mammoth ivory and are among the earliest symbolic expressions worldwide.

Düwel, K., Herbert Jankuhn, Harald Siems, and Dieter Timpe (eds.)

1987 *Untersuchungen zu Handel und Verkehr der vor- und frühgeschichtlichen Zeit in Mittel- und Nordeuropa, Teil IV: Der Handel der Karolinger- und Wikingerzeit*. Vandenhoeck and Ruprecht, Göttingen.
On trade and transport in prehistoric and early historic Middle and Northern Europe. For glass beads, see H. Steuer (pp. 146-151); for amber and glass, see P.F. Wallace (pp. 215f., 218); and for Oriental stone beads in Scandinavia, see I. Jansson (pp. 792-795).

Dyachenko, A.N., A.S. Skripkin, V.M. Klepikov, A.I. Kubyshkin, and A. Mabe

2000 Excavations of the Aksai Kurgans in the Volga-Don Region (Russia). In *Kurgans, Ritual Sites, and Settlements: Eurasian Bronze and Iron Age*, edited by Jeannine Davis-Kimball, Eileen M. Murphy, Ludmila Koryakova, and Leonid T. Yablonsky, pp. 43-62. BAR International Series 890.
Burials dating from 3000 BC to AD 300 and representing the Bronze and Early Iron ages were accompanied by various objects including beads made of minerals, amber, bronze, and glass. These are minimally described and illustrated in rather crude drawings.

Dzbyński, Aleksander

2007 Swiss Neolithic Copper Beads Revisited: Currency, Ornament or Prestige Item? New Evidence of the Metrological Concept in Prehistoric Europe. *Analecta Archaeologica Ressoiviensia* 2:9-21.
Investigates the metrological aspects of two strands of copper beads found at a Neolithic Cortaillod culture settlement in Seeberg, Burgäschisee-Süd, Switzerland.

Dzięgielewski, Karol and Tomasz Purowski

2011 Uwagi o datowaniu i technikach wykonania celtyckich ozdób szklanych z osady w Podłężu koło Krakowa (stanowisko 17) / Remarks on Dating and Techniques for Making Celtic Glass Jewellery from the Settlement in Podłęże near Cracow (Site No. 17). *Przegląd Archeologiczny* 59:75-135.

Discusses a relatively large collection of Celtic (La Tène) glass beads and bracelets from Poland with observations on their method of production. Brief English summary.

Dzneladze, Olena

2015 Бусы и могильника Красный Маяк как хроноиндикатор / The Beads from Chervonyi Mayak Cemetery as Chronological Marker. *Archaeology and Ancient History of Ukraine* 2(15):191-201.

A Late Scythian archaeological complex in the Ukraine yielded a variety of beads fashioned from monochrome and polychrome glass, semiprecious stones, metal, amber, jet, and Egyptian faience. In Ukrainian with English abstract.

2016 Египетский фаянс у поздних скифов Нижнего Днепра / Egyptian Faience in the Late Scythian Culture of Lower Dnieper Area. *Archaeology and Ancient History of Ukraine* 2(19):68-73.

Discusses figural faience beads recovered from several sites in the study area. In Ukrainian with English abstract.

2016 Намисто могильника Червоний Маяк (розкопки 2011–2013 рр.) / Beads from Chervonyi Mayak Cemetery (2011–2013 Excavations). *Arheologija* 1:53-63.

See entry for Dzneladze (2015).

Dzneladze, Olena, Denis Sikoza, and Oleksandr Symonenko

2015 Mormântul aristocratic din cimitirul scitic târziu de la Chervonyi Mayak (zona Niprului Inferior) / The Aristocratic Tomb on the Late Scythian Cemetery Chervonyi Mayak in Lower Dnieper Region. *Istros* XXI:299-326.

Among the various grave goods were beads of glass, amber, carnelian, and jade. Good English summary.

Dzneladze, Olena and Oleksandr Symonenko

2009 The Eye Beads – Amulets of Warriors of the 3rd-1st Centuries BC. In *The Thracians and Their Neighbours in Antiquity*, edited by Ionel Căndea, pp. 197-213. *Studia in Honorem Valerii Sîrbu, Brăila, Romania*.

On large eye beads excavated at barbarian sites of the North Pontic region (Tchisten'ke, Glinoe, Găvani), Crimea, Ukraine, and Romania. They were usually located near horse or human skeletons.

Ebbesen, Klaus

1995 Die nordischen Bernsteinhorte der Trichterbecherkultur. *Prähistorische Zeitschrift* 70 (1):32-89. Many photos, drawings, and diagrams of 4th-millennium amber beads and ornaments in Scandinavia, particularly Denmark. Wear marks on perforations suggest the manner of wearing or sewing onto clothing.

1995 Spätneolithische Schmuckmode. *Acta Archaeologica* 66:219-279.

On developments in bead fashions from the Neolithic into the Bronze Age, including the odd phenomenon that the use of amber for *beads* goes out of fashion (pp. 235-241, 248-271 *passim*).

Eckardt, Hella

2014 *Objects and Identities: Roman Britain and the North-Western Provinces*. Oxford University Press, Oxford.

Contains an overview of amber and jet beads, pendants, and amulets with appendices dealing specifically with gold-in-glass beads and bucket pendants. United Kingdom and Germany.

École française d'Athènes

1994 *Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique* 118.

The "Chroniques" section mentions the following bead finds, sometimes citing recent Greek publications: Korinos, central Macedonia, 4th-3rd century, gilt (p. 741); Byzantine bronze and glass (pp. 752, 756); Mycenaean beads from an important tomb on Skyros (p. 784); beads among votive offerings in the Archaic sanctuary of Demeter on Kos (p. 795); Cretan sites: Trypiti settlement (pp. 823f.), LM III tombs on Mochlos, and at Angeliana, Armenoi, Chania (pp. 813, 829, 834f.), faience and semi-precious stones. Greece, Crete.

Eder, C.

2005 Verbreitung und Herkunft der Polyederohrringe im südwestlichen Mittelmeerraum. *Madriider Mitteilungen* 46:435-471.

Beads appear occasionally where they accompany earrings of this popular early Mediaeval type, southwestern Mediterranean.

Edo, M. and J.L. Fernández Turiel

1997 Las cuentas de collar de calaita del dolmen del Prado de las Cruces. Bernuy-Salineró (Ávila). In *El dolmen del Prado de las Cruces (Bernuy-Salineró, Ávila)*, edited by J.F. Fabián García. Junta de Castilla y León, Valladolid.

On the stone necklace beads from a megalithic site in Spain.

Edrich, Michael and Hans-Ulrich Voß

1997 Die Perlen der Germanen des 1.-5. Jahrhunderts in Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, Schleswig-Holstein und Niedersachsen. In *Perlen: Archäologie, Techniken, Analysen*, edited by Uta von Freeden and Alfred Wiczorek, pp. 77-93. Kolloquien zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte 1.

On the beads recovered from sites of the 1st-5th centuries in northern Germany.

Edwards, Nancy

2004 *The Archaeology of Early Medieval Ireland*. Routledge, Abingdon and New York.

Summarizes the types of beads found on early medieval sites in Ireland: glass (pp. 93-94); bone and antler (p. 86).

Effinger, Maria

1996 *Minoischer Schmuck*. British Archaeological Reports, International Series 646.

The guide to Minoan beads (and other jewelry types), with a 230-page catalog based on site and shape.

Egan, Geoff and Frances Pritchard

1991 *Medieval Finds from Excavations in London, 3: Dress Accessories c.1150-c.1450*. H.M.S.O., London.

The “Beads” section (pp. 305-317) covers 217 items: mostly amber, but also jet, rock crystal, etc., mostly from rosaries or dress trimmings. Manufacturing waste from amber, coral, and bone, including panels from which bone beads were cut.

2002 *Mediaeval Finds from Excavations in London: 3. Dress Accessories c. 1150-c. 1450*. 2nd ed. Boydell Press, Woodbridge.

This describes 1,784 accessories; the 20 categories include beads. Each object is fully cataloged, most illustrated by excellent line drawings. England, United Kingdom.

Egg, Markus

1995 Eine Lausitzer Bronzenadel im Gräberfeld von Hallstatt. *Archäologisches Korrespondenzblatt* 25:61-71.

Two amber beads came from Grave 49 at the Hallstatt cemetery, Austria (fig. 2).

2010 Gläserne Widderkopfpferlen aus der Eisenzeit. *Archäologisches Korrespondenzblatt* 40(4):525-534).

On ram’s-head glass beads from the Lower Carniola Hallstatt Culture/Dolenjsko group (Slovenia) which represent the “highlights” of Hallstatt glassmaking. The figural beads first appear in the 6th century BC, the majority date to the 5th century BC, and latest examples still occur in the phase Lt B2.

Egg, M. and M. Jeitler

2006 Ein kleiner Nachtrag zum Fürstengrab von Strettweg (Gem. Judenburg) in der Obersteiermark. *Archäologisches Korrespondenzblatt* 36:59-64.

Reconsiders finds from a princely grave in Austria reported in 1877, dated early Hallstatt D1. Two gold spiral spectacle fibulae suggest that a female burial accompanied the male one. The other finds include two glass and seven amber beads.

Eibner-Persy, Alexandrine

1980 *Hallstattzeitliche Grabhügel von Sopron (Ödenburg): die Funde der Grabungen 1890-92 in der Prähistorischen Abteilung des Naturhistorischen Museums in Wien und im Burgenländischen Landesmuseum in Eisenstadt*. Wissenschaftliche Arbeiten aus dem Burgenland 62.

Iron Age glass beads of various types (p. 62) from the Sopron burial mound in Hungary.

Eles, P. von, M. Zanardi, and M. Siboni

2009 Verucchio: A Center for Amber Craftsmanship and Distribution in Iron Age Italy. In *Amber in Archaeology*, edited by A. Palavestra, C.W. Beck, and J.M. Todd, pp. 210-219. National Museum, Belgrade.

Among the astonishing works of craftsmanship at this site, amber beads are common as fibula decoration.

Elster, E.S.

2007 Odysseys Before Homer: Trade, Travel, and Adventure in Prehistoric Greece. In *Epos: Reconsidering Greek Epic and Aegean Bronze Age Archaeology*, edited by S.P. Morris and R. Laffineur, pp. 193-201. Aegaeum 28.

On Neolithic-Chalcolithic *Spondylus* shell and white steatite beads as evidence for travel at Sitagroi in eastern Macedonia (pp. 197f.).

Endrizzi, Lorenza and Franco Marzatico

1997 *Ori delle Alpi. Provincia Autonoma di Trento, Servizio Beni Culturali. Quaderni della Sezione Archeologia* 6.

A most valuable exhibition catalog, wonderfully illustrated, with material from the Stone Age to the Middle Ages from the whole Alpine region (six countries), presented and discussed by a large team of experts. Covers finished objects (including beads), technology, and raw materials.

Enea, Sergiu Constantin

2007-2008 Some Observations on the Neolithic and Aeneolithic Ornaments in the Romanian Area. *Studia Antiqua et Archaeologica* XIII-XIV:25-60.

Presents an inventory of the beads and pendants made of gold, copper, and other materials, with comments regarding their function.

Engelhardt, B.

1996 Ein neolithisches Erdwerk bei Rinkam. *Das Archäologische Jahr in Bayern* 1995:34-37.

Fourteen cylindrical limestone beads, probably from a Middle Neolithic grave, were found in Bavaria, Germany (fig. 7, nos. 18-31).

Engelhardt, B., Z. Kobyliński, D. Krasnodębski, and R. Wojtaszek

1996 Eine urnenfelderzeitliche Siedlung von Altdorf, Friedhofsparkplatz. *Das Archäologische Jahr in Bayern* 1995:53-56.

An uncommon find on a settlement site: one amber and 27 glass beads. Urnfield culture, Germany.

Engels, C.

2005 Das merowingerzeitliche Gräberfeld Eppstein, Stadt Frankenthal (Pfalz): eine lokale Studie zu den archäologischen Kulturmodellen von F. Siegmund. *Germania* 83:309-335.

On the Merovingian cemetery in Eppstein, Germany. Emphasizes the cultural and ethnic aspects. Glass and amber beads (figs. 4, 17). Summaries in English and French.

Engle, Anita

1990 *The Ubiquitous Trade Bead. Readings in Glass History* 22.

Speculations on the origin of beads found casually at Caesarea and a hypothesis of a Dutch origin for the "Man-in-the-Moon" beads.

Eogan, George

1984 *Excavations at Knowth: Smaller Passage Tombs, Neolithic Occupation, and Beaker Activity. Royal Irish Academy Monographs in Archaeology* 1.

Beads of bone (pp. 99-102, 180) and serpentine (pp. 234, 239) from tombs in Ireland.

1994 *The Accomplished Art: Gold and Gold-Working in Britain and Ireland during the Bronze Age. Oxbow Monograph* 42.

Gold, faience, amber, jet, and bronze beads are set in the social context of the associated goldwork.

Epstein, Claire

1995 Before History – The Golan’s Chalcolithic Heritage. *Biblical Archaeology Review* 21(6):54-68. A section of this article called “archaeologists dig for gold” (pp. 64-65) illustrates a male burial uncovered at an early Chalcolithic cemetery in Varna, Bulgaria. He was accompanied by numerous stone, copper, and gold artifacts, including several forms of 23.5-carat gold beads formed into necklaces, bracelets, and other ornaments.

Erdmann, Wolfgang and Horst Nitsch

1986 Spätmittelalterliche und frühneuzeitliche Perlen aus einer Kloake der Fronerei auf dem Schranken zu Lübeck. *Lübecker Schriften zur Archäologie und Kulturgeschichte* 12:137-165. Late-Medieval and early-modern beads from a site in Lübeck, Germany.

Erdrich, Michael and Hans-Ulrich Voss

1997 Die Perlen der Germanen des 1.-5. Jahrhunderts in Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, Schleswig-Holstein und Niedersachsen. In *Perlen: Archäologie, Techniken, Analysen*, edited by Uta von Freeden and Alfred Wiczorek, pp. 77-93. Kolloquien zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte 1. About 11,000 beads were recorded from sites in Germany. Most were grave goods in late Roman Iron Age cremations of the late 3rd-early 5th centuries. Most bead types known from Germanic graves are not found within the Western Roman Empire. Denmark is a possible source.

Ernée, Michal

2012 Jantar v české únětické kultuře – k počátkům jantarové stezky / Amber in Czech Únětice (Aunjetitz) Culture – On the Origin of the Amber Route. *Památky archeologické* CIII:71-172. An in-depth study of amber objects, mostly beads, recovered from 106 Early Bronze Age sites in Bohemia.

Estrada, Alicia José M. Tejero, Xavier Mangado, Aria A. Petit, Josep M. Fullola, Xavier Esteve, and Raúl Bartroli

2010 From the Mediterranean Sea to the Segre River: Manipulated Shells from Magdalenian Levels of Parco’s Cave (Alòs de Balaguer, Lleida, Spain). In *Not only Food: Marine, Terrestrial and Freshwater Molluscs in Archaeological Sites*, edited by E. Álvarez-Fernández and D.R. Carvajal-Contreras, pp. 70-77. *Munibe Suplemento* 31. Reports on the taxonomy and technology of a small collection of shell beads.

Ethelberg, Per

1995 The Glass Beads from the Skovgårde Cemetery. In *Glass Beads: Cultural History, Technology, Experiment and Analogy*, edited by M. Rasmussen, U.L. Hansen, and U. Näsman, pp. 91-97. Historical-Archaeological Experimental Center, Studies in Technology and Culture 2. Excavations at the early medieval cemetery of Skovgarde, Denmark, uncovered a number of unusually rich female burials.

Evely, D.

1996 Other Materials. In *Knossos North Cemetery - Early Greek Tombs*, edited by J.N. Coldstream and H.W. Catling, vol. II, pp. 621-636. British School at Athens Supplement Volume 28. Beads of stone (pp. 621-624), terra cotta including the intriguing local incised class (pp. 626-628), amber (pp. 634f.), and shell (p. 636). Greece.

Evison, Vera I.

1987 *Dover: The Buckland Anglo-Saxon Cemetery*. Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England, Archaeological Report 3.

The recovered beads include those of glass, stone, shell, and metal. England, United Kingdom.

1988 *An Anglo-Saxon Cemetery at Alton, Hampshire*. Hants. Field Club and Archaeological Society, Monograph 4.

Many glass bead types (pp. 12-18, tables 4-8). England, United Kingdom.

1988 Some Vendel, Viking and Saxon Glass. In *Trade and Exchange in Prehistory: Studies in Honour of Berta Stjernquist*, edited by Birgitte Hårdh et al., pp. 237-245. Acta Archaeologica Lundensia 8(16).

On “reticella” beads and their relation to vessels (p. 242).

1994 *An Anglo-Saxon Cemetery at Great Chesterford, Essex*. Council for British Archaeology Research Report 91.

The site produced a wide variety of glass beads as well as specimens made of stone, bone, and bronze. England, United Kingdom.

Evison, Vera I. and Prue Hill

1996 *Two Anglo-Saxon Cemeteries at Beckford, Hereford and Worcester*. Council for British Archaeology Research Report 103.

Many beads: glass, amber, bone, and rock crystal. Discussion and diagrams including a section on the position in graves and how beads were worn (*see especially* pp. 11-19). England, United Kingdom.

Facsády, Annamária R.

2009 *Aquincumi ékszerek / Jewellery in Aquincum*. Az Aquincumi Múzeum gyűjteménye 1.

Excavations at the ancient city of Aquincum in Budapest, Hungary, uncovered a range of Roman-period jewelry that included bracelets, necklaces, and earrings that incorporated gold, emerald, and glass beads. Contains a detailed catalog of the individual adornments. In Hungarian and English.

Fadda, M.A.

2002 Nuove acquisizioni dell’architettura culturale della Sardegna nuragica. In *Etruria e Sardegna centro-settentrionale tra l’età del Bronzo Finale e l’Arcaismo*. Atti del XI Convegno di Studi Etruschi ed Italici, Sassari-Alghero-Oristano-Torralba 13-17 ottobre 1998, edited by Orazio Paoletti and Luisa Tamagno Perna, pp. 311-331. Istituto Nazionale di Studi Etruschi ed Italici, Pisa/Rome.

Presents an account of many amber beads of Tiryns and Allumiere types in various shapes and sizes from the last phases of the Late Bronze Age continuing into the Early Iron Age, Sardinia, Italy (pp. 315-318, figs. 4-5). Some beads have the bluish-grey look of Sicilian simetite but need analysis.

Fadini, Nicola and Giovanna Montevicchi

2001 Un bracciale con “Trilobitenperlen” da una necropoli cesenate. In *Atti della V Giornata di studio “Vetri di ogni tempo” (Perugia) 30 October 1999*, pp. 51-55.

Describes and illustrates a bracelet with figural *Trilobitenperlen* from the Cesena necropolis, Italy.

Falabella, Rosanna

2019 Review of *The Glory of Beads: The Rise and Fall of the Società Veneziana per l'Industria delle Conterie*, by Nicole Anderson (2017). *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 31:118-119.

Fano, Miguel Ángel and Esteban Álvarez-Fernández

2010 Magdalenian Marine Shells from El Horno Cave (Ramales, Cantabria, Spain) in the Regional Context. In *Not only Food: Marine, Terrestrial and Freshwater Molluscs in Archaeological Sites*, edited by E. Álvarez-Fernández and D.R. Carvajal-Contreras, pp. 58-68. *Munibe Suplemento* 31. Investigates the intensity and way in which the Magdalenian groups at El Horno Cave exploited the malacological resources provided by the Bay of Biscay which were used to make personal ornaments, such as beads.

Fanscalszky, Gábor

1999 Három avar kori temető Tiszavasváriban (Drei Awarenzeitliche Gräberfelder von Tiszavasvári). *Communicationes Archaeologicae Hungariae*:107-141.
Avar cemetery, Hungary: beads cataloged and illustrated *passim* and on p. 124.

Farhad, Guliyev and Agayev Gahraman

2008 *Yaldili Report on Excavations of Yaldili Jar Burial Site at Kilometre Point 241 of Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan and South Caucasus Pipelines Right of Way*. Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences Institute of Archaeology and Ethnography, Baku.
Several jar burials attributed to the 2nd-1st centuries BC were accompanied by beads of agate and paste, as well as a number of “mother-of-pearl beads covered with goldish coloured foil.”

Fasham, P.J.

1985 *The Prehistoric Settlement at Winnall Dawn, Winchester: Excavations of MARC 3 Site R17 in 1976 and 1977*. Hampshire Field Club and Archaeological Society, Monograph 2. Archaeological Rescue Committee Report 8.
Chalk beads; early Iron Age, Romano-British, and unstratified (pp. 80f.). England, United Kingdom.

Felczak, O.

1985 East Pomorze Culture Cemetery at Sychowo. *Pomorania Antiqua* XII:121-148.
Glass and amber beads (figs. 5 and 12) from an Early Iron Age cemetery with interesting burial urns, Poland. In Polish with English summary.

Ferencz, Eszter

2017 Gyöngyök reflektorfényben. Régészeti korú gyöngyök restaurálási megoldásai, készítéstechnikai megfigyelések / Beads in the Spotlight. Restoration Solutions for Archaeological Age Beads, and Preparation Technique Observations). *Savaria - A Vas Megyei Múzeumok értesítője* 39:241-253.
Focuses on the conservation/restoration of glass beads from three different archaeological periods.

Ferrer, J.E., I. Marqués, and Ana Baldomero

1988 La necrópolis megalítica de Fonelas (Granada). *Noticiaro Arqueológico Hispánia* 30:21-82.
Metal, stone, and painted clay beads (fig. 43) from megalithic necropolis in Spain.

Feuer, B.

1983 *The Northern Mycenaean Border in Thessaly*. British Archaeological Reports, International Series 176.

The distribution of bead and jewelry types is used as a criterion for establishing a cultural frontier (p. 84, fig. 95).

Feugère, Michel

1992 Le verre préromain en Gaule méridionale: acquis récents et questions ouvertes. *Revue archéologique de Narbonnaise* 25(1):151-176.

Reports on recent advances in the study of Iron Age glass beads and pendants in southern Gaul (France).

2015 Les bases de données en archéologie : de la révolution informatique au changement de paradigme. *Cahiers philosophiques* 141(2):139-141.

Part of this article deals with “Kempton” beads – wound glass beads with one flat face, the other convex.

2019 Entre Protohistoire et Antiquité tardive : les perles cylindriques en verre à décor de plumes. *Le Fil d’ArAr*, 29/06/2019, <https://lefildarar.hypotheses.org/227>.

Careful examination of cylindrical glass beads with “feather patterns” reveals differences between a pre-Roman type, known from the 5th-3rd centuries BC in various areas of Europe and the Mediterranean; and a late-Roman type, more widely distributed but less carefully produced.

Fischer, C.

1997 *Innovation und Tradition in der Mittel- und Spätbronzezeit: Gräber und Siedlungen in Neftenbach, Fallenden, Dietikon, Pfäffikon und Erlenbach*. Monographien der Kantonsarchäologie Zürich 28.

Bronze Age, Switzerland: amber beads (pp. 127-129, 145, pls. 51-52).

Fischer, T., S. Rieckhoff-Pauli, and K. Spindler

1984 Grabungen in der Spätkeltischen Siedlung im Sulztal. *Germania* 62(2):311-372.

Eye and ring beads of glass and amber beads (pp. 351-354) from a late Celtic settlement in Austria.

Fonnesbech-Sandberg, E.

2006 Torstorp Vesterby: A Cemetery from the Late Roman Iron Age. *Journal of Danish Archaeology* 14(1):109-125.

Many glass and amber beads and some with gold and silver foil (*see esp.* pp. 119f.). Denmark.

Fórizs, István, Adrien Pásztor, Géza Nagy, and Mária Tóth

2001 Avar és szarmata gyöngyök Csongrád megyéből (Avar and Sarmatian Glass Beads from Csongrad County, Hungary). *A Wosinsky Mór Múzeum Évkönyve* 23:69-89; <https://www.academia.edu/3569842/>

Chemical differences accompany stylistic differences. Opaque red and opaque white bead types. When Sarmatian bead types of the 3rd-4th-centuries occur in 6th-7th century Avar graves, the explanation is probably re-use after grave-robbing. Summary in English.

Formicola, Vincenzo

2007 From the Sunghir Children to the Romito Dwarf: Aspects of the Upper Paleolithic Funerary Landscape. *Current Anthropology* 48(3):446-452.

The burials of two Mid Upper Paleolithic children and an adult male uncovered in Sunghir, Russia, were accompanied by thousands of ivory beads which had probably been sewn onto caps and clothing, hundreds of perforated arctic fox canines, disc-shaped pendants, and various other objects. More details are provided in Pettitt (2011).

Foster, K.P.

1979 *Aegean Faience of the Bronze Age*. Yale University Press, New Haven and London.

Lists finds of faience beads in the Aegean and touches on related material in Egypt, the Near East, etc.

Fottová, Eva and Erik Hrnčiarik

2009 Rímske sklo z germánskeho sídliska v Šali-Veči (Roman Glass from a German Settlement in Šaľa-Veča). *Študijné Zvesti Archeologického Ústavu Slovenkej Akadémie Vied* 45:181-188.

Rescue excavations at a Roman Period settlement in Slovakia produced a small but diversified collection of glass beads. In Slovak with English summary.

Foulds, Elizabeth M.

2014 An Exciting New Iron Age Glass Bead from London. *Later Prehistoric Finds Group Newsletter* 4:7-8.

A large bead decorated with white spirals was found on a copper-alloy ring suggesting it had been suspended from a garment. United Kingdom.

2014 Iron Age Glass Beads in Britain: A Social Approach. Ph.D. dissertation. Durham University. Through an analysis of glass beads from four key study regions in Britain, this dissertation aims not only to address regional differences in appearance and chronology, but also to explore the role that these objects played within the networks and relationships that constructed Iron Age society. United Kingdom.

2014 Personal Adornment in Iron Age Britain: The Case of the Missing Glass Beads. In *Fingerprinting the Iron Age: Approaches to Identity in the European Iron Age*, edited by Cătălin Nicolae Popa and Simon Stoddart. Oxbow Books, Oxford.

This paper stems from a larger research project aimed at evaluating not only the evidence for dating and classifying glass beads but also looking at how they were utilized within the Iron Age period. United Kingdom.

2017 *Dress and Identity in Iron Age Britain: A Study of Glass Beads and Other Objects of Personal Adornment*. Archaeopress, Oxford.

This book aims not only to address regional differences in the appearance and chronology of beads, but also to explore the role that these objects played within the networks and relationships that constructed Iron Age society. It seeks to understand how they were used during their lives and how they came to be deposited within the archaeological record, in order to establish the social processes that glass beads were bound within.

Francis, Peter, Jr.

1988 *The Glass Trade Beads of Europe: Their Manufacture, Their History, and Their Identification*. The World of Beads Monograph Series 8. Lake Placid, NY.

Concentrates on Venice and Bohemia, but also discusses several other beadmaking centers of post-medieval Europe. See Pratt (1990) for a review.

2008 The Venetian Bead Story. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 20:62-80.

With the possible exception of the Egyptian and Syrian beadmakes of Roman times, no glass bead producers have had as much influence on their contemporaries as those of Venice. Venetian beads have been sent all over the world and have for the last several centuries dominated the trade and tastes in the commodity. This article summarizes the history of the Venetian bead industry and also discusses its diverse products.

Frankel, D. and J.M. Webb

1997 Excavations at Marki-Alonia, 1996-7. *Report of the Department of Antiquities, Cyprus* 1997:85-104.

Bronze Age terra cotta beads and spindle whorls with incised decoration, also dentalium shell beads (pp. 102-104).

2007 *The Bronze Age Cemeteries at Deneia in Cyprus*. *Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology* CXXXV.

Contains a section on faience beads (pp. 129f.) which mentions instances of small disc beads being used for purposes other than necklaces: inlaid as decoration in pottery, attached to thin strips of copper or bronze. Some may have been made locally.

Frazier, S., A. Frazier, and G. Lehrer

1998-1999 A History of Gem Beadmaking in Idar-Oberstein. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 10-11:35-47.

Discusses the famous stone beadmaking emporium of Idar-Oberstein in west-central Germany. It describes the water-driven cutting mills, the technology, the sources of agate and other gemstone materials, and the harsh working conditions of former times.

Freden, Uta von

1984 *Das frühmittelalterliche Gräberfeld von Grafendobrach in Oberfranken*. Bericht des Röm.-Germ. Kommission 64 (for 1983).

Describes the glass beads (pp. 448-452) recovered from the Early Middle Age cemetery at Grafendobrach in southern Bavaria, Germany.

1987 *Das frühmittelalterliche Gräberfeld von Moos-Burgstall, Landkreis Deggendorf, in Niederbayern / The Early Medieval Cemetery of Moos-Burgstall, Deggendorf District, in Lower Bavaria*. Bericht der Römisch-Germanischen Kommission 68.

Provides a brief discussion of the glass and bronze beads recovered from a Merovingian site in southeastern Germany.

1997 Perlen – Kulturbegleiter der Menschheit. In *Perlen: Archäologie, Techniken, Analysen*, edited by Uta von Freeden and Alfred Wiczorek, pp. 1-12. Kolloquien zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte 1.

An introduction to beads as a cultural companion of humanity.

Freeden, Uta von and Doris Lehmann

2005 *Das frühmittelalterliche Gräberfeld von Peigen, Gem. Pilsting, Lkr. Dingolfing-Landau / The Early Medieval Cemetery of Peigen, Gem. Pilsting, Lkr. Dingolfing-Landau. Archäologie im Landkreis Dingolfing-Landau 2.*

The beads recovered from a Merovingian site in Bavaria, Germany, are enumerated by grave.

Freeden, Uta von and Alfred Wiczorek (eds.)

1997 *Perlen: Archäologie, Techniken, Analysen. Akten des Internationalen Perlensymposiums in Mannheim vom 11. bis 14. November 1994. Kolloquien zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte 1.*

Presents 33 papers, mostly in German, ranging from Iron Age Spain to the Middle Ages and from South Russia and the Baltic to the Mediterranean. The individual papers are listed in this bibliography. See Siegmund (1998-1999) for a review.

French, E.B. (ed.)

1990 *Archaeology in Greece 1989-1990. Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies, Archaeological Reports 36:3-82.*

Neolithic shell beads from Deros (p. 25); Mycenaean beads from Kallithea Patron (p. 27); and glass eye and other beads from Archaic tombs at Akraiphia and Tanagra (pp. 34, 37).

1994 *Archaeology in Greece 1993-1994. Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies, Archaeological Reports 40:3-84.*

“Gold beads of various types” from a Mycenaean tomb on Skyros (p. 39); Geometric cemetery at Tragana in Thessaly where finds include an amber bead and Egyptian anthropomorphic faience beads (p. 50); bronze bead from Maurolophos in E. Macedonia (p. 60); Late Minoan ivy-leaf-shaped faience beads from Mochlos, Crete (p. 81); and beads from Hellenistic tombs at Boutas, Crete, and Late Minoan tombs at Chania (p. 84).

Frey, Annette and Susanne Greiff

2012 *Early Medieval Glass Beads with Metal Tubes. In Annales du 18e congrès de l'association internationale pour l'histoire du verre, Thessaloniki 2009, edited by Despina Ignatiadou and Anastassios Antonaras, pp. 373-378.*

On unusual glass beads with a copper-tube core recovered from an early medieval graveyard in Tiengen, near Freiburg, Germany. Includes chemical analyses.

Frey, O.H. and Helmut Roth

1983 *Glasperlen der Vorrömischen Eisenzeit, mit Beiträgen von H. Matthäus & Ch. Braun. Marburger Studien zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte 5.*

Glass beads of the Pre-Roman Iron Age.

Frieman, Catherine

2012 *Going to Pieces at the Funeral: Completeness and Complexity in Early Bronze Age Jet ‘Necklace’ Assemblages. Journal of Social Archaeology 12(3) 334-355.*

Reconsiders the interpretation of beaded ornaments composed of jet and jet-like material found with Early Bronze Age burials across Britain. United Kingdom.

Friesinger, H.

1984 Das slawische Gräberfeld van Wimm, gem. Maria Taferl, Niederösterreich: ein Katalog. *Archaeologia Austriaca* 68:203-277.

Reports on a Slavic cemetery in Lower Austria; beads *passim*.

Frînculeasa, Alin and Claudia Stîhi

2012 Vitreous Beads Found at the Bronze Age Cemetery from Cîmpina (Prahova). In *Annales d'Université Valahia Targoviste, Section d'Archeologie et d'Histoire* XIV(2):17-27.

Discusses the chronological position and chemical composition of beads recovered from a funerary complex in Romania.

Fröhlich, Jiří

1989 *Sklárny střední Šumavy. Výsledky archeologického průzkumu* (Glassworks of the Bohemian Forest. Results of the Archaeological Survey). Muzeum Šumavy, Sušice.

Reports the results of an archaeological survey of the Bohemian Forest in the Czech Republic and presents a register of the beadmaking furnaces that operated there during the 14th-19th centuries. Beads were recorded at several sites.

2015 Šumavské páteřikové hutě (Rosary Bead Furnaces of the Šumava). *Archeologie ve středních Čechách* 19:431-438.

On beadmaking establishments (*Pateřikové hutě*) in the Bohemian Forest, Czech Republic, 15th-19th centuries. In Czech.

Fröhlich, Siegfried

1983 *Studien zur mittleren Bronzezeit zwischen Thüringer Wald und Altmark, Leipziger Tieflandsbucht und Oker*. Veröffentlichungen des Braunschweigischen Landesmuseums 34.

On the Middle Bronze Age in central Germany with a discussion of glass beads on pp. 52-53.

Frolík, J., K. Tomkova, and J. Zeglitz

1988 Erforschung des slawischen Gräberfelds im Südflügel der Reitschule der Prager Burg. *Památky Archeologické* 79:424-455.

A Slavic cemetery in the Czech Republic produced glass, amber, and silver beads of several shapes, some of which help to provide a terminus ante quem of ca. 950. In Czech with German summary.

Fülep, Ferenc

1984 Sopiana: The History of Pécs during the Roman Era and the Problem of the Continuity of the Late Roman Population. *Archaeologia Hungarica* N.S. 50.

Beads *passim*; discussion of glass and bronze beads (p. 216). Hungary.

Fülöp, Gy.

1988 Avarzeitliche Fürstengräber von Igar. *Acta Arch. Acad. Sci. Hung.* XL:151-190.

An Avar burial's grave goods included beads. Hungary.

Furmánek, Václav

1990 *Radzovce: Osada l'udu popolnicových poli* (Biedlung der Träger der Urnenfelderkultur). Slovak Academy of Sciences, Bratislava.

Color photographs of blue glass globular and annular beads (pl. 51) and sandstone disc beads (pl. 52) associated with the Urnfield culture, Slovakia. Summaries in German and Russian.

Furmánek, Václav, Milan Horňák, and Vladimír Mitáš

2009 Sklené koráliky v období popolnicových polí na Slovensku. Stav výskumu (Glass Beads of the Urnfield Period in Slovakia. State of the Research). *Študijné Zvesti* 45:79-90.

On glass beads of the Urnfield Period (Bronze Age) in Slovakia. In Slovak with German summary.

Furmánek, V., L. Veliačik, and J. Vladár

1999 *Die Bronzezeit im Slowakischen Raum*. Prähistorische Archäologie in Südosteuropa 15. Leidorf, Rahden.

Slovakia: Various Bronze Age beads are illustrated (figs. 4, 7, 9, 10, 16, 18, 68), including faience beads reconstructed as decorating a dress (pl. 21). Amber beads (pl. 23d).

Gábor, Gabriella

1996 Középkori párták Békés megyében (Mittelalterliche Jungfernkränze im Komitat Békés). *A Móra Ferenc Múzeum Évkönyve, Studia Archaeologica* II:381-401.

Medieval period, Hungary. Small beads of glass, bone, and coral were sewn onto headdresses in decorative patterns (pp. 382f.). Summary in German.

Gábor, Lőrinczy and Rácz Zsófia

2014 Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg megye avar sírleletei II. Tiszavasvári–Kashalom-dűlő kora avar kori temetkezései. *NyJAMÉ* LVI:141–217.

Among the grave goods found with Early Avar burials in Hungary were glass beads of several types.

Gabrovec, S., A. Kruh, I. Murgelj, and B. Teržan

2006 *Stična II/1. Gomile starejše železne dobe – Grabhügel aus der älteren Eisenzeit. Katalog*. Narodni Muzej Slovenije, Katalogi in Monografije 37.

Many beads, *passim*, at this important Early Iron Age site in Slovenia: amber, glass of many colors with eye and other decoration, and a fine decorated gold set. Illustrated in color with a diagram of shapes (pp. 12-13). Text is in Slovene and German.

Gabrovec, Stane and Biba Teržan

2008 *Stična II/2. Gomile starejše železne dobe. Razprave – Grabhügel aus der älteren Eisenzeit. Studien*. Narodni Muzej Slovenije, Katalogi in monografije 38.

This volume contains a discussion of chronology and the role of Stična in the Hallstatt period.

Gadzyatskaya, O.S. and A.V. Utkin

1989 New Diggings at the Vashutin Camp. *Sovietskaya Arkheologia* 1:125-144.

Settlement and burials in the Upper Volga region, Russia, dated approximately to the late 3rd and early 2nd millennia. V-bored amber (p. 129, fig. 3:7-10). In Russian with English summary.

Gagetti, Elisabetta

2018 Oggetti d'ornamento. In *Amoenissimis...aedificiis. Gli scavi di piazza Marconi a Cremona. Volume II, I materiali*, edited by L. Arslan Pitcher et al., pp. 397-411. *Studi e ricerche di Archeologia* 5.

Discusses the pendant-amulets in various materials and glass and amber beads recovered from the Piazza Marconi in Cremona, Italy. They date between the middle of the 1st century BC and the end of the 1st century AD, and were all produced in Italy.

Gagoschidze, J.

1997 Materialien zur Geschichte der Goldschmiedekunst im alten Georgien. *Boreas Münstersche Beiträge zur Archäologie* 20:123-136.

Carnelian beads (8th-6th century BC), once thought imported, were perhaps produced in workshops found in 1982-1984 (pp. 125-126, pls. 25-26). Gold granulated beads have Greek and Etruscan parallels (pp. 128-136, fig. 4). Georgia.

Gairhos, Sebastian and Manuel Janosa

2002 Ein spätantikes Baptisterium auf Hohenrätien, Sils i.D. *Jahrbuch der Schweizerischen Gesellschaft für Ur- und Frühgeschichte* 85:267-273.

A Late La Tène glass eye bead was the only prehistoric find (pp. 271f., fig. 7). Switzerland.

Gaiu, Corneliu

1998-1999 Habitat și manifestări rituale în secolul IV p. Chr. la Archiud. *Revista Bistriței* 12-13:267-316.

Amber and carnelian beads are among the grave goods found at a 4th-century site in Romania. In Romanian with French abstract.

Gambari, F.M. and G. Kaenel

2001 L'iscrizione celtica sulla perla da Münsingen: una nuova lettura. *Arch. Schweiz* 24(4):34-37.

A new interpretation of the Celtic inscription on a glass bead found in Switzerland dating to the late 3rd - early 2nd century BC.

Garam, Éva

1991 Über Halsketten, Halsschmucke mit Anhängern und Juwelenkragen byzantinischen Ursprungs aus der Awarenzeit. *Acta Arch. Acad. Sci. Hung.* 43:151-179.

Remarks on Byzantine beads in Avar culture *passim*; mostly used as elements in jewelry.

1995 *Das Awarenzeitliche Gräberfeld von Tiszafüred. Vol. 3: Cemeteries of the Avar Period (567-829) in Hungary.* Akadémiai Kiadó, Budapest.

Many glass, bronze, and lead beads were found (*see* pp. 289-298, table of types fig. 166).

Garam, Éva and Andrea H. Vaday

1990 Sarmatische Siedlung und Begräbnisstätte in Tiszavalk. *Communicationes archaeologicae Hungariae* 1990:171-219.

Beads of many kinds from Sarmatian graves in Tiszavalk, Hungary, are described and illustrated with drawings *passim* and discussed on pp. 205f.

García Blánquez, Luis Alberto and Jaime Vizcaíno Sánchez

2008 Ajuares de la necrópolis tardoantigua de Los Villares (Baños y Mendigo, Murcia). *Verdolay* 11:225-262.

Describes the necklaces and pendants associated with burials uncovered in southeastern Spain which are dated to the 5th-early 6th centuries.

García-Díaz, V.

2014 Flint, Stones and Bones: Raw Material Selection, Typology, Technology and Use-Wear Analysis. In *A Mosaic of Habitation at Zeewijk (the Netherlands): Late Neolithic Behavioural Variability in a Dynamic Landscape*, edited by E.M. Theunissen et al., pp. 85-118. Nederlandse Archeologische Rapporten 47.

A Single Grave settlement (Late Neolithic) yielded two bone beads decorated with incised lines, as well as a pendant fashioned from a dog incisor. See van Gijn (2014) for stone beads from the site.

Gardelková-Vrtelová, Anna and Marián Golej

2013 The Necklace from the Strážnice Site in the Hodonín District (Czech Republic). A Contribution on the Subject of *Spondylus* Jewellery in the Neolithic. *Documenta Praehistorica* XL:265-277.

Microstructural analysis of the necklace components revealed that it is composed of recent (non-fossil) shell and likely relates to the Linear Pottery culture.

du Gardin, Colette

1988 La parure d'ambre à l'âge du Bronze en France. *Bull. Soc. Préh. Franç.* 83:546-580.

A survey of Bronze Age amber bead and pendant types in France with some remarks about technology.

1996 L'ambre en France au Bronze ancien: données nouvelles. In *Cultures et Sociétés du Bronze ancien en Europe. Actes du 117e Congrès National des Sociétés Savantes, Clermont-Ferrand 1992*, edited by C. Mordant & O. Gaiffe, pp. 189-195. Éditions du Comité des Travaux historiques et scientifiques.

Infra-red spectroscopy results and analysis by typology and locality put Late Bronze Age amber finds in France in European perspective.

2003 Amber Spacer Beads in the Neolithic and Bronze Ages in Europe. In *Amber in Archaeology*, edited by Curt W. Beck, Ilze B. Loze, and Joan M. Todd, pp. 180-197. Institute of the History of Latvia, Riga.

Concentrates on beads with multiple perforations, particularly their form and chronology.

Garofoli, Duilio

2015 Neanderthal Cognitive Equivalence: Epistemological Problems and a Critical Analysis from Radical Embodiment. Ph.D. dissertation. Eberhard Karls Universität, Tübingen.

Holistic mapping is applied to the production of Neanderthal shell bead body ornaments. Conceptual tools from radical embodied cognitive science are adopted to show that these ornaments do not necessarily require presumable signature properties of modern cognition.

Garrido Cordero, José Ángel

2015 El uso del cuarzo y el cristal de roca en la prehistoria reciente andaluza. Estado de la cuestión y análisis de un fenómeno cultural / Use of Quartz and Rock Crystal in Andalusian Late Prehistory. Status of the Issue and Analysis of a Cultural Phenomenon. *Revista Atlantica-Mediterranea* 17:187-200. <https://revistas.uca.es/index.php/rampas/article/view/2281/2090>

Reports on the impact and use contexts of quartz prisms and rock crystal from the 4th to the 2nd millennia BCE. in Andalusia, southern Spain, including objects (such as beads) made from this mineral.

Gaskell-Brown, Cynthia (ed.)

1986 *Plymouth Excavations: The Medieval Waterfront of Woolster Street and Castle Street: Finds Catalogue*. Plymouth Museum Archaeological Series 3.

Among the finds were cylindrical glass chevron beads; 16th-17th centuries.

Gates, C.

1989 Iconography at the Crossroads: The Aegina Treasure. In *Transition: Le monde égéen du bronze moyen au bronze récent*, edited by R. Laffineur, pp. 215-225. Aegaeum 3.

Do unique beads in the form of a hand holding a woman's breast parody a favorite Oriental image (p. 223, pl. LI)? These are among items largely of Minoan Cretan workmanship and date to ca. 1850-1550 BC.

1992 Art for Children in Mycenaean Greece. In *EIKON: Aegean Bronze Age Iconography - Shaping a Methodology. Proceedings of the Fourth International Aegaeum Conference*, edited by R. Laffineur and J.L. Crowley, pp. 161-171. Aegaeum 8.

Includes an account of children's graves and the kinds of beads deposited in them (pp. 164-166).

Gatti, Sandra

1996 Lazio, Anagni (Frosinone), località S. Cecilia – indagini nel santuario ernico: il deposito votivo arcaico. *Notizie degli Scavi* IX:5-153.

The bead section (pp. 112-119) lists and illustrates many types of glass bead, a few bone and amber, and two bronze. Italy.

Gawronski, Jerzy, Michel Hulst, Ranjith Jayasena, and Jørgen Veerkamp

2010 *Glasafval op het achtererf: Archeologische Opgraving Rozenstraat, Amsterdam (2006)* (Glass Debris from the Backyard: Archaeological Excavations on the Rozenstraat, Amsterdam, 2006). Gemeente Amsterdam, Bureau Monumenten & Archeologie, Amsterdamse Archeologische Rapporten 50.

This report discusses the structures and artifacts recovered during excavations on the Rozenstraat in Amsterdam. Of particular interest are the beads and wasters recovered from the Two Roses Glasshouse which operated from 1657 until 1679. The various varieties are described and illustrated in section 4.3.3.6 and appendices 2 and 4. In Dutch with a good English summary.

Gaydarska, Bisserka and John Chapman

2008 The Aesthetics of Colour and Brilliance – or Why were Prehistoric Persons Interested in Rocks, Minerals, Clays and Pigments? In *Geoarchaeology and Archaeomineralogy*, edited by R.I. Kostov, B. Gaydarska, and M. Gurova, pp. 63-66. Proceedings of the International Conference, 29-30 October 2008 Sofia. Publishing House “St. Ivan Rilski,” Sofia.

The authors investigate why prehistoric persons were so interested in highly colored and shiny objects. They propose an aesthetic of color and brilliance that emerged in the Balkan early farming period and developed as a key feature in the Climax Balkan Copper Age, influencing all forms of material culture and underpinning the dazzling development of goldworking technology represented in the Varna Chalcolithic cemetery, Bulgaria. Faceted carnelian beads are used as an example.

Geake, Helen

1995 The Use of Grave-Goods in Conversion-Period England, c. 600-c. 850 AD. 2 vols. Ph.D. thesis. Department of Archaeology, University of York. <http://etheses.whiterose.ac.uk/2461/>

Describes and explains the changes in the use of grave good by the Anglo-Saxons during the time of their conversion to Christianity. Individual beads and necklaces of various materials are included in the discussion: amethyst, metal (bronze, silver, and gold), polychrome and monochrome glass, and amber.

Gebhard, Rupert

1989 Der Glasschmuck aus dem Oppidum von Manching. *Die Ausgrabungen in Manching* 11.

Discusses the glass beads and bracelets recovered from the Oppidum of Manching near Ingolstadt, Bavaria, Germany. Manching was a large Celtic settlement founded in the 3rd century BC which existed until ca. 50-30 BC.

Gedl, M.

1991 *Die Hallstatteinflüsse auf den polnischen Gebieten in der Früheisenzeit*. *Prace Archeologiczne* 48.

Large blue or dark blue beads with yellow eyes, also other type (pp. 96f.), early Iron Age. They were not made locally in Lausitz territory but imported from or through the Halstatt area. Poland.

Geisler, Hans

1998 *Das frühbairische Gräberfeld Straubing-Bajuwarenstraße. I. Katalog der archäologischen Befunde und Funde*. *Internationale Archäologie* 30.

This catalog of the finds from the Early Bavarian cemetery at Straubing-Bajuwarenstraße includes a listing of the beads. Materials include glass and amber.

2010 *Das frühbairische Gräberfeld Straubing-Bajuwarenstraße: I. Katalog der archäologischen Befunde und Funde Ia. Die Perlen Farbbilder*. Universität Regensburg; <http://epub.uni-regensburg.de/18913/>, accessed 5 July 2015.

This site provides color images of all the recorded bead types as well as access to the 1998 catalog.

Geisler, Horst

1997 Perlen römischer Tradition von slawischen Fundplätzen. In *Perlen: Archäologie, Techniken, Analysen*, edited by Uta von Freeden and Alfred Wiczorek, pp. 211-212. *Kolloquien zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte* 1.

A reassessment of Roman imports found in Land Brandenburg, Germany, revealed “Roman” glass beads from Slavic sites. The continuity in bead production from Roman to Slavic times is likely because the same types are also found at Migration period sites; mostly segmented, ribbed melon, and beads with trails and dots.

Gerber, Yvonne and Willem B. Stern

2008 Hallstattzeitlichen Perlen. In *Langenthal, Unterhard: Gräberfeld und Siedlungsreste der Hallstatt- und Latènezeit, der römischen Epoche und des Frühmittelalters*, edited by Marianne Ramstein und Chantal Hartmann, pp. 212-217. Rub Media, Wabern.

Discusses the beads attributed to the Hallstatt Culture burials at a cemetery in Switzerland.

Gerds, M.

2001 Worked and Unworked Amber from Early Medieval Trading Places in the South-Western Baltic Region. *Offa* 58:115-122.

More than 3,000 pieces of amber were found at Gross Stromkendorf on the Wismar Buehl, Germany. These include raw material as well as unfinished and finished objects, mostly beads, but also pendants and gaming pieces. Tools were not found but the working process is clear. Gives details of comparable material from Hedeby, Kolobrzeg, Wolin, etc.

Gergova, Diana and Ilijan Katevski

2008 Archaeology and Geophysics in the Sboryanovo National Reserve (North-East Bulgaria). In *Geoarchaeology and Archaeomineralogy*, edited by R.I. Kostov, B. Gaydarska, and M. Gurova, pp. 374-379. Proceedings of the International Conference, 29-30 October 2008 Sofia. Publishing House "St. Ivan Rilski," Sofia.

Illustrates the glass eye beads and other bead forms recovered from the tomb in Tumulus 18.

Gergova, Diana, Ilijan Katevski, Iavor Ivanov, and Daniela Dimcheva

2005 *Mogila 18: "Sborjanovo" Elinističeskijat nekropol, prouchvania prez 2004 g. (Tumulus 18: Sboryanovo Hellenistic Cemetery, Report 2004)*. Getica I.

A Getic cemetery in Thrace produced incised faience beads and glass eye beads. Most illustrations are in color. In Bulgarian.

Gerlach, S.

1995 Eine reich Frauenbestattung der mittleren Bronzezeit aus Frickenhausen am Main. *Das Archäologische Jahr in Bayern 1994*:71-74.

An unrobbed grave of Bronze C date in Germany with an amber collar preserved entire with its spacer-plates and groups of beads of several sizes and shapes – a rare surviving example.

Gerloff, Sabine

1993 Zu Fragen mittelmeerländischer Kontakte und absoluter Chronologie der Frühbronzezeit in Mittel- und Westeuropa. *Praehistorische Zeitschrift* 68:58-102.

Important article which includes discussions of Early Bronze Age amber, tin, and faience beads in Middle and Western Europe (pp. 79-85).

Giesler-Müller, Ulrike

1992 *Das frühmittelalterliche Gräberfeld von Basel-Kleinhüningen: Katalog und Tafeln*. Basler Beiträge zur Ur- und Frühgeschichte 11B.

Many bead types (color plates 73-78) from early medieval graves in Basel, Switzerland.

van Gijn, Annelou

2013 Ornaments of Jet, Amber and Bone. In *Schipluiden: A Neolithic Settlement on the Dutch North Sea Coast c. 3500 AL BC*, edited by Leendert P. Louwe Kooijmans and Peter F.B. Jongste, pp. 195-206. *Analecta Praehistorica Leidensia* 37/38.

Provides descriptions of the recovered beads and pendants, as well as details concerning their production.

Gilchrist, Roberta

2012 *Medieval Life: Archaeology and the Life Course*. Boydell Press, Woodbridge.

This study aims to develop a new scale of archaeological analysis: the measure of the human life is adopted to explore the experience of living during the Middle Ages in Britain. Beads enter into the discussion.

Giles, Melanie

2012 *A Forged Glamour: Landscape, Identity and Material Culture in the Iron Age*. Windgather Press, Oxford.

Discusses the beads and their burial contexts at sites in Yorkshire, England, United Kingdom.

Gintautaitė-Butėnienė, E. and E. Butėnas

2002 Laivių kapinynas (The Laiviai Cemetery). *Lietuvos Archeologija* 22:9-198.

Large cemetery in western Lithuania, 8th-13th centuries. In women's graves amber beads were combined with glass beads and bronze spirals (p. 157, grave 143); 10th-11th-centuries pendant-amulets attached to pins or fibulae were of bronze, with one exception in amber (p. 167, fig. 39:9). Men had amber belt ornaments, usually one bead per grave (p. 164, grave 354). See p. 164 (English) for more details of glass, bronze, and amber beads. Summaries in English and Russian.

Giulia-Mair, Alessandra

2011 Appendix B. Necklace No. 1: Evidence for Egyptian Influence in Mycenaean Jewelry Production. In *Mochlos IIC. Period IV. The Mycenaean Settlement and Cemetery: The Human Remains and Other Finds*, edited by Jeffrey S. Soles, et al., pp. 167-172. INSTAP Academic Press, Philadelphia.

XRF analysis of some of the faience and gold beads comprising the necklace indicates an Egyptian origin for both the material and the production technique.

Giulia-Mair, Alessandra and Jeffrey Soles

2013 Egyptian Faience and Rose Gold at Mochlos, Crete. *Surface Engineering* 29(2):114-120.

A Mycenaean necklace found in a tomb at Mochlos, Crete, consists of faience beads and a central gold bead, and is dated to the LM IIIA period (ca. 1400-1300 BC). Analysis of the beads reveals a strong Egyptian technological influence.

Glaser, F., K. Gostencnik, and G. Gruber

1990 Ein frühmittelalterliches Gräberfeld in Baldramsdorf/Rosenheim. *Carinthia* I:213f.

A necklace of glass beads is mentioned among finds from the first datable 8th-century graves found in Carinthia, Austria.

Glebov, V.P., S. Il'jasenko, and I. Tolocko

2005 Waffen aus hellenistischen Gräbern in der Nekropole von Tanais. *Eurasia Antiqua* 11:231-267.

Beads of various materials from Hellenistic graves at Tanais, southern Russia, especially glass (some with gold inside), jet, carnelian, and amber. Summaries in English and Russian.

Glöckner, Gudrun

1996 Die Glasfunde der vici von Gleisdorf und Kalsdorf. In *Akten des 6. Österreichischen Archäologentages 3.-5. Februar 1994, Universität Graz*, edited by Thuri Lorenz et al., pp. 73-81. Veröffentlichungen des Instituts für klassische Archäologie der Karl-Franzens-Universität Graz 3.

Glass finds in southeastern Austria consisted mostly of vessels but there are also a few beads of various types (pp. 74, 76, figs. 2, 4); 2nd half of the 1st century into the 3rd century.

Goldina, E.V.

2010 *Busy mogil'nikov nevolinskoy kul'tury (konets IV-IX vv) / Beads from Cemeteries of the Nevolinskoy Culture (Late IV-IX Centuries)*. Udmurt Universitet, Izhevsk. Udmurtia, Russia.

2010 Kharakteristika bus Turayevskogo I mogil'nika (beskurgannaya chast') / Characteristic Beads of the Turayevski I Cemetery (Beskurgan Part). In *Turayevskiy I mogil'nik– unikal'nyy pamyatnik epokhi Velikogo pereseleniya narodov v srednem Prikam'ye (beskurgannaya chast')* / Turayevskiy I Cemetery – A Unique Monument of the Great Migration in the Central Kama (Beskurgan Part), edited by R.D. Goldina and V.A. Bernts, pp. 462-472. Mikvae 17. Udmurt Universitet, Izhevsk. Udmurtia, Russia.

2012 *Busy Bartymskogo Kompleksa Pamyatnikov (Beads of the Bartym Monument Complex)*. *Bulletin of Udmursk University, History and Philology* 21(1):47-105.

On the morphology, technology, and functional aspects of medieval beads excavated at the Bartym I cemetery and settlement in eastern Russia. In Russian with English summary.

2012 *Busyi gorodischa Lobach i mogil'nika Suhoy Log (Beads of the Lobach Settlement and Cemetery at Sukhoi Log)*. In *Gorodische Lobach i ego okrestnosti v epohu srednevekovya*, edited by R.D. Goldina et al., pp. 237-255. Materials and Research, Kama-Vyatka Archaeological Expedition 23. Excavated at a site in eastern Russia, the beads, most of which date to the 6th-9th centuries, include those of glass, sardonyx, rock crystal, and bronze.

2015 Некоторые аспекты торговли стеклянными бусами в Верхнем Прикамье в I тысячелетии н. э. (Some Aspects of the Glass Beads Trade in the Upper Kama Region in the 1st Millennium A.D.). In *Стекло Восточной Европы с древности до начала XX века (East European Glass from Antiquity to the Beginning of 20th Century)*, edited by P.G. Gaidukov, pp. 131-142. Nestor-History, St. Petersburg. Russia.

Goldina, E.V. and V.A. Bernz

2015 Бусы Заборьинского могильника IV в. н. э. в Среднем Прикамье: использование и классификация (Beads of the Zaborye Cemetery of IV Century A.D. in the Middle Kama Region: Usage and Classification). *Bulletin of Udmursk University. History and Philology* 4:47-57.

Focuses on the meaning of placing beads in graves, the different types of necklaces made of the beads, and the classification of the finds recovered from a site in eastern Russia. In Russian with English summary.

Goldina, E.V. and E.M. Chernych

2015 Бусы Боярского (Арай) могильника IV-V вв. в Среднем Прикамье: классификация и использование (The Beads from Boyarsky (Aray) Burials of the IV-V Centuries A.D. in the

Middle Kama Region: Classification and Use). *Известия Самарского научного центра Российской академии наук* 17(3/2):567-575. УДК 930.26(470.5):643.

Focuses on the meaning of placing beads in graves, the different types of necklaces made of the beads, and the classification of the finds recovered from a site in eastern Russia. In Russian with English summary.

2016 Morpho-Technological Characteristics of the Beads of the Boyarka (Aray) Cemetery IV-V Century A.D. in the Middle Kama Region. *Povolzhskaya Arkheologiya* 3(17):149-160.

Describes the glass and shell beads recovered from a site in eastern Russia. In Russian.

2017 Бусы Дубровского могильника IV-V вв. в Среднем Прикамье: классификация и использование (Beads of the Dubrovskiy Burial Ground [4th-5th Centuries A.D.] in the Middle Kama Region: Classification and Use). *Povolzhskaya Arkheologiya* 1(19):238-256.

The site produced 32 types of glass beads, most of which were associated with female headdresses. These were decorated with 1-2 rows of bead strings along the lower trim. Russia. English abstract.

Goldina, R.D. and A.A. Krasnoperov

2012 *Nyrgyndinskiy I mogil'nik II-III vv. na Sredney Kame*. Materialy i issledovaniya Kamsko-Vyatskoy arkheologicheskoy ekspeditsii 22. FGBOU VPO «Udmurtskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet» Izhevsk, Russia.

Presents a thorough analysis of the glass beads recovered from a 2nd-3rd-centuries Sarmatian burial site in Nyrgynda, Udmurtia, Russia. In Russian.

Gołębiowska-Tobiasz, Aneta

2014 Precious and Decorative Stones and Other Raw Minerals in Polovtsian Burial Inventories (11th - Beginning of 13th Century). *Rossica Antiqua* 1:15-43.

An overview of the materials used for ornaments – including beads and pendants – by the Polovtsi in eastern Ukraine and Russia and beyond. They include amber, rock crystal, carnelian, agate, lapis lazuli, coral, chalk, pearls, and shells.

Gomes, Francisco B.

2014 Mediterranean Goods in “Post-Orientalizing” Funerary Contexts of Southern Portugal: Some Remarks on Consumption, Peripherality and Cultural Identity. In *Actas del XVIII Congreso Internacional de Arqueología Clásica*, edited by José María Álvarez, Trinidad Nogales, and Isabel Rodà, pp. 85-87.

A significant number of Mediterranean imports have been identified in so called “Post-Orientalizing” contexts (ca. late 6th century to the late 5th /early 4th centuries BCE) of southern Portugal including various glass beads.

2018 La cornalina en el Bronce Final y la Edad del Hierro del sur de Portugal / The Use of Carnelian in the Late Bronze Age and in the Iron Age of Southern Portugal. *Lvcentvm* XXXVII:55-74.

Provides an initial synthesis of 50+ carnelian beads and pendants which aims to discuss their typology, chronology and distribution, as well as their possible origin in the Eastern Mediterranean.

González de Canales, F., L. Serrano, and J. Llompart

2006 The Pre-Colonial Phoenician Emporium of Huelva ca. 900-770 B.C. *Babesch* 81:13-29.

Among the foreign objects (Greek, Cypriot, Villanovan, Sardinian) at Huelva, southwestern Spain, are an ovate amber bead, a quartz bead, and a vitreous bead (p. 141).

Gopkalo, Oksana V.

2008 *Beads and Pendants of the Cherniakhov Culture*. National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, Institute of Archaeology, Kiev.

Presents a typological and chronological study of the beads and pendants associated with the Cherniakhov Culture of Eastern Europe. Materials include monochrome and polychrome glass, glass with metal foil, Egyptian faience, metal, amber, coral, semi-precious stones (rock crystal, morion, chalcedony, carnelian), calcites, shell, and bone. In Russian with English summary. Extensive bibliography.

Gorbanenko, S.A., T.Yu. Hoshko, O.S. Dzeladze, O.M. Kovalchuk, O.S. Milashevskiy, V.A. Nesterovskiy, A.V. Panikarskiy, and M.S. Serheieva

2018 Намисто вельбарської культури з Хрінників / Beads of the Wielbark Culture from Khrinnyk. *Arheologija* 2:90-97; <https://www.academia.edu/37095909/>

Dating to the 2nd-3rd centuries CE, a glass bead and several perforated fish (pike) vertebrae – possibly once strung together – were found in a dwelling in northwestern Ukraine. In Ukrainian with English abstract.

Gordon, Kate

1990 A Norse Viking-Age Grave from Cruach Mhor, Islay. *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland* 120:151-160.

Possibly that of a female, the grave yielded six beads of amber and glass.

Górkiewicz-Bucka, Ewa

2016 Bizuteria z wczesnośredniowiecznego grodziska w Kamieniu Pomorskim / Jewellery from the Early Medieval Stronghold in Kamień Pomorski. *Materiały Zachodniopomorskie* NS XII:463-481.

The ornaments recovered from a site in northwestern Poland include glass and amber beads.

Görner, I.

2002 *Bestattungssitten der Hügelgräberbronzezeit in Nord- und Osthessen*. Marburger Studien zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte 20.

Reports on amber beads and two recorded spacer plates and their combinations with bronze wire spirals and bronze discs (pp. 211-212; pp. 213-214 for pendants) found in Bronze Age graves in Hesse, Germany. The amount of amber is noticeably less than in the Rhine-Main area. See catalogue entries.

Gornez de Soto, José

1996 *Grotte des Perrats à Agris (Charente), 1981-1994: étude préliminaire*. Association de publications Chauvinoises, Dossier 4.

The cave site in west-central France produced amber beads and a bone imitation of an amber spacer-plate (p. 76f., fig. 44).

Gottschall, Anna

2008 Prayer Bead Production and use in Medieval England. *Rosetta* 4:1-14.

The study is based on archaeological finds supplemented by historic visual representations. Much comparative material. United Kingdom.

Grahek, L.

2004 Halštatska gomila na Hribu v Metliki (A Hallstatt Tumulus at Hrib in Metlika). *Arheološki Vestnik* 55:111-206.

Large cemetery in the Bela Krajina region, Slovenia; early Hallstatt. The many beads (glass, a few amber, bronze, and bone) are discussed on pp. 149f. and in the English summary.

Gratuze, Bernard and Yves Billaud

2014 Inventaire des perles en verre et en faïence de l'Age du Bronze originaires des ateliers de la région de Frattesina retrouvées en France. In *Il vetro in età protostorica in Italia*, Actes XVI Giornate Nazionali di Studio sul Vetro, Adria (RO), 12-13 maggio 2012, edited by Silvia Ciappi, Annamaria Larese, and Marina Ubaldi, pp. 25-37. Milano.

Presents an inventory of the Bronze Age glass and faïence beads originating from the workshops of the Frattesina region in France. Includes the results of LA-ICP-MS analysis.

Graziadio, G.

1991 The Process of Social Stratification at Mycenae in the Shaft Grave Period: A Comparative Examination of the Evidence. *American Journal of Archaeology* 95:403-440.

Beads figure in the analysis of the grave goods (p. 424).

Greiff, Susanne and Etleva Nallbani

2008 When Metal Meets Beads – Technological Study of Early Medieval Metal Foil Beads from Albania. *Mélanges de l'École française de Rome* 120(2):355-375.

An in-depth examination of foil beads from the Bukël site in Albania using chemical analysis and optical microscopy. The beads date to the 7th-9th centuries.

Grömer, Karina and Angelika Rudelic

2014 Unscheinbar und doch spannend Organische Reste in den frühmittelalterlichen Gräbern von Adnet und Untereching. In *Spuren der Völkerwanderungszeit. Neue Grabfunde aus Adnet und St. Georgen-Untereching*, edited by P. Höglinger, pp. 48-61. Fundberichte aus Österreich Materialhefte A, Sonderheft 22.

Glass beads accompanied several early medieval burials at two sites in Austria.

Groove, Annette Marie

2001 *Das alamannische Gräberfeld von Münzingen/Stadt Freiburg*. Materialhefte zur Archäologie in Baden-Württemberg 54.

The beads from a mainly 7th-century cemetery in Germany are thoroughly discussed (pp. 180-188).

Gruet, Yves, Luc Laporte, and Yves Bodeur

2009 Objets de parure recueillis sur le site arténacien de Ponthezières / Objects of Ornament Collected on the Artenacian Site of Ponthezières. In *Des premiers paysans aux premiers métallurgistes sur la façade atlantique de la France (3500-2000 av. J.-C.) / From the First Farmers to the First Metallurgists on the French Atlantic Coast (3500-2000 cal. B.C.)*, edited by Luc Laporte, pp. 470-504. Édition Association des Publications Chauvinoises, Mémoire XXXIII.

Provides a detailed account of the beads fashioned from fresh and fossil shell and stone excavated at Ponthezières, France, along with a discussion of how they were produced.

Grumeza, Lavinia

2011 The Sarmatian Necropolis from Foeni (Timiș County). *Analele Banatului, S.N., Arheologie – Istorie XIX*:181-205.

Numerous beads were recovered from women's graves at the Foeni cemetery in Romania. The raw materials are diverse and include limestone, carnelian, coral, amber, bone, gold, but mostly glass. Most often, they were embroidered on clothes: on the hem, the cuffs, and the collar area, as well as on belts, handbags, and even shoes. They were also formed into necklaces and bracelets.

2013 Roman Beads Found in Tibiscum. In *Archaeological Small Finds and their Significance. Proceedings of the Symposium: Costume as an Identity Expression*, edited by Iosif Vasile Ferencz, Nicolae Cătălin Rișcuța, and Oana Tutilă Bărbat, pp. 139-158. Editura Mega, Cluj-Napoca, Romania.

The existence of glass-bead workshops in Tibiscum is demonstrated by the discovery of glass-melting oven, crucibles, iron rods, and bead wasters.

2013 Sarmatian Necropolises and Graves from the Territory of Banat (1st-4th century AD). Ph.D. dissertation. "1 Decembrie 1918" University, Faculty of History and Philology, of Alba Iulia, Romania.

Sarmatian burials in the Banat region of western Romania have produced 8 types of monochrome glass beads (with different subtypes) and 10 types of polychrome glass beads. Other materials include calcite, carnelian, amber, and coral. All are imported Roman products.

2016 Sarmatian Personal Ornaments from the South-Eastern Part of the Great Hungarian Plain during the 1st-3rd Centuries CE: Imports and Local Production. In *Mobility in Research on the Black Sea Region*, edited by Victor Cojocaru and Alexander Rubel, pp. 439-482. Mega Publishing House, Cluj-Napoca, Romania.

Presents an overview of the ornaments, including beads and pendants.

Grumeza, Lavinia and Adrian Ursuțiu

2016 The Sarmatian Cemetery from Nădlac 3M North. In *Orbis Romanus and Barbaricum. The Barbarians around the Province of Dacia and Their Relations with the Roman Empire*, edited by Vitalie Bârcă, pp. 283-324. Patrimonium Archaeologicum Transylvanicum 14.

Several burials were accompanied by glass beads (mostly dark purple glass) and axe-shaped pendants likely dating to Late Antiquity (3rd-4th century AD). Romania.

Grumeza, Lavinia, Adrian Ursuțiu, and Gelu Copos

2013 Arad "Barieră." cercetări arheologice preventive într-un sit de epocă sarmatică / Arad "Barieră." Rescue Excavation in a Sarmatian Period Site. Patrimonium Archaeologicum Transylvanicum 6.

Sarmatian glass, limestone, and amber beads of the 3rd-4th centuries were found at Arad, Romania.

Grunwald, Lutz

2002 Tote in Ruinen: Anmerkungen zu den frühmittelalterlichen Bestattungen Moselmündungsgebietes in römischen Gebäuderesten. *Acta Praehistorica et Archaeologica* 34:95-111.

On early medieval burials within ruined Roman buildings. A woman's grave in a Roman villa near Coblenz, Germany, contained plain and decorated glass beads and some amber, dated ca. AD 600 (pp. 100f., fig. 4).

Gubaidullina, A.V.

2018 Trade Relations of Volga Bulgaria with the East on the Basis of Studying Imported Jewelry from Semi-Precious Stones, Ornamental Stones and Organic Materials (Concerning the Issue of Classification). *Archaeology of the Eurasian Steppes* 2018(5):261-299.

Presents a study of trade relations of Volga Bulgaria with the Oriental countries and Rus based on a study, description, classification, and cataloguing of various adornments (mostly beads and pendants) made of carnelian, amber, jet, crystal, chalcedony (including agate and onyx), lapis lazuli, and mother-of-pearl from the pre-Mongol monuments of Volga Bulgaria, with a clarification of their dating. In Russian with English summary.

Guglielmi, Alexandra

2018 "Tangled." Roman Personal Ornament in Iron Age Ireland and Southern Scandinavia (100 BC - AD 500). Ph.D. thesis. School of Archaeology, University College Dublin, Dublin.

Concentrating on glass beads, this study concludes that Roman personal ornament played a significant part in the widespread changes that shaped the societies living in Ireland and Southern Scandinavia during the period 100 BC - AD 500.

Guidi, A.

1983 *Scambi tra la cerchia hallstattiana orientale e il mondo a Sud delle Alpi nel VII secolo a.C.* Kleine Schriften aus dem vorgeschichtlichen Seminar Marburg 13.

Eye beads in the context of exchanges between Central Europe, the Adriatic, and the Mediterranean during the 7th century BC (pp. 44-46).

Guido, Margaret

1999 *The Glass Beads of Anglo-Saxon England, c. AD 400-700*, edited by Martin Welch. Society of Antiquaries of London, Research Reports.

The first national survey of all the glass beads that have been recovered through excavation, with references to their publication. Also, two essays by Martin Welch placing the beads in their historical and archaeological context. United Kingdom.

Guido, M. and J.M. Mills

1993 Beads (Jet, Glass, Crystal, and Coral). In *Excavations at Poundbury, 1966-80. Vol. 2: The Cemeteries*, edited by D.E. Farwell and Theya I. Molleson, pp. 100-102. Dorset Natural History & Archaeological Society Monograph Series 11.

The beads recovered from excavations at a late Roman Christian cemetery near Dorchester, England, United Kingdom, are described.

Guido, M. and M. Welch

2000 Indirect Evidence for Glass Bead Manufacture in Early Anglo-Saxon England. In *Glass in Britain and Ireland, AD 350-1100*, edited by J. Price, pp. 115-119. British Museum Occasional Paper 127.

United Kingdom.

Guidotti, M. Cristina

1988 Un pendente di vetro del Museo Egizio di Firenze. *Egitto e Vicino Oriente* XI:33-37.

On a glass head pendant of 5th-century Phoenician type. Italy.

Guilaine, J.

1991 Les premières perles de verre en Méditerranée occidentale. In *Liber Amicorum Jacques A.E. Nenquin*, edited by H. Thoen et al., pp. 163-172. Seminarie voor Archeologie, Universiteit Gent, Studia Archaeologica.

The first glass beads in the western Mediterranean.

Guliaev, V.I.

2003 Amazons in the Scythia: New Finds at the Middle Don, Southern Russia. *World Archaeology* 35(1):112-125.

The burials of women warriors were accompanied by necklaces of gold, silver, bronze, and glass beads. These date to the 5th-4th centuries BC.

Gullov, Hans Christian

1997 *From Middle Ages to Colonial Times: Archaeological and Ethnohistorical Studies of the Thule Culture in South West Greenland 1300-1800 AD*. Meddelelser om Grønland: Man & Society 23.

Several sites produced a variety of glass beads, some of which are attributed to the 18th century.

Gumpert, Anita von Kahler

1991 Review of *Baubles, Buttons and Beads: the Heritage of Bohemia*, by Sibylle Jargstorf (1993). *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 5:65-66.

Gumpert, Anita von Kahler and Karlis Karklins

2005 *Die Perle: A 1920s German Trade Journal*. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 17:19-34.

Though short lived, the German trade journal, *Die Perle*, contains a wealth of information concerning the European bead and jewelry industry of the 1920s. Short articles provide insight into new machinery and apparatus for producing beads, natural and artificial materials for the production of beads and other ornaments, fashion trends, market reports, and numerous other topics. As the journals are in German, English summaries are provided for a representative sample of the articles to give the reader an idea of their vast scope.

Gurioli, Fabio

2008 Gli oggetti di *parure* tra i primi uomini moderni (Personal Ornaments among the First Anatomically Modern Populations). *Rivista di Scienze Preistoriche* LVIII:29-38.

Personal ornaments aid a universal need in humans: communication. Through ornaments, communication evolves from an oral to a visual level, allowing societies to become ethnically stable and common traditions to be identified.

Guštin, Mitja and Andrej Preložnik

2005 Sajevice: železnodobno gomilno grobišče ob Krki. *Arheološki Vestnik* 56:113-168.

Iron Age tumulus cemetery, 7th century, in eastern Dolenjska, Slovenia. Many graves contained bronze beads, including a belt set (pp. 132-142/159-162). Also a female grave with a prized large glass bead (pp. 142-145/162-164). In Slovene with long summary in English.

2005 Die hallstattzeitlichen Frauen mit Goldschmuck von Dolenjsko (Slowenien). In *Interpretierte Eisenzeiten. Fallstudien, Methoden, Theorie. Tagungsbeiträge der 1. Linzer Gespräche zur interpretativen Eisenzeitarchäologie*, edited by Raimund Karl and Jutta Leskovar, pp. 113-130. Studien zur Kulturgeschichte von Oberösterreich 18.

Provides information about the gold ornaments, including beads, found with Hallstatt burials in Slovenia.

Gutiérrez, Carmen, Laura Llorente, Ignacio Martín-Lerma, Inmaculada Donate, Pedro Muñoz, and Aroa Guerrero

2018 Los objetos de adorno del Sector C de Cova Fosca (Castellón) / The Ornaments from the Sector C of Cova Fosca (Castellón). *Anejos a CuPAUAM* 3:83-102.

This stratified site in east-central Spain yielded various shell and bone beads and tooth and stone pendants ranging from the Epipaleolithic to the Neolithic 1C period. Their technological and functional aspects are discussed, as well as their cultural/symbolic value.

Gutiérrez-Zugasti, Igor and David Cuenca-Solana

2015 Ornaments from the Magdalenian Burial Area in El Mirón Cave (Cantabria, Northern Spain). Were they Grave Goods?. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 60:112-124.

10.1016/j.jas.2015.04.012, accessed 18 December 2016.

Concludes that the shell beads and perforated mammal teeth found near the burial of a woman were not grave goods, but simply artifacts present in the occupation layers in that part of the cave.

Gutjahr, Christoph and Eva Steigberger

2015 Ein spätantikes Kindergrab aus Wildon, Steiermark. *Archäologie Österreichs* 26(1):40-50.

A group of glass beads of was found associated with a child burial in Austria. Late antiquity.

Gutsmiedl, Doris

2009 Regionalisierungstendenzen merowingerzeitlicher Perlenmode am Beispiel der Perlen aus dem frühmittelalterlichen Gräberfeld von Aschheim-Bajuwarenring, Lkr. München. In *Dunkle Jahrhunderte in Mitteleuropa?*, edited by O. Heinrich-Tamaska, N. Krohn, and S. Ristow, pp. 183-198. Studien zu Spätantike und Frühmittelalter 1.

On regional tendencies in Merovingian bead fashion based on beads from the early medieval cemetery at Aschheim-Bajuwarenring, southern Germany.

Gvozdover, Marina

1995 *Art of the Mammoth Hunters: The Finds from Avdeevo*. Oxbow Monograph 49.

Upper Paleolithic site on the Russian plain where stone and bone material shows connections with sites in Central Europe. Includes some beads.

Haberstroh, Claudia

2004 *Das frühmittelalterliche Gräberfeld von Wirbenz, Gde. Speichersdorf, Lkr. Bayreuth*. Kataloge der Archäologischen Staatssammlung München 30.

Presents a detailed study of the glass beads recovered from the early medieval cemetery of Wirbenz in Germany including information concerning how they were worn.

Hackelberg, Louise

2006-2007 Terrass III i Birkas Garnison -i skuggan av Hallen och Smedjan. CD thesis 06/07.

Archaeological Research Laboratory, University of Stockholm.

Excavations at Terrace III in the Garrison of Birka, Sweden, uncovered beads of various materials. They date the site to the end of the 10th century. In Swedish with an English abstract.

Hackens, Tony and Rolf Winkes

1983 *Gold Jewelry: Craft, Style and Meaning from Mycenae to Constantinople*. *Publications d'hist. de l'art et d'archéo. de l'Université Catholique de Louvain*, Aurifex 5.

Includes fine bead necklaces (Mesopotamian, Mycenaean, Etruscan, Roman, Byzantine), also general essays on materials and techniques plus a reprint of a table of bead shapes (p. 209).

Haevernick, Thea Elisabeth

1983 *Glasperlen der Vorrömischen Eisenzeit I*. Marburger Studien zur Vor-und Frühgeschichte 5.

The first in a series of studies on Pre-Roman Iron Age glass beads.

Haffner, A.

1989 *Gräber – Spiegel des Lebens: zum Totenbrauchtum der Kelten und Römer am Beispiel des Treverer-Gräberfeldes Wederath-Belginum*. Rheinisches Landesmuseum, Trier. Von Zabern, Mainz.

Cemetery finds of the 4th century BC to the 4th century AD in Rheinland-Pfalz, Germany, include some beads. Glass ring-beads are illustrated in excellent color photographs.

Hafner, A. and P.J. Suter

2003 *Das Neolithikum in der Schweiz*. www.jungsteinSITE.de

An overview of the Neolithic period in Switzerland, with a discussion of several forms of limestone beads, including round, tubular, and “bird,” and pendants, as well as copper beads.

Hallager, E. and B.P. Hallager (eds.)

2000 *The Greek-Swedish Excavations at the Agia Aikaterini Square, Kastelli, Khania, 1970-1987, vol. II: The Late Minoan III C Settlement*. Svenska Institutet i Athen, Stockholm.

Scattered bead finds in Kastelli, Greece, some not well stratified but probably belonging to the settlement, not graves, and interesting as such. Note terra cotta beads, an uncommon material (pp. 178-179).

Halstead, Paul

1993 Spondylus Shell Ornaments from Late Neolithic Dimini, Greece: Specialized Manufacture or Unequal Accumulation? *Antiquity* 67(256):603-609.

A re-examination of the nature and contexts of shell objects and manufacturing waste at Dimini, a key Late Neolithic site on the coast of northern Greece, explores their social role within a *Spondylus*-working community.

Hamerow, Helena and John Pickin

1995 An Early Anglo-Saxon Cemetery at Andrew's Hill, Easington, Co. Durham. *Durham Archaeological Journal* 11:35-66.

Glass (dark blue, red-brown, annular, segmented) and amber beads. England, United Kingdom.

Hammerschmied, Julia

2015 Die Konservierung und Restaurierung von *en bloc* geborgenem Schmuck aus dem sächsischen Gräberfeld bei Immenbeck, Buxtehude. B.A. thesis. Hochschule für Technik und Wirtschaft, Berlin.

Discusses the block excavation of grave 216 at a Saxon cemetery (4-6 century AD) in northern Germany which contained a number of ornaments including a large quantity of glass and amber beads.

Händel, Marc, Ulrich Simon, Thomas Einwögerer, and Christine Neugebauer-Maresch

2009 New Excavations at Krems-Wachtberg – Approaching a Well-Preserved Gravettian Settlement Site in the Middle Danube Region. *Quartär* 56:187-196.

Personal ornaments associated with Burial 1 at an Upper Palaeolithic site in eastern Austria include ivory beads, perforated gastropod shells, and perforated wolf and polar fox teeth.

Hansen, Keld

1995 Beads in the Arctic. In *Glass Beads: Cultural History, Technology, Experiment and Analogy*, edited by M. Rasmussen, U.L. Hansen, and U. Näsman, pp. 13-19. Historical-Archaeological Experimental Center, Studies in Technology and Culture 2.

2014 Gold and Silver in the Maikop Culture. In *Metalle der Macht – Frühes Gold und Silber / Metals of Power – Early Gold and Silver*, edited by Harald Meller, Roberto Risch, and Ernst Pernicka, pp. 389-410. Tagungen des Landesmuseums für Vorgeschichte Halle 11(2).

Beads are among the objects discussed. The Maikop Culture existed in the northern Caucasus ca. 3800/3600-3000 BC.

Hansen, Svend

2016 Beads of Gold and Silver in the 4th and 3rd Millennium BC. In *From Bright Ores to Shiny Metals: Festschrift for Andreas Hauptmann on the Occasion of 40 Years Research in Archaeometallurgy and Archaeometry*, edited by Gabriele Körlin, Michael Prange, Thomas Stöllner, and Ünsal Yalçın, pp. 37-48. Veröffentlichungen aus dem Deutschen Bergbau-Museum Bochum 210.

Discusses metal beads in southern Europe with emphasis on narrow elongated specimens. Includes a section on beadmaking technology.

Hansen, S., A. Dragoman, A. Reingruber, N. Benecke, I. Gatsov, T. Hoppe, F. Klimscha, P. Nedelcheva, B. Song, J. Wahl, and J. Wunderlich

2006 Pietrele – Eine kupferzeitliche Siedlung an der Unteren Donau. *Eurasia Antiqua* 12:1-62.

A remarkable bead find at this Copper Age settlement in Romania: a bone figurine wearing a necklace of copper beads and an earring, with a group of dentalium lying nearby which may also belong to it (pp. 40-42, fig. 85). Also a spondylus shell bead (pp. 35, 37, fig. 77). Good color photos. Summary in English.

Hansen, S., M. Toderas, A. Reingruber, I. Gatsov, C. Georgescu, J. Görsdorf, T. Hoppe, P. Nedelcheva, M. Prange, J. Wahl, J. Wunderlich, and P. Zidarov

2007 Pietrele, Măgura Gorgana: Ergebnisse der Ausgrabungen im Sommer 2006. *Eurasia Antiqua* 13:43-112.

A second figurine with beads, like that noted above (p. 71, fig. 65). English summary.

Hansen, S., M. Toderas, A. Reingruber, I. Gatsov, and F. Klimscha

2008 Der kupferzeitliche Siedlungshügel Magura Gorgana bei Pietrele in der Walachei: Ergebnisse der Ausgrabungen im Sommer 2007. *Eurasia Antiqua* 14:19-100.

The non-metal beads and pendants are described on pp. 45-51. Materials include bone, shell, stone, and ceramic.

Hansen, S., M. Toderas, J. Wunderlich, K. Beutler, N. Benecke, A. Dittus, M. Karaucak, M. Müller, D. Nowacki, A. Pint, T.D. Price, K. Ritchie, D. Steiniger, and T. Vachta

2017 Pietrele am "Lacul Gorgana." Bericht über die Ausgrabungen in der neolithischen und kupferzeitlichen Siedlung und die geomorphologischen Untersuchungen in den Sommern 2012-2016. *Eurasia Antiqua* 20:1-116.

The recovered marble beads and pendants are discussed on p. 63ff. and an axe-shaped nephrite pendant on p. 73ff.

Hänsel, Alix

2000 Das Geheimnis des Bernsteincolliers (The Secret of the Amber Necklace). *Acta Praehistorica et Archaeologica* 32:163-166.

The arrangement of beads on a collar went unrecorded through find circumstances (p. 163). The author disagrees with the view that the collar was a woman's, citing parallels for males wearing bronze armlets like those found with the collar (pp. 165-166).

2003 Goldschmuck der Spätbronzezeit – Zu einer Neuerwerbung des Berliner Museums für Vor- und Frühgeschichte. *Acta Praehistorica et Archaeologica* 35:157-175.

A hoard assemblage from the northeastern Alpine-western Carpathian region, Urnfield, 10th-9th centuries BC, included gold- and bronze-work and three large groups of beads. Decorated glass beads, limestone beads, etc., together with bone and amber spacers *passim*.

Hänsel, B. (ed.)

1995 *Handel, Tausch und Verkehr im Bronze- und Früheisenzeitlichen Südosteuropa*. Südosteuropa-Schriften 17. Prähistorische Archäologie in Südosteuropa 11.

Contains 22 papers from a seminar at Freie Universität, Berlin, by many leading experts. Beads figure notably in Biba Terzan's long paper on trade and social classes during the early Iron Age in southeast Europe (pp. 81-159) and Jozef Batora's article on faience and amber in the northern Carpathian region during the early Bronze Age (pp. 187-196).

Hansen, Keld

1979 *Perler i Grønland*. Nationalmuseet, Copenhagen.

Surveys native beaded costumes, ornaments, and amulets, as well as archaeologically recovered beads found on Greenland. Profusely illustrated. In Danish.

Hansen, Steffen S. (ed.)

2013 Toftanes: A Viking Age Farmstead in the Faroe Islands. *Acta Archaeologica* 84(1):5-239.

Discusses the recovered stone (p. 80) and glass (pp. 91-93) beads.

Hansen, Svend

2016 Beads of Gold and Silver in the 4th and 3rd Millennium BC. In *From Bright Ores to Shiny Metals: Festschrift for Andreas Hauptmann on the Occasion of 40 Years Research in Archaeometallurgy and Archaeometry*, edited by Gabriele Körlin, Michael Prange, Thomas Stöllner, and Ünsal Yalçın, pp. 37-48. Deutschen Bergbau-Museum, Bochum.

Provides new insight into metal beads recovered from sites in the northern Caucasus, the Cyclades, and central and western Mediterranean between central Italy, southern France, and Catalonia. Includes notes on technology.

Hanuliak, M.

1992 Gräberfelder der slawischen Population im 10. Jhdt. im Gebiet der Westslowakei. *Slovenská archeológia* 40(2):243-308.

Jewelry types form part of the evidence for Slav-Magyar ethnic changes in the 10th century. Many glass and stone bead types are illustrated. Slovakia.

1993 Pohrebisko slovanskej populácie z 10 storočia v Bučanoch (Gräberfeld einer slawischen Population aus dem 10. Jhdt. in Bučany). *Slovenská archeológia* 41(1):83-113.

Companion article to the preceding (beads: figs. 11-13). Slovakia. In Slovak with German summary.

2006 Porušovanie telesných zvyškov zomrelých vo veľkomoravskom prostredí z uzemia Slovenska (Zerstörung von Körperresten der Verstorbenen im grossmährischen Milieu aus dem gebiet der Slowakei). *Slovenská Archeológia* 54(1):143-166.

During the period of pagan-Christian syncretism, some bodies were intentionally damaged to prevent the dead from harming the living. Beads are illustrated in figs. 13-16, and on the title page. Slovakia. Abstract in English, summary in German.

Harding, A.F.

1984 *Mycenaeans and Europe*. Academic Press, London.

Thorough treatment of beads, especially amber, faience, glass, and lapis lazuli.

Harhoiu, Radu, Erwin Gáll, and Attila Lakatos

2009 Gräberfeldsteile von Oradea-Salca Ghețarie aus dem 5. und 10.-11. Jahrhundert. *Archaeologiai Értésítő* 134:217-258.

The amber and glass beads recovered from a cemetery in Oradea, Romania, are discussed by grave. They date to the 5th and 10th-11th centuries.

Harrington, Sue and Martin Welch

2014 *The Early Anglo-Saxon Kingdoms of Southern Britain AD 450-650: Beneath the Tribal Hidage*. Oxbow Books, Oxford.

Chapter 10 deals with the use and distribution of amber and amethyst beads in the study area. Gold beads are also discussed. United Kingdom.

Hartmann, Chantal

2008 Frühmittelalter. In *Langenthal, Unterhard: Gräberfeld und Siedlungsreste der Hallstatt- und Latènezeit, der römischen Epoche und des Frühmittelalters*, edited by Marianne Ramstein und Chantal Hartmann, pp. 94-161. Rub Media, Wabern.

Discusses the glass, amber, and metal beads found with early medieval burials of women and children at a cemetery in Switzerland.

Hartmann, Gerald, Irene Kappel, Klaus Grote, and Betty Arndt

1997 Chemistry and Technology of Prehistoric Glass from Lower Saxony and Hesse. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 24(6):547–559.

The glass beads and bracelets under investigation represents a cross-section of the most important glass types found for the Bronze Age and Iron Age in Central Germany. They date from the 14th-1st centuries BC, and include examples of different chemical compositions, colors, and varying degrees of opacity.

Hasenfratz, A., M. Heumüller, J. Königer, U. Leuzinger, H. Schlichtherle, and R. Steinhauser

2004 Pfahlbaujuwelen am Bodensee. *Archäologie der Schweiz* 27(2):4-14.

The finds of Lake-Dweller ornaments in Switzerland include finished and half-finished stone beads, dentalium, glass, and amber beads.

Hassall, T.G., C.E. Halpin, and M. Mellor

1984 Excavations in St. Ebbe's, Oxford, 1967-1976: Part II. Post-Medieval Domestic Tenements and the Post-Dissolution Site of the Greyfriars. *Oxoniensia* XLIX:153-274.

Glass beads on microfiche M IV G10. England, United Kingdom.

Hatzmann, Sjoerd

2014 Meerdere Gezichten: Een onderzoek naar de oorspronkelijke functie en herkomst van een ivoren object uit de collectie van het Museum Meermanno-Westreenianum. M.A. thesis. Utrecht University.

This study of the original function and origin of ivory objects from the Middle Ages in the collections of the Meermanno-Westreenianum Museum in The Hague includes beautifully carved portrait prayer beads.

Haudum, Franz and Kinga Tarcsay

2019 Das Rätsel „Gegenbachhütte“ – Forschungen zu einer Glashütte des 17./18. Jahrhunderts bei Schwarzenberg am Böhmerwald. *Jahrbuch der Gesellschaft für Landeskunde und Denkmalpflege Oberösterreich* 164:203-287.

Reports on research into a glassworks of the 17th-18th centuries at Schwarzenberg in northern Austria. Furnace-wound glass beads are among the products recovered.

Häusler, Alexander

2000 Probleme der Interpretation ur- und frühgeschichtlicher Bestattungssitten und das Gräberfeld von Lenzburg. *Helvetica Archaeologica* 122:51-84.

Beads and other goods were buried with children but not, it seems, with adults (p. 80, fig. 21). Switzerland.

Hausmair, Barbara

2008 Die frühmittelalterlichen Grabfunde von Micheldorf/Kremsdorf, OÖ. M.A. thesis. University of Vienna.

A wide variety of glass and stone beads was recovered from early medieval graves in eastern Austria.

Haveman, E. and J.A. Sheridan

2006 The Exloo Necklace: New Light on an Old Find. *Palaeohistoria* 47/48:100-139.

Presents the results of recent research into the Early Bronze Age composite necklace from Exloo, the Netherland, examining its circumstances and location of discovery, the history of its curation and study, its likely date, the provenance of its constituent elements, and its broader significance. Other Dutch Bronze Age faience beads, from Vogelenzang and Den Haag-Bronovo, are also discussed.

Hawkes, S. Chadwick

2000 The Anglo-Saxon Cemetery of Bifrons, in the Parish of Patricbourne, East Kent. *Anglo-Saxon Studies in Archaeology and History* 11:1-94.

Very many glass beads *passim*; amber beads were apparently only found in one grave (no. 32). England, United Kingdom.

Hawkes, S. Chadwick and G. Grainger

2006 *The Anglo-Saxon Cemetery at Finglesham, Kent*. Oxford University School of Archaeology Monograph 64.

Includes many glass beads, which are treated according to the typology worked out by Birte Brugmann (2004). England, United Kingdom.

Hayeur Smith, Michèle M.

2003 A Social Analysis of Viking Jewellery from Iceland. Ph.D. dissertation. Department of Archaeology, University of Glasgow.

Attempts to decipher the social messages conveyed in Viking jewelry based on archaeological material (including beads and pendants) from Iceland.

Heck, Martin, Christian Matthes, Claudia Theune, Peter Hoffmann, and Johan Callmer

2004 Glasperlen machen Geschichte – Technologieentwicklung zwischen Tradition und Innovation im frühen Mittelalter. In *Alte Fragen – Neue Antworten. Neue Technologien in den Geisteswissenschaften*, pp. 27-32. Bundesministerium für Bildung und Forschung, Berlin.

An analysis of Merovingian glass beads demonstrates that, in terms of technology, there was no break from late antiquity to the early Middle Ages, and old technology continued to be used until at least the 6th century.

Heckel, Claire E.

2016 Digital Morphometric Analysis of Upper Palaeolithic Beads: Assessing Artifact Variability with User-Friendly Freeware. *Journal of Archaeological Science: Reports*;
<https://www.researchgate.net/publication/303833149>

Based on a case study of over 400 basket-shaped beads from Early Upper Palaeolithic (Aurignacian) deposits at four sites in the Aquitaine region of France, this article presents the results of morphometric analysis based on digital photographs using a freeware program developed in the biological sciences.

2017 Reconsidering Production Organization in the Early Upper Palaeolithic: The Case for Specialized Production of Aurignacian Beads. *Quaternary International* (in press).

The organization of bead production during the Aurignacian has significant implications for understanding the role of these artifacts in Upper Palaeolithic societies, and the evolution of symbolic behavior and social organization more generally.

Hector, Valerie

2016 Review of *Beads from Germany*, by Floor Kaspers (2016). *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 28:95-96.

Hedinger, Bettina

2000 Geweihbearbeitung im spätrömischen Wachturm von Rheinau-Köpferplatz. *Archäologie der Schweiz = Archéologie suisse = Archeologia svizzera* 23(3):104-114.

Discusses the production of antler beads and amulets recovered from a Late Roman site in Switzerland.

Heege, Andreas, Ursula Werben, Reinhard Kopp, and Tatjana Eberhardinger

1992 Keltischer import in Südniedersachsen – Die Ringperle von Northeim-Hohnstedt, Ldkr Northeim. *Neue Ausgrabungen und Forschungen in Niedersachsen* 20:245-259. Lax, Hildesheim.

The find of a glass ring-bead in Northeim, Germany, enlarges the known range of pre-Roman Celtic imports.

Hegedüs, K.

1981 Excavations at the Neolithic Settlement of Csanytelek Újhalastó. *Archaeologiai Értésítő* 108(1):3-12.

Perhaps the earliest copper bead find in Hungary, with important implications for the spread of copper technology from Western Asia. Also some agate and segmented shell beads. Summary and captions in English.

Heinrich-Tamáska, O.

2002 Funde der Keszthely-Kultur im Museum für Vor- und Frühgeschichte Berlin. *Acta Praehistorica et Archaeologica* 34:307-349.

On Late Mediaeval material from a cemetery at Keszthely in Hungary. Many beads, especially late Avar glass *Melonenperlen*, some with eyes or wavy lines. Some follow a Roman tradition. See pp. 334f. for a discussion of the types and chronology.

Heit, Iliia

2014 The Bead Workshop at Site MPS4, Mil Plain, Azerbaijan: Craft Specialization and the Manufacture of Shell Jewelry in the Neolithic. In *Beyond Ornamentation. Jewelry as an Aspect of*

Material Culture in the Ancient Near East, edited by Amir Golani and Zuzanna Wygnańska, pp. 21-39. Polish Archaeology in the Mediterranean, Special Studies 23(2).

The archaeological remains indicate production of a distinct type of disc bead from one shell species of the genus *Didacna*. Moreover, they allow a closer look at manufacturing techniques and raise questions about craft specialization as well as the presence of a long tradition of shell jewelry in the Circumcaspiian region.

Henderson, Julian

1984 The Glass. In *Movilla Abbey, Newtownards, Co. Down: Excavations 1981*. *Ulster Journal of Archaeology* 47:98-101.

Includes a discussion of the evidence for glass bead manufacture at Movilla and other Early Christian sites in Ireland, United Kingdom.

1986 Beads and Rings. In *Finds from Parliament Street and Other Sites in the City Centre*, by D. Tweddle, pp. 210-224. *The Archaeology of York: The Small Finds 17/14*. Council for British Archaeology, York.

On glass beads of the 12th and early 13th centuries AD excavated in the Shambles, York, England, United Kingdom.

1987 The Archaeology and Technology of Glass from Meare Village East. In *Meare Village East*, by J.M. Coles, pp. 170-182. *Somerset Levels Papers* 13.

The glass beads are described in detail. Their significance in a regional setting and more evidence for manufacture at Meare are presented. Techniques of bead manufacture are described, some based on experimental production. England, United Kingdom.

1987 Glass. In *Hengistbury Head, Dorset, I: The Prehistoric and Roman Settlement 3500 B.C.- A.D. 500*, by Barry Cunliffe, pp. 160-163. Oxford University Committee for Archaeology, Monograph 13.

Eight beads and four armlets. England, United Kingdom.

1988 Glass Production and Bronze Age Europe. *Antiquity* 62(236):435- 451.

Reports the existence of a new glass technology which was used in the manufacture of late Bronze Age - early Iron Age glass beads, probably in Europe.

1988 The Nature of the Early Christian Glass Industry in Ireland: Some Evidence from Dunmisk Fort, Co. Tyrone. *Ulster Journal of Archaeology* 51:115-126.

Discusses the first recognized industrial evidence for glassmaking and the evidence for bead manufacture in Ireland, United Kingdom.

1989 The Evidence for Regional Production of Iron Age Glass in Britain. In *Le verre préromain en Europe occidentale*, edited by M. Feugère. Librairie Archéologique Montagnac.

Discusses archaeological evidence for bead production in Iron Age Britain. England, United Kingdom.

1990 Glass. In *The Birsay Bay Project, Vol. 1*, by C.D. Morris, p. 227. University of Durham, Department of Archaeology Monograph Series 1.

Viking-age beads in Scotland, United Kingdom.

- 1990 Les verres des Castros. *Archeologia* 253:46.
Beads from Spanish Iron Age excavations. Spain.
- 1991 The Glass. In *Maiden Castle Excavations and Field Survey, 1985-6*, by N.M. Sharples, p. 164.
English Heritage Archaeological Report 19.
Describes an interesting bead apparently made to order, probably at Meare Lake Village, England, ca. 400 BC. United Kingdom.
- 1991 The Glass Artefacts (Chapter 21). In *The Metalwork, Glass and Stone Objects from Castle Street, Carlisle Excavations 1981-2*, by T.E. Padley, pp.177-180. Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society Research Series 5.
Description of Roman glass beads. England, United Kingdom.
- 1991 Industrial Specialisation in Late Iron Age Europe: Organisation, Location and Distribution. *The Archaeological Journal* 148:104-148.
A consideration of glassworking and bead production as an Iron Age industry from the point of view of its location on specific site types, the status of the artisans, the value of glass in Iron Age society, and the relationships of glass bead types to chemical composition.
- 1993 The Glass Bead. In *Excavations of an Iron Age settlement at Gamston, Nottinghamshire*, by D. Knight, pp. 68-70. Proceedings of the Nottinghamshire Archaeology Society 132.
England, United Kingdom.
- 1994 The Glass. In *Howe: Four Millennia of Orkney Prehistory*, by B. Ballin Smith, pp. 234-236.
Society of Antiquaries of Scotland Monograph Series 9.
Later iron age glass beads and their chemical analyses. Scotland, United Kingdom.
- 1995 Objects of Glass. In *Tattenhoe and Westbury, Two Deserted Medieval Settlements in Milton Keynes*, by R. Ivens, P. Busby, and N. Shepard, pp. 312-313. Buckinghamshire Archaeological Society Monograph Series 8.
England, United Kingdom.
- 1996 The Re-Use of an Iron Age Glass Bead. In *The Anglo-Saxon Cemetery at Empingham II, Rutland*, by Jane R. Timby, pp. 55-56. Oxbow Monograph 70.
England, United Kingdom.
- 2000 The Production of Irish Early Christian Glass with Specific Reference to Beads and Enamels. In *Glass in Britain and Ireland, AD 350-1100*, edited by Jennifer Price, pp.143-156. British Museum Occasional Paper 127.
- 2002 An Archaeological and Scientific Study of 47 Glass Beads. In *Excavations on St Patrick's Isle, Peel, Isle of Man 1982-88*, edited by D. Freke, pp. 349-362. Liverpool University Press.
- 2011 The Scientific Analysis of Selected Glass Beads. In *The Anglo-Saxon Cemetery at Butler's Field, Lechlade Gloucestershire, Volume 2: The Anglo-Saxon Grave Goods, Specialist Reports, Phasing and Discussion*, by Angela Boyle et al., pp. 115-117. Oxford University School of Archaeology.

Butler's Field is the only Anglo-Saxon cemetery in the Thames Valley where both "pagan" (ca. AD 450-600) and "Christian" (7th-early 8th centuries) burials occupy the same site. England, United Kingdom.

Henkes, Harold E.

1994 *Glas zonder glans: vijf eeuwen gebruiksglas uit de bodem van de Lage Landen 1300-1800/Glass Without Gloss: Utility Glass from Five Centuries Excavated in the Low Countries, 1300-1800*. Coördinatie Commissie van Advies inzake Archeologisch Onderzoek binnen het Ressor Rotterdam, Rotterdam Papers 9.

Illustrates glass beads recovered from various sites in the Netherlands dating to the 1450-1825 period. Includes a bead hairnet from the castle of IJsselmonde in Rotterdam. In Dutch and English.

Henricson, Lars G.

1995 Broken Glass Beakers Re-Used as Beads. In *Glass Beads: Cultural History, Technology, Experiment and Analogy*, edited by M. Rasmussen, U.L. Hansen, and U. Näsman, pp. 13-19. Historical-Archaeological Experimental Center, Studies in Technology and Culture 2.

Hepp, Daniel A.

2007 Die Bergkristall- und Karneolperlen von Haithabu und Schleswig: Ein Beitrag zu Handel und Handwerk im südlichen Ostseeraum. In *Berichte über die Ausgrabungen in Haithabu* 36, *Das Archäologische Fundmaterial* 8, edited by Christian Radtke, pp. 13-181. Wachholtz, Neumünster.

About the rock crystal and carnelian beads found at Haithabu and Schleswig in northern Germany.

Herbaut, Frédéric and Guirec Querré

2004 La parure néolithique en variscite dans le sud de l'Armorique. *Bulletin de la Société préhistorique française* 101(3):497-520.

Describes the variscite beads recovered from Neolithic grave mounds in the Carnac region of France.

Hergert, Melanie

2004 *Das fränkische Gräberfeld von Rödingen, Kr. Düren. Chronologie und Belegungsabfolge*. Marburger Studien zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte 22.

A thorough analysis of glass, amber, and meerscham beads found at a Frankish cemetery in Germany.

Herity, M.

1991 The Phases of the Irish Neolithic. *Journal of Indo-European Studies* 19:29-47.

Presents a table of bead and pendant shapes from Irish Passage Tombs (p. 36, fig. 5), Ireland.

Herrmann, Harald

2008 *Warmensteinacher Glass*. Heinrichs-Verlag, Bamberg.

Contains a chapter on the glass beadmaking industry in Warmensteinach, Bavaria, Germany, that was already in operation by the 17th century and lasted well into the 20th century. Furnace winding was the predominant method of manufacture.

Herrmann, J. (ed.)

1989 *Archäologie in der DDR*. 2 vols. Urania, Leipzig.

Color photographs of beads from Slav cemeteries in Germany, 10th-12th centuries (Vol. I, pp. 196, 198).

Herry, N.

2004 Report on Finds from the Saint-Quay-Portrieux Wreck, France. *International Journal of Nautical Archaeology* 33(1):96-105.

Dating to the first quarter of the 18th century, the wreck produced 40 glass trade beads.

Heumüller, Marion

2010 *Siedlungsarchäologie im Alpenvorland X: Der Schmuck der jungneolithischen Siedlung Hornstaad-Hörnle IA im Rahmen des mitteleuropäischen Mittel- und Jungneolithikums.* Forschungen und Berichte zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte in Baden-Württemberg 112.

Hornstaad-IA Hoernle is A Late Neolithic (3917-3902 BC) lake settlement on the west side of Lake Constance, Germany, yielded over 4,000 ornaments, beads included, mostly made of limestone.

Hickey, Megan Kathleen

2014 Perler fra vikingtiden (Beads of the Viking-Age). A Study of the Social and Economic Patterns in the Appearance of Beads from Viking-Age Sites in Britain. M.A. thesis. Department of Archaeology, University of York.

Presents a characterization of Viking-Age bead finds in Britain and an analysis of the social and economic processes which have influenced patterns in the appearance of this artifact type. In order to incorporate the widest dataset, this study concentrates on “Viking” sites dating from the 9th-12th centuries.

Higgins, R.A.

1996 The Jewellery. In *Knossos North Cemetery: Early Greek Tombs*, edited by J.N. Coldstream and H.W. Catling, vol. II, pp. 539-542. British School at Athens Supplement Volume 28.

Minute Subminoan gold beads are perhaps from Cyprus. Early Orientalising ribbed gold bicones, perhaps filled with terra cotta or plaster, may be a Cypriot or Phoenician type. Greece.

Hills, Catharine, Kenneth Penn, and Robert Rickett

1984 *The Anglo-Saxon Cemetery at Spong Hill, North Elmham, Part III: Catalogue of Inhumations.* East Anglian Archaeology Report 21.

This report on an important 6th-century cemetery contains a large number of well described and illustrated beads. England, United Kingdom.

Hirschbäck-Merhar, G.

1984 The Prehistoric Depot Debeli vrh. *Arheološki Vestnik* XXXV:90-100.

An early Hallstatt find bears on the question of the amber route.

Hirst, Sue

2006 Beads. In *Early Anglo-Saxon Dress Accessories from Saltwood Tunnel, Kent*, by Penelope Walton Rogers, Martin Henig, Sue Hirst, Ian Riddler, and Sonja Marzinzik, pp. 23-40. CTRL Specialist Report Series.

The recovered beads include those of glass, faience, amber, quartz, and metal.

Hirst, S.M.

1985 *An Anglo-Saxon Inhumation Cemetery at Sewerby, East Yorkshire.* York University, Archaeological Publication 4.

This important addition to our understanding of Anglo-Saxon burial practices in Yorkshire during the 6th-7th centuries deals with over 600 beads, and contains an integrated archaeological and scientific appraisal of half of them, made of glass, supported by detailed illustrations of 50 of these on color microfiche. England, United Kingdom.

2000 An Approach to the Study of Anglo-Saxon Glass Beads. In *Glass in Britain and Ireland, AD 350-1100*, edited by J. Price, pp. 121-130. British Museum Occasional Paper 127.

Hoareau, Leïla, Didier Binder, and Sylvie Beyries

2018 Restituer la diversité et la complexité des traditions ornementales épigravettiennes : approche systémique de la biographie des objets de parure de l'abri Martin (Alpes-Maritimes, France). Poster; <https://www.academia.edu/37925133/>.

Examines use/wear on two principal shell bead types recovered from an Epigravettian rock shelter in southeastern France.

Hochstetter, Alix

1987 *Kastanas: Ausgrabungen in einem Siedlungshügel der Bronze- und Eisenzeit Makedoniens 1975-1979: Die Kleinfunde*. Prah. Arch. in Südosteuropa 6.

Finds from a hill settlement of the Bronze and Iron Age in Macedonia include beads of glass, faience, bronze, and stone. With illustrations but not much comment.

Hoffmann, Birgitta

2002 Roman Glass from Newstead and Vindolanda. In *Annales du 15e Congrès de l'Association Internationale pour l'Histoire du Verre, New York - Corning, 2001*, pp. 41-44.

An analysis of the glass jewelry (beads and bracelets) from two Roman military sites near Hadrian's Wall in northern England. In addition to normal Roman types (mosaic, gold-in-glass, segmented, square-sectioned, and melons), a number of decorated beads normally associated with British Iron Age traditions were found which compositional analyses showed to be of local Scottish manufacture. United Kingdom.

2006 Melonenperlen und das Militär in Großbritannien, am Rhein und an der oberen Donau. In *Im Dienste Roms. Festschrift zum 65. Geburtstag von H.U. Nuber*, edited by G. Seitz, G., pp. 227-231. BAG Verlag, Remshalden.

On melon beads and the Roman military in Britain, the Rhine, and the upper Danube.

2011 The Glass. In *The Roman Settlement at Fosse Lane, Shepton Mallet: The Tesco Excavation, 1996-7*, edited by Peter Ellis and Peter Leach, pp. W14-17. Somerset Archaeology and Natural History 155.

The recovered material includes a small group of glass beads of various forms. United Kingdom.

Hoffmann, Birgitta and F. Cole

2007 Beads. In *The Archaeology of Fazzan, Vol. 2: Site Gazetteer, Pottery and Other Survey Finds*, edited by D.J. Mattingly, pp. 469-478. Society of Libyan Studies Monograph 7.

Discusses the beads recovered from sites in the Fazzan region of Libya.

Hoffmann, Dirk, Diego E. Angelucci, Valentín Villaverde, Josefina Zapata, and João Zilhão

2018 Symbolic Use of Marine Shells and Mineral Pigments by Iberian Neandertals 115,000 Years Ago. *Science Advances* 4:eaar5255.

Cueva de los Aviones in southeastern Spain) has yielded ochred and perforated marine shells, red and yellow colorants, and shell containers that feature residues of complex pigmentations mixtures. Similar finds from the Middle Stone Age of South Africa have been widely accepted as archaeological proxies for symbolic behavior. It is, therefore, possible that the roots of symbolic material culture may be found among the common ancestor of Neandertals and modern humans, more than half-a-million years ago.

Höglinger, Peter

1993 *Das urnenfelderzeitliche Gräberfeld von Oberecking, Ld. Salzburg*. Archäologie in Salzburg 2. Only one glass bead was found in this Urnfield cemetery (and only the second in the whole Salzburg district), in contrast to the large numbers found in surrounding areas (p. 47). Austria.

Hoika, Jürgen

1982 Jungsteinzeitliche Siedlungsreste aus Oldenburg-Dannau, Kreis Oldenburg. *Offa* 38:53-83. Beads made from the teeth of domestic dogs and pigs in a Neolithic settlement of cultivators in northern Germany disprove the theory that such beads were used only by hunting and fishing people.

Høilund Nielsen, Karen

1987 Zur Chronologie der jüngeren germanischen Eisenzeit auf Bornholm. Untersuchungen zu Schmuckgarnituren. *Acta Archaeologica. København* 57:47-86.

The chronology of the early Germanic Iron Age at Bornholm, Denmark; studies on ornamental trimmings including beads.

1997 Die frühmittelalterlichen Perlen Skandinaviens. Chronologische Untersuchungen. In *Perlen: Archäologie, Techniken, Analysen*, edited by Uta von Freeden and Alfred Wiczorek, pp. 187-196. Kolloquien zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte 1.

Analysis of Early Medieval beads in Scandinavia can be difficult because the beads are mostly found in cremation graves, thus damaged by fire. It is often possible to record the predominant colors of a necklace, which can be the basis for a chronological analysis. Four necklace types based on color appear in both Denmark and Sweden, and are apparently chronologically significant.

2013 Typology. In *Anglo-Saxon Graves and Grave Goods of the 6th and 7th Centuries AD: A Chronological Framework*, edited by John Hines and Alex Bayliss, pp. 133-230. Society for Medieval Archaeology Monograph 33.

Presents a descriptive catalog of the glass, stone (amethyst), shell, and metal beads, as well as the pendants, that typify female Anglo-Saxon burials of the 6th-7th centuries in England, United Kingdom. See also Bayliss, Hines, and Høilund Nielsen (2013).

Hölbling, Eva

2008 Das römische Gräberfeld von Pottenbrunn. Untersuchungen zur Bevölkerung des ländlichen Raumes um Aelium Cetium. Die Grabungen des Bundesdenkmalamtes der Jahre 2000-2002. Ph.D. dissertation. Department of Classical Archaeology, University of Vienna.

Describes the various forms of glass and bronze beads recovered from a Roman cemetery in Lower Austria.

Holbrook, Neil

2000 The Anglo-Saxon Cemetery at Lower Farm, Bishop's Cleeve: Excavations Directed by Kenneth Brown, 1969. *Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society* 118:61-92. The recovered beads, mostly amber but including several glass and ceramic types, are listed by burial and then discussed in a Grave Goods' section by B.A. Ford.

Holbrook, N. and P.T. Bidwell

1991 *Roman Finds from Exeter*. Exeter Archaeological Reports 4. Glass and faience beads of common types, as well as amber, shale, and jet (p. 229, fig. 96; p. 271, fig. 125). England, United Kingdom.

Holden, T.G. and A. Sheridan

2001 Three Cists and a Possible Roman Road at Barbush Quarry, Dunblane, Perthshire. *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland* 131:87-100. Cannel-coal disc beads with a boat-shaped, V-perforated, jet fastener (pp. 93-95). Full description of manufacture, condition, use, the results of analyses, together with a warning about the need for immediate conservation treatment upon excavation. Probably Early Bronze Age. Scotland, United Kingdom.

Holzer, Veronika

1999 Sechs späthallstatt-/frühlatènezeitliche Glasperlen aus Vicenice, Böhmen. *Annalen des Naturhistorischen Museums in Wien, Serie A* 101:81-96. Presents the results of Energy dispersive X-Ray Fluorescence analysis of large, decorated, yellow glass beads of the Late Hallstatt/early La Tène periods from Vicenice, Bohemia, Czech Republic.

Höpken, Constanze

2003 Herstellung quarzkeramischer Melonenperlen im römischen Flottenlager Köln Alteburg: Terminologie – Technologie – Befund. In *Römische Keramik. Herstellung und Handel. Kolloquium Xanten, 15.-17.6.2000*, edited by Bernd Liesen und Ulrich Brandl, pp. 353-363. Xantener Berichte 13.

On the manufacture of quartz-ceramic melon beads in Cologne, Germany, including terminology, technology, and finds.

Horňák, Milan

2005 Pohrebisko lužickej kultúry v Sklabinskom Podzámku. *Slovenská Archeológia* LIII(2):203-218. Glass beads from a Lausitz Culture cemetery in Slovakia (p. 210, fig. II). Abstract in English, summary in German.

2006 Príspevok k historickej interpretácii sklenených korálikov v severovýchodoalpskej oblasti halštatskej kultúry a vo vekerzugskej kultúre / The Report on the Historical Interpretation of Glass Beads in the North-Eastern Alpine Region of Halstat Culture and Vekerzug Culture. *Studia Historica Nitriensia* 13:37-46.

In Slovak with English abstract.

2009 Mikroskopické analýzy materiálu korálikov z hradiska kalenderbergskej kultúry Smolenice-Molpír (Microscopic Analyses of Material of the Beads from the Kalendenberg Culture's Hillfort in Smolenice-Molpír). *Študijné Zvesti* 45:95-98.

Presents the results of microscopic analyses of glass beads recovered from a hillfort site in Slovakia. In Slovak with English summary.

Hornig, C.

1993 *Das spätsächsische Gräberfeld von Rullstorf, Ldkr. Lüneburg*. Internationale Archaologie 14. Charts of late Saxon bead types (pls. 2-6) from a cemetery in northern Germany with a discussion on pp. 148-152.

Horváth, Tünde, Julianna Cseh, Péter Barkóczy, Laura Juhász, Sándor Gulyás, Zsolt Bernert, and Ágota Buzár

2018 A Double Burial of the Baden Culture from Tatabánya–Delphi (Northern Transdanubia, Hungary) – A Case Study of the *Dentalium* Beads of the Baden Culture and their Interpretation. *Quaternary International*; <https://www.academia.edu/37455119/>

The *Dentalium* beads accompanying the female burial enabled a detailed reconstruction of her funerary costume (headdress, veil, necklace, and girdle) and its possible role.

Howard-Davis, C.

1996 The Bead Necklace. In *Transect Through Time: The Archaeological Landscape of the Shell North Western Ethylene Pipeline*, by J. Lambert, p 115. Lancaster University Archaeological Unit, Lancaster.

A possible inhumation burial (pit 301, 3rd century) was accompanied by a necklace composed of jet, shale, and glass beads including gold-in-glass types. England, United Kingdom.

Hreiðarsdóttir, Elín Ó.

2005 Íslenskar perlur frá víkingaöld: með viðauka um perlur frá síðari öldum. M.A. thesis. Department of Archaeology, University of Iceland, Reykjavík.

On Icelandic Viking beads with an appendix on beads of later centuries. In Icelandic.

2009 The Beads from Skuggi, Oddstaðir and Myrkárdalur 2009. In *Gásir Hinterlands Project 2009: Midden Prospection and Excavation*, edited by Ramona Harrison, pp. 43-49. FSÍ, Reykjavík, and CUNY NORSEC, New York.

Eight glass and sandstone beads recovered from three Viking Age sites in northern Iceland are well described. Their date range is ca. AD 1250-1350.

2010? The Beads from Hrísbú. http://www.viking.ucla.edu/mosfell_project/reports/beads_hrisbru.pdf, accessed 9 Sept. 2014.

This Viking Age site on Iceland produced 40 beads, mostly glass but including one of rock crystal and another apparently made from kaolinite. The beads represent four periods and range in date from AD 870 to 1500.

Hrnčiarik, Erik

2004 Die römischen Beinperlen und Amuletten aus der Südwestslowakei. In *Schmuck und Tracht der Antike im Laufe der Zeit = Ancient Jewellery and Costume in Course of Time, Konferencia, Seit der Bronzezeit bis zur Spätantik*, edited by M. Novotná, M. Dufková, K. Kuzmová, and P. Hnila, pp. 91-100. Anodos 3/2003.

On the Roman bone beads and amulets of southwest Slovakia.

2014 Rímske kostené šperky z antickej Gerulaty (Roman Bone Jewellery from Gerulata). *Študijné Zvesti Archeologického Ústavu Sav* 55:69- 82.

A Roman-period site in Slovakia produced beads, charms, and amulets made of bone or antler in various shapes that adorned necks or hands. In Slovak with German summary.

Hrubý, Petr, Petr Hejhal, Karel Kašák, Karel Malý, and Jiří Valkony

2009 The Deserted Baroque Glassworks in the Cadastral Territory of Nová Ves near Božejov (District of Pelhřimov). *Studies in Post-Medieval Archaeology* 3:479-500.

This glassworks is important in that it was the only one east of the Šumava Mountains, Czech Republic, to produce an assortment of glass jewelry typical for the Šumava Mountains glassmaking circle of the 17th-18th centuries: furnace-wound glass rosary beads. Information is provided re: chemical composition.

Huber, Sandrine

1998 Érétrie et la Méditerranée à la lumière des trouvailles provenant d'une aire sacrificielle au Nord du Sanctuaire d'Apollon Daphnéphoros. In *Euboica. L'Eubea e la presenze euboica in Calcidica e in Occidente, Atti del Convegno Internazionale di Napoli, 13-16 novembre 1996*, edited by M. Bats and B. d'Agostino, pp. 109-133. Collection du Centre Jean Bérard 16 – AION(archeol) Quaderno 12.

Discusses the glass beads, particularly "bird beads," recovered from a sacrificial area in Eretria, Greece.

Huggett, J.W.

1988 Imported Grave Goods and the Early Anglo-Saxon Economy. *Medieval Archaeology* 32:63-96. Among the imported goods discussed are beads of amber, amethyst, and rock crystal, as well as cowrie shells. England, United Kingdom.

Hughes-Brock, Helen

1995 Seals and Beads: Their Shapes and Materials Compared. In *Sceaux minoens et myceniens*, edited by I. Pini and J.-C. Poursat, pp. 105-116. Corpus der minoischen und mykenischen Siegel, Beiheft 5.

On the natural properties of various materials and their presumed relation to social, economic, and religious or symbolic significance in Minoan and Mycenaean culture. Greece.

1996 Asine Chamber Tomb I:1 - The Small Finds. In *Asine III: Supplementary Studies on the Swedish Excavations 1922-1930*, edited by R. Hagg, G.C. Nordquist, and B. Wells, pp. 80-90. Acta Instituti Atheniensis Regni Sueciae 4°, XLV fasc. 1.

Republication of a rich Mycenaean tomb in Greece with beads of gold, carnelian, faience, glass, and amber.

1998 Greek Beads of the Mycenaean Period (ca.1650-1100 B.C.): The Age of the Heroines of Greek Tradition and Mythology. In *Beads and Bead Makers: Gender, Material Culture and Meaning*, edited by L.D. Sciamia and J.B. Eicher, pp. 247-271. Berg, New York and Oxford.

1998 Mycenaean Amber Beads and Ornaments: What can We Learn from their Shapes – and from One Another? In *Bollettino del XIII Congresso dell'Unione Internazionale delle Scienze Preistoriche e Protostoriche, Forli, 1996: Workshop 7, Amber in Archaeology*, edited by A.M. Bietti Sestieri/R. de Marinis/R. Peroni/C. Peretto, pp. 491-496.

- 1999 Mycenaean Beads: Gender and Social Contexts. *Oxford Journal of Archaeology* 18(3):277-296. On the social, cultural, religious, and economic aspects of beads within Greek Late Bronze Age society. Greece.
- 2000 Animal, Vegetable, Mineral: Some Evidence from Small Objects. In *Kriti–Agyptos: Politismikoi Desmoi Trion Chlietion* (Crete–Egypt: Cultural Links Through Three Millennia), edited by Alexandra Karetsou, pp. 120-127. Kapon, Athens.
Minoan bead and necklace types, bead shapes and their meanings, imported stones, and the technology of vitreous materials. The traffic was mostly one-way, Egypt to Crete, but the Minoans quickly naturalized Egyptian imports.
- 2003 Amber Beads in Archaeology: Publications Since ca. 1993. In *Amber in Archaeology*, edited by Curt W. Beck, Ilze B. Loze, and Joan M. Todd, pp. 236-257. Institute of the History of Latvia, Riga.
This bibliography lists references located by the author since 1993, and is divided into 17 sections, both topical and geographical, and annotates 219 books and articles dealing with amber around the world.
- 2003 The Mycenaean Greeks – Master Bead Makers: Major Work Since Beck. In *Ornaments from the Past: Bead Studies After Beck*, edited by I. Glover, H. Hughes-Brock, and J. Henderson, pp. 10-22. The Bead Study Trust, London.
Presents an overview of Mycenaean beads; Late Bronze Age (ca.1650-1100 BC). Greece.
- 2005 Amber and Some Other Travellers in the Bronze Age Aegean and Europe. In *Autochthon: Papers Presented to O.T.P.K. Dickinson on the Occasion of his Retirement*, edited by A. Dakouri-Hild and S. Sherratt, pp. 301-316. British Archaeological Reports, International Series 1432.
Covers beads of amber, faience, and glass in the Mycenaean area and their distant links in Britain, Switzerland, Italy, Romania, Slovakia, and the Ukraine (pp. 301-307). Greece.
- 2008 Close Encounters of Interesting Kinds: Relief Beads and Glass Seals – Design and Craftsmen. In *Vitreous Materials in the Late Bronze Age Aegean*, edited by C.M. Jackson and E.C. Wager, pp. 127-151. Sheffield Centre for Aegean Archaeology 9.
On Minoan and Mycenaean glass relief beads cast in molds: technology, symbolic meaning of the relief motifs, and status of the craftsmen. Greece, Crete.
- 2009 Amber in Archaeology: Publications Since ca. 2000. In *Amber in Archaeology*, edited by A. Palavestra, C.W. Beck, and J.M. Todd, pp. 304-351. National Museum, Belgrade.
Annotated bibliography with 16 headings covering general works, exchange and trade, natural sources, analysis, conservation, philology, literature, beliefs, and 14 regions or countries. Beads predominate. Includes items not listed herein.
- Hulinsky, V. and E. Černá**
- 2002 Microanalysis of Early Medieval Glass Beads and its Importance in Archaeological Research. In *Annales du 15e Congrès de l'Association Internationale pour l'Histoire du Verre, New York - Corning 2001*, pp. 116-121.

Analysis of 6th-13th-centuries material from a wide range of excavated contexts in Bohemia and Moravia, where the beads were commonest in the 9th and 10th centuries. Czech Republic.

Hulst, Michel, Jerzy Gawronski, Ranjith Jayasena, and Jørgen Veerkamp

2012 Glasshouse De Twee Rozen (Amsterdam, Netherlands): 17th Century Glass Production in Venetian Style. In *Le Verre en Lorraine et dans les régions voisines*, edited by Véronique Arveiller and Hubert Cabart. Monographies Instrumentum 42.

Illustrates some of the glass beads recovered from The Two Roses glasshouse which operated from 1621 until 1679. See Gawronski 2010 for a catalog of the finds.

Hummel, Andreas

2016 Das spätsächsisches Gräberfeld von Visbek-Uhlenkamp II /The Late Saxon Cemetery of Visbek-Uhlenkamp II. In *Siedlungs- und Küstenforschung im südlichen Nordseegebiet / Settlement and Coastal Research in the Southern North Sea Region* 39, pp. 195-212. Niedersächsisches Institut für historische Küstenforschung, Wilhelmshaven.

Glass beads were among the finds at this site in northwestern Germany.

Hunter, Fraser and Mary Davis

1994 Early Bronze Age Lead – A Unique Necklace from Southeast Scotland. *Antiquity* 68(261):824-830.

The necklace, found with the burial of a young child, is composed of a strand of cannel coal disk beads and another of lead beads. This appears to be the earliest instance of the use of smelted lead in Britain. Scotland, United Kingdom.

2000 Artefacts from the Early Bronze Age Cemetery. In *Excavation of an Early Bronze Age Cemetery and Other Sites at West Water Reservoir, West Linton, Scottish Borders*, by F. Hunter et al., pp. 136-141. Proceedings Society of Antiquaries of Scotland 130.

An interesting necklace of cannel-coal disc beads and 31 small lead beads, with an account of the various scientific analyses performed. The lead is the earliest known from Britain or Ireland, from a stage when lead was still a prized material for ornaments and its properties not yet understood. Scotland, United Kingdom.

Hurst, H.R.

1985 *Kingsholm: Excavations at Kingsholm Close and Other Sites with a Discussion of the Archaeology of the Area*. Gloucestershire Archaeological Reports 1.

Mentions a frit melon bead, Roman (p. 105). England, United Kingdom.

Hurst, H.R. and S.P. Roskams

1984 *Excavations at Carthage: The British Mission. Vol. I, Part 1*. British Academy/Dept. of Prehistory and Archaeology, University of Sheffield, 1984.

Beads of coral, bronze, bone, and glass were found in excavations at Carthage, Tunisia, North Africa.

Huseynov, Muzaffar and Bakhtiyar Jalilov

2006 *Amirarkh Report Excavations of an Antique Period Wooden Coffin Grave at Kilometre Point 204 of Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan and South Caucasus pipelines Right of Way*. Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences Institute of Archaeology and Ethnography, Baku.

Grave goods included beads of glass, paste, ceramic, carnelian, “chalk,” and “bone with their surfaces glazed.” The burial dates to the 1st century AD.

Hutchinson, M.E.

1990 *Identification of the Non-Glass Beads from Wroxeter (WP), Shropshire*. English Heritage, Ancient Monuments Laboratory Report 107/90.

321 beads and groups of beads were examined; 24 were amber, coral, emerald, brass, jet/shale, “faience” or variscite. England, United Kingdom.

1992 *The Examination and Identification of 29 Beads from Ardleigh, Essex*. English Heritage, Ancient Monuments Laboratory Report 84/92.

A description of brown chalcedony beads from two Roman inhumations of the late 4th century AD. They appear to be of a type which, though rare in most of Europe, is typical of Sarmatian-period cemeteries in Hungary. England, United Kingdom.

1996 *Gemmological Work in the Ancient Monuments Laboratory 1980-1995*. Ancient Monuments Laboratory Report 35/96.

Includes a discussion of beads – primarily stone but also pearl and shell – by material from sites across the United Kingdom.

Ifantidis, Fotis

2004 Part II: The Shell Personal Ornaments. In *Shell Assemblage Analysis of the Neolithic Lakeside Settlement of Dispilio, Kastoria: The Eastern Sector*, edited by Rena Veropoulidou and Fotis Ifantidis, pp. 57-87. Institute for Aegean Prehistory Research Grant Report, Thessaloniki.

Presents a description of the recovered beads and pendants, mostly stone and shell, although beads of bird bone and antler were also found. A catalog of the objects is provided in Appendix I.

2005 Part II: The Shell Personal Ornaments. In *Shell Assemblage Analysis of the Neolithic Lakeside Settlement of Dispilio, Kastoria: The Western Sector*, edited by Rena Veropoulidou and Fotis Ifantidis, pp. 66-97. Institute for Aegean Prehistory Research Grant Report, Thessaloniki.

The material includes beads and pendants of stone, bone, shell, and clay. A catalog of the objects is provided in Appendix I.

2006 Τα Κοσμήματα του Νεολιθικού Οικισμού Δισπηλιού Καστοριάς: Παραγωγή & Χρήση μίας “Αισθητικής Εργαλειοθήκης” (Personal Ornaments from the Neolithic Settlement of Dispilio, Kastoria: Production & Function of an “Aesthetic Toolkit”). M.A. thesis. Department of History and Archaeology, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki.

Presents a thorough analysis of the adornments, including beads and pendants of shell, stone, and bone, recovered from a Neolithic site in Greece. In Greek.

2011 *Cosmos in Fragments: Spondylus and Glycymeris Adornment at Neolithic Dispilio, Greece*. In *Spondylus in Prehistory: New Data and Approaches – Contributions to the Archaeology of Shell Technologies*, edited by Fotis Ifantidis and Marianna Nikolaidou, pp. 123-137. British Archaeological Reports, International Series 2216.

A short introduction to the study of Aegean (i.e., Greek) Neolithic jewelry is followed by a description of the recovered shell annulets, beads, pendants, and “buckles.”

2018 Πρακτικές Προσωπικής Κόσμησης στη Νεολιθική Ελλάδα. Τόμος Α'-Β' (αποσπάσματα) / Practices of Personal Adornment in Neolithic Greece. Volumes A-B. Ph.D. thesis. Department of Archaeology, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki; <https://www.academia.edu/35943188/> and <https://www.academia.edu/35943189/>.

A thorough study of the subject with an illustrated catalog of the finds which include beads and pendants of a wide range of materials. In Greek.

2019 *Πρακτικές Προσωπικής Κόσμησης στη Νεολιθική Ελλάδα / Practices of Personal Adornment in Neolithic Greece*. Archaeopress, Oxford.

The objective of this book is the reconsideration of the practices of personal adornment during the Neolithic period in Greece. A thorough study of the personal ornament corpus from the Middle/Late Neolithic Dispilio in Kastoria, an important lakeside settlement in north-western Greece, is also provided. Included are beads and pendants of shell, clay, bone, stone, and metal. Greek text with English summary.

Ifantidis, Fotis and Marianna Nikolaidou (eds.)

2011 *Spondylus in Prehistory: New Data and Approaches – Contributions to the Archaeology of Shell Technologies*. British Archaeological Reports, International Series 2216.

Presents 15 specialized papers on various aspects of *Spondylus* shell, mostly from Europe.

Ignatiadou, Despina

2009 A Tibetan Bead in Leibethra. In *Kermatia Filias: Festschrift for J. Touratsoglou*, pp. 591-599. Hellenic Ministry of Culture, Numismatic Museum, Athens.

A Tibetan dzi bead was found in a stone pile on the acropolis of Leibethra, Greece. It is made of black agate (length 40 mm, max. diam. 12 mm) and decorated with a composite linear design. Dzi beads were not traded between Tibet and Macedonia, nor any other Greek region. The bead was therefore transported by an individual who obtained it in Tibet. In Greek with English abstract.

Ignatov, V.N. and A.S. Skripkin

1988 Complexes of Sarmatian Times in the Kuban Basin. *Sovietskaya Arkheologia* 3:175-197. Beads of glass, carnelian, jet, and faience (p. 195, fig. 6); Russia, Ukraine. In Russian with English summary.

Ihm, Peter, Barbara Sasse, and Claudia Theune

1994 Merovingian Glass Beads: An Essay of Classification. In *Information Systems and Data Analysis*, edited by H.-H. Bock, W. Lenski, and M.M. Richter, pp. 425-435. Springer, Berlin.

The study of the combination of different bead types per grave has been used for the chronological seriation and horizontal stratigraphy of the female graves of the Alamannic cemeteries of Weingarten and Eichstetten, Germany.

Istvánovits, Eszter

1998 Adatok az Észak-Alföld 4. végi - 5. század elejei lakosságának etnikai meghatározásához (Angaben zur ethnischen Bestimmung der Bevölkerung in der nördlichen Tiefebene am Ende des 4. und Anfang des 5. Jahrhunderts). *A Móra Ferenc Múzeum Évkönyve, Studia Archaeologica* IV:309-324.

Hungary: beads enter the discussion of Iranian (Sarmatian, Alan) and Germanic (Gepid) groups in the late 4th and early 5th centuries (p. 314). Beads are frequent in women's graves on necklaces, armbands, belts, etc., also as decoration on bags, garments, and boots. Summary in German.

Istvánovits, Eszter and Valéria Kulcsár

2011 Satana and Others: Priestesses, Witches and Queens of the Steppe-Region. In *Weibliche Eliten in der Frühgeschichte* (Female Elites in Protohistoric Europe), edited by Dieter Quast, pp. 201-218. Verlag des Römisch-Germanischen Zentralmuseums, Mainz.

Surveys the burials of sacred and/or noble/royal women in the steppes and the Carpathian Basin. Most of these are dated to a relatively narrow period between the 1st century BC to the 1st century AD. Beads of various materials adorned necklaces, bracelets, and garments. Russia, Ukraine, Hungary.

Ivanišević, Vujadin and Michel Kazanski

2002 La nécropole de l'époque des grandes migrations a Singidunum. *Singidunum* 3:101-157.

Tombs in Serbia produced beads of amber, glass, and carnelian (pp. 122-23) of the 6th-7th centuries. All are of types known in Merovingian France, Germany, and Italy.

Ivanišević, Vujadin, Michel Kazanski, and Anna Mastykova

2006 *Les nécropoles de Viminacium à l'époque des Grandes Migrations*. Centre de Recherche d'Histoire et Civilisation de Byzance, Monographies 22. Paris.

Excavations at the site of Viminacium in eastern Serbia produced a wide variety of beads and pendants of glass, amber, stone, coral, faience, bone, metal, and other materials. A chronology for the various types is presented as well, as well as the results of optical emission spectroscopy analysis.

Iversen, Mette and Bjarne H. Nielsen

1992-1993 Brandstrup III. Axe and Taper from Two Viking Age Chamber Graves. *Journal of Danish Archaeology* 11:136-149.

Eight beads, mostly glass, were found in a little bag on the breast of a woman in a well preserved 10th-century grave in Denmark (pp. 142-143, fig. 10).

Jablonka, P.

1985 Ein Grab aus dem Übergang von der Urnenfelderzeit zur Halstattzeit aus Grabelsdorf. *Carinthia* I(175):7-20.

A grave from the Urnfield/Halstatt transition period at Grabelsdorf, Austria, produced a spotted glass bead (no. 18, pp. 13, 18, fig. 4) which is an intruder from the Migration Period.

Jacobs, J.

1989 Jungsteinzeitliche Metallfunde auf dem Gebiet der DDR. *Zeitschrift für Archäologie* 23:1-17. Early Stone Age metal finds from eastern Germany include early types of rolled spiral beads.

Jadczykowa, I.

1986 The Early La Tène Cemetery at Piaski Bankówe. *Prace i Materiały* 33:207-260.

Includes some fish-vertebra beads associated with the Lausitz Culture, central Poland. In Polish with English summary.

Jankovits, K.

1992 Spätbronzezeitliche Hügelgräber von Bakonyjákó. *Acta Arch. Acad. Sci. Hung.* 44:261-343.
Discusses blue glass beads from Late Bronze Age graves in Hungary (pp. 334f.).

Jankuhn, H., Heinrich Tiefenbach, Walter Janssen, and Ruth Schmidt-Wiegand (eds.)

1983 *Das Handwerk in vor- und frühgeschichtlicher Zeit: Bericht über die Kolloquien der Kommission für die Altertumskunde Mittel- und Nordeuropas in den Jahren 1977 bis 1980, Teil II.*

Abhandlungen d. Akad. d. Wiss. in Göttingen, phil.-hist. K1., 3. Folge, 122. Vanclenhoeck and Ruprecht, Göttingen.

Various discussions of bead manufacture; e.g., Hallstatt (pp. 31-33), early Moravian (pp. 147-148), and Viking (pp. 167-169).

Jansson, Ingmar

1989 Wikingerzeitlicher orientalischer Import in Skandinavien. *Bericht der Römisch-Germanischen Kommission* 69:564-647. Mainz.

On the types of carnelian, rock crystal, and *Cypraea* beads imported from the East and their distribution in Viking Age Scandinavia (pp. 584-592).

Janzon, G.O.

1983 Zoomorphic Clay Figurines and Beads from Ire, Hangvar Parish, Gotland. *Fornvännen* 78:1-20.
Re: the association of beads with animal figurines and bones on northern European Stone Age sites. Sweden.

Jargstorf, Sibylle

1991 *Glass in Jewelry: Hidden Artistry in Glass.* Schiffer, West Chester, PA.

This book spans the period from early times to the present day, and includes beadmaking on Murano and in Bavaria/Thuringia/Bohemia. Illustrates a great variety of beads from these regions, many in color. Italy, Germany, Czech Republic. See Carey (1991) for a review.

1993 *Baubles, Buttons and Beads: the Heritage of Bohemia.* Schiffer, Atglen, PA.

Chronicles the production of beads, buttons, costume jewelry, and other trinkets in and around the town of Gablonz in northern Bohemia (now Jablonec nad Nisou in The Czech Republic) with emphasis on the 19th and 20th centuries. The chief glass-working houses with their products are described and illustrated. Profusely illustrated in color and B&W. See Gumpert (1993) for a review.

1995 *Glass Beads from Europe.* Schiffer, Atglen, PA.

Presents a well-rounded view of the history of glass beadmaking and trade in Europe from its early development before and during the Renaissance through to the present period. Well illustrated. See Allen (1995) for a review.

Jargstorf, Sibylle and Gerhard Zeh

2003 Schwarze Perlen und Knöpfe aus Bayern. In *Annales du 15e Congrès de l'Association Internationale pour l'Histoire du Verre, Corning, New York, 2001*, pp. 230-234.

Presents a history of the little-known Fichtelgebirge glassmaking industry (Bavaria, Germany) which belongs with the important German glassmaking regions of the past. This article stresses the production of black-glass buttons and beads, an undertaking that took place primarily during the 17th-19th centuries.

2009 Emailbemalte Knöpfe aus dem Fichtelgebirge. In *Annales du 17e Congrès de l'Association Internationale pour l'Histoire du Verre, Antwerp, Belgium*, edited by Koen Janssens, pp. 488-492.

Discusses the glass bead and button industry that operated in the Fichtelgebirge region of Bavaria, Germany, during the 17th-19th centuries. A very distinctive tabular bead that was recovered from local wasters depicts Christ on the cross on one side and the letter IHS on the other (Pl. 103, p. 693).

Jaskanis, J.

1996 *Cecele: ein Gräberfeld der Wielbark-Kultur in Ostpolen*. Monumenta Archaeologica Barbarica II. An abundance of beads illustrated by grave-group, Roman Imperial date, eastern Poland.

Javakhishvili, A. and G. Abramishvili

1986 *Jewellery and Metalwork in the Museums of Georgia*. Aurora, Leningrad. Includes fine color photographs of beads of various periods.

Jepur, Antonele

2006 Das westgotenzeitliche Gräberfeld von Madrona (Segovia, Spanien). Inaugural Ph.D. dissertation. Julius-Maximilians-Universität, Würzburg, and Universidad Autónoma, Madrid.

Presents a detailed discussion of the glass, amber, and stone bead recovered from a Visigoth cemetery in Spain.

Jiménez Ávila, Javier

2000 Los objetos de vidrio procedentes del yacimiento de Pajares. Estudio preliminar. In *El Yacimiento Protohistórico de Pajares. Villanueva de La Vera. Cáceres 1. Las Necrópolis y el Teroso Áureo*, edited by S. Celestino, pp: 139-152. Memorias de Arqueología Extremeña 3. Mérida.

Describes and illustrates the protohistoric glass beads uncovered in Pajares, Spain.

2003 Los objetos de pasta vitrea de Cancho Roano. In *Cancho Roano VIII. Los materiales arqueológicos*, edited by S. Celestino Pérez, pp. 263-291.

Provides a complete catalogue and critical study of the glass beads and pendants from the Iron Age site of Cancho Roano (Extremadura), Spain, which are dated at the end of the 5th century BC.

Jiménez Gómez, M.C.

1995 Zambujal. Los amuletos de las campañas 1964 hasta 1973. In *Zambujal: Kupferfunde aus den Grabungen 1964 bis 1973*, edited by E. Sangmeister and M.C. Jiménez Gómez, pp. 155-238. Philipp von Zabern, Mainz am Rhein.

Reports on greenstone beads from a site in Portugal.

John, Jan

2011 Status of *Spondylus* Artifacts Within the LBK Grave Goods. In *Spondylus in Prehistory: New Data and Approaches – Contributions to the Archaeology of Shell Technologies*, edited by Fotis Ifantidis and Marianna Nikolaidou, pp. 123-137. British Archaeological Reports, International Series 2216.

Spondylus artifacts played an important part in the Neolithic symbolic system and burial practices. Based on artifacts from Linear Pottery Culture (LBK) cemeteries in Central Europe, it is possible to conclude that *Spondylus* jewelry is very often included in the grave goods accompanying prestigious male burials

(buckles, beads and bracelets). Slightly different *Spondylus* artifacts (medallions and beads) appeared in female graves.

Johns, Catherine

1996 *The Jewellery of Roman Britain: Celtic and Classical Traditions*. Routledge, Oxon, UK.
The section on Necklaces and Bracelets discusses beads and pendants of various materials.

2004 Roman Jewellery. *Gem & Jewellery News* 13(2):34-36.

On minute glass beads, 2 mm in diameter, that have been recovered in some modern excavations. The question arises: since the threading fiber has decayed, were the beads threaded into long strings, sewn onto garments, or worked into some intricate woven patterns?

Jonaitis, Rytis

2012 Civitas Rutenica in Early Vilnius in the 14th and 15th Centuries: The Socio-Cultural Aspect. *Archaeologia Baltica* 18:256-269.

Discusses several-bead and three-bead earrings found with Orthodox burials in the 13th-14th-centuries cemetery in Vilnius, Lithuania.

Jones, Andy

2018 The Whitehorse Hill Cist, Dartmoor. *Historic England Research* 7:31-35.

An Early Bronze Age burial found in southern Britain was accompanied by a basket containing over 200 beads from a necklace: 1 tin, 6 amber, 92 kimmeridge shale, and over 100 clay. The number of beads makes this the largest composite necklace from southwest England. United Kingdom.

Jones, B.

2003 Construction and Function of Costumes from Thera and Knossos. In *Metron: Measuring the Aegean Bronze Age, Proceedings of the 9th International Aegean Conference, Yale University, 2002*, edited by K.P. Foster and R. Laffineur, pp. 441-449. Aegaeum 21.

A fresco depicting a veil with red dots inspired a replication experiment: 750 carnelian beads were sewn onto a linen veil and found to make “a pleasant clinking sound” when the wearer danced. Are beads intended in other depictions too? Greece, Cyprus.

Jordá, Jesús F., J. Emili Aura, Carlos Martín, and Bárbara Avezuela

2010 Archaeomalacological Remains from the Upper Pleistocene - Early Holocene Record of the Vestíbulo of Nerja Cave (Malaga, Spain). In *Not only Food: Marine, Terrestrial and Freshwater Molluscs in Archaeological Sites*, edited by E. Álvarez-Fernández and D.R. Carvajal-Contreras, pp. 78-87. Munibe Suplemento 31.

The recovered materials include shell beads.

Jordan, Alexis

2009 A Preliminary Study of Iron Age Glass in Ireland, with Particular Emphasis on the Glass Beads. M.S. thesis. Department of Anthropology, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee.

Synthesizes all the evidence for Irish Iron Age glass to examine the characteristics, variability, and distribution of glass on the island.

2010 The Toggle & Indigenous Iron Age Glass Production in Ireland. *Field Notes: A Journal of Collegiate Anthropology* 2(1):25-36.

This article discusses the archaeological evidence regarding indigenous glass production in Ireland during the Iron Age with emphasis on toggles which are shaped like a dumb-bell. While generally not perforated, they are included in the bead category by some researchers.

Jørgensen, L.

1990 *Bækkegård and Glasergård. Two Cemeteries from the Late Iron Age on Bornholm.* Arkaeologiske Studier VIII. København.

Beads found at Bornholm, Denmark.

Jørgensen, L. and Anne Nørgård Jørgensen

1997 *Nørre Sandegård Vest: A Cemetery from the 6th-8th Centuries on Bornholm.* Nordiske Fortidsminder B/14.

Many beads, mostly glass of various types, but also some wood, copper alloy, amber, rock crystal, and cowrie shell (and perhaps other shell). Also copper alloy spacers and terminals. Denmark.

Jover Maestre, Francisco Javier and Alicia Luján Navas

2010 El consumo de conchas marinas durante la Edad del Bronce en la fachada mediterránea de la Península Ibérica (Marine Shell Consumption during the Bronze Age in the Eastern Iberian Peninsula). *Complutum* 21(1):101-122.

Shell was especially used for the production of necklace beads in eastern Spain.

Jubani, Bep

1983 Tumat ilire të Kënetës: Les tumulus illyriens de Kënetë. *Iliria* XIII(2):77-133.

Some beads from an Iron Age tumulus in Albania are illustrated. In Albanian with French summary.

Juhász, Irén

1995 Stollengräber im Komitat Békés. *A Móra Ferenc Múzeum Évkönyve - Studia Archaeologica* I:417-452.

Report on 7th-century Avar graves with some beads illustrated in the grave groups. In Hungarian with brief German summary. Hungary.

Kacharava, D., S. Kharabadze, and M. Turmanidze

2013 Beads from Grave 24 of the Vani Site. *Iberia-Colchis: Researches on the Archaeology and History of Georgia in the Classical and Early Medieval Period* 9:148-173. Tbilisi.

Discusses the beads (glass and gold) recovered from the ancient temple city of Vani (7th-1st centuries BC) in western Georgia. In Georgian but many photographs illustrate the beads.

Kacharava D. and G. Kvirkvelia

2008 *Wine, Worship, and Sacrifice: The Golden Graves of Ancient Vani.* Princeton University Press, Princeton.

This exhibition catalog illustrates a variety of gold beads and necklaces recovered from graves in Vani (7th-1st centuries BC) in western Georgia.

Kaenel, Gilbert

1995 L'âge de fer. *Archäologie der Schweiz* 182:68-77.

Late La Tène glass beads (fig. 18), Switzerland.

Kaenel, Gilbert and Patrick Moirat

1995 Le bronze ancien. *Archäologie der Schweiz* 182:57-67.

Beads of amber (late Middle Bronze Age, 15th century, fig. 7) and stone (latest Late Bronze Age, fig. 15).

Kalafatić, Hrvoje, Siniša Radović, Mislav Čavka, Mario Novak, Marija Mihaljević, and Rajna Šošić Klindžić

2016 A Rare Find of Bone Beads from the Late Bronze Age Cemetery in the Southern Carpathian Basin. In *Close to the Bone: Current Studies in Bone Technologies*, edited by Selena Vitezović, pp. 146-153. Institute of Archaeology, Belgrade.

Three rare bone beads were found with a female burial of the Barice-Gređani cultural group at the site of Mačkovac (14th-12th centuries BC) in Eastern Croatia.

Kalicz, N. and J.G. Szénászky

2001 Spondylus-Schmuck im Neolithikum des Komitats Békés, Südostungarn. *Praehistorische Zeitschrift* 76(1):24-54.

Discusses *Spondylus*-shell ornaments, primarily beads, from a Neolithic site in southeastern Hungary.

Kalogeropoulos, K.

1998 *Die frühmykenischen Gräbfunde von Analipsis (Südöstliches Arkadien)*. Bibliothek der Archäologischen Gesellschaft zu Athen 175.

A Late Helladic II tomb on Crete produced five beads, now lost; the descriptions and drawings are based on old photographs (pp. 14, 70, 72, pl. 8, nos.19-21, 29, 30). One amber bead was found with gold wire.

Kamieńska, J. and J.K. Kozłowski

1990 *Entwicklung und Gliederung der Lengyel- und Polgar-Kulturgruppen in Polen*. Prace Archeologiczne 46.

Late Neolithic shell and rolled-copper tube beads (pp. 20-24, pls. 41, 43, 46) from Poland.

Kaminsky, V.N.

1987 An Alan-Bulgarian Burial Ground at the Starokorsunskaya Village in the Kuban Basin. *Sovietskaya Arkheologia* 4:187-205.

Stone and glass beads ca. 750-850. Russia. In Russian with English summary.

Karageorghis, Vassos

1987 Chronique des fouilles à Chypre en 1986. *Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique* III:663-733.

Beads from the rescue excavation of tombs on Cyprus. Late Bronze Age: terracotta bicones, also stone and glass (p. 725, figs. 213, 218); Archaic and Classical: carnelian and faience and a lotus-shaped silver bead (pp. 698, 707); a worn amber bead and gold beads with granulation (p. 722, fig. 208); Hellenistic and Roman (p. 728).

Karageorghis, Vassos (ed.)

1986 *Acts of the International Archaeological Symposium: Cyprus between the Orient and the Occident, Nicosia, 8-14 Sept. 1985*. Department of Antiquities, Cyprus.

Carnelian beads as evidence of foreign relations (I.A. Todd, p. 21, and E.J. Peltenberg, pp. 163-164); faience bead from a 16th-century tomb (R.S. Merrillees, pp. 115-116).

Karametrou-Menteside, Georgia

1999 *Voïon-Notia Orestis: Arkhaiologike Erevna kai Istorike Topographia*. 2 vols. Vivlion Eisagoges Arkhaiologikou Mouseiou Kozanes, Thessalonike.

Two groups of amber beads and 19 stone beads are mentioned from a tomb with Mycenaean IIC pottery in Siatista, western Macedonia. In Greek.

2000 *Aiani 2000: The Excavation of the Late Bronze Age Cemetery. To Arkhaiologiko Ergo ste Makedonia kai Thrake* 14:591-606.

Beads of bronze, glass, amber, clay, and stone found near the head, breast, and hands in many burials, and also scattered, thus probably from necklaces and bracelets and sewn onto cloth (pp. 601-602, fig. 15). In Greek with English summary. Greece.

Karantzali, Efi

1986 Une tombe du Minoen Récent IIIb à la Canée. *Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique* CX:53-87. Beads of several materials and three sets of rosette relief-beads were found in a Minoan tomb at Chania, Greece (pp. 76-80).

Karczewski, Maciej

2012 On the Road to the Other World. Plants in the Burial Rites of Bogaczewo Culture (Roman Period, Northeast Poland). *Archaeologia Baltica* 18:126-146.

Table 1 lists the grave goods associated with 85 excavated burials in the Bogaczewo Culture cemetery at Paprotki Kolonia site 1. Included are beads of glass, bronze, amber, and one fossil.

Karklins, Karlis

1985 A Sample Book of 19th Century Venetian Beads. In *Glass Beads*, by Karlis Karklins, pp. 41-84. Parks Canada, Studies in Archaeology, Architecture and History. Ottawa.

Housed in the British Museum, the manufacturer' or dealer' sample book treated herein contains 16 tray-like pages which display 380 varieties of wound, drawn, and mold-pressed glass beads, as well as a non-glass bead and three cabochons. Purportedly originating in Venice in 1704, research has revealed that although most, if not all, of the beads are probably of Venetian manufacture, the 1704 date is much too early, the collection being attributed to the second half of the 19th century.

1994 Review of *Perlen aus Gablonz: Historismus, Jugendstil /Beads from Gablonz: Historicism, Art Nouveau*, by Waltraud Neuwirth (1994). *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 6:81-82.

1998-1999 Review of *Glasperlen Christbaumschmuck/Glass Bead Christmas Tree Ornaments*, by Sibylle Jargstorf (1995). *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 10-11:68-69.

- 2002 The Giacomuzzi Bead Sample Book and Folders. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 14:31-63.
Presents detailed descriptions of the beads, all of wound construction and mostly fancy varieties, made by the acclaimed Venetian firm operated by the Giacomuzzi brothers during the 3rd quarter of the 19th century. For an account of Giovanni Giacomuzzi, see Zanetti (2002). Venice, Italy.
- 2003 Review of *Amber in Archaeology*, edited by Beck, Curt W., Ilze B. Loze, and Joan M. Todd (2003). *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 15:79-80.
- 2007 Review of *The Bead Goes On: The Sample Card Collection with Trade Beads from the Company J.F. Sick & Co. in the Tropenmuseum, Amsterdam*, by Koos van Brakel (2006). *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 19:80.
- 2008 Review of *Middle Eastern and Venetian Glass Beads: Eighth to Twentieth Centuries*, by Augusto Panini (2007). *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 20:87-88.
- 2009 Archaeological Evidence for Beadmaking in Riga, Latvia, during the 13th-14th Centuries. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 21:68-69. Reprinted from *The Bead Forum* 18:11-13 (1991).
Bead wasters, etc., found in excavations in the 1970s. Chemical analysis reveals non-alkali lead glass like contemporary Polish and Russian glass but distinct from the typical potash-lime glass of Western Europe.
- 2009 Beads from Iron Age Hoards in Latvia. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 21:60-61. Reprinted from *The Bead Forum* 6:9-11 (1985).
Summarizes the beads found in five Iron Age hoards. Materials include amber, bone, bronze, silver (filigree and granulation varieties), and glass.
- 2009 Beads from the Wreck of the Dutch East Indiaman *de Liefde* (1711). *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 21:62-65. Reprinted from *The Bead Forum* 12:11-17 (1988).
A VOC ship bound for Java sank off Scotland in 1711, shortly after leaving Holland. The cargo included several distinctive glass beads of drawn and wound manufacture, as well as several small brass beads. Indonesia.
- 2009 The Birmingham Bead Industry. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 21:61-62. Reprinted from *The Bead Forum* 10:9-11 (1987).
Information from various sources about an industry that began before 1767. England, United Kingdom.
- 2017 Review of *The World in a Bead: The Murano Glass Museum's Collection*, by Augusto Panini (2017). *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 29:86-87.
- 2018 Beads in Weapons of War. *The Bead Forum* 72:4-6.
About the porcelain, glass, and metal beads that were components of the German *Stielhandgranate* or stick grenade, often referred to as a "potato masher."
- 2019 Even More on Frit-Core Beads. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 31:75-78.

Reports on new finds in North America as well as two different types found with wasters from the production of drawn-glass beads in Rouen, France, dating to the early 17th century.

2019 Furnace-Wound Beadmaking in the Bavarian/Bohemian Forests and Environs, 15th-19th Centuries. *The Bead Forum* 74:1-3.

Discusses the history and products of this little-known beadmaking industry in southeastern Germany and southwestern part of the Czech Republic.

Karklins, Karlis with Carol F. Adams

1990 Dominique Bussolin on the Glass-Bead Industry of Murano and Venice (1847). *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 2:69-84.

One of the earliest detailed descriptions of the Venetian bead industry is contained in an obscure book published in French in 1847 by the Venetian glassmaker Domenico Bussolin. Intended as a “Guide for the Foreigner,” this work contains much useful information concerning bead manufacturing techniques and the socioeconomic aspects of the industry. The translation was prepared by Karklins and Adams to make the text generally available.

Karklins, Karlis and Adelphine Bonneau

2019 Evidence of Early 17th-Century Glass Beadmaking in and around Rouen, France. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 31:3-8.

Provides a descriptive catalog of the glass and frit-core beads recovered from loci in and around Rouen.

Karklins, Karlis, Laure Dussubieux, and Ron G.V. Hancock

2015 A 17th-Century Glass Bead Factory at Hammersmith Embankment, London, England. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 27:16-24.

Excavations in West London uncovered the remains of two glass furnaces with associated wasters relating to the manufacture of drawn glass beads during the second quarter of the 17th century. The site is significant as it represents the first archaeological evidence for the production of glass beads in post-medieval England. Comparisons of the chemical compositions of the Hammersmith beads with those of beads from a contemporary Amsterdam factory reveal a number of similarities as well as differences.

Karklins, Karlis, Sibylle Jargstorf, Gerhard Zeh, and Laure Dussubieux

2016 The Fichtelgebirge Bead and Button Industry of Bavaria. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 28:16-37.

The Fichtelgebirge bead and button industry is especially notable for two things: 1) the utilization of furnace-winding technology which, based on our current knowledge, was not employed to a significant degree elsewhere in Europe during the post-medieval period, and 2) the localized use of Proterobas, a greenish igneous rock, to produce opaque black beads and buttons without any additives until the early 19th century. This article presents a history of the industry and describes the products and the technology involved. It also provides a preliminary assessment of the chemical composition of the various products.

Karklins, Karlis and Derek Jordan

2009 An Early 19th-century Account of Beadmaking in Murano and Venice. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 21:73-74. Reprinted from *The Bead Forum* 17:5-8 (1990).

Presents one of the earliest comprehensive accounts of the manufacture of drawn glass beads in Venice/Murano, Italy.

Karklins, Karlis and Tony Oost

1992 The Beads of Roman and Post-Medieval Antwerpen. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 4:21-28.

Excavations conducted at several sites in Antwerp, Belgium, uncovered a small but significant collection of glass beads. These range from a decorated specimen of the Roman period to tubular square- and star-sectioned beads of Nueva Cadiz style dating to the 16th and 17th centuries.

Kars, Mirjam

2011 A Cultural Perspective on Merovingian Burial Chronology and the Grave Goods from the Vrijthof and Pandhof Cemeteries in Maastricht. Ph.D. dissertation, Universiteit van Amsterdam. An excellent and thorough study which well describes (pp. 321-366) and illustrates (figs. 47-71) the recovered beads which date principally to the 5th-7th centuries. Glass and amber varieties predominate but there are also beads of stone (amethyst and rock crystal) and metal (gold, silver). Netherlands.

Karwowski, Maciej

1998-1999 Keltische Glasarmringe und Ringperlen vom Oberleiserberg bei Ernstbrunn, Niederösterreich. *Archaeologia Austriaca* 82-83:209-220.

Classification of ring beads from a site in Lower Austria known since the 19th century. Produced on site?

2004 Latènezeitliche Glasschieber aus Niederösterreich. *Acta Archaeologica Carpathica* 39:123-133. Contains information about La Tène glass beads in southern Germany and Austria.

2005 The Earliest Types of Eastern-Celtic Glass Ornaments. In *Celts on the Margin: Studies in European Cultural Interaction 7th Century B.C.- 1st Century A.D. Dedicated to Zenon Wozniak*, edited by Halina Dobrzanska, Vincent Megaw and Paulina Poleska, pp. 163-171. Institute of Archaeology and Ethnology of the Polish Academy of Sciences, Krakow.

The discussion includes glass face beads, among others.

Kaspers, Floor

2011 *Beads from Briare*. Marblings Publishing, Amsterdam.

Discusses the “tile” or “Prosser-molded” beads produced by the Bapterosses company in Briare, France, between 1860 and 1962 when bead production ceased. See Tomalin and Zinn (2012) for a review.

2014 *Beads from Jablonec: A History in Beads*. Marblings Publishing, Amsterdam.

A popular overview of the glass beadmaking industry in Jablonec nad Nisou, Czech Republic, formerly known by the German name Gablonz. See Carey (2015) for a review.

2016 *Beads from Germany*. Marblings Publishing, Amsterdam.

Explores the history of three German beadmaking centers: Idar-Oberstein, the center for stone beads, Lauscha, well known for its blown beads, and Neugablonz, noted for mold-pressed beads. See Hector (2016) for a review.

2017 Lesser Known Bead Manufacturing Centres in Europe. In *Journal: Borneo International Beads Conference 2017*, edited by Heidi Munan and Anita MacGillivray. Kuching, Sarawak, Malaysia.

Provides details about three historical bead manufacturing centers of Europe: Jablonec (Czech Republic), Lauscha (Germany), and Briare (France).

Kaszewski, Z.

1986 The Lusatian Cemetery of the Hallstatt Period on Site 2 at Łubnice, Kalisz Province. *Prace i Materiały* 33:129-205.

Hallstatt C glass beads, Poland. In Polish with English summary.

Katzameyer, Thomas

1997 Verbreitungsbilder ausgewählter Perlentypen des Frühmittelalters in Süd- und Westdeutschland. In *Perlen: Archäologie, Techniken, Analysen*, edited by Uta von Freeden and Alfred Wieczorek, pp. 149-160. Kolloquien zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte 1.

Identifies bead types and how they are distributed in south and west Germany; certain types concentrate in different areas. These distribution patterns may be the result of regional preferences which might distinguish costumes of Frankish, Alemannic, and Bavarian women.

Kaufmann, H.

1992 Latènezeitlicher Glasschmuck aus Sachsen. *Ausgrabungen und Funde* 37(1):14-20.

Regional survey of La Tène glass beads and armlets in Saxony (Germany) with full bibliography.

Kaza-Papageorgiou, Dina

1985 An Early Mycenaean Cist Grave from Argos. *Mitt. des DAI, Athen. Abteilung* 100:1-21.

Rich child's burial with necklaces of glass, faience, and amethyst beads of several shapes, including a figure-eight shield. Greece.

Kazakevičius, V.

1993 Plinkaigalio kapinynas (The Plinkaigalis Burial Ground). *Lietuvos Archeologija* 10:3-181.

Graves of nearly 400 individuals with many grave goods, 5th-6th centuries AD. The English summary on beads (p. 174) is fairly substantial: over 1,250 beads of glass, enamel, tin, and amber, also bronze spirals from headdresses. Lithuania.

Kazanski, Michel and Anna Mastykova

2003 Les éléments germaniques dans la civilisation de la population du Caucase du Nord à l'époque des grandes migrations. In *Kontakt-Kooperation-Konflikt. Germanen und Sarmaten zwischen dem 1. und 4. Jahrhundert nach Christus*, edited by Christian Radtke, pp. 135-176. Wachholtz Verlag, Neumünster.

Annexe 4 provides detailed comments on specific types of carnelian, glass, rock crystal, and amber beads found in the North Caucuses from the time of the Great Migration.

2016 « Princely » Finds and Power Centers in Eastern European Barbaricum in the Hunnic Time. In *Wandel durch Migration?*, edited by Hans Geisler, pp. 85-103. Arbeiten zur Archäologie Süddeutschlands 29.

Illustrates in color the glass and amber beads recovered from site Mukhino-2 in west-central Russia. See Dobrovol'skaia et al. (2015) for details about the beads.

Kazanski, Michel and Patrick Périn

2009 »Foreign« Objects in the Merovingian Cemeteries of Northern Gaul. In *Foreigners in Early Medieval Europe: Thirteen International Studies on Early Medieval Mobility*, edited by Dieter Quast, pp. 149-167. Monographien des Römisch-Germanischen Zentralmuseums 78.

Aims to interpret – from an ethnic perspective – a number of female graves discovered mainly in northern Gaul, in cemeteries dating from the beginning of the Merovingian period (second third of the 5th to the second third of the 6th century), whose grave goods include costume elements (beads included) foreign to classic Merovingian fashion.

Kazantseva, O.A.

2014 Bead Items of the Kudashevsky I Burial Ground of the III–V Centuries. *Bulletin of Perm State University* 1(24):83-89.

Discusses the necklaces, chest pieces, and belts composed of amber, rock crystal, honey onyx, and quartz beads found in graves in eastern Russia. In Russian with English summary.

Keily, Jackie

2006 *Small Finds from Whitehill Road, Longfield and New Barn, Kent (Archaeological Zones 1 and 2)*. CTRL Specialist Report Series.

A necklace composed of amber beads was found with an Early Bronze Age burial unearthed in southeastern England, United Kingdom.

Kemenczei, T.

1988 Zu den Beziehungen zwischen dem Ungarischen Donau-Theisstraum und dem Nordwestbalken in der Früheisenzeit. *Folia Archaeologica* 39:93-113.

Bronze beads are among the distinctive ornaments discussed. Early Iron Age; Hungary and the Balkans.

Kenyon, Ian, Susan Kenyon, Susan Aufreiter, and Ron Hancock

2009 Glass Beadmaking in the Fichtelgebirge Region of Bavaria in the Mid-Nineteenth Century. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 21:74-78. Reprinted from *The Bead Forum* 28:12-19 (1996).

Discusses the little-known glass bead industry of the Fichtelgebirge region of Germany, including the techniques used and the scale of production.

Kern, Angelika

2013 Langobardenzeitliche Siedlungsstrukturen im Burgenland anhand zweier Fallbeispiele. M.A. thesis. University of Vienna.

A Lombard cemetery at Nikitsch, Austria, yielded a small quantity of glass and amber beads.

Kharaldina, Z.Ye. and A.M. Novichikhin

1996 Ancient Collections of the Anapa Museum. *Ancient Civilizations from Scythia to Siberia: An International Journal of Comparative Studies in History and Archaeology* 3(2-3):347-365.

Mentions a large and diverse collection of over 2,000 beads from the cemetery of ancient Gorgippia on the north coast of the Black Sea.

Khomiakova, O.A.

2018 Неизвестная коллекция предметов из музея «Пруссия» в фондах Государственного исторического музея («Дар директора Бецценбергера») / The Unknown Collection of Items from the “Prussia” Museum in the Holdings of the State Historical Museum (Gift of Director Bezenberger. *Краткие сообщения Института археологии* Вып 253:220-234.

Discusses a set of Roman beads gifted to the Moscow Archaeological Society in 1911. They include the most typical types associated with the cultures of Southeastern Baltics during the Roman and Migration periods.

Kilian-Dirlmeier, Imma

1985 Noch einmal zu den “Kriegergräbern” von Knossos. *Jahrbuch des Röm.-Germanischen Zentralmuseums Mainz* 32:196-214.

Contains analyses and tables of various combinations of grave goods, including bead jewelry, considered as indicators of status and rank. Greece.

1986 Beobachtungen zu den Schachtgräbern von Mykenai und zu den Schmuckbeigaben Mykenischer Männergräber: Untersuchungen zur Sozialstruktur in späthelladischer Zeit. *Jahrbuch des Röm.-Germanischen Zentralmuseums Mainz* 33(1):159-198.

As for Kilian-Dirlmeier (1985).

2002 *Kleinfunde aus dem Itonia-Heiligtum bei Philia (Thessalien)*. Römisch-Germanisches Zentralmuseum, Monographien 48.

This site in Greece ranges from Geometric (down to ca. 700) to Late Archaic (ca. 500). The beads, which fall mostly in the Subgeometric Archaic range (ca. 750-575), are mostly glass (pp. 75-76), some decorated (figs. 8-9), but there is also faience and rock crystal (p. 76). Bronze beads are Geometric (p. 15) and Archaic (p. 102).

Kinnes, I.A.

1994 *British Bronze Age Metalwork, A17-30: Beaker and Early Bronze Age Grave Groups*. British Museum, Associated Finds Series. London.

Includes gold, shale, amber, and segmented faience beads from several sites. England, United Kingdom.

Kiratisin, A. and D. Demaille

2006 Les perles en variscite d’Er Grah. In *Monuments Mégalithiques à Locmariaquer (Morbihan): Le long tumulus d’Er Grah dans son environnement*, edited by C.T. Le Roux, pp. 205- 223. XXXVIIIe supplément Gallia Préhistoire. CNRS editions.

On the variscite beads excavated at the Neolithic Er Grah tumulus in Brittany, France.

Kirpichnikov, Anatolii Nikolaevich

2004 A Viking Period Workshop in Staraya Ladoga, Excavated in 1997. *Fornvännen* 99(3):183-196.

Refuse from glass bead production and amber working was found at the proto-urban Viking Period settlement of Staraya Ladoga in western Russia.

Kisfaludi, J.

2004 Szkita kori temető a Nyáregyháza M5-4 autopályá nyomvonalában. *Studia Comitatus* 28:167-198.

This Scythian cemetery in Hungary produced many beads, mostly glass, also cowrie, amber, and coral. They were found with men, women, and children.

Kiss, Attila

1995 Die Werkstätten der Gräberfunde des Gepidenkönigs Omharus von Apahida (Siebenbürgen). *Acta. Arch. Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae* 47(1-4):305-318.

On distinctive gold barrel-shaped beads with circumferential grooves (pp. 314-316, figs. 3-4), a late Roman type found all over the Carpathian Basin during the 5th-6th centuries. Transylvania, Romania.

1996 *Das awarenzeitlich gepidische Gräberfeld von Kölked-Feketekapu A.* Monographien zur Frügeschichte und Mittelalterarchäologie 2. Studien zur Archäologie der Awaren 5.

The Avar cemetery at Kölked in southwestern Hungary produced amber and multicolored glass beads. It is one of the most important find complexes in Hungary.

1996 Das Gräberfeld von Szekszárd-Palánk aus der zweiten Hälfte des 5. Jh. und der ostgotische Fundstoff in Pannonien. *Zalai Múzeum* 6:53-86

Attributed to the second half of the 5th century, Grave 217 at the Szekszárd-Palánk cemetery in Hungary yielded a variety of glass and amber beads.

2001 *Das awarenzeitlich gepidische Gräberfeld in Kölked-Feketekapu B.* Monumenta Avarorum Archaeologica 2(1/2).

As for Kiss (1996).

2001 Das germanische Frauengrab von Répcelak (Westungarn) aus der zweiten Hälfte des 5. Jahrhunderts. *Acta Archaeologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae* 52:115-144.

Nine grooved beads of gold foil over a paste-like substance, a local type in the Carpathian Basin (pp. 119, 126, fig. 5). Hungary, 2nd half of the 5th century.

Kitov, Georgi and Milena Tonkova

1996 Trésors thraces de Malkata. *Archéologia* 327:36-41.

Finds from a 4th-century BC tumulus in central Bulgaria include gold filigree beads.

Klanica, Z.

1985 Mikulčice-Klášteřisko. *Památky Archeologické* 76:474-539.

Catalog of finds from graves of the 7th-10th centuries AD in the Czech Republic including beads, some of which are illustrated. In Czech.

Klanica, Zdeněk and Soňa Klanicová

2011 Das langobardische Gräberfeld von Lužice (bez. Hodonín). In *Langobardische Gräberfelder in Mähren. I.*, edited by Jaroslav Tejral et al., pp. 225-312. Archäologisches Institut Akademie der Wissenschaften der Tschechische Republik, Brno.

Various forms of glass beads were found with Lombard burials at Lužice in the Czech Republic.

Klochko, Lubov S.

2009 Amber in Garments of Populations of Scythia (Ways and Forms of Reception) - Routes between the Seas: Baltic-Bug-Boh-Pont from the 3rd to the Middle of the 1st Millennium BC. *Baltic-Pontic Studies* 14:415-438.

Discusses the use of amber beads in necklaces and women's headgear found with burials at various sites in the Ukraine.

Klochko, Viktor

2011 Бузький торговельний шлях (Bug River Trade Route). In *Гордіївський моги́льник* (Hordiyivskyy Cemetery), edited by V. Klochko, pp. 114-123. Vinnytsia, Ukraine.
<https://www.academia.edu/28847761/>

Amber and gold necklaces are among the objects recovered from a site in the Ukraine.

Klochko, Viktor and Barbara Stopiak

1995 Glass Beads from Sofievka Cemetery. *Baltic-Pontic Studies* 3:243-246.

Presents the results of the chemical analysis of several glass beads recovered from a site in the eastern Ukraine which dates to the first half of the 3rd millennium BC.

Knöfler, Lukas

2011 Glas og rav: Perlerne fra Vellensbygård, en bornholmsk gravplads fra yngre romersk jernalder. B.A. project in prehistoric archeology, Saxo Institute, University of Copenhagen.

A detailed study of the glass and amber beads from Vellensbygård, Denmark, a Bornholm cemetery of the Late Roman Iron Age. Well illustrated.

Koch, Hubert

1992 Grabfunde der Hallstattzeit aus Isartal bei Niedererlbach, Lkr Landshut. *Bayerische Vorgeschichtsblätter* 57:49-75.

Burials with amber and a few glass beads. Noteworthy is a necklace of ca. 479 amber beads with two spacers (see esp. p. 70), dated Hallstatt D1. Germany.

Koch, Leonie C.

2009 Glasbügelfibeln: Neues zur Verarbeitungstechnik von Glas im früheisenzeitlichen Italien. In *Architektur: Interpretation und Rekonstruktion. Beiträge zur Sitzung der AG Eisenzeit während des 6. Deutschen Archäologie-Kongresses in Mannheim*, edited by P. Trebsche et al., pp. 223-231. *Beiträge zur Ur- und Frühgeschichte Mitteleuropas* 55.

Discusses bow fibulae decorated with a single elaborate glass beads made specially for this purpose; Early Iron Age Italy.

2010 Glas – Zeichen einer neuen Zeit? Gläserne Vogelperlen des frühen Orientalizzante. In *Neue Forschungen zu den Etruskern. Beiträge der Tagung vom 07. bis 9. November 2008 am Archäologischen Institut der Universität Bonn*, edited by A. Kieburg and A. Rieger, pp. 33-39. BAR, International Series S2163.

Deals with bird-shaped glass beads of the second half of the 8th century BC found in Etruria (Italy). Comparisons are made with like beads from other parts of Europe and the near East.

2010 *Die Glasbügelfibeln des 8. und 7. Jahrhunderts aus Etrurien: Ein Beitrag zur eisenzeitlichen Glastechnik und zu den Bestattungssitten des Orientalizzante*. Universitätsforschungen zur prähistorischen Archäologie Band 190. Rudolf Habelt, Bonn.

A detailed study of Etrurian bow fibulae with bead elements of the 8th and 7th centuries BC (Italy), investigating Iron Age glass technology and the burial customs of the *Orientalizzante*.

2011 *Früheisenzeitliches Glas und Glasfunde Mittelitaliens*. Bochumer Forschungen zur Ur- und Frühgeschichtlichen Archäologie 4.

Presents an overview of the Villanova period until Orientalizing along with an analysis of glass beads uncovered at the Quattro Fontanili burial ground in Veii, Italy.

2013 Von Hellas bis Hessen: Zu möglichen Importen gläserner Perlen während der spätesten Bronzezeit. In *Petasos. Festschrift für Hans Lohmann*, edited by Georg Kalaitzoglou and Gundula Lüdorf, pp. 149-161. *Mittelmeerstudien* 2.

On the possible import of glass beads to Germany from Greece or elsewhere to the east during the late Bronze Age based on the Late Urnfield hoard at Allendorf. Includes chemical analysis.

2014 Kleine Mädchen in großen gesellschaftlichen Rollen? Überlegungen zu besonderen Kindergräbern der Früheisenzeit in Mittelitalien. In *Bilder – Räume – Rollen*, edited by Stefanie Wefers et al., pp. 143-157. *Beiträge zur Ur- und Frühgeschichte Mitteleuropas* 72.

Some outstanding burials of girls from three Iron Age necropolises in Etruria (Tarquinia, Veio) and Latium (Osteria dell'Osa), Italy, are described. Glass beads are part of the grave goods.

2015 Perle di vetro. DVD allegato al volume *Immagini di uomini e di donne dalle necropoli villanoviane di Verucchio*, edited by Patrizia von Eles, Laura Bentini, Paola Poli, and Elena Rodriguez. *Quaderni di Archeologia dell'Emilia Romagna* 34.

The DVD that accompanies this volume includes a typology of the glass beads recovered from the Villanovan necropolis of Verucchio (9th-7th centuries BC), Italy.

2018 Report on the Vitreous Bird Beads (Vogelperlen). *Arimnestos: Ricerche di Protostoria Mediterranea* 1:227-237.

On glass bird beads recovered from sites in Italy and Greece. Their origin (from Rhodes, elsewhere in the Aegean, or even from Italy?) remains undetermined.

Koch, Ursula

1997 Polychrome Perlen in Württemberg/Nordbaden. In *Perlen: Archäologie, Techniken, Analysen*, edited by Uta von Freeden and Alfred Wiczorek, pp. 143-148. *Kolloquien zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte* 1.

An examination of the Merovingian bead collections in three German museums revealed 572 glass beads of types either not or inadequately represented previously.

2001 *Das alamannisch-fränkische Gräberfeld bei Pleidelsheim*. Landesdenkmalamt Baden-Württemberg. *Forschungen und Berichte zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte in Baden-Württemberg* 60. Much on glass beads from an Alamannian-Franconian cemetery in southwestern Germany (esp. pp. 160-164, 593-623); groups of millefiori and mosaic beads (p. 619).

2015 Perlen aus Gräbern vom Säbener Burgberg (Ausgrabungen 1976 und 1978-1982). In *Die Ausgrabungen im spätantik-frühmittelalterlichen Bischofssitz Sabiona-Säben*, edited by Volker Bierbrauer and Hans Nothdurfter, pp. 561-602. *Münchener Beiträge zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte* 58.

On the beads recovered from a late antique-early medieval monastery in the southern Tyrol.

Kocztur, E.V.

2004 Kora császarkori temető Solymaron: második közlemény. *Studia Comitatus* 28:157-165.

Cemetery of Imperial Roman date in Hungary; beads of glass of various colors and one amber (pp. 161-162). In Hungarian.

Kogălniceanu, Raluca

2012 Adornments from the Hamangia Cemetery Excavated at Cernavodă – *Columbia D. Contextual Analysis*. In *Homines, Funera, Astra: Proceedings of the International Symposium on Funerary Anthropology. 5-8 June 2011, '1 Decembrie 1918' University (Alba Iulia, Romania)*, edited by Raluca Kogălniceanu, Roxana-Gabriela Curcă, Mihai Gligor, and Susan Stratton, pp. 81-95. BAR International Series 2410.

Describes the beads and pendants recovered from the Hamangia cemetery (Late Neolithic) in Romania. Materials include shell, marble, and copper.

Kőhegyi, Mihály and Gabriella Vörös

1992 3-4. századi temető és 4-5. Századi település Szeged-Algyőn (Cemetery Dating from the 3rd and 4th Centuries and Settlement from the 4th and 5th Centuries in Szeged Algyő). *Móra Ferenc Múzeum Évkönyve*, pp. 63-116.

Beads of glass, carnelian, limestone, and coral were found with the burials. Some were sewn to garments. The beads are illustrated in several figures and plates I-III. In Hungarian.

Koka, Aristotel

1985 La culture de la nécropole tumulaire de Shtoji. *Iliria* XV(2):241-250.

Mentions beads “of various kinds” in bronze, iron, amber, and glass from tombs in Albania of the 7th-5th centuries BC In Albanian with French summary.

Kolpakov, E.M. and E.N. Ryabtseva

1994 A New Type of Chud Burial Construction. *Fennoscandia Archaeologica* XI:77-86.

A medieval Finno-Ugrian burial uncovered in the Arkhangelsk district of Russia was accompanied by a number of ornaments incorporating beads and pendants of bone, carnelian, and gold- and silver-glass.

Könemann, Patrick

2015 Das Gräberfeld der römischen Kaiserzeit und frühen Völkerwanderungszeit von Dortmund-Asseln. *Ausgrabungen und Funde in Westfalen-Lippe* 12:205-275.

Beads of stone and glass were recovered from Roman Imperial and early migration period contexts at a site in northwestern Germany. Types are described using Tempelmann-Mączyńska (1985).

Konrad, Michaela

1997 *Das römische Gräberfeld von Bregenz-Brigantium: Die Körpergräber des 3. bis 5. Jahrhunderts*. C.H. Beck'sche Druckerei, München.

The various forms of beads recovered from a Roman cemetery in Austria are discussed by grave in the Katalog.

Kontny, B., J. Okulicz-Kozaryn, and M. Pietrzak

2011 *Nowinka, Site 1. The Cemetery from the Late Migration Period in the Northern Poland*. Instytut Archeologii Uniwersytet Warszawski-Muzeum Archeologiczne w Gdańsku, Gdańsk-Warszawa.

Discusses the recovered glass and amber beads.

Korfmann, M.

1986 Bessik Tepe: New Evidence for the Period of the Trojan Sixth and Seventh Settlements. In *Troy and the Trojan War: A Symposium held at Bryn Mawr College, October 1984*, edited by M.J. Mellink, pp. 17-28.

Beads found in burials with a bearing on the date of the Trojan War (pp. 23f., figs. 21f.).

Kornél, Sóskúti, Balázs János, and Rózsa Zoltán

2012 A „szarmata kislány” Hercegnő sírja az orosházi főtér alatt. *Mozaikok Orosháza és vidéke múltjából* 8:3-13.

A variety of glass beads were found with the 3rd-century burial of the “Sarmatian girl” in Hungary.

Korobov, D.S. and Anna Mastykova

2009 Набор бус из погребения VII в. на аланском могильнике близ Кисловодска (Beads from a 7th-Century Alanic Tomb in a Necropolis near Kislovodsk). *Российская Археология* (Russian Archaeology) 4:160-167.

Southern Russia.

Korolev, Arkadii, Anna Kochkina, and Dmitry Stashenkov

2019 The Early Eneolithic Burial Ground at Ekaterinovskiy Cape in the Forest-Steppe Volga Region. *Documenta Praehistorica* XLVI:388-397.

The grave goods found at this site in eastern Russia include beads and pendants made of stone, shell, animal teeth, bone, and horn.

Korolyova, E.P.

2017 Бусы курганного могильника Восход: типология, хронология, технология изготовления и назначение (Beads of Voshod Burial Ground: Typology, Chronology, Production Technology and Purpose). *Вестник Полоцкого Государственного Университета Серия* (Bulletin of the Polotsk State University) A(1):68-76.

Deals with glass and stone beads of the 10th-11th centuries in Belarus.

Košta, J. and K. Tomková

2011 Olivovité korálky v raně středověkých Čechách a jejich postavení ve středoevropském kontextu. *Památky archeologické* 102:307-354.

On olive beads in early medieval Bohemia and their position in the Central European context.

2012 Olivenperlen – ein gemeinsames Kapitel frühmittelalterlicher Kulturgeschichte in Böhmen und Bayern. *Fines Transire* 21:199-214.

About olive beads of early medieval Bohemia and Bavaria.

Košta, J., K. Tomková, V. Hulínský, and J. Zavřel

2011 G-korály v raně středověkých náhrdelnících z Čech v kontextu evropské sklářské produkce přelomu 9. a 10. století (G-beads on Early Medieval Necklaces from Bohemia in the Context of European Glass Production at the Turn of the 10th Century). *Archeologické rozhledy* 63:586-607.

Using visual observations and chemical analyses, it is possible to distinguish a separate type of Early Medieval bead designated “G-beads” on the basis of the material from which they are made. Finds of

these beads are typical for the horizon of Early Medieval burial sites in Bohemia. In Czech with English summary. Czech Republic.

Kostov, Ruslan I.

2005 Precious and Decorative Minerals from the Eneolithic Necropoli in Northeastern Bulgaria and their Significance in the History of Gemmology. In *Proceedings of the Jubilee International Conference: 80 Years Bulgarian Geological Society, Sofia, 17-18, November 2005*, pp. 205-208.

Summarizes the different minerals and metals that have been used to produce beads and other ornaments in Bulgaria.

2010 Gem Minerals and Materials from the Neolithic and Chalcolithic Periods of Bulgaria and their Impact on the History of Gemmology. In *Proceedings of the XIX Congress of the Carpathian-Balkan Geological Association, September 23-25, 2010, Thessaloniki, Greece*, edited by G. Christofides, N. Kantiranis, D.S. Kostopoulos, and A.A. Chatzipetros, pp. 391-397. Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Faculty of Science, Special Volume 100.

Studies of prehistoric artifacts from the territory of Bulgaria have revealed a lot of specific decorative minerals and materials being used for ornaments such as beads: nephrite, malachite, serpentinite, turquoise, jadeite, jet, carnelian, agate, and jasper (including heliotrope).

2016 Symmetry of Form and Weight: Standardization of Gold and Mineral Artifacts from the Varna Chalcolithic Necropolis (5th Millennium BC). In *Symmetry Festival 2016*, edited by G. Darvas, pp. 176-179. Symmetrion, Budapest.

Discusses a possible prehistoric weight and length unit system for beads and other objects based on Fibonacci sequence numbers and/or common multiples. Hungary.

Kostov, Ruslan I., John Chapman, Irko Petrov, and Ana Raduntcheva

2007 Turquoise – Archaeomineralogical Evidences from the Orlovo Prehistoric Site (Haskovo District, Southern Bulgaria). *Geology and Mineral Resources* 14(7-8):17-22.

Reports on the analysis of a small group of turquoise beads and blanks.

Kostov, Ruslan I. and Todor Dimov

2003 Mineralogical and Gemmological Characteristics of Non-Metallic Jewellery Objects from the Prehistoric Cemetery on the West Bank of the Durankulak Lake (NE Bulgaria). *Geology and Mineral Resources* 10:23-29.

Identifies the various minerals, aggregates, and organic compounds used to produce the recovered beads and related objects. These include malachite, serpentine (antigorite), carnelian, agate, jasper, and lignite. In Bulgarian with an English abstract.

Kostov, Ruslan I., Todor Dimov, and Olga Pelevina

2004 Gemmological Characteristics of Carnelian and Agate Beads from the Chalcolithic Necropolis at Durankulak and Varna. *Geology and Mineral Resources* 11(10):15-24.

Describes three morphological types of chalcedony (carnelian and agate) beads from sites in Bulgaria: type 1 – elongated barrel-shaped; type 2 – elongated with trapezohedral facets; type 3 – short cylindrical. In Bulgarian with an English abstract.

Kostov, Ruslan I., Irena Kostova, and Olga Pelevina

2010 Coal (Jet) Beads from the Varna Chalcolithic Necropolis (V mill. BC) in a Prehistoric Weight System. In *Bulgarian Geological Society, National Conference with International Participation "Geosciences 2010," Sofia, 9-10 December 2010*, pp. 177-178.

A short article on jet (lignite) beads in Bulgaria with emphasis on weight comparisons with other stones.

Kostov, Ruslan I. and Olga Pelevina

2008 Complex Faceted and Other Carnelian Beads from the Varna Chalcolithic Necropolis: Archaeogemmological Analysis. In *Geoarchaeology and Archaeomineralogy*, edited by R.I. Kostov, B. Gaydarska, and M. Gurova, pp. 67-72.

The Chalcolithic graves at Varna in Bulgaria yielded numerous beads of chalcedony (carnelian and agate). To the three morphological types of beads already described (Kostov et al. 2004), a rare fourth type (elongated cylindrical) has been added.

Kostov, Ruslan I., Olga Pelevina, and Vladimir S. Slavchev

2003 Mineralogical and Gemmological Characteristics of the Non-Metallic Jewellery Objects from the Middle Eneolithic Necropolis Varna II. *Geology and Mineral Resources* 9:23-26.

Among the items from the Varna cemetery in Bulgaria is a necklace of malachite beads, as well as beads of serpentine (antigorite). In Bulgarian with an English abstract.

Kotigoroshko, V.G.

1987 A Sacrificial Altar of the 3rd-4th Centuries at the Solontsy Village. *Sovietskaya Arkheologia* 2:176-191.

Beads associated with human sacrifices at a site in the Ukraine (p. 189, fig. 7). In Russian with English summary.

1989 Handicrafts at the Dacian Site of Malaya Kopan. *Sovietskaya Arkheologia* 2:183-200.

Transcarpathian site functioning between ca. 60 BC and AD 106 includes a glassmaking shop which produced beads, bangles, and goblets, with crucibles and slag also preserved. Ukraine. In Russian with English summary.

Kotova, Nadezhda

2010 Burial Clothing in Neolithic Cemeteries of the Ukrainian Steppe. *Documenta Praehistorica* XXXVII:167-177.

Over 600 burials from numerous Neolithic cemeteries are known from the Pontic steppe of the Ukraine. They are of the Lower Don, Azov-Dnieper, and Surskaja cultures, with different sets of adornments on their burial clothing. The disposition of the adornments (including shell, bone, and jet beads and animal-tooth pendants) provides valuable information regarding the clothing (caps, shirts with long sleeves, loincloths, and footwear).

Koukouli-Chrysanthaki, H.

1992 *Proistoriki Thasos: Ta Nekrotapheia tou Oikismou Kastri*. 4 vols. Publications of the Arch. Deltion 45.

Amber, glass, and dentalium shell beads in a large report on a Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age settlement and cemeteries in Greece.

Koutecký, D.

2003 Bylanské pohřebiště v Lošánkách, okr. Kolín. *Archeologické Rozhledy* LV:347-353.

A cemetery dated Hallstatt C3-D in the Czech Republic produced a set of bronze beads (p. 351, fig. 1:16). German summary.

2005 Halštatské hradiště Rubín, k. ú. Pšov, Ústecký kraj. *Archeologické Rozhledy* LVII:147-166.

A Hallstatt fortified settlement in the Czech Republic yielded some blue glass eye beads (p. 163, fig. 13). German summary.

Kovalev, Roman K.

2000-2001 The Infrastructure of the Northern Part of the “Fur Road” between the Middle Volga and the East during the Middle Ages. *Archivum Eurasiae Medii Aevi* 11:25-64.

Hundreds of thousands, if not millions, of glass, ceramic, coral, and stone (amber, amethyst, rock-crystal, chalcedony, cornelian, jasper, and marble) beads were exported to European Russia from the Islamic East to pay for furs during the course of the Middle Ages.

2002 The Infrastructure of the Novgorodian Fur Trade in the Pre-Mongol Era (ca. 900-ca. 1240). Ph.D. dissertation. University of Minnesota, Minneapolis.

Investigates, among other things, the importance of beads in the trade in furs centered on Novgorod in northern Russia.

Kovalevskaya, Vera Borisovna

1998 *Khronologiya Vostochno-Europeiskikh Drevnostei V-IX Vekov, I - Kamennie Busi Kavkaza i Krima* (Chronology of Eastern European Antiquities, 5th-9th Centuries, 1: Stone Beads of the Caucasus and Crimea). Russian Academy of Sciences, Institute of Archaeology, Moscow.

A thorough survey with tables of types and distributions, extensive bibliography, and 18 colored computer maps of various materials, not only stone but also glass and amber.

2000 *Kompiuternaya Obrabotka Massovogo Arkheologicheskogo Materiala iz Rannesrednevekovikh Pamyatnikov Evrazii*. Russian Academy of Sciences, Institute of Archaeology, Moscow.

Devoted almost entirely to the beads of early medieval north Caucasus and Eurasia ca. 500-1000. Many illustrations of bead types, distribution maps, and tables of analyses. Breakdown of types, pp. 234-241.

2015 Бусы и даты — статистический и пространственный анализ бус могильника Дюрсо V–VIII веков на Северо-Западном Кавказе (Beads and Dates: Statistical and Spatial Analysis of the 5th-8th Centuries Beads from the Dyrso Burial, North-Western Caucasus). In *Стекло Восточной Европы с древности до начала XX века* (East European Glass from Antiquity to the Beginning of 20th Century, edited by P.G. Gaidukov, pp. 90-101. Nestor-History, St. Petersburg.

Kovářik, J.

1991 *Slovanské Kostrové Pohřebiště v Praze 5 - Motole*. Museum of Prague, Claves Archaeologicae 1.

Slav cemetery in the Motol district of Prague, Czech Republic, with beads in various shapes and materials. These are mostly glass, but also amber and semi-precious stones (pp. 62-65).

Kowalczyk, Ewelina J. And Sylwia Siemianowska

2018 Mysterious Glass Face Beads from Głogów in Lower Silesia. *Historické sklo* 6:51-64.
Discusses the morphology, production technique, chronology, and stylistic and iconographic aspects of two unique face beads found in a late-medieval context at a site in southwestern Poland.

Kozáková, Romana and Martin Hložek

2018 Technologické aspekty výroby sklenených korálikov z lokalít Radzovce a Kostrová Jaskyňa /
Technological Study of Glass Beads from the Sites of Radzovce and Kostrová jaskyňa (Cave) in
Slovakia. In *The Historical Glass: A Multidisciplinary Approach to Historical Glass III*, edited
by Danica Staššiková-Štukovská, pp. 41-52. Slovak Arts Council, Bratislava.

In Slovak with English summary.

Kozubová, Anita

2013 *Pohrebiská vekerzugskej kultúry v Chotíne na juhozápadnom Slovensku. Vyhodnotenie*
(Cemeteries of the Vekerzug Culture in Chotin, Southwestern Slovakia. Evaluation).
Dissertationes Archaeologicae Bratislavenses 1.

A variety of glass and clay beads were recovered. German summary.

Krämer, W.

1985 *Die Ausgrabungen in Manching, Band 9: Die Grabfunde von Manching und die Latenezeitlichen*
Flachgräber in Südbayern. Röm.-Germ. Kommission des D.A.I. zu Frankfurt-am-Main.

Beads from this burial area in southern Bavaria, Germany, include some complicated and unusual ones,
possibly of local production. Likely La Tène associations.

Kranioti, A.

1989 *Report on Excavations at Myrodato in Thrace*. *Arkhaiologikon Deltion* 39 [for 1984].
Necklace of 121 glass beads of various shapes and colors from a woman's grave of the 10th century AD
(vol. 2, p. 281, pl. 141a). Greece.

Kraskovská, Ľudmila

1988 Perlentypen aus römischer Zeit in der Slowakei. *Zborník Slovenského Národného Múzea,*
História 28:93-106.

A survey by shapes, materials, date, and the type of findspot of Roman period beads in Slovakia. In
Slovak with Russian and German summaries.

1993 Keltské sklo na Slovensku (Keltisches Glas in der Slowakei). Institute of Archaeology of the
Slovak Academy of Sciences, *Študijné Zvesti* 29:83-86. Nitra.

On La Tène glass products and sites where they have been found. Fragments suggest production was
local, although no archaeological evidence exists yet for glassworking sites. Summary in German.

Krasnoperov, Alexander A.

2012 Busy Nyrgyndy (Beads of Nyrgyndy). <https://www.academia.edu/3156851/>, accessed 21
February 2014.

A thorough study of the beads from a Sarmatian site in Nyrgyndy, Udmurtia, Russian Federation.
Materials include glass, terra cotta, bone, cowries, and various stones (chalcedony, rock crystal, and jet).
In Russian. Extensive bibliography.

Krausse, Dirk

1996 *Hochdorf III: Das Trink- und Speiseservice aus dem späthallstattzeitlichen Fürstengrab von Eberdingen-Hochdorf (Kr. Ludwigsburg)*. Forschungen und Berichte zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte in Baden-Württemberg 64.

See pp. 230-242 for a valuable full treatment of bone beads and associated amber spacer-plates in Germany and Italy. For the manufacturing process, see pp. 72-77. Late Hallstatt period.

Krenke, N.A. and Olga Rummyantseva

2011 Экскурс 2. Стекланные бусы из верхнего слоя Дьякова городища (Glass Beads from the Upper Layer at Dyakovo Hillfort). In *Dyakovo Hillfort: The Culture of the Population of the River Moskva Basin in the 1st Millennium BC - 1st Millennium AD*, edited by N.A. Krenke, pp. 82-88. Russian Academy of Sciences, Institute of Archaeology, Moscow.

Discusses the beads – mainly gold-foil and those of red paste – excavated at a hillfort in western Russia. They date from the 2nd to the first half of the 4th century AD. In Russian.

Križ, Borut

1999 Hallstatt Barrows on Kapitelska Njiva in Novo Mesto-Slovenia. In *Archaeology of the Bronze and Iron Age: Experimental Archaeology, Environmental Archaeology, Archaeological Parks. Proceedings of the International Archaeological Conference, Százhalombatta, 3-7 October 1996*, edited by E. Jerem and I. Poroszlai, pp. 117-123. Archaeolingua, Budapest.

Graves dating to the 9th-2nd centuries yielded large numbers of glass beads (over 1,000 in some) in many varieties (see bead shaped like a ram's head, fig. 5), probably products of a local workshop. Amber beads partly match glass types. Also bone beads.

Križ, Borut and Mitja Guštin

2015 Prehistoric Glass from Novo Mesto / Slovenia. In *Annales du 19e congrès de l'association internationale pour l'histoire du verre, Piran 2012*, edited by Irena Lazar, pp. 48-54.

Discusses the glass and amber beads recovered from Early and Late Iron Age contexts.

Križ, Borut, Petra Stipanečič, and Andreja Š. Petrič

2009 *Arheološka Poboda Dolenjske / The Archaeological Image of Dolenjske*. Dolenjske Muzej, Novo Mesto, Slovenia.

This catalog of the permanent collections of the Dolenjske Muzej illustrates and describes a variety of amber, stone, bone, glass, and bronze beads from the Stone Age to the Late Iron Age. Included are glass ram's head and eye beads.

Križ, Borut and Peter Turk

2003 *Bernstein- und Glasschmuck aus Novo Mesto, Slowenien*. Keltenmuseum Hochdorf, Eberdingen. Museum catalog that displays the amber and glass beads recovered from an important Early Iron Age site in Slovenia.

Kropotkin, V.V. (ed.)

1988 *Mogil'niki Charnakhovskoe Kulturi*. Academy of Sciences of the USSR, Moscow.

On cemeteries excavated in southern Russia. Beads *passim*, especially in the chapter by J.A. Likhter on glass (pp. 101-110). In Russian.

Krřová, Michaela

2013 Skleněné korálky doby bronzové a halštatské na Moravě. B.A. thesis. Department of Archaeology and Museology, Masaryk University, Brno, Czech Republic.

Detailed study of glass and faience beads of the Bronze Age and Hallstatt culture in Moravia. Compositional analysis of the glass beads is provided in two appendices by M. Hložek.

Krueger, I. and K.H. Wedepohl

2003 Composition and Shapes of Glass of the Early Medieval Period (8th to 10th Century AD) in Central Europe. In *Echanges et commerce du verre dans le monde antique. Actes du colloque de l'AFAV, Aix-en-Provence Marseille 7-9 juin 2001*, edited by D. Foy and M.D. Nenna, pp. 93-100. Monographie Instrumentum 24.

Krukowska, Olga

2015 Glass Ornaments as the Garment Decoration of Citizens of Early Medieval Gdansk. In *The Baltic Sea – A Mediterranean of North Europe*, edited by Olgierd Felczak, pp. 93-100. Gdańsk Archaeological Museum, Gdańsk.

How beads and other glass adornments were utilized in Gdańsk, Poland.

Krumpel, Johannes

2012 Four Graves of the Baden Culture from Ratzersdorf an der Traisen, Lower Austria. *Sborník prací Filozofické fakulty brněnské univerzity. M, Řada archeologická* 61(M17):211-231.

Grave 3399 contained beads made of dentalium, siltstone, and copper, as well as a bear-tooth pendant.

Krumphanzlová, Z.

1992 Amber: Its Significance in the Early Middle Ages. *Památky archeologické* 83:350-371.

A major study of the historical and economic significance of the trade in amber beads, beliefs about amber, etc.

Kryzhitskii [Kryžickij], S.D., S.B. Buiskikh, A.V. Burakov, and V.M. Otreshko

1989 *Sel'skaya Okrugo Ol'vii / The Rural Environs of Olbia*. Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, Institute of Archaeology, Kiev.

On the agricultural settlements around the Greek colony of Olbia on the Black Sea, 6th century BC. to 3rd century AD. Glass beads, plain and with eyes. Ukraine. In Russian.

Kuhn, Steven L. and Mary C. Stiner

2007 Body Ornamentation as Information Technology: Toward an Understanding of the Significance of Early Beads. In *Rethinking the Human Revolution: New Behavioural and Biological Perspectives on the Origin and Dispersal of Modern Humans*, edited by P. Mellars et al., pp. 45-54. McDonald Institute Monographs, Cambridge.

Examines the nature of beads as elements of technologies for transmitting information during the Paleolithic. The authors use the concept of “performance characteristics” to isolate specific properties of beads as relevant to information technologies, and they consider how these properties contrast with other, older technologies that may have been based exclusively on pigments.

2007 Paleolithic Ornaments: Implications for Cognition, Demography and Identity. *Diogenes* (May) 54:40-48.

The relatively sudden appearance of beads in the Paleolithic archaeological record coincides with genetic and archaeological evidence for expansion of human populations. The authors argue that these changes reflect expanding scales of social interaction and more complex social landscapes resulting from unprecedentedly large and internally differentiated human populations.

Kujundžić-Vejzagić, Z.

2009 Amber from the Japod Necropolises of Jezerine and Ribić near Bihać. In *Amber in Archaeology*, edited by A. Palavestra, C.W. Beck, and J.M. Todd, pp. 156-163. National Museum, Belgrade. Over 850 graves reveal developments in amber fashions, ca. 800 BC-AD 110. A distinctive feature is very large beads with special perforations. Some objects are roughly worked and there are some unworked pieces. Possible connections with sun cult. Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Kulakov, V.I.

2005 *Excavations of Löbenicht in 1999, the Königsberg City Beneath Kaliningrad*. Russian Academy of Sciences, Institute of Archaeology, Moscow.

Among the crafts practiced was rosary-making. See p. 246, figs. 14-15 for excavated beads and a 15th-century picture of a craftsman at work with a bow-drill. In Russian.

Kulakov, V.I. and A.A. Valuev

1996 Veluva (Alt-Wehlau), einheidnischer Friedhof im christlichen Nadrauen. *Eurasia Antiqua* 2:493-499.

Women in 13th-century Baltic graves in Kaliningrad wore clay beads together with Christian cross pendants. Summaries in German and Russian.

Kuncienė, O.

1981 IX–XIII a. stiklo karoliai Lietuvoje. *Lietuvos archeologija* 2:77–92.

Glass beads of the 9th-13th centuries in Lithuania. Colored drawings depict the various varieties.

Kunter, Kari

1986 Funde aus fernen Ländern II: Zu den polychromen Glasperlen aus dem Fürstengrab von Reinheim, Kr. St. Ingbert (Finds from Distant Countries II. On the Polychrome Glass Beads from the Princely Burial at Reinheim, District of St. Ingbert). *Gedenkschrift für Gero von Merhart zum 100. Geburtstag*, pp. 91-128. Marburger Studien zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte 7.

On the origin, variability, and distribution (Carthage, Caucasus, China, etc.) of compound eye beads, also dark eye beads with knobs closely related to “mask beads.” Germany.

1994 Zur Verteilung spät Hallstattzeitlicher Glasperlen in Unterkrain. In *Festschrift für Otto-Hermann Frey zum 65. Geburtstag*, edited by C. Dobiat, pp. 353-371. Marburger Studien zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte 16.

Classifies glass beads by decorative patterns (eyes, zigzags), size and type of sets (glass only; glass + amber), shape, and burial (man, woman, or child). Late Hallstatt period, Slovenia.

1995 *Glasperlen der vorrömischen Eisenzeit IV: Schichtaugenperlen*. Marburger Studien zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte 18.

On glass eye beads of the Pre-Roman Iron Age.

1996 Die Welt ins Haus geholt. *Archäologie in Deutschland* 1:28-31.
On Early La Tène glass beads and the very wide distribution of certain, especially decorated, types.

1996 Zu früh für Kontroversen. *Archäologie in Deutschland* 1:22-25.
On the glass beads of the Late Bronze Age hoard from Allendorf near Marburg, Germany, found in 1943 and the continuing controversy as to their origin.

1997 Frühlatènezeitliche Schichtaugenperlen in der Schweiz? Überlegungen zu einer Fundlücke im westlichen Mitteleuropa. In *Perlen: Archäologie, Techniken, Analysen*, edited by Uta von Freeden and Alfred Wiczorek, pp. 43-53. Kolloquien zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte 1.
Yellow and blue-green eye beads with blue and white stratified eyes were widespread in the Old World during La Tène times except in Switzerland. This may be partly explained by an obvious Swiss preference for stratified eye beads with “all-over” eyes applied to a blue body.

Kunter, Kari and T.E. Haevernick

1995 *Glasperlen der vorrömischen Eisenzeit IV. Schichtaugenperlen*. Marburger Studien zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte 18.

Glass layered eye beads of the pre-Roman Iron Age IV.

Kurti, Rovena

2013 Qelibari gjatë periudhës së bronzit të vonë dhetë hekurit në shqipëri (Amber during Late Bronze Age and Iron Age in Albania). *Iliria* XXXVI:73-108.

Discusses a variety of amber beads and pendants. In Albanian with lengthy English summary (pp. 99-104).

2017 Carnelian and Amber Beads as Evidence of Late Bronze Age Contacts between the Present Territory of Albania and the Aegean. In *Hesperos. The Aegean Seen from the West, Proceedings of the 16th International Aegean Conference, University of Ioannina, Department of History and Archaeology, Unit of Archaeology and Art History, 18-21 May 2016*, edited by Michael Fotiadis, Robert Laffineur, Yannis Lolos, and Andreas Vlachopoulos, pp. 287-298. *Aegeum* 41.

Kuryshova, N.P.

2012 Классификация бус из кочевнических погребений золотоордынского времени (Classification of Beads from Nomad Graves of the Golden Horde period). *Povolzhskaya Arheologiya* 1(1):204-216.

Glass beads dominate the bead assemblages from nomad graves in the Lower Volga region of Russia. Also present are those of faience, rock crystal, carnelian, coral, mother-of-pearl, and pearls. English abstract.

2015 Бусы из стекла в погребальных памятниках XIII–XIV веков Нижнего Поволжья (Glass Beads in Funerary Monuments of the 13th and 14th Centuries from the Lower Volga Region). In *Стекло Восточной Европы с древности до начала XX века* (East European Glass from Antiquity to the Beginning of 20th Century, edited by P.G. Gaidukov, pp. 153-162. Nestor-History, St. Petersburg.

Kurzawska, Aldona and Hanna Kowalewska-Marszałek

2010 Shell Ornaments from the Early Bronze Age Burial at Kichary Nowe, Poland. In *Of Plants and Snails, A Collection of Papers Presented to Wim Kuijper in Gratitude for Forty Years of Teaching and Identifying*, edited by C. Bakels, K. Fennema, W. Out, and C. Vermeeren, pp. 155-165. SideStone Press, Leiden.

Either sewn to garments or comprising two pieces of jewelry, the recovered beads and pendants prove the existence of long-distance connections with the eastern Mediterranean during the Early Bronze Age.

Kuryshova, N.P.

2012 Классификация бус из кочевнических погребений золотоордынского времени (Classification of Beads from Nomad Graves of the Golden Horde Period). *Povolzhskaya Arheologiya* 1:204-215.

The graves of nomads in the Volga region of Russia from the 18th-19th centuries yielded a variety of beads including those of glass, rock crystal, amber, carnelian, jade, coral, mother-of-pearl, and pearl.

Kutuzova, O.D. and E.E. Vorobeva

2018 Glass Making Craft of the Lower Volga Capitals of the Golden Horde: Preliminary Results of Excavations in 2017 of the Selitrenny Settlement. *Archaeology of the Eurasian Steppes* 2018(4):103-108.

Among the products of a glassmaking workshop of the Golden Horde period in the Kharabalinsky District of southern Russia were a variety of beads which are well described. In Russian with English summary.

Kuzina, Inna

2015 Стекланные бусы из могильника Никольское III в центральном Белозерье (Glass Beads from Nikolskoe III Burial Ground in Central Belozerie). In *Города и веси средневековой Руси: археология, история, культура* (Cities and Villages of Medieval Russia: Archeology, History, Culture), edited by P.G. Gaidukov, pp. 240-246. Древности Севера, Москва and Вологда.

2017 Вопросы хронологии стеклянных бус Русского Севера XI века. In *Памятники средневековой археологии Восточной Европы. К юбилею М. Д. Полубояриновой*, edited by A.V. Chernetsov and I.N. Kuzina, pp. 264-269. Институт археологии РАН, Москва.

Concerns the chronology of 11th-century glass beads in northern Russia.

Kvachadze, Marine and Goderdzi Narimanishvili

2016 Late Bronze-Early Iron Age Beads from Trialeti. In *Aegean World and South Caucasus: Cultural Relations in the Bronze Age*, edited by Marine Kvachadze and Nino Shanshashvili, pp. 180-209. Mtsignobari, Tbilisi, Georgia.

Describes the beads and pendants of stone, faience, and glass recovered from sites in Georgia related to the Kura-Araxes culture. Numerous necklaces are depicted.

Kwiatkowska, Katarzyna and Dariusz Manasterski

2016 Model wieloaspektowej analizy artefaktów bursztynowych z przełomu neolitu i epoki brązu na przykładzie wybranych zabytków z Podlasia i Mazowsza / Model of a Multi-Aspect Analysis of Amber Artefacts from the Late Neolithic and the Early Bronze Age on the Basis of Selected Artefacts from Podlachia and Mazovia. In *Studia i Materiały do Badań nad Neolitem i Wczesną Epoką Brązu na Mazowszu i Podlasiu VI*, edited by Ryszard F. Mazurowski, Dariusz

Manasterski, and Katarzyna Januszek, pp. 23-51. Instytut Archeologii Uniwersytetu Warszawskiego, Warsaw.

Analysis of several amber beads and pendants from two sites in Poland was conducted to determine the type of raw material, its source, and the technology involved in their manufacture. In Polish with substantial English abstract.

Kyparissi-Apostolika, Nina

1992 Neolithic Jewellery of Thessaly. In *Diethnes Synedrio yia ten Archaia Thessalia ste mneme tou Demetre P. Theochare* (International Congress on Ancient Thessaly in memory of Dimitris P. Theochares), pp.185-190. *Archaologikon Deltion* 48.

Includes some remarks on the stone and shell pendants (which the author considers all had some meaning) and beads. Greece. In Greek with English summary.

Kyselková, Eliška

2012 Symbolika korálků s očky v době železné. Thesis. University of West Bohemia in Pilsen, Czech Republic.

Deals with the symbolism of glass eye beads during the Iron Age based on an examination of 470 glass eye beads from 140 sites. In Czech with English summary.

La Rosa, V.

2005 Réflexion sur le problème de la première présence égéenne en Sicile. In *Emporia: Aegeans in the Central and Eastern Mediterranean. Proceedings of the 10th International Aegean Conference, Athens, 14-18 April 2004*, edited by R. Lafimeur and E. Greco, pp. 571-583. *Aegaeum* 25.

Beads figure in the argument re: the earliest Aegean presence in Sicily (p. 578, pl. CXXXII).

Labauve, Françoise and Françoise Le Boulanger

2006 Les Objets de parure de Visseiche (Ille-et-Vilaine). *Bulletin de l'Association Française pour l'Archéologie du Verre* 18-19.

Medieval grave finds at Visseiche, France, include 1103 glass beads.

Lagarce, J. and E. Lagarce

1985 *Alasia IV: deux tombes du chypriote récent d'Enkomi (Chypre) - tombes 1851 et 1907*. Mission arch. franc. d'Alasia VII. Éditions Recherche sur les Civilisations, Paris.

A plundered Late Bronze Age tomb with a few rock crystal (rare in Cyprus) and faience beads remaining (pp. 139, 155, fig. 42).

Lammers, D.

1991 Ein schieberartiger Knochen: "Anhänger" von der Henneburg, Kr. Sigmaringen. *Arch. Korrespondenzblatt* 21:383-385.

A triangular pendant with 5 perforations (late Hallstatt?) From Bavaria, Germany, may have been used like similar amber objects as an end element of a multi-strand bead ornament.

Lanaspa, Javier Rey, Ignacio Clemente Conte, Ermengol Gassiot Ballbè, Mónica Oliva Poveda, David Cuenca Solana, and María Saña Seguí

2018 Elementos de adorno neolíticos de Coro Trasito (Tella-Sin, Huesca). Campañas de excavación 2011-2017 / Neolithic Personal Ornaments of Coro Trasito (Tella-Sin, Huesca). *Arqueological Excavation 2011-2017. II Congreso de Arqueología y Patrimonio Aragónés*, pp. 49-57.

Reports on the Neolithic shell and stone beads and perforated animal teeth recovered from a high-altitude cave in the Aragonese Pyrenees, Spain.

Lang, Amei

1999 *Das Gräberfeld von Kundl im Tiroler Inntal: Studien zur vorrömischen Eisenzeit in den zentralen Alpen, I-II*. Marie Leidorf, Rahden/Westf.

Glass and amber beads are among the ornaments recovered from a pre-Roman Iron Age site in the Tyrol region of Germany.

Langbroek, Mette

2018 Early Medieval Amber Beads in Northern Gaul. In *Rural Riches & Royal Rags? Studies on Medieval and Modern Archaeology, Presented to Frans Theuws*, edited by Mirjam Kars, Roos van Oosten, Marcus A. Roxburgh, and Arno Verhoeven, pp. 105-109. SPA-Uitgevers, Zwolle.

Using amber beads from the Baltic as a case study, this article demonstrates that Merovingian beads are very useful in the study of early medieval exchange networks.

Langó, P.

2004 Kora Árpád-kori temető Kóspallagon (Cemetery from the Early Arpadian Period at Kospallag). *Régészeti kutatások Magyarországon 2002 (Archaeological Investigations in Hungary 2002)*:81-108.

A cemetery of the 10th-11th centuries in Hungary. An appendix lists all the carnelian and rock crystal beads from this period in the Carpathian Basin, including sites in Slovakia and eastern Austria. Much on bead use.

Laporte, Luc

1998 La parure au Néolithique. In *Les premiers paysans du Golf, le néolithique dans le marais poitevin*, edited by Roger Joussaume, pp. 45-47. Patrimoines et Médias, Prahecq, France.

Includes a discussion of Neolithic beads and pendants of shell, bone, stone, and animal teeth.

2009 Diffusion de la production, circulation de biens matériels et réseaux d'échanges / Diffusion of the Produced Ornament Items. In *Des premiers paysans aux premiers métallurgistes sur la façade atlantique de la France (3500-2000 av. J.-C.) / From the First Farmers to the First Metallurgists on the French Atlantic Coast (3500-2000 cal. B.C.)*, edited by Luc Laporte, pp. 521-539. Édition Association des Publications Chauvinoises, Mémoire XXXIII.

Discusses the inland diffusion of shell disc beads and others produced on the central-west coast of France.

2009 La parure néolithique dans le Centre-Ouest de la France / Neolithic Ornament in the Mid-West of France. In *Des premiers paysans aux premiers métallurgistes sur la façade atlantique de la France (3500-2000 av. J.-C.) / From the First Farmers to the First Metallurgists on the French Atlantic Coast (3500-2000 cal. B.C.)*, edited by Luc Laporte, pp. 455-469. Édition Association des Publications Chauvinoises, Mémoire XXXIII.

Presents an overview of the shell, bone, and stone beads and tooth pendants recovered from sites in the study area.

2012 Pièces d'ornement ou de parure attribuées au néolithique récent. In *L'enceinte néolithique de Champ-Durand à Nieul-sur-l'Autise (Vendée)*, edited by Roger Joussaume, pp. 503-524. Éd. Association des Publications Chauvinoises, Mémoire XLIV. Chauvigny.

A study of the Late Neolithic ornaments, including beads and pendants of animal teeth, shell, and stone (limestone), excavated at two sites in western France.

Laporte, Luc (ed.)

2009 La parure: Approches stylistiques, technologiques et fonctionnelles du mobilier / Chapter 6. Ornaments: Stylistic, Technological and Functional Approaches. In *Des premiers paysans aux premiers métallurgistes sur la façade atlantique de la France (3500-2000 av. J.-C.) / From the First Farmers to the First Metallurgists on the French Atlantic Coast (3500-2000 cal. B.C.)*, edited by Luc Laporte, pp. 449-549. Édition Association des Publications Chauvinoises, *Mémoire* XXXIII.

Chapter 6 contains five articles that deal with various aspects of shell ornaments (including beads) recovered from prehistoric sites in western France: 1) Neolithic Ornament in the Mid-West of France; 2) Objects of Ornament Collected on the Artenacian Site of Ponthezières; 3) The Seashells Ornaments of La Perroche; 4) Experimental Archeology—Elements for Comparing Ethnographic and Archaeological Data; and 5) Diffusion of the Produced Ornament Items. In French. The individual papers are listed by author elsewhere in this bibliography.

Laporte, Luc and José Gomez de Soto

2001 Germignac et Lamérac : perles discoïdes et anneaux-disques dans le Centre-Ouest de la France. *Revue Archéologique de l'Ouest* 18:13-26.

Compares discoid shell beads from two sites in west-central France, both believed to belong to the Early Neolithic, 5th millennium BC.

Laporte, Luc and Catherine Dupont

2019 Special Issue: Early Personal Ornaments – Personal Adornments and Objects of Ornamentation: Two Case Studies from Hunter-Gatherer Burials in France (La Vergne) and Argentina (Arroyo Seco II). *PaleoAnthropology* 2019:156-176.

Presents two case studies of the beads and pendants from totally distinct geographic sectors and cultural environments: the Arroyo Seco II cemetery in the Pampas of Argentina (7800-6300 BP and 4800-4300 BP) and La Vergne in the west of France dated to the Early Mesolithic (9280-9000 BP).

Larsson, Lars

2001 The Sun from the Sea – Amber in the Mesolithic and Neolithic of Southern Scandinavia. In *Baltic Amber: Proceedings of the International Interdisciplinary Conference*, edited by Adomas Butrimas, pp. 65-75. Acta Academiae Artium Vilmensis 22.

How ideas about amber changed. Mesolithic amber was treated like animal bone (same shapes, etc.), but in the Early and Middle Neolithic it was treated like copper (copper discs and axes copied in amber). In the Late Neolithic interest in metal began and interest in amber faded. In the Bronze Age, interest in bronze for ornaments takes over entirely in hoards, burials, and ritual contexts.

- 2010 A Double Grave with Amber and Bone Adornments at Zvejnieki in Northern Latvia. In *At the Origins of the Culture of the Balts*, edited by Audronė Bliujienė, pp. 80-90. *Archaeologia Baltica* 13.

The large Stone Age cemetery at Zvejnieki contained more than 300 graves including one double burial. No. 316, a female, had an arrangement of amber pendants from the waist to the knee, while no. 317, a male, had some beads around the head and around the lower legs. This interment proved to be the most richly furnished grave in the cemetery in terms of amber pendants. It has been dated to about 4000 cal BC.

Lasak, I.

- 2007 Glass Beads from the Cemetery in Miłosławice in Silesia: Possible Interpretations. In *Long Distance Trade in the Bronze Age and Early Iron Age*, edited by J. Baron and I. Lasak, pp. 141-157. *Studia Archeologiczne* 40.

On beads from an Early Hallstatt site in Poland.

Laser, Rudolf

- 1985 Abschluss der Untersuchungen einer spätkaiserzeitlichen Siedlung bei Mühlberg, Kr. Gotha. *Ausgrabungen und Funde* 30:228-236.

Over 100 imported Roman glass beads including many mosaic and millefiori varieties (p. 234, fig. 2) were recovered from a settlement in east-central Germany.

Laser, Rudolf and Hans-Ulrich Voß

- 1994 *Corpus der römischen Funde im Europäischen Barbaricum. Deutschland Bd. 1: Bundesländer Brandenburg und Berlin*. Habelt, Bonn.

Detailed descriptions of Roman beads in Germany, *passim*. Color pl. 20 shows decorated glass beads at a 2:1 scale.

Lasota-Moskalewska, Alicja

- 2014 Biological Assessments of the Pendants Made from Arctic Fox Teeth. In *Wilczyce: A Late Magdalenian Winter Hunting Camp in Southern Poland*, edited by Romuald Schild, pp. 343-345. Polish Academy of Sciences, Institute of Archaeology and Ethnology, Warsaw.

Latvian Academy of Sciences

- 1987 *Arheologija un Etnografija* XV.

This volume contains eight archaeological reports with beads illustrated, mostly amber, glass, and cowrie shell, from the Neolithic to the recent past. In Latvian with summaries in Russian and German.

Lazăr, Cătălin, Radian Andreescu, Teodor ignat, Mihai Florea, and Ciprian Astaloş

- 2008 The Eneolithic Cemetery from Sultana-Malu Roşu (Călăraşi County, Romania). *Studii de Preistorie* 5:131-152.

The site yielded beads made of *Spondylus gaederopus* shell as well as marble and malachite. They probably formed a necklace and a bracelet.

Lazăr, Cătălin, Monica Mărgărit, and Valentin Radu

2017 Evidence for the Production and Use of *Lithoglyphus naticoides* Beads in Europe during the Holocene: The Case of Sultana-Malu Roșu Site (Romania). *Quaternary International*; doi.org/10.1016/j.quaint.2017.10.033

This article documents the collecting techniques, methodology of perforating the shells, and their use as beads. It also evaluates the costs invested in their manufacture, based on experimental replication.

2018 Between Dominant Ideologies and Techno-economical Constraints: *Spondylus* Ornaments from the Balkans in the 5th Millennium BC. In *Interchange in Pre- and Protohistory*, edited by Ana Cruz and Juan F. Gibaja, pp. 5-22. British Archaeological Reports, International Series S2891.

Focuses on *Spondylus* ornaments discovered in Southeastern Romania dated to the Eneolithic (ca. 5000-3900 cal. BC).

Lazăr, Cătălin and Mădălina Voicu

2015 The Distortion of Archaeological Realities Through Objects: A Case Study. In *Homines, Funera, Astra 2: Life Beyond Death in Ancient Times (Romanian Case Studies)*, edited by Raluca Kogălniceanu, Mihai Gligor, Roxana-Gabriela Curcă, and Susan Stratton, pp. 67-77. Archaeopress, Oxford.

The discussion includes beads and pendants recovered from Sultana – *Malu Roșu*, an Eneolithic cemetery in Romania. Materials include stone, shell, and bone.

Lazar, Irena and Hugh Willmott

2006 *The Glass from the Gnalčić Wreck*. *Annales Mediterranea*, Koper

A large color photo illustrates the glass beads found on the 16th-century Gnalčić wreck, Croatia.

Lázničková-Galetová, Martina

2014 The Phenomenon of Gravettian Necklaces – Mammoth Ivory Necklaces from Dolní Věstonice I (Moravia, Czech Republic). *Quaternary International* 359-360:229-239.

Seven beads/pendants were examined to determine the state of conservation, manufacturing technology, decorating style, and supposed function. It was possible to partially reconstruction of the *chaîne opératoire*.

Le Boulanger, Françoise, Françoise Labaune, and Eric Nicolas

2005 Bretagne: une riche sépulture du Ve siècle. *Archéologia* 426:6-7.

The burial of a woman attributed to the 5th-6th centuries in Brittany, France, was accompanied by beads of glass and amber.

Lefranc, Philippe, Rose-Marie Arbogast, Fanny Chenal, Erwin Hildbrand, Matthias Merkl, Christian Strahm, Samuel Van Willigen, and Marie Wörle

2012 Inhumations, dépôts d'animaux et perles en cuivre du IV e millénaire sur le site Néolithique récent de Colmar « Aérodrome » (Haut-Rhin). *Bulletin de la Société préhistorique française* 109(4):689-730.

Two necklaces composed of copper beads were found with a Neolithic burial in northeastern France. Compositional data are provided.

Lefranc, Philippe, François Bachellerie, Fanny Chenal, Anthony Denaire, Clément Féliu, Hélène Réveillat, and Nathalie Schneider

2018 La nécropole Néolithique moyen d'obernai 'Neuen Brunnen' (Bas-Rhin) : Rites funéraires de la première moitié du 5e millénaire dans le sud de la plaine du Rhin supérieur (Grossgartach, Planig-Friedberg, Roessen). *Revue Archéologique de l'Est* 67:5-57.

A Middle Neolithic cemetery in France yielded beads made of animal teeth, bone, shell, and stone.

Lekashvili, D.

2005 Gilt and Silver-Plated Glass Beads from Classical Burials of Mtskheta. *Dziebani* (The Journal of the Centre for Archaeological Studies, Georgian Academy of Sciences) 15/16:181-185.

On gold-in-glass beads from Mtskheta in eastern Georgia.

Le Maux, Nicolas and Serge Cassen

2019 Production et diffusion de parures néolithiques en séricite et autres micas en quart nord-ouest de la France dans son contexte européen. In *La parure en callaïs du Néolithique européen*, edited by Guirec Querré, Serge Cassen, and Emmanuelle Vigier, pp. 399-422. Archaeopress Publishing, Summertown, Oxford.

On the production and distribution of Neolithic ornaments in sericite and other micas in the northwest part of France in its European context.

Lemke, Martin

2005 Jewelry for the Dead: A few Thoughts on Finds from the Medieval Cemetery at *Novae*, Sector IV. *Novensia* 16:9-15. Ośrodek Badań Archeologicznych UW, Warsaw.

Discusses the glass bead necklaces and other ornaments found with two burials at the site of *Novae* in Bulgaria.

Lemos, L.S.

2002 *The Protogeometric Aegean: The Archaeology of the Late Eleventh and Tenth Centuries B.C.* Oxford University Press.

A thorough overview of this period in which beads do not abound but are important indicators of foreign contacts (*see* index). A few examples of amber, faience, and bone/ivory beads on pin shafts, "special" materials probably expressing the (warrior) owner's status (pp. 125-126, 129-130). Gold beads and pendants (pp. 131-133).

Lenneis, Eva

2007 Mesolithic Heritage in Early Neolithic Burial Rituals and Personal Adornments. *Documenta Praehistorica* XXXIV:129-137.

Early Neolithic burials with traditional Mesolithic ornaments such as shell beads and pendants are also generally equipped with precious "new" items such a *Spondylus* adornments and therefore reveal them to be high-status individuals in Early Neolithic society.

Lesman, Yu.M. and S.S. Ryabtseva

2013 Многобусинных кольцах, европейской моде и этнографическом уборе / About Rings with Many Beads, European Fashion and Ethnographic Dress. In *Under the Ruriks' Sign*, edited by Roman A. Rabinovici, pp. 309-336. Stratum plus 5.

On medieval temple rings and earrings with four or more metal beads strung on a ring. Most of the finds are associated with Eastern Europe, primarily the Novgorod region of Russia. There are ca. 400 known examples of these ornaments in the area from Karelia and Frisia to the Caucasus and Slovenia.

Lester, Katherine and Bess Viola Oerke

2004 *Accessories of Dress: An Illustrated Encyclopedia*. Dover, Mineola, NY.

Chapter 15 of this work originally published in 1940 deals with European “Beads and Necklace” from antiquity to the present.

Leube, Achim

1992 Das germanische Gräberfeld von Rapice... Kulturgeschichtliche Betrachtungen zum mittleren Odergebiet vom 1 Jahrh v Chr bis zum 4 Jahrh n Chr. *Acta praehistorica et archaeologica* 24:301-337.

Publication of 19th-century excavation finds at Rapice, western Poland. Discusses and catalogs faience beads from two periods: 1st century BC and 2nd-4th centuries AD (pp. 307, 311, 322).

Leusch, Verena, Ernst Pernicka, and Barbara Armbruster

2014 Chalcolithic Gold from Varna – Provenance, Circulation, Processing, and Function. In *Metalle der Macht – Frühes Gold und Silber / Metals of Power – Early Gold and Silver*, edited by Harald Meller, Roberto Risch, and Ernst Pernicka, pp. 165-182. Tagungen des Landesmuseums für Vorgeschichte Halle 11(1).

Discusses some aspects of early goldworking and use on the basis of new analyses of gold objects (including beads) from the Late Chalcolithic cemetery, Varna I, in Bulgaria.

Levi, D. and F. Carinci

1988 *Festòs e la civiltà minoica II:2 – L’arte festia nell’età protopalaziale: ceramica ed altri materiali*. Incunabula Graeca LXXVII.

Presents a guide to the beads so far published from the Minoan Phaistos palace in Crete and other Italian excavations in the district (p. 289).

Lewartowski, K.

1987 Unpublished Mycenaean Objects from Kalamki (Attica) in the National Museum at Athens. *Athenische Mitteilungen* 102:115-130.

On beads, mostly glass (pp. 127-130). Greece.

Lewcun, Marek

2005 Recent Research and Finds from the Norton St Philip Area. *Society for Clay Pipe Research Newsletter* (autumn/winter):9-12.

Clay pipes were manufactured at this formerly important market town in southern England between ca. 1620 and 1853. Surface finds reveal that the pipe makers also produced other pipe-clay items during the 17th century. These included “marbles,” rings, and spherical and sub-conical beads decorated with impressed wheel-like designs and milling. United Kingdom.

2015 Pipeclay Beads from Norton St Philip, England. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 27:25-28.

In 17th-century England, the village of Norton St Philip was well known as a center for the manufacture of clay tobacco pipes. In recent years, however, discoveries have shown that pipes were not the only things they made, as among a variety of interesting objects are some quite remarkable beads.

2018 More Pipeclay Beads from Norton St Philip, England. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 30:52-54.

Describes and illustrates additional pipeclay beads.

Lībiete, Jana

2009 Conservation of the Daugmale Castle-Mound Beads, Latvia. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 21:83-85. Reprinted from *The Bead Forum* 36:5-11 (2000).

Discusses the various procedures used to conserve the 1,541 glass beads dating to the 10th-13th centuries. Provides color before and after photos.

Lichtenstein, László

2006 Kora avar sírok Orosháza-Bónumból (Early Avarian Graves of Orosháza-Bónum). *A Szántó Kovács Múzeum Évkönyve* 8:131-147.

Discusses and illustrates a necklace of eye beads found in association with a 7th-century burial in Hungary. In Hungarian with English summary.

Liebetau, Sabrina

2017 Modeschmuck der Merowingerzeit: Perlen aus dem Mömlinger Gräberfeld. In *1200 Jahre Mömlingen*, by Wolfgang W. Hartmann, pp. 75-85. Mömlingen.

On the glass, amber, and stone beads recovered from the Merovingian cemetery in Mömlingen, Germany.

Likhter, Julia A.

2017 Imported Beads in Russia in the 17th and First Half of the 18th Centuries (Moscow, Mangazeya, Smolensk Region). In *Annales du 20^e Congrès de l'Association Internationale pour l'Histoire du Verre, Fribourg / Romont 7-11 septembre 2015*, edited by Sophie Wolf and Anne de Pury-Gyse, pp. 585-590. Verlag Marie Leidorf, Rahden.

2018 Old Russian Glass Beads from the Excavation of Moscow Archaeological Service. In *The Historical Glass: A Multidisciplinary Approach to Historical Glass III*, edited by Danica Staššiková-Štukovská, pp. 155-164. Slovak Arts Council, Bratislava.

Likhter, J. and Yu. L. Shchapova

1991 Gnezdovskie busy. Po materialam raskopok kurganov I poseleniia (Beads from Gnezdovo. Based on the Excavations of Barrows and the Settlement). In *Smolensk u Gnezdovo*, edited by D.A. Avdusin, pp. 244-259. Moscow.

Discusses the beads associated with Scandinavian burials in the Gnezdovo region of Russia. In Russian.

Likhter, Julia A. and Alexander G. Veksler

2006 Post-Medieval Beads from Moscow. *The Bead Forum* 48:6-16.

Insightful article discussing 1,625 beads recovered during excavations in Moscow, Russia. Mainly dating to the 17th and 18th centuries, they come from a wide variety of contexts. It is suggested that most of the

beads may have come from the Netherlands, the most likely trading partner with Russia, though not necessarily made there.

Likhter, Julia A., Alexander G. Vexler, Nikolay I. Sudarev

2015 Traces of Glass Bead Production in 18th Century Moscow. In *Annales du 19e Congrès de l'Association Internationale pour l'Histoire du Verre, Piran 2012*, edited by Irena Lazar, pp. 512-518.

2015 Следы производства стеклянных бус в Москве XVIII века (Traces of Glass Bead Production in 18th-Century Moscow). In *Стекло Восточной Европы с древности до начала XX века* (East European Glass from Antiquity to the Beginning of 20th Century, edited by P.G. Gaidukov, pp. 304-313. Nestor-History, St. Petersburg.

Lillehammer, G.

1996 *Død og Grav: Gravskikk på Kvasseheimfeltet, Hå i Rogaland, SV Norge – Death and Grave: Burial Rituals of the Kvasseheim Cemetery, Hå in Rogaland, SW Norway*. AmS Skrifter 13.

Beads were found in a number of Late Pre-Roman to Viking graves. Interpretation concentrates on social aspects.

Linares Catela, José Antonio and Carlos Patricio Odriozola Lloret

2011 Cuentas de collar de variscita y otras piedras verdes en tumbas megalíticas del Suroeste de la Península Ibérica. Cuestiones acerca de su producción, circulación y presencia en contextos funerarios. In *Explorando el tiempo y la materia en los monumentos prehistóricos: cronología absoluta y rocas raras en los megalitos europeos*, edited by L. García Sanjuán, C. Scarre, and D. Weathley, pp. 335-369. *Menga: Revista de Prehistoria de Andalucía* 1.

Investigates the production, distribution, and presence in funerary contexts of necklace beads made from variscite and other green stones in megalithic tombs in the southwest of the Iberian peninsula. Includes compositional analysis.

Lind, B.

2010 Glas- og ravperler. In *Slusegårdgravpladsen V: Fundoversigt og genstandstyper*, edited by B.M. Rasmussen, pp. 175-220. Jysk Arkæologisk Selskabs Skrifter XIV(5). Århus.

Discusses the Roman Iron Age glass and amber beads recovered from Slusegård cemetery V, Denmark.

Lindquist, M.

2003 Children's Graves – Status Symbols? *Viking Heritage Magazine* 3:28-29.

Reviews the burials of four Viking-age children (three boys and a girl) from Gotland, Sweden, obviously of high status, since they were buried with miniaturized jewelry including beads.

Lindquist, M. and R. Heidström

2003 A Tool for Making Beads. *Viking Heritage Magazine* 3:20.

Paviken on Gotland, Sweden, was the find spot for glass beadmaking materials including a pointed iron tool, possibly for piercing a glass mass to form a bead.

Lippert, A.

1993 Des frühgeschichtliche Gräberfeld von Pfaffenhofen im Oberinntal, Tirol: ein Katalog der Gräber und Beigaben. *Archaeologia Austriaca* 77:165-211.

Beads, mostly glass (pp. 175-176), were recovered from prehistoric graves at Pfaffenhofen, Tyrol, Austria.

Liska, András

1997 Avar kori temetők és telepek Szentes határában (Awarenzeitliche Gräberfelder und Siedlungen in der Gemarkung von Szentes: archäologischer Fundkataster). *A Móra Ferenc Múzeum Évkönyve, Studia Archaeologica* III:153-168.

The list of finds from 63 Avar sites in Hungary includes beads *passim*. Summary in German.

van Lith, Sophie M.E.

1984 Glas aus Asciburgium, Beiträge zur Archäologie des römischen Rheinlands, IV, 1983. *Rheinische Ausgrabungen* 23:211-281. Reprinted by Instituut voor Prae- en Protohistorie, University of Amsterdam, *I.P.P. Publicatie* 329.

Analyses of Roman glass including beads (pp. 273-280, pl. 97-98) from the Rhineland, Germany.

Liu, Robert K.

2008 Roman Mosaic Face Plaques and Beads. *Ornament* 31(5):60-65.

Well-illustrated coverage of the craftsmanship and versatile artistry of those who made mosaic face murrini that are generally dated to the late 1st century BC and early 1st century AD. They were probably made in Alexandria, since some motifs show ancient Egyptian or Hellenistic motifs.

Ljuština, Marija

2010 The Late Hallstatt Communities in the Serbian Part of the Danube Basin. In *Iron Age Communities in the Carpathian Basin*, edited by Sándor Berecki, pp. 59-78. Editura Mega, Cluj-Napoca, Romania.

Discusses and illustrates the glass and other beads recovered from several sites in the study area.

2019 Amber in the Bronze Age of Serbia: Old Finds and New Discoveries. In *Contribuții la preistoria și istoria antică a spațiului carpatodanubiano-pontic: In onoream profesorului Ion Niculiță natalia sua octogesima celebrantis*, edited by Aurel Zanoci and Mihail Băț, pp. 87-100. Cartdidact Publishing House, Chișinău, Moldova.

Reviews amber finds – mostly beads – in Serbia.

Ljuština, Marija, Teodora Radišić, Ivan Ninčić

2019 Exotic Goods from the Early Iron Age Necropolis Stubarlija, Serbia, as Indicators of Cultural Contacts. In *Border Guards of the Passes, from the Fortresses and the Graves. The Bronze and Iron Ages*, edited by Valeriu Sîrbu, Cristian Schuster, and Dumitru Hortopan, pp. 139-148. Editura Istros a Muzeului Brăilei "Carol I," Brăila, Romania.

In-depth study of cowrie shells found with a female burial with much comparative material and information about their likely source.

Lo Porto, Felice Gino

1992 Metaponto: rinvenimenti nella città antica e nel suo retroterra ellenizzato. Atti della Accad Naz dei Lincei. *Not degli Scavi di Antichità* 42-43:299-441.

On finds from a 1957 excavation in Italy: an amber necklace of beads and pendants along with previously unpublished material from the same cemetery, early 6th century (p. 367, fig. 73, 2).

Lochner, Michaela

1988 Ein Flachgräberfeld der Hallstattkultur in Grafenwörth, pol. Bez. Tulln. Niederöst. *Archaeologia Austriaca* 72:91-142.

Bronze ring-beads in graves 4 and 7 (pp. 97, 99, pls. 8, 11) at a Hallstatt cemetery in Lower Austria.

1998-1999 Eine Schmuckdepot der Urnenfelderzeit aus Thunau am Kamp, Niederösterreich. *Archaeologia Austriaca* 82-83:181-186.

Two amber beads belonging with bronze wheel pendants, rings and long rolled cylinders, which together formed an elaborate ornament of known late Urnfield type, Lower Austria.

Loewen, Brad

2019 Glass and Enamel Beadmaking in Normandy, Circa 1590-1635. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 31:9-20.

Nineteenth-century French scholars interested in glassmaking in Normandy noted beadmaking there ca. 1590-1635. Their publications show a rural cottage industry in the county of Eu and the forest of Brotonne, and an urban guild of patenôtriers in Rouen.

Lopatin, N.V. and B.N. Kharlashov

2015 Новые данные об округе Изборска в X-XII вв (New Data on the Izborsk Vicinity in the 10th-12th Centuries). *Краткие сообщения института археологии* (Brief Communications of the Institute of Archaeology) 240:44-56, 345-347.

Discusses the glass beads recovered with burials at the Ust-Smolka burial ground near Izborsk in western Russia.

Lordkipanidze, Otar D.

1994 Recent Discoveries in the Field of Classical Archaeology in Georgia. *Ancient Civilizations from Scythia to Siberia* I(2):127-168.

In a cluster of settlements in the Colchian hinterland, 8th-7th and 6th-5th centuries BC, the Ochkhauri site shows large-scale bead manufacture, probably designed for export: finished and half-finished pieces, wasters, raw materials (glass, stone, bronze), and many tools (pp. 139-141, fig. 7).

Lőrinczy, Gábor

1998 Kelet-európai steppai népesség a 6-7. századi Kárpát-medencében: Régészeti adatok a Tiszántul kora avar kori betelepüléséhez (Osteuropäische Steppenbevölkerung im 6. und 7. Jahrhundert im Karpatenbecken). *A Móra Ferenc Múzeum Évkönyve, Studia Archaeologica* IV:343-372.

East European steppe dwellers in the Carpathian Basin, 6th-7th centuries. Glass beads (pp. 348, 350, figs. 11, 15). Summary in German.

Lőrinczy, Gábor and Ottó Trogmayer

1995 Birituales Gräberfeld der Vatyá-Kultur in Csanytelek-Palé. *A Móra Ferenc Múzeum Évkönyve - Studia Archaeologica* I:49-90.

A cemetery of the Vatyá Culture in Hungary produced long bronze spiral beads (pp. 52f. and fig. 13); Middle Bronze Age. In Hungarian with brief German summary.

Lourdaux, Sylvie and José Gomez de Soto

1999 La parure de la nécropole de l'âge du Bronze final des Ouches à Auzay (Vendée). In *L'atelier du bronzier en Europe du XXe au VIIIe siècle avant notre ère. Volume 3: Production, circulation et consommation du bronze*, edited by Claude Mordant, Michel Pernot, and Valentin Rychner, pp. 115-128. Actes du colloque international Bronze '96, Neuchâtel and Dijon, 1996.

Two Late Bronze Age burials in west-central France were accompanied by tubular bronze beads and perforated animal tooth pendants.

Loze, Ilze B.

1993 Stone Age Amber in the Eastern Baltic. In *Amber in Archaeology: Proceedings of the Second International Conference on Amber in Archaeology*, edited by Curt W. Beck and Jan Bouzek, pp. 129-140. Institute of Archaeology, Prague.

The first report on amber workshops of the Middle and Late Neolithic in the Baltics (Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia). Beads of various forms are discussed.

1998 Funerary Amber among the Stone Age Inhabitants of the Eastern Baltic. In *Proceedings of the XIII Congress of International Union of Prehistoric and Protohistoric Sciences* Forli, Italia, 1996, 8-14 September, Vol. 6 (Workshops) Tome I, pp. 399-408. A.B.A.C.O. Edizioni, La Spezia.

Discusses Middle and Late Neolithic amber beads in Latvia with emphasis on button-shaped examples. A concentration of such beads with one male burial at the Abora settlement suggests a high social rank, although it is also possible that he was the maker of the beads.

1999 The Processing of Amber during the Middle Neolithic in Latvia. In *Investigations Into Amber: Proceedings of the International Interdisciplinary Symposium – Baltic Amber and Other Fossil Resins, 2-6 September 1997, Gdańsk*, edited by B. Kosmowska-Ceranowicz and H. Paner, pp. 131-135. Archaeological Museum in Gdańsk.

Describes the production of Middle Neolithic amber beads from start to finish with specific reference to the Naniekstes un Zvidzes sites in the Lake Lubāns wetlands.

2001 Some Aspects of Research of Middle Neolithic Amber in the Lake Lubāns Depression. In *Baltic Amber: Proceedings of the International Interdisciplinary Conference*, edited by Adomas Butrimas, pp.125-133. *Acta Academiae Artium Vilnensis* 22.

Two sites in Latvia yielded hundreds of finished and half-worked items, illustrating production methods, and served as intermediaries in far-flung links with the East European Forest Zone.

2002 Late Neolithic Amber Beads and Pendants from the Lake Lubans Wetlands, Latvia. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 14:65-76.

Describes a wide range of amber ornaments including beads.

- 2002 Vidējā neolīta dzintara resursi Latvijā un dzintara rotu izplatības ceļi. In *Personība. Laiks. Komunikācija. Tiesības, Vēsture un Kultūrvēsture. Starptautiskas zinātniska konferences materiāli, 2002.g. 27.– 28. febr. Rēzekne*.
- Middle Neolithic amber sources in Latvia and the distribution routes of amber ornaments. In Latvian.
- 2003 Middle Neolithic Amber Workshops in the Lake Lubāns Depression. In *Amber in Archaeology*, edited by Curt W. Beck, Ilze B. Loze, and Joan M. Todd, pp. 72-89. Institute of the History of Latvia, Riga.
- Reviews the adornments, principally beads and pendants, excavated at an amber-working site in eastern Latvia.
- 2004 *Senais dzintars Austrumbaltijā (Prehistoric Amber in the Eastern Baltic)*. Latgale Cultural Center Publishers, Rēzekne.
- This nicely produced little book by the leading Latvian amber specialist is an excellent account of Neolithic amber working including the sites, workshops, types of artifact, and uses, with color photos. The industry began in the Middle Neolithic. Latvia. In Latvian and English.
- 2005 Eiņu vēlā neolīta apmetne (The Eiņu Late Neolithic Settlement). *Arheoloģija un Etnogrāfija* XXII:62-81.
- Ornaments include various forms of amber beads and pendants as well as bone discs and bird-bone tubes (p. 70, figs. 5, 7). Latvia. In Latvian with an English summary.
- 2006 Amber Processing in Iča Neolithic Settlement (Lake Lubans Depression). In *Chelovek adaptacia, kultura*, edited by A.N. Sorokin, pp. 440-450. Moscow.
- Latvia.
- 2008 *Lubāna ezera mitrāja Neolīta dzintars* (Neolithic Amber of Lake Lubans Wetlands and Amber-Working Workshops). Latvijas vēstures institūts, Riga.
- Discusses the various amber ornaments (beads, pendants, etc.) found at Neolithic archaeological sites in the Lake Lubans region of eastern Latvia. Very nicely done with many excellent color and B&W illustrations. In Latvian with a good English summary. See Palavestra (2007) for a review.
- 2010 Iča Neolithic Settlement in the Lake Lubāns Wetland. In *At the Origins of the Culture of the Balts*, edited by Audronė Bliujienė, pp. 91-109. *Archaeologia Baltica* 13.
- This Late Neolithic settlement in Latvia produced a variety of amber ornaments, altogether 122 pendants, buttons, cylindrical beads, fragments of rings and discs, were found, as were some bone pendants. Radiocarbon data date the occupation from 3320 to 2570 BC.
- 2011 Neolithic Amber Processing and Exchange on the Eastern Coast of the Baltic Sea. In *Exotica in the Prehistoric Mediterranean*, edited by Andrea Vianello, pp. 59-62. Oxbow Books, Oxford.
- Briefly discusses the amber beads and pendants found at Neolithic sites in Latvia.
- 2013 Tubular Amber Beads from Neolithic Settlement at Zvidze in the Lake Lubāns Wetlands. *Archaeologia Baltica* 20:150-159.
- Discusses the most important ancient amber tubular beads from the Neolithic Zvidze settlement in eastern Latvia and their analogies in the forest zone of Eastern Europe.

2016 Neolithic Amber Adornment Types and Their Symbolism in the Territory of Latvia. In *Ornarsi per comunicare con gli uomini e con gli Dei. Gli oggetti di ornamento come status symbol, amuleti, richiesta di protezione: Ricerche e scavi*. Atti del Dodicesimo Incontro di Studi Valentano (VT) – Pitigliano (GR) – Manciano (GR), 12-14 Settembre 2014, edited by Nuccia Negroni Catacchio, pp. 129-144. Centro Studi di Preistoria e Archeologia – Onlus, Milano.
Includes beads and pendants.

Lucy, Sam, Richard Newman, Natasha Dodwell, Catherine Hills, Michiel Dekker, Tamsin O’Connell, Ian Riddler, and Penelope Walton Rogers

2009 The Burial of a Princess? The Later Seventh-Century Cemetery at Westfield Farm, Ely. *The Antiquaries Journal* 89:81-141.

Excavations at an Anglo-Saxon cemetery in England uncovered 15 burials, one of which was accompanied by a gold and silver necklace that included a cross pendant. Amethyst and glass beads were found with another two burials.

Lugo Enrich, Luis Benítez de

2015 Paleoeología y cultura material en el complejo tumular prehistórico del Castillejo del Bonete (Terrinches, Ciudad Real) (Paleoecology and Material Culture in the Tumular Complex of Castillejo del Bonete, Terrinches, Ciudad Real). *Menga, Revista de Prehistoria de Andalucía* 6:112-140.

Occupied during the Chalcolithic and Bronze Age periods, a tumulus complex located on the southern edge of the Iberian Plateau yielded a number of stone beads. Spain.

Luján Navas, Alicia and Francisco Javier Jover Maestre

2008 El aprovechamiento de recursos malacológicos marinos durante la Edad del Bronce en el levante de la península Ibérica. *Archivo de Prehistoria Levantina* XXVII:81-114.

Discusses the malacological remains (including beads and pendants) of those occupying the eastern portion of the Iberian Peninsula during Bronze Age. Spain.

Luka, L.J.

1985 Exchange of Contacts between Peoples of the Cashubian and Chełm Groups of the Lusatian Culture in the Light of Collective Finds. Gdansk Archaeological Museum, *Pomorania Antiqua* XII:17-59.

Remarks on the role of the amber bead trade (pp. 54-57). In Polish with English summary.

Lull, Vicente, Rafael Micó, Christina Rihuete Herrada, and Roberto Risch

2014 The Social Value of Silver in El Argar. In *Metalle der Macht – Frühes Gold und Silber / Metals of Power – Early Gold and Silver*, edited by Harald Meller, Roberto Risch, and Ernst Pernicka, pp. 557-576. Tagungen des Landesmuseums für Vorgeschichte Halle 11(2).

Mention is made of silver beads in the Early Bronze Age Argaric culture of Spain. Fig. 11 depicts a necklace composed of shell, bone, limestone, muscovite, greenstone, and possibly damourite beads, as well as copper and silver spirals found at La Bastida.

2015 *Primeras investigaciones en La Bastida (1869-2005)*. Impresos Izquierdo, Madrid.

Annexo 1 briefly discusses the shell, bone, and stone beads recovered from tombs at La Bastida in northern Spain during excavations conducted in 1886.

Lund Hansen, Ulla

- 1987 *Römischer Import im Norden: Warenaustausch zwischen dem Römischen Reich und dem freien Germanien während der Kaiserzeit unter besonder Berücksichtigung Nordeuropas*. Nordiske Fortidsminder 8(10). Det Kongelige nordiske Oldskriftselskab, Copenhagen.
On trade between the Roman Empire and free Germania during the imperial period in northern Europe. Discusses glass beads with many references (pp. 226-228).
- 1991 Berlockförmige Bernsteinperlen – die europäischen Kontakte eines ostdänischen Zentrums der jüngeren Kaiserzeit. In *Regions and Reflections: In Honour of Märta Strömberg*, edited by K. Jennbert et al., pp. 177-192. Acta Archaeologica Lundensia 8. Almqvist and Wiksell, Lund.
Charm-shaped amber beads in eastern Denmark during the early Imperial period.
- 1998 Zur Ausstattung und sozialen Stellung runenführender Gräber der Kaiserzeit in Südsandinavien. In *Runeninschriften als Quellen interdisziplinärer Forschung. Abhandlungen des Vierten Internationalen Symposiums über Runen und Runeninschriften in Göttingen vom 4.-9. August 1995*, edited by Klaus Düwel, pp. 160-179. Berlin.
Discusses the beads and other ornaments found in women's graves of the Roman period in southern Scandinavia.
- 2009 Analyse von Perlen. In *Wealth and Prestige – An Analysis of Rich Graves from Late Roman Iron Age on Eastern Zealand, Denmark*, edited by L. Boye and U. Lund Hansen, pp. 115-144. Studier i Astronomi, Nyere Tid, Arkæologi, bind II, Kroppedal.

L'vova, Z.A.

- 1983 The Technological Differentiation of Glass Beads found in the Varninsky Burial as a Basis for their Relative and Absolute Dating. *Arkheologicheskii Sbornik* 24:90-110.
Detailed article with many illustrations on beads from the western Urals, Russia, 8th-10th centuries AD. Brief summary in English.
- 1997 Eine seltene Gruppe von Glasperlen des 11. Jahrhunderts aus dem südlichen Russland. In *Perlen: Archäologie, Techniken, Analysen*, edited by Uta von Freeden and Alfred Wiczorek, pp. 253-218. Kolloquien zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte 1.
Discusses a small group of beads and pendants made by shaping a small flat piece of trail-decorated glass in different ways; 11th century, southern Russia.
- 2008 The Glass Beads of Staraya Ladoga as a Historical Source. http://chernov-trezin.narod.ru/ZLATA_LVOVA.htm, accessed on 10 February 2014.
This work summarizes of a number of articles and lectures prepared by the author between 1968 and 1996 that deal with the glass beads (8th-10th centuries) recovered from Staraya (Old) Ladoga near Leningrad, Russia. In Russian.
- 2015 Торговые пути завоза стеклянных бус в Ладогу по материалам бус салтовской культуры и данным болгарской летописи (Trade Routes of Glass Beads Imports in Ladoga, on the Materials the Beads of the Saltovo-Mayaki Culture and Data of the Căġfăr Tarixı Chronicles). In *Стекло Восточной Европы с древности до начала XX века* (East European Glass from

Antiquity to the Beginning of 20th Century, edited by P.G. Gaidukov, pp. 143-146. Nestor-History, St. Petersburg.
Russia.

MacGregor, Arthur

1997 *A Summary Catalogue of the Continental Archaeological Collections (Roman Iron Age, Migration Period, Early Medieval)*. British Archaeological Reports, International Series 674. Lists hundreds of beads in the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford: Germany, Late Merovingian (pp. 100-105), France (pp. 188f.), Ukraine, mostly from Kerch in the Crimea (pp. 237-239), and unprovenanced (pp. 253-255).

Mackensen, Michael

2013 Anhänger, Armringe, Perlen und Spielsteine aus Glas. In *Der römische Militärplatz Submuntorium/Burghöfe an der oberen Donau*, edited by M. Mackensen and F. Schimmer, pp. 387-391. Münchner Beitr. Provinzialröm. Arch. 4.

Includes a discussion of the beads recovered from a Roman fort on the upper Danube, Germany.

MacKie, Euan W.

2009 Scottish Iron Age Glass Beads. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 21:88-89. Reprinted from *The Bead Forum* 29:4-7 (1996).

Discusses the use of beads in solving the problem as to whether the Iron Age population of the British Isles, and especially western Scotland, was mainly indigenous, or heavily influenced by La Tène Celtic immigrants from the Continent.

Mączyńska, Magdalena

1992 Westgotische Perlen: Funde vom Gräberfeld Carpio de Tajo und aus den Sammlungen in Barcelona und Nürnberg. *Madriider Mitt.* 33:145-183.

On Visigoth beads from a site in Spain and from the collections in Barcelona and Nuremberg. Very full survey with 12 tables illustrating dozens of types. Altogether 1,434 glass, 489 amber, and one each of jet, carnelian, and bronze.

1997 Die "barbarische" Kette der Römischen Kaiserzeit – ihre Zusammensetzung am Beispiel der Černjachov-Kultur. In *Perlen: Archäologie, Techniken, Analysen*, edited by Uta von Freeden and Alfred Wiczorek, pp. 103-116. Kolloquien zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte 1.

The 12 full-page illustrations show the comparisons and differences between necklaces of the Černiachov culture and the neighboring Wielbark and Masłomęcz groups.

Madaras László

1999 Újabb avar kori temetők Szentes határában (Neue awarenzeitliche Gräberfelder in der Gemarkung von Szentes). *A Móra Ferenc Múzeum Évkönyve, Studia Archaeologica* V:317-345.

On an Avar cemetery in Hungary with beads mentioned *passim*. Summary in German.

Madrid Balanza, M. José and Jaime Vizcaíno Sánchez

2007 Collares de época bizantina procedentes de la necrópolis oriental de *Carthago Spartaria*. *Verdolay* 10:173-196.

Discusses the necklaces composed of amber, inferior-resin, and glass-paste beads recovered from a Byzantine necropolis in Cartagena, Spain.

Madsen, H.B. and L.C. Nielsen

1984 Nørre Vosborg: A Woman's Grave from the Early Viking Period. *Kuml* 1982-83:81-195. Presentation of a rich woman's unique and complete outfit, including glass and amber beads. In Danish with English summary.

Mägi, T.

1993 Viimsi helmed (The Beads of Viimsi). In *Kaks tarandkalmet Viimsis, Jõelähtme kihelkonnas*, edited by V. Lang, pp. 70-78. Eesti Teaduste Akadeemia, Ajaloo Instituut, Tallinn.

Discusses the beads found with Migration Period burials in northwestern Estonia.

Magnus, Bente

2003 The Importance of Amber in the Viking Period in the Nordic Countries. In *Amber in Archaeology*, edited by Curt W. Beck, Ilze B. Loze, and Joan M. Todd, pp. 126-138. Institute of the History of Latvia, Riga.

Starts with a survey of amber through the centuries before it turns to the topic at hand: beads, pendants, amulets.

Magyar, Zsolt

2009 Trilobitenperlen from Dunaszekcsô (Hungary). *A Janus Pannonius Múzeum Évkönyve* 50-52 (2005-2007), pp. 100-104. Available at SSRN: <http://ssrn.com/abstract=2199434>

Describes two two-channelled glass beads found in Dunaszekcsô, Hungary. These special beads are called *Rippen-glasperlen* or *Trilobitenperlen* in the literature.

Mahieu, E. and B. Boisseau

2000 La necropole de Ventavon (Hautes-Alpes): synthèse des différentes interventions et comparaisons. *Documents d'Archéologie Méridionale* 23:7-75.

Preliminary report on a number of tumulus cemeteries in southeastern France, Final Bronze and Early Iron Age. Lists finds without details. Beads of amber, glass, bronze and copper, and stone are mentioned. Summary in English.

Maicas, Ruth and Aixa Vidal

2010 More than Food: Beads and Shell Tools from Late Prehistory in the Spanish Southeast. In *Not only Food: Marine, Terrestrial and Freshwater Molluscs in Archaeological Sites*, edited by E. Álvarez-Fernández and D.R. Carvajal-Contreras, pp. 168-175. Munibe Suplemento 31.

Reports on a large collection of shell artifacts recovered from Neolithic and Chalcolithic sites in the Vera Basin, Almeria, Spain. Personal ornaments, such as beads and pendants, comprise the main group.

Mainman, A.J. and Nicola S.H. Rogers

2000 *Craft, Industry and Everyday Life: Finds from Anglo-Scandinavian York*. The Archaeology of York: The Small Finds 17/14. Council for British Archaeology, York.

Presents the evidence for the manufacture of jet and amber beads in York, England, along with a description of the recovered beads (glass, copper alloy, amber, and stone). Specifics of the beads are presented in the Catalogue section. The chemical composition of the glass beads is also discussed.

Makhortikh, S.V. and V.A. Petrenko

1987 New Cemetery of Scythian Period in Checheno-Ingushetia. *Arkheologia* 59:52-60.

Decorated glass beads and others are illustrated from a cemetery in what is now Chechnya, Russia. In Ukrainian with Russian summary.

Makowiecki, Daniel and Marzena Makowiecka

2017 Kręgi, paciorki, wisiorki, talizmany, czyli przyczynek do poznania pozautilitarnego znaczenia ryb u ludów prahistorycznych i wczesnohistorycznych na ziemiach polskich / Vertebrae, Beads, Pendants, Talismans, or a Contribution to the Study on Non-Utilitarian Significance of Fish among Prehistoric and Early Historical People on Polish Lands. In *Gemma Gemmarum: Studia dedykowane Profesor Hannie Kóčce-Krenz*, edited by Artur Róžański, pp.343-363. Poznańskie Towarzystwo Przyjaciół Nauk, Poznań.

Examines beads made from fish vertebrae in what is now Poland. In Polish with English abstract.

Malachowska, Sylwia

1993-1994 Srebrne ozdoby z wczesnosredniowiecznego skarbu z Góry Strekowej, gm. Zawady, woj.Lomzynskie (Silver Ornaments from the Early Medieval Hoard in Góra Strekowa, Zawady Commune, Lomzynsk a Voiv). *Wiadomosci Archeologiczne* 43:35-45.

Rare and elaborate bow-shaped granulated beads from a site in Poland, probably made in the Kiev area ca. AD 950-1050. They were found with earrings and 29 Arab coins, all reflecting the importance of Kiev as a trade center. In Polish with English summary.

Malakasioti, Zoe

1992 Mycenaean Chamber Tomb at Kato Mavrolophos Almyrou. In *Diethnes Synedrio yia ten Archaia Thessalia ste mneme tou Demetre P. Theochare* (International Congress on Ancient Thessaly in memory of Dimitris P. Theochares), pp. 267-271. *Archaologikon Deltion* 48.

Finds include a large number of glass beads in at least eight shapes (including relief beads) and almond-shaped carnelian beads. Greece. In Greek with English summary.

Malyšev, A.A. and M.Yu. Treister

1994 Eine Bestattung des Zubovsko-Vozdviženski-Kreises aus der Umgebung von Noworossisk. *Bayerische Vorgeschichtesblätter* 59:39-71.

Graves of the 1st century AD on the northeast coast of the Black Sea, Russia, where Mediterranean imports mix with native material. Beads of stone, amber, coral, etc. (pp. 62-65, figs. 23-27).

Maňák, Josef

2016 Pohřebiště Topolany: raně středověká pohřebiště v prostoru Litenčické pahorkatiny. B.A. thesis. Department of Archaeology and Museology, Masaryk University, Brno, Czech Republic.

Provides details about the glass beads of three basic forms from the Topolany necropolis, an early medieval cemetery in the Litenčická uplands of central Moravia.

Manasterski, Dariusz

2010 Exchanges between Syncretic Groups from the Mazury Lake District in Northeast Poland and Early Bronze Age Communities in Central Europe. In *At the Origins of the Culture of the Balts*, edited by Audronė Bliujienė, pp. 126-139. *Archaeologia Baltica* 13.

Illustrates amber button-shaped beads found in a male grave attributed to the Late Neolithic-Early Bronze Ages.

Manasterski, Dariusz and Katarzyna Kwiatkowska

2018 Late Neolithic Amber Beads from Supraśl in the Light of Multi-Faceted Analysis. In *AMBERIF 2018 International Symposium: Amber. Science and Art. Abstracts*, edited by Ewa Wagner-Wysiecka, Jacek Szewo, Elżbieta Sontag, Anna Sobecka, Janusz Czebreszuk, and Mateusz Cwaliński, pp. 57-60. Gdańsk International Fair Co. (MTG SA), Gdańsk.

Presents the current techniques used to identify amber raw material, as well as the technology and stylistics of amber artifacts reflected by beads recently discovered in northeastern Poland.

Măndescu, Dragoş, Maria Mihalache, Ioana Stănculescu, and Mihai Constantinescu

2017 Contribuții la studiul pieselor de port și podoabă din mediul cultural Ferigile. Măgelele de caolin descoperite în necropola hallstattiană de la Valea Stâniei (județul Argeș) / Contributions to the Study of the Adornments from Ferigile Cultural Milieu. The Kaolin Beads Found in the Early Iron Age Necropolis at Valea Stâniei (Argeș County). *Peuce, Serie Nouă, Studii și cercetări de istorie și arheologie XV:7-48*.

The study of small kaolin beads at a site in Romania Includes archaeometric analysis.

Manermaa, Kristiina

2008 Birds and Burials at Ajvide (Gotland, Sweden) and Zvejnieki (Latvia) about 8000-3900BP. *Journal of Anthropological Archaeology* 27:201-225.

Beads and pendants were fashioned from the wing bones of waterbirds and used in the decoration of the body or the burial dress of those interred at two large Mesolithic/Neolithic sites in northern Europe. The findings are discussed from the perspective of the cosmology of historical hunter-gatherer (and herding) groups in modern Russia.

Manermaa, Kristiina and Riitta Rainio

2013 Tubular Bone Artefacts in Burial Context at Ajvide, Gotland c. 2500 cal BC. Are They Musical Instruments? In *From These Bare Bones: Raw Materials and the Study of Worked Osseous Objects*, edited by Alice Choyke and Sonia O'Connor, pp. 140-153. Oxbow Books, Oxford.

While some of the smaller bone tubes found with a Middle Neolithic burial on Gotland, Sweden, are likely beads, larger specimens, especially those with multiple holes carved in them, may have served a musical function. Also found were pendants made from wild boar teeth.

Mannion, Margaret (Mags)

2013 An Examination of Glass Beads from Early Medieval Ireland. Ph.D. dissertation. Department of Archaeology, National University of Ireland, Galway.

This is the first dedicated and comprehensive study of glass beads from Early Medieval Ireland, presenting the first national classification, typology, dating, and consideration of the social context and symbology of glass beads.

2015 *Glass Beads from Early Medieval Ireland*. Archaeopress, Oxford.

Explores the importance of beads as a tool of archaeological research as well as their relevance in the social arena and their significance as markers of cultural and religious identity and symbols of status and age both in Ireland and further afield.

Mäntylä-Asplund, Sari and Jan Storå

2010 On the Archaeology and Osteology of the Rikala Cremation Cemetery in Salo, SW Finland. *Fennoscandia Archaeologica* XXVII:53-68.

Dating to ca. AD 790-820, the cremations were accompanied by a number of glass beads including eye beads and a rectangular form. There is also a pyramid-shaped pendant.

Maran, J.

2004 Wessex und Mykene. Zur Deutung des Bernsteins in der Schachtgräberzeit Süd Griechenlands. In *Zwischen Karpaten und Ägäis, Neolithikum und Ältere Bronzezeit, Gedenkschrift für Viera Němejcová-Pavúková*, by B. Hänsel and E. Studeníková, pp. 49-65. Internationale Archäologie, Studia Honoraria 21. Leidorf, Rahden.

Amber appears suddenly in the Peloponnese at the beginning of the Mycenaean period, presumably from Wessex. The author argues that amber was prized by the elite in both regions for a supernatural significance and that at least one bead at Mycenae was an amuletic sword pendant. Detailed discussion of some much debated questions. Greece. Summaries in German and English.

Marazzi, M. and S. Tusa

1994 *Vivara: centro commerciale mediterraneo dell' età del bronzo, vol. II - Le tracce dei contatti con il mondo egeo (scavi 1976-1982)*. Ricerche di storia, epigrafia e archeologia mediterranea 3.

Vivara, in the Gulf of Naples, Italy, was a commercial center during the Bronze Age. Glass beads were found there (pp. 295-302) and are associated with Aegean pottery.

2005 Egei in occidente. Le più antiche vie marittime. In *Emporia: Aegeans in the Central and Eastern Mediterranean. Proceedings of the 10th International Aegean Conference, Athens, 14-18 April 2004*, edited by R. Lafimeur and E. Greco, pp. 599-609. *Aegaeum* 25.

On the archaeologically important island of Pantelleria west of Sicily, Italy. Finds include an Egyptian bead, a faience necklace, and some amber beads "di manifattura egea" (p. 602).

Marcadal, Y. and J-L. Paillet

2005 Une perle "à yeux" d'un type particulier, découverte à *Glanum* (Saint-Rémy-de-Provence, Bouches-du-Rhône). *Documents d'Archéologie Méridionale* 28:151-156.

Reports a black glass eye bead with brown or white threads forming crossed triangles; late 2nd century BC to the mid-1st century AD, France. Full description with illustrations and discussion because this bead is so far unique.

Maréchal, D.

1992 La Parure du Néolithique final de Clairvaux et de Châlain (Jura) pendant le III^e millénaire av. J.-C. M.A. thesis. Université de Paris.

Detailed study of the ornaments, including beads and pendants, recovered from Late Neolithic (3rd millennium BC) sites in the Jura region of France.

Maréchal, D., Anne-Marie Pétrequin, Pierre Pétrequin, and Rose-Marie Arbogast

1998 Les parures du Néolithique final à Chalain et Clairvaux. *Gallia Préhistoire* II:141-203.

Several hundred beads and other objects of adornment in wood, stone, bone, antler, and shell from Jura Lake sites in France are examined in connection with pottery, cultural stimuli, and environmental and social developments.

Mărgărit, Monica

2012 Shell Adornments from the Hamangia Cemetery Excavated at Cernavodă – *Columbia D. Techno-Typological Analysis*. In *Homines, Funera, Astra: Proceedings of the International Symposium on Funerary Anthropology 5-8 June 2011, "1 Decembrie 1918" University (Alba Iulia, Romania)*, edited by R. Kogălniceanu, R.-G. Curcă, M. Gligor, and S. Stratton, pp. 97-106. BAR International Series 2410.

Proposes a new type of study concerning adornments fashioned from *Spondylus* shell, beads included, based on material from a cemetery in Romania.

2016 Testing the Endurance of Prehistoric Adornments: Raw Materials from the Aquatic Environment. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 70:66-81.

Investigates the way in which wear develops on beads replicated from shell and carp opercular bones according to the system of attachment and the longevity of use. The results are compared to archaeological specimens recovered from sites of the Romanian Neolithic.

Mărgărit, Monica and Dragomir Nicolae Popovici

2012 *From Block to Finished Object: The Function of Personal Ornaments in the Eneolithic Settlement of Hârșova-Tell (Județul Constanța, Romania)*. *Acta Archaeologica Carpathica* 47.

Attributed to the Gumelnița culture (the second half of the 5th millennium BC), the site yielded a series of personal ornaments made of various raw materials, in different processing stages, from entire bivalve shells and bones, simply perforated, through irregular fragments to finished beads. The present study aims to reconstruct the production processes and interpret the possible social and symbolic significance of the objects.

Mărgărit, Monica, Valentin Radu, Adina Boronean, and Clive Bonsall

2018 Experimental Studies of Personal Ornaments from the Iron Gates Mesolithic. *Archaeological and Anthropological Sciences*; <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12520-017-0522-5>.

Analysis of ornaments from five sites in Romania revealed they were made from the shells of several gastropod taxa and at least one species of dentaliid scaphopod, as well as the pharyngeal teeth of cyprinids, the teeth of several species of terrestrial mammal, fish vertebrae, and pieces of antler and bone. Information is provided concerning the durability of the ornaments and how they were utilized.

Mărgărit, Monica, Valentin Radu, and Dragomir Nicolae Popovici

2015 From Operculum to Bead: Production of Pearls from Opercular Bones of *Cyprinus carpio* in the Romanian Eneolithic. *Environmental Archaeology*, DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1179/1749631414Y.0000000019>, accessed 20 July 2015.

Sites of the Gumelnița culture in Romania have produced a significant number of carp opercular bones in the process of being turned into circular beads.

Mărgărit, Monica and Meda Toderăș

2019 Industria materiilor dure animale din tell-ul Gumelnițean de la Pietrele. Reevaluarea vechilor colecții arheologice. *Materiale și Cercetări Arheologice* V:1-80.

Reviews old collections of hard animal artifacts recovered from the tell settlement of Pietrele in southern Romania. Shell beads are among the items discussed.

Marijan, B.

1985-1986 Iron Age Communal Grave from Vašarovine near Livno. *Glasnik Zemaljskog Muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine u Sarajevu* 40/41:23-38.

This grave in Bosnia and Herzegovina contained glass Beads including eye types; 5th century and first half of 4th century BC (p. 26 no. 6. pl. II). In Croat with English summary.

Marková, Klára

2009 Amber in the Context of Cultural Interactions in the Carpathian Basin in the Early Iron Age. In *Amber in Archaeology*, edited by A. Palavestra, C.W. Beck, and J.M. Todd, pp. 110-123. National Museum, Belgrade.

Provides details of beads and fibulae that reflect the somewhat complicated situation in the Carpathian basin, the western part showing continuity and linked with Hallstatt sites while the east has nomadic steppe societies which look East as well as West.

2009 Fajansa a jantár v staršej dobe bronzovej (Faience and Amber in the Early Bronze Age). *Študijné Zvesti* 45:61-67.

On EBA faience and amber beads with emphasis on material from Slovakia. Analyses revealed that the amber finds in the Carpathian basin are of Baltic origin. In Slovak with German summary.

Marková, Klára Anna Tirpáková, and Dagmar Markechová

2003 The Social Ranking of Graves with Amber during the Early Bronze Age in South-West Slovakia. In *Amber in Archaeology*, edited by Curt W. Beck, Ilze B. Loze, and Joan M. Todd, pp. 198-202. Institute of the History of Latvia, Riga.

Provides a statistical survey of grave goods associated with amber objects, and reveals that there is a high incidence of amber with the tools of persons presumed to be artisans.

Mårtensson, Linda, Eva Andersson, Marie-Louise Nosch, and Anne Batzer

2006 *Experimental Archaeology: Part 2:2 Whorl or Bead?* University of Copenhagen, Centre for Textile Research, Technical Report.

Experiments to spin thread using Bronze Age “beads” from the eastern Mediterranean region challenge the belief that perforated objects weighing less than 10 g are too light to be used as spindle whorls.

Martin, Max

1997 Die goldene Kette von Szilágysomlyó und das frühmerowingische Amulettgehänge der westgermanischen Frauentracht. In *Perlen: Archäologie, Techniken, Analysen*, edited by Uta von Freedon and Alfred Wiczorek, pp. 349-372. Kolloquien zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte 1.

The gold chain from Szilágysomlyó (Transylvania, Romania) has a smoky quartz ball set in a gold sling with over 40 miniature pendants shaped as tools, and a further 6 pendants shaped as vine leaves. Amulets of various materials and set in gold slings were found mainly in Late Iron Age and Migration Period graves in East Germania. From the 5th century onwards such amulets were the end-pieces of chatelaines worn by West Germanic women. This one may have been worn by a noblewoman as a combined belt and chatelaine, and served as a model for Merovingian chatelaines.

Martín de la Cruz, J.C. (ed.)

2004 Colgantes y cuentas de cornalina procedentes de Andalucía Occidental / Carnelian Pendants and Beads of Western Andalusia. *Revista de Prehistoria* 3:7-47.

Martin Pruvot, Chantal and Bernard Gratuze

2019 Des perles en verre d'Inde du Sud ou du Sri Lanka au bord du Léman Importations pour l'élite mérovingienne. *Kunst + Architektur in der Schweiz* 4(4); hal-02420092, version 1.

Analysis of tiny opaque green glass beads found with female burials of the Early Middle Ages at the necropolis of Clos d'Aubonne at La Tour-de-Peilz, Switzerland, reveal that they bear witness to trade between South India or Sri Lanka and the Merovingian West.

Martínez Mira, Isidro and Eduardo Vilaplana Ortego

2014 Análisis de las cuentas de collar de la tumba 19 de la Necrópolis de Boliche. In *La Necrópolis orientalizante de Boliche (Cuevas del Almanzora, Almería)*, by Alberto J. Lorrio, pp. 235-242. Real Academia de la Historia, Madrid.

Presents information concerning the form, composition, production, dating, origin, and the cultural significance of several beads recovered from a tomb in southern Spain.

2014 Cuentas de collar de La Fonteta (Guardamar, Alicante) y La Peña Negra (Crevillente, Alicante): descripción y análisis instrumental. In *La Fonteta-2: Estudio de los materiales arqueológicos hallados en la colonia fenicia de la actual desembocadura del río Segura (Guardamar, Alicante)*, Vol. 2, edited by Alfredo González Prats, pp. 848-931. Seminarios Internacionales Sobre Temas Fenicios, Alicante.

Describes and presents compositional data for stone and faience necklace beads of the period 850-550 BC from southeastern Spain.

Martínez-Moreno, Jorge, Rafael Mora and Joel Casanova

2010 Lost in the Mountains? Marine Ornaments in the Mesolithic of the Northeast of the Iberian Peninsula. In *Not only Food: Marine, Terrestrial and Freshwater Molluscs in Archaeological Sites*, edited by E. Álvarez-Fernández and D.R. Carvajal-Contreras, pp. 100-109. Munibe Suplemento 31.

New shell-bead data obtained from the southeastern Pyrenean site of Balma Guilanyà in Spain reveals the transformations that affected the technical, social, and cultural spheres of the postglacial hunter-gatherers from the South Pyrenees and Ebro Valley.

Martins Torres, C. Andreia

2007 Contas exumadas na intervenção arqueológica do palácio dos marqueses de Marialva - uma tipologia usada no trato colonial. *Anais de História de Além-Mar* VIII:181-237.

Discusses and provides a catalog of the beads of various materials excavated at the palace of the Marquis of Marialva in Sintra, Portugal. The specimens are mostly glass and include several chevron and Nueva Cadiz forms.

2019 Lo que cuenta un abalorio: reflejos de unas cuentas de vidrio en la Nueva España. Ph.D. thesis. Facultad de Geografía e Historia, Universidad Complutense de Madrid.

Investigates glassmaking in New Spain (Mexico) with emphasis on glass beads. Includes material on beadmaking centers in Europe.

Marzatico, F.

2002 "Mobilitat" entlang des Etschtals vor der Romanisierung. In *Über die Alpen: Menschen-Wege-Waren*, edited by G. Schnekenburger, pp. 23-37. Archäologisches Landesmuseum, Baden-Württemberg.

Includes Bronze Age amber beads with a spacer-plate (p. 27, fig. 8) and a grooved bead similar to the "Allumiere" type (p. 31, fig. 17).

Mascelloni, M.L., G. Cerichelli, and S. Ridolfi

2008 A Multi-Disciplinary Approach to the Study of an Assemblage of Copper-Based Finds Assigned to the Prehistory and Proto-History of Fucino, Abruzzo, Italy. In *Proceedings of the 37th International Symposium on Archaeometry, 13th-16th May 2008, Siena, Italy*, edited by Isabella Turbanti-Memmi, pp. 605-610. Springer.

The assemblage includes 7 beads and 1 bead/spiral.

Masserey, Catherine

2008 *Un habitat de La Tène ancienne à Alle, Noir Bois (Jura, Suisse)*. Cahier d'archéologie jurassienne 11.

Discusses the glass and stone beads recovered from an early La Tène settlement in Switzerland.

Mastrocinque, Attilio

1991 *L'ambra e l'Eridano: studi sulla letteratura e sui commercio dell'ambra in età preromana*. Università di Trento, Pubblicazioni di Storia Antica 3.

A thorough general survey of the uses and mythology of pre-Roman amber. Some reference to manufacture.

Mastykova, Anna V.

1991 Типология бус из погребений Маяцкого селища (Typology of Beads from Mayatsky Habitation Burials). In *Культурные комплексы Маяцкого селища*, edited by А.З. Винников and Г.Е. Афанасьев, pp. 170-182. Воронеж Издательство, Воронежского университета.

Describes a wide variety of amber, carnelian, and glass beads from a medieval site in Voronezh Oblast, Russia.

1996 Бусы (Beads). In *Гапоновский клад и его культурно-исторический контекст*, by И.О. Гавритухин and А.М. Обломский, pp. 16-21, 42-46, 210-212. Moscow.

Discusses the beads from the Gaponov Treasure found in the Kursk region of western Russia. They are believed to date to the Early Iron Age.

1997 Бусы как источник изучения культурных контактов Средиземноморья и Восточной Европы (Beads as a Source for Studying Cultural Contacts between the Mediterranean and Eastern Europe). In *Международная конференция "Византия и Крым"* (International Conference "Byzantium and the Crimea"), pp. 57-63. Sevastopol.

1998 Glass Beads as an Archaeological Source. In *Craft Specialization: Operational Sequences and Beyond. Papers of the EAA Third Annual Meeting at Ravenna 1997*, vol. IV, edited S. Milliken and M. Vidale, pp. 139-148. BAR International Series S-720.

- 1998 Les perles en ambre à décor gravé de l'époque des Grandes Migrations. XIXe Journées Internationales d'Archéologie mérovingienne, Saint-Denis, 1998. Association Française d'Archéologie Mérovingienne, *Bulletin de Liaison* 22:73-77.
On amber beads with incised decoration of the Great Migration Period.
- 1999 О распространении янтарных грибовидных бус-подвесок позднеримского времени на юге Восточной Европы и в Закавказье (On the Dissemination of Mushroom-Shaped Amber Beads of the Late Roman Period in Eastern Europe and Transcaucasia). In *100 лет черняховской культуре*, pp. 171-202. Kiev.
- 2001 Amber Beads with Incised Linear Decoration in the Great Migration Period. In *International Connections of the Barbarians of the Carpathian Basin in the 1st-5th Centuries A.D. Proceedings of the International Conference held in 1999 in Aszód and Nyíregyháza*, edited by E. Istvánovits and V. Kulcsár, pp. 241-361. Jóna András Museum and Osváth Gedeon Museum Foundation, Aszód-Nyíregyháza.
- 2001 Халцедоновые бусы эллипсоидной формы эпохи раннего средневековья: распространение, датировка, социальная атрибуция (Chalcedony Beads of Ellipsoid Shape from the Early Medieval Period: Distribution, Age, and Social Attribution). *Rossiiskaya Arheologiya* (Russian Archaeology) 2:23-37.
Russia.
- 2001 Раннесредневековые бусы северокавказского могильника Клин-Яр III (по раскопкам В.С. Флёрова) (The Beads from the Early Medieval North Caucasian Necropolis of Klin-Jar III [from the Excavations of V.S. Flerova]). In *Практика и теория археологических исследований. Труды отдела охранных раскопок*, edited by А.С. Смирнов, pp. 56-104. Инст. Археологии РАН, Moscow.
Russia.
- 2001 Халцедоновые бусы эллипсоидной формы эпохи раннего средневековья: распространение, датировка, социальная атрибуция. *Российская Археология* (Russian Archaeology) 2:23-37.
The Russian-language version of Mastykova 2006.
- 2002 Les perles. In *La nécropole gallo-romaine et mérovingienne de Breny (Aisne)*, by M. Kazanski et al., pp. 68-77. Montagnac.
Discusses the beads from the Gallo-Roman and Merovingian necropolis at Breny (Aisne), France.
- 2004 Янтарные бусы с нарезным декором эпохи Великого переселения народов (Amber Beads with Incised Decoration from the Era of the Great Migration). *Российская Археология* (Russian Archaeology) 3:55-67.
- 2004 Стекланные бусы комплекса поселений у с. Замятино (Glass Beads from Hun-Era Settlements Around Zamjatino). In: *Острая Лука Дона в древности. Замятинский археологический комплекс гуннского времени*. Moscow, pp. 84-88.
On glass beads from Hun-era settlements around Zamjatino, Russia.

2005 Стеклянные изделия из раскопок в г. Козельске (Glass Objects from Excavations at Kozelsk). In *Древний Козельск и его округа. Материалы исследований Деснинской экспедиции Института археологии РАН*, edited by Р.А. Нигматуллин, О.Л. Прошкин, Г.А. Массалитина, and Т.М. Хохлова, pp. 156-175. Труды Отдела Охранных Раскопок 4. Moscow.

Beads are among the items discussed from a site in Kaluga Oblast, Russia. Chemical data are provided.

2006 Les grosses perles du haut Moyen Age en calcédoine et en forme de tonneau: diffusion, datation, signification sociale. In *De l'Age du Fer au haut Moyen Age. Archéologie funéraire, princes et élites guerrières*, edited by Michel Kazanski, Patrick Périn, and X. Délestre, pp. 234-250. Saint-Germain-en-Laye.

On the distribution, dating, and social significance of large, chalcedony, barrel-shaped beads of the early medieval period.

2007 О датирующих возможностях некоторых типов бус из северокавказских погребений эпохи Великого переселения народов (On the Dating of Certain Kinds of Beads from North Caucasian Tombs of the Era of the Great Migration). In *Археология, этнография и фольклористика Кавказа. Новейшие археологические и этнографические исследования на Кавказе (Archaeology, Ethnography, and Folklore of the Caucasus. Recent Archaeological and Ethnographic Research in the Caucasus)*, by М.С. Hajiyev, pp. 176-179. Epoch, Makhachkala.

2009 Les perles en Espagne et en Gaule méridionale à l'époque wisigothique (Ve-VIIIe s.). *Zona Arqueológica* 11:459-475. Alcalá de Henares.

On beads of the Visigoth period (5th-7th centuries) in Spain and southern Gaul.

2009 Женский костюм Центрального и Западного Предкавказья в конце IV - середине VI в. / Female Costume of the Central and Western Ciscaucasia in the Late 4th-mid-6th Centuries A.D. Russian Academy of Sciences, Institute of Archaeology, Moscow.

Sections deal specifically with stone and amber beads (pp. 91-104) and glass beads (pp. 105-115). Lengthy English summary.

2016 Происхождении янтарных грибовидных бус-подвесок римского времени в Понто-Кавказском регионе / On the Origin of Amber 8-Shaped Pendants of the Roman Time in the Pontus-Caucasian Region. In *Heimskringla: Rome and Barbarians*, edited by Oleg V. Sharov, pp. 173-189. Stratum plus 4.

As the earliest finds of these pendants are from the Crimea and, probably, Dagestan, it is concluded that pendants of Adriatic Aquileian production served as prototypes of the Pontus-Caucasian items.

Mastykova, Anna V., M.M. Kazanski, and I.A. Saprykina

2016 *The Pashkovskaia I Cemetery*. 2 vols. Nestor-Historia, Moscow and Saint Petersburg. Volume 1 presents the excavation report on this site dating to the 5th-7th centuries in southern Russia. Volume 2 provides a detailed study of the recovered materials which include pendants and beads of a variety of types and materials.

Mastykova, Anna V., Christian Pilet, and Alexandre Egorkov

2002 Les perles méditerranéennes de la nécropole mérovingienne de Saint-Martin-de-Fontenay (Calvados). XXIIIe Journées Internationales d'Archéologie mérovingienne, Arles, 2002. Association Française d'Archéologie Mérovingienne, *Bulletin de Liaison* 26:86-92.

Reports on the beads recovered from the Mediterranean Merovingian cemetery at Saint-Martin-de-Fontenay, Calvados, France.

2005 Les perles multicolores d'origine méditerranéenne provenant de la nécropole mérovingienne de Saint-Martin-de-Fontenay (Calvados). In *La Méditerranée et le monde mérovingien: témoins archéologiques*, edited by Xavier Delestre, Patrick Périn, and Michel Kazanski, pp. 299-313. Aix-en-Provence.

On the multicolored glass beads of Mediterranean origin from the Merovingian cemetery of Saint-Martin-de-Fontenay (Calvados), France. Includes some chemical analysis.

Mastykova, A.V. and A. Plokhov

2010 Датировка и происхождение стеклянных бус из могильника у о. Съезжее / The Dates and Provenance of the Glass Beads from the Cemetery of Syezzheye. *Диалог культур и народов средневековой Европы. К 60-летию со дня рождения Евгения Николаевича Носова*, pp. 337-357. Russian Academy of Science, Institute for the History of Material Culture, St. Petersburg.

Discusses beads excavated in Novgorod Oblast, Russia, and attributed to the second half of the 5th century and the first half of the 6th century. English summary and figure captions.

Matarese, Iaria

2016 Gli ornamenti della tomba 1 di Murgia Timone (Matera) nel quadro del Bronzo Medio in Italia. In *Ornarsi per comunicare con gli uomini e con gli Dei. Gli oggetti di ornamento come status symbol, amuleti, richiesta di protezione: Ricerche e scavi*. Atti del Dodicesimo Incontro di Studi Valentano (VT) – Pitigliano (GR) – Manciano (GR), 12-14 Settembre 2014, edited by Nuccia Negroni Catacchio, pp. 373-386. Centro Studi di Preistoria e Archeologia – Onlus, Milano.

Tomb 1 at Murgia Timone – one of the most relevant funerary contexts of MBA2-3 in southern Italy – yielded a variety of amber, stone, bone, and glass beads and pendants.

Matarese, Iaria, Anita Crispino, Reinhard Jung, Maria Clara Martinelli, Paolo Pallante, and Marco Pacciarelli

2015 Vaghi e pendenti litici dell'età del bronzo dalla Sicilia e dalle Eolie. *Archaeologia Austriaca* 99:111-153.

Substantial typological and chronological study of stone beads and pendants from Bronze-Age sites in Sicily and the Aeolian Islands. Includes the identification of the stones used and – in some cases – their probable provenance. Italy.

Matarese, Iaria and Paolo Pallante

2016 Vaghi e pendenti in alabastro da contesti dell'età del bronzo italiana: tipi e luoghi di approvvigionamento. In *Ornarsi per comunicare con gli uomini e con gli Dei. Gli oggetti di ornamento come status symbol, amuleti, richiesta di protezione: Ricerche e scavi*, Atti del Dodicesimo Incontro di Studi Valentano (VT) – Pitigliano (GR) – Manciano (GR), 12-14 Settembre 2014, edited by Nuccia Negroni Catacchio, pp. 251-254. Centro Studi di Preistoria e Archeologia – Onlus, Milano.

Presents the results of an archaeological/petrographic analysis carried out on some alabaster beads and pendants from Bronze Age sites in Sicily, Italy.

Mathis, François, Olivier Vrielynck, Amandine Leroy, H el ene Tregouet, and David Strivay

2013 Les perles en verre de la n ecropole de Bossut–Gottechain : recettes et fabrication. Paper presented at Arch eom etrie Caen 2013 - XIXe Colloque du GMPCA, Caen, France;
<https://orbi.uliege.be/handle/2268/160384>.

Reports on the typo-chronology and composition of glass beads recovered from one of the largest Merovingian necropolises in Belgium.

Matthes, Christian, Martin Heck, Claudia Theune, Peter Hoffmann, and Johan Callmer

2004 Produktionsmechanismen fr uhmittelalterlicher Glasperlen (Production Mechanisms of Early Medieval Glass Beads). *Germania* 82(1):109-157.

Evidence of classical traditions in the manufacture of glass beads can be proven as late as the Merovingian period. This development, however, does not occur without its own dynamic and innovations; changes are particularly evident in the later Merovingian period.

Mattingly, D.J. (ed.)

2007 *The Archaeology of Fazzan*. Vol. 2. Society for Libyan Studies Monograph.

The volume contains a section on beads.

Mazanov a, Velitschka

2008 Der fr uhbronzezeitliche Schmuck von Tell Yunatzite. *Culture and Civilisation at Lower Danube* XXIV:77-91.

Discusses the shell and stone beads, as well as the tooth and stone pendants, recovered from Early Bronze Age burials in central-southern Bulgaria.

Mazzieri, Paola and Roberto Micheli

2007 Parma-Benefizio, struttura 11: resti di un atelier di lavorazione dei vaghi di collana in steatite del Neolitico medio. *Padusa* XLIII, n.s.:7-23.

Structure 11 at Parma-Benefizio in northern Italy yielded the remains of a steatite-bead workshop of the Middle Neolithic.

2014 Tradizioni funerarie e ornamenti personali. Alcune osservazioni dalla sfera VBQ emiliana alla luce delle ultime scoperte. In *Rivista di Studi Liguri*. Anni LXXVII-LXXIX (2011-2013), edited by M. Bernab o Brea., R. Maggi, and A. Manfredini, pp. 323-330. Bordighera Istituto Internazionale di studi Liguri Museo Bicknell – Bordighera.

On beads and pendants of stone, shell, bone, and teeth of the Square Mouthed Pottery Culture (VBQ) in northeastern Italy.

McDonald, W.A. and Nancy C. Wilkie

1992 *Excavations at Nichoria in Southwest Greece, Vol. II: The Bronze Age Occupation*. University of Minnesota Press, Minneapolis.

Much information on many Mycenaean bead types (pp. 268-282), as well as remarks on molds and the manufacture of gold and vitreous relief-beads (pp. 627f.).

Meconcelli Notarianni, Gioia

1987 Römische Gläser aus Claterna: Alte und Neue Erwerbungen des Städtischen Archäologischen Museums Bologna. In *Annales du 10e congrès de l'Association internationale pour l'histoire du verre, Madrid-Segovia 1985*, pp. 37-60. Amsterdam.

The finds from the Roman site of Claterna in the province of Bologna, Italy, include a varied assortment of paste beads.

Medici, Teresa, Giulia Foradori, Francesco Carrer, Roberto Dal Maschio, Stefano Gialanella, Maurizio Montagna, Annalisa Pedrotti, and Diego E. Angelucci

2014 Una perlina in vetro da un contesto pastorale d'alta quota della Val di Sole (Trento). In *XVI Giornate Nazionali di Studio sul Vetro: Il vetro in età protostorica in Italia*, edited by Silvia Ciappi, Annamaria Larese, Marina Ubold, pp. 115-124. Comitato Nazionale Italiano, Association Internationale pour l'Histoire du Verre, Venice.

Discusses a "gooseberry" glass bead attributed to the 16th-18th centuries from a high-altitude pastoral context at Trento, Italy. Includes chemical analysis.

Medvedev, A.

2007 Hügelgräber und befestigte Siedlungen der sarmatischen Zeit am oberen Don. *Eurasia Antiqua* 13:257-284.

An analysis of over 40 Sarmatian grave tumuli on the upper Don, Russia; 2nd century BC to 3rd century AD. Beads on p. 265, fig. 6; p. 269, fig. 10; p. 277, fig. 15; pp. 279f., fig. 17. English summary.

Meisenheimer, Marita

1989 *Das Totenritual, geprägt durch Jenseitsvorstellungen und Gesellschaftsrealität: Theorie des Totenrituals eines kupferzeitlichen Friedhofs zu Tiszapolgár-Basatanya (Ungar)*. British Archaeological Reports, International Series 475. Oxford.

On death rituals during the Chalcolithic period in Hungary. Beads of limestone, copper, and gold are discussed as to their distribution and function (pp. 44-45).

Melisch, Claudia Maria

2019 Le cimetière de St. Hedwig à Berlin, Allemagne (1777-1878). In *Recontre autour de nos aïeux, La mort de plus en plus proche*, edited by Nicolas Weydert, Stéfan Tzortzis, Anne Richier, Laetitia Lantéri, and Hervé Guy, pp. 185-194. Publication du GAAF 8.

This cemetery in Berlin, Germany, yielded a number of chapelets composed of wood, bone, amber, and glass beads, as well as a necklace of amber beads.

Meller, Harald, Roberto Risch, and Ernst Pernicka (eds.)

2014 *Metalle der Macht – Frühes Gold und Silber / Metals of Power – Early Gold and Silver*. Tagungen des Landesmuseums für Vorgeschichte Halle 11(1-2).

Contains numerous reports which deal with gold and silver objects (including beads and pendants) primarily from European archaeological contexts. Relevant individual articles are listed in the appropriate sections of this bibliography.

Melzer, W.

1993 *Das fränkische Gräberfeld von Saffig, Kreis Mayen-Koblenz*. Internationale Archaologie 17.

Beads in 42 Franconian graves in Germany are mostly glass, some amber, a few amethyst, bone, and clay.

Mesterházy, K.

2007 Bemerkungen zum gepidischen Corpus. *Acta Arch. Acad. Scientiarum Hungaricae* LVIII:265-293.

Publishes material from Gepid cemeteries omitted from the Gepid corpus publication. They began at the end of the 4th century and continue through the Hun period but were used only by Gepids and thus throw light on the early Gepid phase in Hungary. Glass, amber, and carnelian beads (pp. 282-283).

Metta, Christian and Giulia Pasquini

2016 Gli oggetti ornamentali rinvenuti nella Maremma toscano-laziale riferibili alle prime fasi dell'età del bronzo, nel quadro dell'Italia centrale: tipologia e significati. In *Ornarsi per comunicare con gli uomini e con gli Dei Gli. oggetti di ornamento come status symbol, amuleti, richiesta di protezione: Ricerche e scavi*. Atti del Dodicesimo Incontro di Studi Valentano (VT) – Pitigliano (GR) – Manciano (GR), 12-14 Settembre 2014, edited by Nuccia Negroni Catacchio, pp. 235-250. Centro Studi di Preistoria e Archeologia – Onlus, Milano.

Reports on the beads and pendants of glass, stone, bone, and amber recovered from early Bronze Age sites in Tuscany and Latium, Italy.

Michelbertas, Mykolas

2002 Gintarų kapinynas (The Gintarai Cemetery). *Archaeologia Lituana* 3:34-74.

This cemetery in Lithuania produced a variety of glass, amber, and bronze beads attributed to the late-2nd to mid-5th centuries.

Micheli, Roberto

2002 Gli ornamenti. In *Le Ceramiche Impresse nel Neolitico antico, Italia e Mediterraneo*, edited by M.A. Fugazzola Delpino, A. Pessina, and V., Tiné, pp. 269-288. Istituto Poligrafico e Zecca dello Stato, Studi di Paletnologia I.

Discusses beads and pendants of various materials excavated at a wide variety of early Neolithic sites in Italy.

2005 Gli ornamenti in conchiglia del Neolitico dell'Italia settentrionale. In *Conchiglie e Archeologia*, edited by M.A. Borrello, pp. 53-70. *Preistoria Alpina* 40, Suppl. 1.

Discusses shell ornaments of the Neolithic age from settlements and burials of northern Italy dated between the middle of 6th and the end of 5th millennium BC, and proposes a classification for them.

2006 La conchiglia e il dente. Ornamenti neolitici in materia dura animale dell'Emilia occidentale. In *Preistoria dell'Italia Settentrionale*, edited by A. Pessina and P. Visentini, pp. 447-452. Museo Friulano di Storia Naturale Pubblicazione 53.

Discusses perforated adornments made of shell, teeth, and bone found at several sites of the Middle and Recent Neolithic in Western Emilia, Italy. They are more frequent at Square Mouth Pottery sites.

2009 Ornamenti in pietra e terracotta. In *Favella: Un villaggio neolitico nella Sibaritide*, edited by V. Tiné, pp. 417-424. Studi di Paletnologia III. Istituto Poligrafico e Zecca dello Stato, Rome.

Reports on the terra cotta beads recovered from a Neolithic site in southern Italy, with notes on manufacturing technology.

2012 Personal Ornaments, Neolithic Groups and Social Identities: Some Insights into Northern Italy. *Documenta Praehistorica* XXXIX:227-255.

Focuses on the personal ornaments (including beads) of the Early and Middle Neolithic groups of northern Italy dated between 5600 and 4300 calBC taking into account geographical distribution, raw materials, exchange networks, interrelation between different groups, and funerary practices.

2014 Ornamenti personali e gruppi neolitici: elementi di differenziazione culturale nell'ambito della cultura dei Vasi a Bocca Quadrata. In *Il pieno sviluppo del Neolitico in Italia*, edited by M. Bernabò Brea, R. Maggi, and A. Manfredini, pp. 236-242. *Rivista di Studi Liguri* LXXVII-LXXIX.

Discusses the beads of teeth, bone, stone, and shell used by Neolithic groups during the Square Mouth Pottery period in Italy.

2015 Conchiglie affascinanti per ornamenti di prestigio: produzione, distribuzione e impiego dello *Spondylus gaederopus* nella preistoria europea. In *Appunti di archeomalacologia*, edited by A. Girod, pp. 198-212. All'Insegna del Giglio, Sesto Fiorentino.

Investigates the production, distribution, and use of ornaments, including beads, from the shells of *Spondylus gaederopus* in European prehistory.

2016 Le parures dei gruppi del Neolitico recente in Italia settentrionale: un problema aperto. In *Pionieri delle Alpi: Il pieno Neolitico tra le Alpi occidentali*, edited by F.M. Gambari, L. Ferrero, and S. Padovan, pp. 65-77. *Archeologia Piemonte* 5.

Discusses the beads and pendants of the Late Neolithic groups in Northern Italy.

2017 Bracciali e monili: alcune riflessioni su forme e materie prime degli ornamenti personali del Neolitico padano. In *Preistoria e Protostoria dell'Emilia Romagna*, edited by Maria Bernabò Brea, pp. 379-384. *Studi di Preistoria e Protostoria* 3.

Presents some observations on the shapes and raw materials of personal adornments (mainly beads and bracelets) in the Po Plain Neolithic.

Micheli, Roberto, Paolo Ferrari, and Paola Mazzieri

2014 Processi di lavorazione, impiego e diffusione degli ornamenti personali in steatite nel VBQ dell'Emilia occidentale. *Padusa* L, n.s.:9-32.

Reports on the production, use, and distribution of steatite beads and pendants in western Emilia, Italy, during the Middle Neolithic period.

Micheli, Roberto and Paola Mazzieri

2012 The Circle and the Square: Steatite Exploitation for Personal Ornaments Manufacturing during the Middle Neolithic in Northern Italy. *Rubricatum: rivista del Museu de Gavà* 5:233-240.

The steatite artifacts include beads and pendants, as well as production waste, rough-outs, and blanks.

Mikhaylova, Elena

2017 Два древнерусских комплекса с украшениями из олова на западе Новгородской земли /Two Medieval Russian Assemblages with Pewter Ornaments. In *В камне и в бронзе. Сборник статей в честь Анны Песковой*, edited by A.E. Musin and Olga Shcheglova, pp. 327-334. Russian Academy of Sciences, Institute for the History of Material Culture Proceedings XLVIII.

Two female burials dating to the second half of 11th century and the beginning of the 12th century at Berezitsy III in the Pskov region of western Russia were accompanied by a variety of ornaments including glass beads of several forms. English summary on p. 642.

Mikhaylova, Elena and Vladislav Sobolev

2016 Элитарные комплексы древнерусского времени: стереотипы выделения (на примере Которского погоста) / Elite Complexes of the Old Russian Period: Stereotypes of Isolation (On the Example of the Kotorsk Churchyard). *Novgorod and the Novgorodian Land: History and Archaeology* 30:181-189.

The ornaments of several elite burials included necklaces of glass beads and bronze and silver pendants.

Milavec, Tina

2011 Metal Finds. In *Late Antique Fortified Settlement Tonovcov Grad near Kobarid. Finds*, edited by Zvezdana Modrijan and Tina Milavec, pp. 21-81. Opera Instituti Archaeologici Sloveniae 24.

Includes a description of the glass and stone beads and pendants from this site in Slovenia. These are described on pp. 32-35 and then by building and grave. They date between the 5th and 9th centuries.

Mille, B. and V. Ard

2011 Les perles en cuivre de Puyraveau dans le contexte de la fin du Néolithique du Centre-Ouest. In *Puyraveau à Saint-Léger-de-Montbrun, Deux-Sèvres, Le Dolmen II*, edited by V. Ard, pp. 406-418. Mémoire XLI. <https://www.academia.edu/29996934/>, accessed 24 October 2017.

On copper beads in the context of the late Neolithic in west-central France.

Miller, Michele Ann

1997 Jewels of Shell and Stone, Clay and Bone: The Production, Function and Distribution of Aegean Stone Age Ornaments. Ph.D. dissertation. Department of Anthropology, Boston University.

Miller, Stella G.

1986 An Elaborate Pin of Illyrian Type from Thessaly. *Antike Kunst* 29(1):37-42.

Includes some remarks on fancy gold beads as components of 4th-century-BC pins in Greece.

Milner, N., M. Bamforth, G. Beale, J.C. Carty, K. Chatzipanagis, S. Croft, C. Conneller, B. Elliott, L.C. Fitton, B. Knight, R. Kroger, A. Little, A. Needham, H K. Robson, C.C.A. Rowley, B. Taylor

2016 A Unique Engraved Shale Pendant from the Site of Star Carr: The Oldest Mesolithic Art in Britain. *Internet Archaeology* 40. <http://dx.doi.org/10.11141/ia.40.8>, accessed 25 February 2016.

Provides an in-depth evaluation of the pendant. England, United Kingdom.

Milovanović, Bebina

2018 Jewelry as a Symbol of Prestige, Luxury and Power of the Viminacium Population. In *Vivere Militare Est: From Populus to Emperors – Living on the Frontier*, Vol. II, edited by Snežana Golubović and Nemanja Mrđić, pp. 101-142. Institute of Archaeology Monographies 68/2.

Discusses the necklaces and other adornments recovered from excavations at the Roman city and military camp of Viminacium in Eastern Serbia. The components are fabricated from metals, precious stones, glass, and rare materials such as jet and amber.

Minta-Tworzowska, Danuta

1985 Ur- und frühgeschichtliche Besiedlung in der Region von Lwówek. *Fontes Archaeol. Posnanienses* XXXIV:94-134.

Glass and silver beads from the period of Roman influence (fig. 6) in western Poland. In Polish with German summary.

Miron, Andrei and Winfried Orthmann

1995 *Unterwegs zum Goldenen Vlies: Archäologische Funde aus Georgien*. Theiss, Stuttgart.

This exhibition catalog of antiquities (6th millennium - 1st century BC) from Georgia includes beads *passim*; e.g., some early silver beads ca. 2500-2300. An account of each site and a selection of the finds puts the beads in context.

Miroššayová, Elena and Ladislav Olexa

2009 Sklené koráliky z doby halštatskej na východnom Slovensku (Glass Beads from the Hallstatt Period in Eastern Slovakia). *Študijné Zvesti* 45:99-104.

Among the glass beads from eastern Slovakia, types chronologically comparable to finds of the Vekerzug culture within the Carpathian Basin prevail. In Slovak with English summary.

Mirtsou, E., M. Vavelidis, D. Ignatiadou, and M. Pappa

2001 Early Bronze Age Faience Beads from Agios Mamas, Chalkidiki: A Short Note. In *Archaeometry Issues in Greek Prehistory and Antiquity*, edited by Y. Bassiakos, E. Aloupi, and Y. Facorellis, pp. 309-316. Hellenic Society of Archaeometry and the Society of Messenian Archaeological Studies, Athens; <https://www.academia.edu/6714906/>

The earliest faience from Macedonia, 25 beads found in a pot. English abstract (pp. 309-310).

Misailidou-Despotidou, V.

1986 New Finds from the Cemetery of Ancient Aphytis. *Arkhaiologikon Deltion* 34:70-84.

The Macedonian find of a typical biconical bronze bead prompts a review of the evidence and opinions. May be very late (accompanying finds are early 4th-cent. BC). In Greek.

Mitáš, Vladimír

2018 Sklenený korálik z konca doby bronzovej (?) z Lovinobane-Uderinej, okres Lučenec. Pohľad archeológie a archeometrie / Glass Bead from the End of Bronze Age (?) from Lovinobaňa-Uderiná, Lučenec District. Views of Archaeology and Archaeometry. In *The Historical Glass: A Multidisciplinary Approach to Historical Glass III*, edited by Danica Staššiková-Štukovská, pp. 53-60. Slovak Arts Council, Bratislava.

In Slovak with English summary.

Mitáš, Vladimír and Marián Soják

2009 Sklené koráliky kyjatickej kultúry (Glass Beads of the Kyjatice Culture). *Študijné Zvesti* 45:91-94.

Summarizes and interprets the glass beads from two cremation burial grounds (Dvorníky-Včeláre, Radzovce) and a cave (Háj-Kostrová jaskyňa) associated with the Kyjatice Culture in middle and eastern Slovakia. In Slovak with English summary.

Mitreá, B.

1988 La n cropole birituelle de Sultana. *Dacia* 32:91-139.

Major cemetery in Romania, 8th-9th centuries AD., with many beads, mostly glass, *passim*.

Molist Montaña, Miquel and Monica Oliva Poveda

2018 La parure en variscite au N olithique dans la partie est de l'Espagne. In *Roches & Soci t s 2015 - CALLA S. La parure en calla s du N olithique europ en. Nature, exploitation, circulation et utilisation*, edited by Guirec Querr , Serge Cassen, and Emmanuelle Vigier, pp. 299-312. UMR 6566 CReAAH et Mus e de Pr histoire de Carnac.

On Neolithic variscite ornaments (beads and pendants included) uncovered in eastern Spain.

2019 La parure en variscite au N olithique dans la partie est de l'Espagne. In *La parure en calla s du N olithique europ en*, edited by Guirec Querr , Serge Cassen, and Emmanuelle Vigier, pp. 351-364. Archaeopress Publishing, Summertown, Oxford.

As above.

Moloney, Colm

1996 Catterick Race Course. *Current Archaeology* 148(XIII/4):128-132.

Glass and amber necklaces from an Anglian cemetery (ca. 450-550) outside a Roman amphitheater.

Decorated glass beads illustrated on p. 131. England, United Kingdom.

Montanaro, Andrea Celestino

2016 Non solo ornamenti. Parures e oggetti-simbolo dalle tombe dei principi indigeni dell'area apulo-lucana. In *Ornarsi per comunicare con gli uomini e con gli Dei. Gli oggetti di ornamento come status symbol, amuleti, richiesta di protezione: Ricerche e scavi*. Atti del Dodicesimo Incontro di Studi Valentano (VT) – Pitigliano (GR) – Manciano (GR), 12-14 Settembre 2014, edited by Nuccia Negroni Catacchio, pp. 503-528. Centro Studi di Preistoria e Archeologia – Onlus, Milano.

Interprets the ornaments and symbolic objects recovered from the tombs of the indigenous princes of the Apulian-Lucan area of Italy.

Mordvintseva, Valentina I. and Yurii P. Zaitsev

2003 The Nogaichik Burial-Mound in the Steppes of the Crimea. *Ancient Civilizations from Scythia to Siberia* 9(3-4):193-257.

Re-analyses the date and presents a full inventory of finds from this very rich Sarmatian grave, now attributed to the period between the 1st century BC and the 1st century AD. Beads include pearls, faceted jet, coral, agate, green glass, eye-beads, Egyptian Blue, granulated gold, and veined glass imitating onyx (pp. 212-214, 237-238). Ukraine.

Moreno-Garc a, Marta, Carlos M. Pimenta, Ana Pajuelo Pando, and Pedro M. L pez Aldana

2010 Archaeological Evidence of Pre-Industrial Worked Bone Activity in 18th Century Seville, Spain. In *Ancient and Modern Bone Artefacts from America to Russia*, edited by Alexandra Legrand-Pineau et al., pp. 183-190. BAR International Series 2136.

On the manufacture of lathe-turned bone rosary beads.

Morlans, Shantala and Aliénor Rajade

- 2011 Les grosses perles en verre de l'époque mérovingienne. Approche croisée d'un objet multifonctionnel. In *Profils d'objets. Approches d'anthropologues et d'archéologues*, edited by Fabienne Wateau et al., pp. 11-21. Colloques de la Maison René-Ginouvès, Paris.
On large glass beads of the Merovingian period; a multifunctional approach.

Moro Abadía, Oscar and April Nowell

- 2014 Palaeolithic Personal Ornaments: Historical Development and Epistemological Challenges. *Journal of Archaeological Method and Theory* 22:952-979.
Explores the history and epistemology of the concept of "ornament" in the field of Palaeolithic archaeology.

Morris, Carole

- 1993 Review of *Gougad-Pateraenneu: Old Talisman Necklaces from Brittany, France*, by Marie-José Opper and Howard Opper (1993). *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 5:71-72.
2001 An Irish "String" Bead in Viking York. *Bead Society of Great Britain Newsletter* 58:4-5.
A detailed report with good illustrations on a technically interesting and archaeologically uncommon bead found at Walmgate, York, England, United Kingdom.

- 2005 A Meare Spiral Bead from Orkney. *Bead Society of Great Britain Newsletter* 80:8.
The bead, measuring 1.8 cm across, was made at Meare, a Somerset Lake Villages site, datable to ca. 300 BC - ca. AD 50, and was found in a rubbish dump at Minehowe in Orkney, Scotland, a site that the excavator links with the King of Orkney.

Morris, S.P.

- 2001 Potnia Aswiya: Anatolian Contributions to Greek Religion. In *Potnia: Deities and Religion in the Aegean Bronze Age. Proceedings of the Eighth International Aegean Conference, Goteborg... 2000*, edited by R. Laffineur and R. Hagg, pp. 423-434. *Aegaeum* 22.
Some remarks on amber and blue beads and pendants hung on cult images; e.g., Artemis of Ephesus.

Moscatti, S.

- 1987 *L'Arte della Sicilia punica*. Jaca Book, Milan.
Polychrome glass beads from Motya off the coast of Sicily (p. 180, pls. 95, 100).

Mosheyeva, O.N.

- 1998 A New Variant of Jet Beads in Sarmatian Burials of the Lower Volga Region in the 3d-1st centuries BC. *Rossiiskaya arkheologiya* 1:156-161.
Suggests that small cylindrical jet beads with notches at the hole from Lower Volga burials that date to the 3d-1st centuries BC be considered a new variant of type 27 in E.M. Alekseeva's classification. Russia.
2008 Glazchataye busy (Eye Beads). *Rossiiskaya arkheologiya* 4:23-33.
A survey of eye beads in western Russia. In Russian with a brief English summary.

Mougne, Caroline, Catherine Dupont, Querré Guirec, Patricia Semelier, and Valérie Audé

- 2018 Perles discoïdes en coquillie marine et en roche de l'âge du Bronze dans le Centre-Ouest de la France : l'exemple du Mas de Champ Redon à Luxé. In *Animal symbolisé, animal exploité : du*

Paléolithique à la Protohistoire, edited by Sandrine Costamagno, Lionel Gourichon, Catherine Dupont, Olivier Dutour, and Denis Vialou, pp. 135-160. Édition électronique du CTHS, Paris.

A small funerary complex from the Early Bronze Age at the site of Mas de Champ Redon in west-central France yielded 40 discoid beads; 39 of marine shell and one of stone. Includes information about manufacturing techniques.

Mozsolics, Amália

1985 *Bronzefunde aus Ungarn: Depotfundhorizonte von Aranyos, Kurd und Gyermely*. Akad. Kiado, Budapest.

Detailed survey of Bronze Age bead finds in various materials from several sites in Hungary, some illustrated.

1988 Der Bronzefund aus der oberen Remete-Höhle. *Acta Arch. Acad. Sci. Hung.* XL:27-64.

Amber beads found together with gold hair rings in a Bronze Age hoard in Hungary. Useful list of parallel occurrences (pp. 36-38, fig. 4).

Mróz, Anna

2005 Glass Braceletes and Beads from Sector IV at Novae (of 1st to 6th Century). *Novensia* 16:17-40. Ośrodek Badań Archeologicznych UW, Warsaw.

Describes the glass beads from the medieval site of Novae in Bulgaria. In Polish.

Mugurēvičs, Ēvalds

1995 Finds of Glass Beads from the Tenth to Thirteenth Centuries in Latvia. In *Glass Beads: Cultural History, Technology, Experiment and Analogy*, edited by M. Rasmussen, U.L. Hansen, and U. Näsman, pp. 33-37. Historical-Archaeological Experimental Center, Studies in Technology and Culture 2.

2003 Viking Age and Medieval Finds of East Baltic Amber in Latvia and the Neighbouring Countries (9th-16th Century). In *Amber in Archaeology*, edited by Curt W. Beck, Ilze B. Loze, and Joan M. Todd, pp. 90-95. Institute of the History of Latvia, Riga.

Briefly discusses later material, principally beads, crosses, tiny axes, spindle whorls, and pendants.

Muhly, Polymnia

1992 Minoikos Laxeutos Taphos ston Poro Herakleiou Anaskaphis 1967 (Minoan Rock-Cut Tomb at Poros near Herakleion, 1967 Excavation). *Library of Athens Archaeological Society* 129:182-197.

Mid-second millennium tomb (Middle Min III-Late Min I) in Greece with early examples of mold-formed and relief beads in gold and glass. In Greek with English summary.

Müller, Felix

1999 *Das keltische Schatzkästlein: Schmuck als Zier und Zeichen*. Glanzlichter aus dem Bernischen Historischen Museum 1.

The Celtic adornments discussed include a granulated gold bead, ca. 600, perhaps an Etruscan import (no. 3, pp. 3f.); amber necklaces, ca. 400, typically from a girl's grave and combined with blue glass beads (no. 9, pp. 30f.); glass eye beads and gold-lined ring-beads, ca. 250-150, with Late Bronze Age beads illustrated for comparison (no. 20, pp. 52f.).

Müller, Katharina

2005 Thirteen-Hundred-Year-Old Bead Adornments from Baar, Canton Zug, Switzerland. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 17:58-68.

An Early Medieval (7th-century) cemetery containing over 200 burials with rich grave goods was discovered in Baar, Switzerland. Almost 3,000 glass, amber, coral, and amethyst beads were with the female burials, and it was possible to reconstruct the necklaces and sewn-on appliqués they were part of.

Müller, Róbert

2010 *Die Gräberfelder vor der Südmauer der Befestigung von Keszthely-Fenékpuszta*. Castellum Pannonicum Pelsonense 1.

A site in western Hungary yielded glass beads which relate to the Late Roman period, the Early Keszthely culture, and the Carolingian period. *See also* Pásztor (2010).

Müller, Rosemarie

1985 *Die Grabfunde der Jastorf- und Latènezeit an unterer Saale und Mittelelbe*. Veröffentlichungen des Landesmuseums für Vorgeschichte in Halle 38.

Burials of the Jastorf and La Tène cultures were accompanied by beads, mostly glass, but also bone, amber, etc.

Murillo-Barroso, Mercedes

2016 Capítulo 13. El ámbar del *Tholos* de Montelirio. In *Montelirio. Un gran monumento megalítico de la Edad del Cobre*, edited by Á. Fernández Flores, L. García Sanjuán, and M. Díaz-Zorita, pp. 311-344. Conserjería de Cultura, Sevilla.

The tholos yielded the largest collection of amber objects of Iberian Late Prehistory found so far with over 250 beads and pendants. Fourier transform infra-red spectroscopy (FTIR) analysis shows that the samples resemble Sicilian simetita. Spain.

Murillo-Barroso, Mercedes, Rafael M. Martínez-Sánchez, and Juan Carlos Vera-Rodríguez

2018 El ámbar de la Cueva de los Cuarenta (Priego de Córdoba, Córdoba) / Amber from Cueva de los Cuarenta (Priego de Córdoba, Southern Iberia). *Trabajos de Prehistoria* 75(2):333-343.

Investigates an amber bead or pendant found in Neolithic contexts in a cave in southern Spain. It was the only ornament found among a minimum number of 41 inhumations. Archaeometric data are provided.

Murillo-Barroso, Mercedes, Marcos Martín-Torres, Leonardo García Sanjuán, David Wheatley, Mark A. Hunt Ortiz, Matilde Forteza González, and María Jesús Hernández Arnedo

2015 New Objects in Old Structures. The Iron Age Hoard of the Palacio III Megalithic Funerary Complex (Almadén de la Plata, Seville, Spain). *Journal of Archaeological Science* 57:322-334.

Presents the contextual, morphological, and analytical study of an exceptional hoard that includes a necklace of dark red amber beads, a circular carnelian bead, and a tongue-shaped silver pendant. Compositional analysis reveals the sources of the materials.

Murillo-Barroso, Mercedes and Ignacio Montero-Ruiz

2012 Copper Ornaments in the Iberian Chalcolithic: Technology Versus Social Demand. *Journal of Mediterranean Archaeology* 25(1):53-73.

Attempts to determine why copper not used in Iberia for the manufacture of personal ornaments during the Chalcolithic by analyzing the technological and socioeconomic aspects of the social demand for these products in the Chalcolithic in Spain.

2017 The Social Value of Things. Amber and Copper in the Iberian Chalcolithic. In *Key Resources and Socio-Cultural Developments in the Iberian Chalcolithic*, edited by Martin Bartelheim, Primitiva Bueno Ramírez, and Michael Kunst, pp. 273-290. *RessourcenKulturen* 6.

Address the social meaning of amber and metal objects (including beads and other ornaments) on the Iberian Peninsula during Late Prehistory and how it changed over time.

Murillo-Barroso, Mercedes, Enrique Peñalver, Primitiva Bueno, Rosa Barroso, Rodrigo de Balbín, and Marcos Martín-Torres

2018 Amber in Prehistoric Iberia: New Data and a Review. *PLoS ONE*
<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0202235>.

Concentrating on the nature, distribution and circulation of amber in prehistoric Iberia, this paper presents new standardized FTIR analyses of 22 archaeological and geological samples from a large number of contexts across Iberia, as well as a wide scale review of all the legacy data available. Spain.

Musabeyli, Nacaf

2007 Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan Pipeline Boosts Azerbaijani Archaeology. *Visions of Azerbaijan* 2.3:48-53. The survey of the pipeline route unearthed the remains of hundreds of tombs and ancient settlements from the end of the Copper Age to the Middle Ages. These sites were mainly in Western Azerbaijan. Finds include beads of glass paste, gold, carnelian, shell, and animal teeth, as well as paste figural pendants.

Musée Bossuet

1984 *Catalogues des collections du Musée Bossuet, Ville de Meaux, 1: Préhistoire, Protohistoire, Gallo-romain*. Le Musée, Meaux.

A necklace of shell beads (spondylus, cardium, etc.) found at Vignely, France, in 1865 is now recognized as the first evidence on the Île-de-France of the 5th millennium Danubian Culture (pp. 28f., pl. III).

Museo Nazionale Preistorico Etnografico “Luigi Pigorini”

1985 *L'arte albanese nei secoli*. De Luca Editore, Rome.

Exhibition catalogue of 649 objects from Albanian museums, Neolithic to modern, all illustrated. Includes ancient jewelry and recent folk jewelry; glass and amber beads, 6th-5th centuries BC (no. 142); and glass beads including patterned types, 6th-9th centuries AD (nos. 411-414).

Museyibli, Najaf

2008 *Long Report. Excavations of Shamkirchai Kurgan 3. KP 333 - BTC ROW*. Azerbaijan Republic, National Academy of Sciences, Institute of Archaeology and Ethnography, Baku.

The beads recovered from Bronze Age and Christian burials included those of paste, stone, wolf teeth, and mother-of-pearl.

Museyibli, Najaf, Gahraman Agayev, Safar Ashurov, Idris Aliyev, Muzaffar Huseynov, Shamil Najafov, and Farhad Guliyev

2008 *Long Report. Excavations of Tovuzchai Necropolis. KP 378 - BTC ROW*. Azerbaijan Republic, National Academy of Sciences, Institute of Archaeology and Ethnography, Baku.

Many of the 89 late Bronze Age to early Iron Age burials (second half of the 2nd millennium - early 1st millennium, BC) were accompanied by beads of stone, bone, glass, paste, and ceramic. They are described by grave.

Museyibli, Najaf, Muzaffar Huseynov, and Bakhtiyar Jalilov

2007 *Hasansu Necropolis Report on Excavations of Hasansu Necropolis at Kilometre Point 398.8 of Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan and South Caucasus Pipelines Right of Way*. Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences Institute of Archaeology and Ethnography, Baku.

Beads of paste, agate, and bone, as well as cowries, accompanied a number of the burials which are attributed to the Early Iron Age (7th-5th centuries BC).

Museyibli, Najaf and Viktor Kvachidze

2006 *Zayamchay Cemetery: Report on Excavations of a Muslim Cemetery at Kilometre Point 356 of Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan and South Caucasus Pipelines Right of Way*. Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences Institute of Archaeology and Ethnography, Baku.

Excavation of a Muslim cemetery in Azerbaijan uncovered numerous burials, one of which (no. 17) deviated from established Muslim burial practices in that it was accompanied by beads of carnelian, etched(?) stone, blue faience(?), and cowries.

Museyibli, Najaf, Viktor Kvachidze, and Shamil Najafov

2008 *Girag Kasaman II: Report on Excavations of Girag Kasaman II Site at Kilometre Point 406 of Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan and South Caucasus pipelines Right of Way*. Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences Institute of Archaeology and Ethnography, Baku.

Antique Period burials (5th-4th centuries BC) were accompanied by beads of bronze, glass, paste, agate, and bone, as well as cowries.

Musson, C.R.

1991 *The Breiddin Hillfort: A Later Prehistoric Settlement in the Welsh Marches*. Council for British Archaeology Research Report 76.

The site yielded a small collection of beads formed of glass, faience, amber, jet, and fired clay. Wales, United Kingdom.

Nabatschikow, W.A.

1989 *Gold und Kunsthandwerk vom antiken Kuban: neue archaologische Entdeckungen aus der Sowjetunion*. Theiss, Stuttgart.

Exhibition catalog of Maeotian, Scythian, and Sarmatian material, 7th century BC - 4th century AD, with many bead types, including fine glass examples.

Nagel, W. and Eva Strommenger

1985 *Kalakent: früheisenzeitliche Grabfunde aus dem transkaukasischen Gebiet von Kirovabad/Jelisavetopol*. Berliner Beiträge zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte N.F. 4.

Early Iron Age grave finds from the Transcaucasian region of Azerbaijan include many and varied beads.

Nagy, M.

1997 Szentes és környéke az 1. 6. században (Szentes und seine Umgebung vom 1. bis 6. Jahrhundert). *A Móra Ferenc Múzeum Évkönyve, Studia Archaeologica* III:39-95.

Sarmatian and Gepid grave lists with beads *passim*, Hungary. Sarmatian beads, 3rd century, were sewn onto women's clothing or worn on necklaces (p. 68). Summary in German.

1998 *Awarenzeitliche Gräberfelder im Stadtgebiet von Budapest*. Parts I-II. Monumenta Avarorum Archaeologica 2.

Publication of grave finds in the Avar corpus series, Hungary. Typical beads.

Nagy, Marcella and András Figler

2009 Dentálumékszerek a Gáta-Wieselburg kultúra temetkezéseiben (Dentalium Jewellery in the Burials of the Gáta-Wieselburg Culture). In *Momos VI: Proceedings of the 6th Meeting for the Researchers of Prehistory, Kőszeg, 19-21 March, 2009*, edited by Gábor Ilon, pp. 255-266.

One of the remarkable and rare funerary objects from the burials of the Middle Bronze Age Gáta-Wieselburg culture is the jewellery made from the shells of tusk shells or scaphopods, which most commonly appear combined with other finds, such as bronze beads and bronze spiral tubes. Hungary. In Hungarian with English abstract.

Narimanishvili, Goderdzi, Juansher Amiranashvili, Revaz Davlianidze, Bidzina Murvanidze, Nino Shanshashvili, and Marine Kvachadze

2007 Archaeological Investigations at Site IV-156 Saphar-Kharaba, KP 120, Tsalka District. Report submitted to BTC and SCP Pipelines Companies, Tbilisi, Georgia;
<https://www.academia.edu/6560588/>

Burials in a Late Bronze Age cemetery in Georgia were accompanied by a variety of beads including those of glass, paste, sard, agate, bronze, and gold.

Nash, George

2012 Mechanisms of Production and Exchange: Early Prehistoric Perforated Bead Production and Use in Southwest Wales. *Time and Mind: The Journal of Archaeology, Consciousness and Culture* 5(1):73-84.

Excavation at a partly buried standing stone (menhir) at Trefaelin in southwest Wales uncovered two perforated mudstone beads along with several other artifacts. The beads appear to be similar to beads found elsewhere in southwest Wales, in particular the Mesolithic coastal site of Nab Head. A list of perforated stone beads found at Welsh sites that date from the early prehistoric era is included.

Näsman, U.

2003 Beads of Amber, Cornelian, Glass, Jet, Rock-Crystal and Stone. In *Borg in Lofoten. A Chieftain's Farm in North Norway*, edited by G.S. Munch, O.S. Johansen, and E. Roesdahl, pp. 232-240. Tapir, Trondheim.

Nava, Maria L. and R. Fuligni

1994 Note per la conoscenza della prima età del Ferro in Daunia: l'insediamento protostorico di Monte Saraceno (Gargano). *Archivio Storico Pugliese* 47:53-133.

Glass beads of various types from tombs in southern Italy, late 10th-7th centuries BC.

Nawroth, Manfred

2001 *Das Gräberfeld von Pfahlheim und das Reitzubehör der Merowingerzeit*. Wissenschaftliche Beibände zum Anzeiger des Germanischen Nationalmuseums 19.

A Merovingian cemetery in southern Germany yielded various ornaments, including monochrome and polychrome glass beads, as well as those of stone and metal.

Needham, Andy, Aimée Little, Chantal Conneller, Diederik Pomstra, Shannon Croft, and Nicky Milner

2018 Beads and Pendant. In *Star Carr. Volume 2: Studies in Technology, Subsistence and Environment*, edited by Nicky Milner, Chantal Conneller, and Barry Taylor, pp. 463-477. White Rose University Press, York.

Chapter 33 discusses the small group of ornaments recovered from the important Mesolithic site of Star Carr in North Yorkshire, England, United Kingdom. They include shale disc beads, a possible bird-bone bead, a perforated amber fragment, perforated red deer teeth, and a unique, engraved shale pendant which represents the earliest form of Mesolithic art in Britain. Also recovered were a number of flint awls which were likely used to perforate the shale ornaments. Insight is provided regarding the manufacture of the ornaments.

Needham, S.P. and M. Bimson

1988 Late Bronze Age Egyptian Blue at Runnymede. *Antiquaries Journal* LXVIII:314-315.

The first bead of Egyptian blue to be found in pre-Roman Britain raises questions about their scarcity outside the Mediterranean area. England, United Kingdom.

Negroni Catacchio, Nuccia

1986 Il vago d'ambra tipo Tirinto. In *Il Riparo dell'Ambra*, by D. Cocci Genick, pp. 199-202. Comune di Viareggio, Viareggio.

Contains a map of the distribution of Tiryns-type amber beads.

2009 Amber as Prestige and Social Indicator in Late Prehistoric Italy. In *Amber in Archaeology*, edited by A. Palavestra, C.W. Beck, and J.M. Todd, pp. 190-209. National Museum, Belgrade.

A useful survey. Few amber beads occur in Italy in hoards, unlike in Continental Europe. Recent finds in Sardinia are mostly from sanctuaries: amber, glass, carnelian, and bronze beads together, probably necklaces offered to a goddess. Italian and Late Mycenaean Greek graves (including some men's graves) have yielded many elaborate necklaces composed of various luxury or imported materials.

2016 Ornarsi per comunicare con gli uomini e con gli Dei. Sul filo dell'ambra.... In *Ornarsi per comunicare con gli uomini e con gli Dei. Gli oggetti di ornamento come status symbol, amuleti, richiesta di protezione: Ricerche e scavi*. Atti del Dodicesimo Incontro di Studi Valentano (VT) – Pitigliano (GR) – Manciano (GR), 12-14 Settembre 2014, edited by Nuccia Negroni Catacchio, pp. 13-33. Centro Studi di Preistoria e Archeologia – Onlus, Milano.

Examines some of the meanings which can be attributed to ornaments (beads and pendants included) in European prehistory and their communicative value, with a stress on amber objects.

Negroni Catacchio, Nuccia (ed.)

2016 *Ornarsi per comunicare con gli uomini e con gli Dei. Gli oggetti di ornamento come status symbol, amuleti, richiesta di protezione: Ricerche e scavi / Adorning Oneself to Communicate with Men and with the Gods. Objects of Ornament as Status Symbols, Amulets, Request for Protection: Research and Excavations*. 2 vols. Atti del Dodicesimo Incontro di Studi Valentano

(VT) – Pitigliano (GR) – Manciano (GR), 12-14 Settembre 2014. Centro Studi di Preistoria e Archeologia – Onlus, Milano.

Contains a number of articles (primarily in vol. 1) dealing with ornaments and ornamental objects in prehistoric Europe with an emphasis on Italy. Individual articles that deal with beads and pendants are listed elsewhere in this bibliography. The articles are mostly in Italian with English abstracts.

Negrone Catacchio, Nuccia and Matteo Aspesi

2016 Gli oggetti di ornamento dell'età del rame dell'Italia centrale. In *Ornarsi per comunicare con gli uomini e con gli Dei. Gli oggetti di ornamento come status symbol, amuleti, richiesta di protezione: Ricerche e scavi*. Atti del Dodicesimo Incontro di Studi Valentano (VT) – Pitigliano (GR) – Manciano (GR), 12-14 Settembre 2014, edited by Nuccia Negrone Catacchio, pp. 157-176. Centro Studi di Preistoria e Archeologia – Onlus, Milano.

Provides an overview of beads, pendants, and other ornamental objects related to the Copper Age in central Italy.

Neiß, Michael

2015 A Lost World? A Re-Evaluation of the Boat Grave at Årby in Turinge Parish, Södermanland, Sweden. In *Dying Gods – Religious Beliefs in Northern and Eastern Europe in the Time of Christianisation*, edited by Christiane Ruhmann und Vera Brieske, pp. 223-231. Niedersächsisches Landesmuseum, Hannover.

Assigned to the 11th century, the boat burial was accompanied by several gilded copper-alloy pendants and various types of glass beads.

Nenna, Marie-Dominique

1993 La verrerie d'époque hellénistique à Delos. *Journal of Glass Studies* 35:11-21.

Besides producing glass vessels, this Greek island had three small workshops specializing in making beads by reworking imported glass.

Neubauer, Dieter

2000 Die Wettenburg in der Mainschleife bei Urphar. Eine Höhenbefestigung des Jungneolithikums, der Urnenfelderzeit, der frühen Eisenzeit und der Völkerwanderungszeit. Ph.D. dissertation. Julius-Maximilians-Universität zu Würzburg.

Discusses the glass beads, especially melon beads, found in Hallstatt and LaTène culture and Migration Period contexts at a site in Bavaria, Germany.

Neugebauer, J.-W.

1991 *Die Nekropole F von Gemeinlebarn, Niederösterreich*. Römisch-Germanische Forschungen 49. Early Bronze Age amber beads, Lower Austria (p. 39, fig. 7).

Neuwirth, Waltraud

1994 *Perlen aus Gablonz: Historismus, Jugendstil /Beads from Gablonz: Historicism, Art Nouveau*. Self published, Vienna.

The definitive work on the Bohemian glass bead industry which covers every aspect of production down to sizing, stringing, and selling. Many illustrations of the machinery and tools, along with 50 color plates that illustrate a wide range of the beads produced. Text is in German and English though there is also extensive historical material provided only in German. Czech Republic. See Karklins (1994) for a review.

1995 *Glasperlen Christbaumschmuck/Glass Bead Christmas Tree Ornaments*. Self published, Vienna. Deals with the glass Christmas tree ornaments collectively produced in Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia, and Austria during the late 19th and 20th centuries. The components of many complex ones are blown beads. Czech Republic. See Karklins (1998-1999) for a review.

2011 Beads from Gablonz. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 23.

This volume reprints the English text of Dr. Neuwirth's (1994) treatise on the Bohemian bead industry complete with all 50 color plates. Czech Republic.

Nichols, Karen

2013 Beaker Burial. Wessex Archaeology Online:

<http://www.wessexarch.co.uk/blogs/news/2013/04/19/beaker-burial>, accessed 30 Ja. 2014.

Archaeological excavations at CEMEX's Kingsmead Quarry in Berkshire not far from Windsor have uncovered a rare Beaker burial of the Copper Age (2500-2200 BC). Grave goods included some of Britain's earliest gold ornaments (five tubular beads), along with 29 fragmentary amber beads and 30 beads of black lignite. United Kingdom.

Nicolaou, Ino

1985 Excavations at the Eastern Necropolis of Amathous in 1984. *Report of the Department of Antiquities* 1985:257-285.

A few beads of the Hellenistic and Roman periods, Cyprus (pp. 265, 279, 284).

1990 The Jewellery of Cyprus from Neolithic to Roman Times.

<https://lekythos.library.ucy.ac.cy/bitstream/handle/10797/6365/Nikolaou%20Ino.pdf?sequence=1>
accessed 13 May 2018.

Some of the jewelry discussed incorporates beads of various materials.

Nicolay, J.A.W.

2014 *The Splendour of Power: Early Medieval Kingship and the Use of Gold and Silver in the Southern North Sea Area (5th to 7th Century)*. Groningen Archaeological Studies 28.

References to beads and pendants of gold and other materials recovered from sites in the study area are scattered throughout this work.

Niculiță, Ion, Aurel Zanoci, Mihail Băț, and Sergiu Matveev

2013 Investigațiile arheologice la situl Saharna Mare (2009-2012) (II). *Tyrageția*, s.n., VII[XXII](1): 219-292.

Among the finds at a fortification in Moldavia which existed from the 8th/7th to 3rd century BC was a strand of amber beads.

Nightingale, Georg

1996 Perlen aus Glas und Fayence aus der mykenischen Nekropole Elateia-Alonaki. In *Akten des 6. Österreichischen Archäologentages 3.-5. Februar 1994, Universität Graz*, edited by Thuri Lorenz et al., pp. 141-148. Veröffentlichungen des Instituts für klassische Archäologie der Karl-Franzens-Universität Graz 3.

Preliminary analysis of 284 glass and faience beads from mostly late Mycenaean graves (LH IIIC-Protogeometric), Greece. Breakdown by shapes with careful descriptions.

1998 *Die Kombination von Gold und Glas bei mykenischen Perlen*. Forum Archaeologiae-Zeitschrift für Klassische Archäologie 8(IX).

Mycenaean beads, Greece; surveys various ways of combining gold and glass; e.g., inlays, mounts, and gold coverings.

1998 Mycenaean Glass Beads: Jewellery and Design. *Annales du 14e Congrès de l'Association Internationale pour l'Histoire du Verre, Venezia-Milano 1998*:6-10

An excellent survey of relief-bead motifs, complex and simple bead shapes, uses, and contexts.

1999 Glas- und Fayenceperlen aus der Zeit der mykenischen Paläste: Aspekte einer ägäischen Schmuckindustrie. Ph.D. dissertation. University of Salzburg.

On Mycenaean glass and faience beads; aspects of an Aegean jewelry industry.

2000 *Die Kombination von Gold und Glas bei mykenischen Perlen. Österreichische Forschungen zur Ägäischen Bronzezeit 1998*:159-165.

A fuller version of Nightingale (1998).

2000 Mycenaean Glass Beads: Jewellery and Design. In *Annales du 14e Congrès de l'association internationale pour l'Histoire du Verre, Venezia - Milano, 1998*, pp. 6-10.

Discusses the various forms of glass beads produced during the peak of Mycenaean glassmaking in Late Bronze Age Greece (1400-1200 BC). The main products were dark blue beads, both simple and relief.

2003 Glass and Faience Beads from Elateia-Alonaki Reflecting the Relationship between Centre and Periphery. In *Proceedings of the 2nd International Interdisciplinary Colloquium: The Periphery of the Mycenaean World, 26-30 September, Lamia 1999*, edited by N. Kyparissi-Apostolika and Mani Papakonstantinou, pp. 311-319.

Describes the simple beads recovered from the Mycenaean chamber-tomb cemetery at Elateia-Alonaki, Greece. The beads date from the beginning of the Late Helladic IIIA period (about 1425/1390 BC) to the Early Protogeometric period (about 1000/950 BC).

2007 Lefkandi. An Important Node in the International Exchange Network of Jewellery and Personal Adornment. In *Between the Aegean and Baltic Seas: Prehistory across Borders*, edited by I. Galanaki, H. Tomas, Y. Galanakis, and R. Laffineur, pp. 421-428. *Aegaeum* 27.

Discusses the glass, faience, and frit beads recovered from Protogeometric tombs at Lefkandi on the island of Euboea, Greece.

2008 Tiny, Fragile, Common, Precious: Mycenaean Glass and Faience Beads and Other Objects. In *Vitreous Materials in the Late Bronze Age Aegean*, edited by C.M. Jackson and E.C. Wager, pp. 64-104. *Sheffield Centre for Aegean Archaeology* 9.

A thorough survey with many types illustrated in drawings.

2009 Glass and Faience Beads from Perati. The End of the Mycenaean Tradition, the Beginning of the New Tradition of the Early Iron Age in Greece. In *Dōron: Timētikos tomos gia ton kathēgētē Spyro Iakōbidē*, edited by Despoina Daniēlidu, pp. 495-512. *Kentron Ereunēs tēs Archaioētōs, Seira monographiōn* 6.

A review of the faience and glass beads found in the tombs of Perati helps to integrate this class of finds into the larger developments of the Mycenaean palatial period through LH IIIC into the Protogeometric period.

2012 Glass and Faience and Mycenaean Society. In *Annales du 18e congrès de l'association internationale pour l'histoire du verre, Thessaloniki 2009*, edited by Despina Ignatiadou and Anastassios Antonaras, pp. 7-10.

Attempts to place glass and faience beads within Mycenaean society and describes some of their functions and characteristic uses.

2018 The Postpalatial Glass and Faience Beads from Elateia-Alonaki. In *Πύρρα. Μελέτες για την αρχαιολογία στην Κεντρική Ελλάδα προς τιμήν της Φανουρίας Δακορώνια*, edited by Μαρία-Φωτεινή Παπακωνσταντίνου, Χαράλαμπος Κριτζάς, and Ιωάννης Π. Τουράτσογλου, pp. 213-226. Σήμα Εκδοτική, Αθήνα.

Discusses the beads from a cemetery dating primarily to the 12th-10th centuries BC in central Greece.

Nikita, Kalliopi

2001 Mycenaean Glass Beads. *Bead Study Trust Newsletter* 38:15-17.

It is postulated that the technological and archaeological interrelationship between glass and bead will help us understand the use of Mycenaean glass beads in burial rituals.

2003 Mycenaean Glass Beads: Technology, Forms, and Function. In *Ornaments from the Past: Bead Studies After Beck*, edited by I. Glover, H. Hughes-Brock, and J. Henderson, pp. 23-37. The Bead Study Trust, London.

Beads were extremely important to the people of Late Bronze Age Mycenae. They loved and used glass beads in particular, and great numbers of them have been found in their burials. This article looks at how they were made and used.

2004 Early Bronze Age Beads of Vitreous Materials in the Aegean and in Cyprus. *Bead Study Trust Newsletter* 44:3-7.

Examines beads referred to as paste, glass-paste, and possible faience.

2008 Beads of Glass and Vitreous Materials – Commentary on a Glass Eye-Bead from Midea. In *Excavations in Midea 2006*, by Katie Demakopoulou, Nicoletta Divari-Valakou, Monica Nilsson, and Ann-Louise Schallin, pp. 22-23. Opuscula 1.

Reports on an unusual eye bead dated to the Late Helladic IIIB period.

Niklasson, Karin

1991 *Early Prehistoric Burials in Cyprus*. Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology 98.

Neolithic and Chalcolithic shell and stone beads (esp. pp. 97f.).

Nikolaidou, Marianna

1997 Ornament Production and Use at Sitagroi, Northeast Greece: Symbolic and Social Implications of an Early Bronze Age Technology. In *TEXNH. Craftsmen, Craftswomen and Craftsmanship in the Aegean Bronze Age*, edited by R. Laffineur and P.P. Betancourt, pp. 177-190. Aegeum 16.

Deals with the production and use of shell, bone, stone, and clay beads.

2003 Catalog of Items of Adornment. In *Prehistoric Sitagroi: Excavations in Northeast Greece, 1968-1970. Volume 2: The Final Report*, edited by E.S. Elster and C. Renfrew, pp. 383-401. Monumenta Archaeologica 20.

Presents detailed descriptions of the beads and other adornments, by phase, excavated at Sitagroi.

2003 Items of Adornment. In *Prehistoric Sitagroi: Excavations in Northeast Greece, 1968-1970. Volume 2: The Final Report*, edited by E.S. Elster and C. Renfrew, pp. 331-360. Monumenta Archaeologica 20.

Discusses the adornments found at Neolithic and Early Bronze Age Sitagroi, Greece, which include beads and pendants of various materials.

Nikolaidou, Marianna and Fotis Ifantidis

2014 Ταξίδια του Νεολιθικού *Spondylus*: Αρχαιολογικές καταδύσεις στα βαθιά νερά της Αιγαϊακής προϊστορίας / The Journeys of Neolithic *Spondylus*: A Chronicle of Research in the Prehistoric Aegean. In *Εκατό Χρόνια Έρευνας στην Προϊστορική Μακεδονία / A Century of Research in Prehistoric Macedonia*, edited by L. Stefani, N. Merousis, and A. Dimoula, pp. 645-659. Archaeological Museum of Thessaloniki, Thessaloniki.

Examines the manufacture, use, and trade of *Spondylus* ornaments in prehistoric Macedonia. In Greek with English abstract.

Ninni, Irene

1991 L'Impiraressa: The Venetian Bead Stringer. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 3:73-82. Translated by Lucy Segatti.

In 1893, Irene Ninni published a succinct account of a large but little-known group of Venetian women called *impiraressa* or bead stringers whose task it was to thread the glass beads produced on Murano and form them into hanks for the world market. The original Italian text is provided, along with an English translation.

Nițu, Elena-Cristina, Marin Cârciumar, Adrian Nicolae, Ovidiu Cîrstina, Florin Ionuț Lupu, and Mirian Leu

2019 Mobility and Social Identity in the Mid Upper Paleolithic: New Personal Ornaments from Poiana Cireșului (Piatra Neamț, Romania). *PLoS ONE* 14(4):e0214932.

The ornaments discovered in the Early Gravettian layer include perforated shells from three species of mollusks, suggesting the connection of local communities with the Mediterranean area as well as a possible movement of populations from the south of the continent to the east of the Carpathians.

Noain Naura, María José

1996 El adorno personal del neolítico peninsular. Sus contenidos simbólicos y económicos. *Rubricatum: revista del Museu de Gavà* 1:271-278.

Presents a compilation of Neolithic ornaments, including beads, from the Iberian Peninsula with remarks regarding the symbolic, social, and economic values of these items. Spain.

Noonan, Thomas, Roman Kovalev, and Heidi Sherman

1998 The Development and Diffusion of Glassmaking in Pre-Mongol Russia. In *The Prehistory and History of Glassmaking Technology*, edited by P. McCray and W.D. Kingery, pp. 293-314. Ceramics and Civilization 8.

Beads enter into the discussion.

Nordquist, G.C.

1987 *A Middle Helladic Village: Asine in the Argolid*. Boreas 16.
Bone, shell, carnelian, quartz, bronze, and terra cotta beads (pp. 39-45). Greece.

Notarianni, Gioia Meconcelli

1987 Römische Gläser aus Claterna, Bologna. In *Annales du 10^e congrès de l'Association internationale pour l'histoire du verre, Madrid-Segovie 1985*, pp. 37-60. Amsterdam.
Roman glass from northern Italy includes various beads (p. 59).

Nothnagel, Martina

2008 Die völkerwanderungszeitlichen Bestattungen von Unteresiebenbrunn, Niederösterreich. M.A. dissertation. University of Vienna.

Describes the glass and amber beads recovered from Migration Period burials (4th-5th centuries) at Unteresiebenbrunn, Lower Austria.

Nourisson, Pascale

2001 *Une aventure industrielle: La manufacture de Briare (1837-1962)*. Alan Sutton, Saint-Avertin, France.

Presents a thorough discussion of the “tile” or “Prosser-molded” bead industry initiated by Jean-Félix Bapterosses in Briare, France, in 1864; bead production ceased in 1962.

Nováková, Eva

2014 Dějiny Michlovy huti v 17. A 18. Století. Příspěvek k historii Šumavského sklářství / The History of the Michlas Hut in the 17th and 18th Century. Contribution to the History of the Šumavá Glass Industry. B.A. thesis. University of South Bohemia, České Budějovice.

Illustrates (fig. 6) the beads excavated at a glassmaking site which operated in the Šumava (Bohemian) Forest during the 17th-18th centuries. The types include globular, oblate, annular, oval, raspberry, ridged tube, melon, and pentagonal faceted, all apparently furnace wound.

Nowak, Sebastian, Aleksandra Kulesz, and Małgorzata Grupa

2018 Bizuteria w płonkowskich grobach / Jewellery in Płonkowo Graves. In *History of St. Oswald Church in Płonkowo*, Vol. II, edited by Małgorzata Grupa, Krzysztof Jarzęcki, and Wiesław Nowosad, pp. 93-105. Płonkowo.

Located in north-central Poland, the graves yielded a variety of glass (including blown varieties, likely false pearls), stone, and bone beads. In Polish and English.

Nowotny, Elisabeth

2005 Das frühmittelalterliche Gräberfeld von Hohenberg, Steiermark. *Archaeologia Austriaca* 89:177-250.

Glass beads and other ornaments were associated with many of the burials uncovered in the early medieval cemetery at Hohenberg, Austria.

Núñez, Milton and Patrik Franzén

2011 Implications of Baltic Amber Finds in Northern Finland 4000–2000 BC. *Archaeologia Lituana* 12:10-24.

Excavation of several semi-subterranean houses in Yli-Ii yielded amber beads and pendants.

Ó Maoldúin, Ros

2014 Exchange in Chalcolithic and Early Bronze Age (EBA) Ireland: Connecting People, Objects and Ideas. Ph.D. thesis. Department of Archaeology, NUI Galway, Republic of Ireland.

Chapter 6 deals with beads and buttons in Irish Chalcolithic and EBA burials, including their meaning and value. Materials include jet, faience, shell, stone, amber, ceramic, bone, and gold.

O’Sullivan, Aidan, Finbar McCormick, Thomas Kerr, and Lorcan Harney

2008 *Early Medieval Ireland, Archaeological Excavations, 1930-2004*. Early Medieval Archaeology Project (EMAP) Report 2.1.

Provides a list of sites that have yielded amber and amber beads in Ireland (pp. 266-267).

O’Sullivan, Johanna E.M.

2013 The Viking Age Glass Beads of Ireland and their North Atlantic Context. Ph.D. thesis. University College Cork.

This research represents the most up-to-date analysis of Viking glass beads from Ireland and presents a new look at the patterns of use, trade, and interpersonal contact that affected the everyday lives of individuals living within Viking Age Ireland.

2014 8.2.3 Glass and Amber Beads. In *Archaeological Excavations at South Main Street 2003 - 2005*, edited by M.F. Hurley and C. Brett. Cork City Council, Cork, Ireland.

2014 Viking Glass Beads from Dunmore Cave, Co. Kilkenny. In *Before and After the Battle of Clontarf: The Vikings in Ireland and Beyond*, edited by H.B. Clarke and R. Johnson. Four Courts Press, Dublin.

The material is attributed to the 10th century.

2015 Strung Along: Re-evaluating Gendered Views of Viking-Age Beads. *Medieval Archaeology* 59(1):73-86.

Outlines and discusses the evidence for bead use in the burial of male-gendered individuals during the Viking Age.

Oblomsky, A.M., A.S. Smirnov, and A.N. Sorokin

1987 Materials of the First Millennium AD from the Settlement of Shosseinoe (Belgorod Region). *Sovietskaya Arkheologia* 4:174-186.

Glass eye and segmented beads, 1st-2nd and 4th-5th centuries, southern Russia. In Russian with English summary.

Odriozola Lloret, Carlos P. and Leonardo García Sanjuán

2013 Las cuentas de collar de piedra verde de Matarrubilla (Valencina de la Concepción (Sevilla). In *El Asentamiento Prehistórico de Valencina de la Concepción (Sevilla)*, edited by L. García Sanjuán et al., pp. 485-493. Universidad de Sevilla, Historia y Geografía 243.

The analysis of a group of green-stone necklace beads excavated at Matarrubilla(part of the Copper Age site of Valencina de la Concepción-Castilleja de Guzmán (Seville, Spain), has revealed the possible origin of the stone.

Odriozola, Carlos P., J.Á. Garrido Cordero, J. Daura, Sanz M, J.M. Martínez-Blanes, and M.Á. Avilés

2019 Amber Imitation? Two Unusual Cases of Pinus Resin-Coated Beads in Iberian Late Prehistory (3rd and 2nd Millennia BC). *PLoS One*; DOI: 10.1371/journal.pone.0215469

Analysis of six “amber” beads found in Spain revealed they are fakes – indicating that the practice of passing off dodgy amber imitations to unsuspecting customers stretches back at least 5,000 years.

Odriozola, Carlos P., Rodrigo Villalobos Garcia, Rui Boaventura, Ana Catarina Sousa, J.M. Martinez-Blanes, and Joao Luis Cardoso

2013 Las producciones de adorno personal en rocas verdes del SW peninsular: los casos de Leceia, Moita da Ladra y Penha Verde. *Estudos Arqueológicos de Oeiras* 20:605-622.

On the production of personal adornments (beads included) of green stone at three Chalcolithic villages in Portugal. Compositional analysis is provided.

Odriozola, Carlos P., Rodrigo Villalobos García, Primitiva Bueno Ramírez, Rosa Barroso Bermejo, Raúl Flores Fernández, and Pedro Díaz-del-Río

2017 Late Prehistory Body Ornaments. Exchange and Social Dynamics in the Middle Tagus Basin. In *Key Resources and Socio-Cultural Developments in the Iberian Chalcolithic*, edited by Martin Bartelheim, Primitiva Bueno Ramírez, and Michael Kunst, pp. 55-87. *RessourcenKulturen* 6.

Stone body ornamentation in the middle Tagus Basin, Spain, is approached through the study of variscite bead production variability at 4th-2nd millennium BC sites with particular focus on the spatial variability of raw materials and their chronological and contextual patterning. Includes archaeometric analysis.

Olexa, L.

1992 Náleziská z doby bronzovej z Nižnej Myšli (Fundstellen aus der Bronzezeit in Nižná Myšľa: Vorbericht über die Grabungsergebnisse auf befestigten Siedlungen und einem Gräberfeld der Otomani-Kultur). *Slovenská archeológia* 40(2):189-204.

See plates III and VI and fig. 3 for bronze spiral beads, Mediterranean shells, and a cloth garment decorated with 2,117 small faience beads from Bronze Age contexts in Slovakia. In Slovak with German summary.

2003 *Nižná Myšľa: osada a pohrebisko z doby bronzovej*. *Monumenta Archaeologica Slovaciae (Archeologicke Pamatniky Slovenska)* 17.

Middle Bronze Age site in eastern Slovakia especially important for its thousands of faience beads, perhaps made locally in association with metal working (pls. 14, 73, 74). Also a shell necklace (fig. 36, pl. 24) and gold, amber, and faience beads (pls. 33, 63). German summary.

Oliva, Mònica

2004 Els ornaments personals de la primera meitat del segon millenni ane del jaciment de Can Roqueta-II (est), Sabadell. *Cypsela* 15:229-249.

Presents a typological and technological study of the ornaments, including beads, recovered from excavations at Can Roqueta-II (Sabadell, Barcelona, Spain). The objects are attributed to the beginning of the 2nd millennium BP, the Early Bronze Age.

2010 Technology, Production and Use of Malacological Ornaments and Tools at the Prehistoric Site of Can Roqueta (Sabadell, Barcelona, Spain). In *Not only Food: Marine, Terrestrial and Freshwater Molluscs in Archaeological Sites*, edited by E. Álvarez-Fernández and D.R. Carvajal-Contreras, pp. 146-154. Munibe Suplemento 31.

Presents the interim results of the typological, technological, and spatial analyses of shell ornaments (including beads) from the site of Can Roqueta near Barcelona, Spain, which is dated between the 5th and 4th millennia BC (Ancient Neolithic) to the Modern Age.

2012 Los adornos, producto de intercambio de ideas, materias y tecnología. Contactos e influencias entre las comunidades prehistóricas en el noreste peninsular entre el VI-IV milenios a.n.e. *Rubricatum: Revista del Museu de Gavà* 5:257-264.

Personal ornaments such as beads of shell, stone, horn, and teeth from Neolithic (VI-IV millennium) contexts in northeastern Spain clearly show the importance of these objects in exchange and trade between Neolithic communities.

2018 Els ornaments documentats en els contextos funeraris. In *Les Valls d'Andorra durant el Neolític: un encreuament de camins al centre dels Pirineus*, edited by Gerard Remolins Zamora and Juan F. Gibaja Bao. Monografies del MAC 2.

A necklace and two bracelets composed of variscite beads were found in Neolithic tombs at Feixa del Moro in Andorra.

Oliva, Mònica and Riker Yll

2010 The Use of Marine Shell in Cingle Vermell and Roc del Migdia (Vilanova de Sau, Barcelona, Spain), Two Prehistoric Sites in the Western Mediterranean. First Approach. In *Not only Food: Marine, Terrestrial and Freshwater Molluscs in Archaeological Sites*, edited by E. Álvarez-Fernández and D.R. Carvajal-Contreras, pp. 138-145. Munibe Suplemento 31.

The presence of marine malacological objects, including beads, at the Epipalaeolithic sites of Cingle Vermell and Roc de Migdia contributes to the understanding of the mobility of the Epipalaeolithic population around the northeastern Iberian peninsula.

Olldag, Inge Elisabeth

1994 Glasperler i danske fund fra romersk jernalder. In *Aarbøger for Nordisk Oldkyndighed og Historie* 1992:193-280. Det Kongelige Nordiske Oldskriftselskab, København.

On glass beads in Danish finds of the Roman Iron Age.

1995 Glass Beads in Roman Iron Age Denmark. In *Glass Beads: Cultural History, Technology, Experiment and Analogy*, edited by M. Rasmussen, U.L. Hansen, and U. Näsman, pp. 25-33. Historical-Archaeological Experimental Center, Studies in Technology and Culture 2.

Omelka, Martin and Otakara Řebounová

2008 Soubor korálek ze zaniklého hřbitova při kostelu sv. Jana v Oboře (Praha-Malá Strana) / Set of Beads from the Defunct Cemetery at the Church of St. John the Baptist in Obora (Prague-Lesser Town). *Archeologie ve středních Čechách* 12(2):887-961.

In Czech with English abstract.

Opper, Marie-José

1999 Glass Beads of the Seube Glassworks in Southern France. *Bead Society of Greater Washington Newsletter* XVI(3):1, 8.

On glass beadmaking in Languedoc, southern France. Three glasshouses produced beads: Seube, Quisse and Couloubaines. Production began at Seube in the 13th century; at the other two in the 14th century and continued until the 18th century.

2019 Gougad-Pateraenneu: Old Talisman Necklaces from Brittany, France. *Bead Society of Great Britain Journal* 129:8-11.

The necklaces incorporate beads of various materials, ages, and sources.

Opper, Marie-José and Craig Eady

2015 Imitations of Natural Objects Made for the African Trade by the French Factory Bapterosses. *The Bead Forum* 66:1-2, 7-8.

Among the ornaments produced by the Bapterosses factory in Briare, France, during the 19th and 20th centuries were beads and pendants imitating coral, pearls, stones, shells, and teeth.

Opper, Marie-José and Howard Opper

1991 French Beadmaking: An Historical Perspective Emphasizing the 19th and 20th Centuries. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 3:47-59.

Beadmaking in France began in pre-Roman times. It reached its zenith in the 19th and 20th centuries when beads of sundry materials and styles were produced in both artisanal workshops and large factories to decorate a multitude of items and to serve as components of fashion jewelry. This article discusses the different beadmakers and their varied products.

1993 *Gougad-Pateraenneu: Old Talisman Necklaces from Brittany, France*. The Bead Society of Greater Washington Monograph Series 1.

Describes the necklaces of talismanic beads previously highly valued in the Morbihan region of Brittany. See Morris (1993) for a review.

Os, B.J.H. van, R.M. Vogelzang, J.W. de Kort, D.J. Huisman, M. Kars, D.J.M. Ngan-Tillard, W. Verwaal, and E. Meijvoeg

2014 Kralen van glas en barnsteen. In *Merovingers in een villa 2: Romeinse villa en Merovingisch grafveld Borgharen – Pasestraat Onderzoek 2012*, edited by R.C.G.M. Lauwerier and J.W. de Kort, pp. 134-154. Rapportage Archeologische Monumentenzorg 222.

Presents a study of the glass and amber beads recovered from a Merovingian site in the southern Netherlands. Includes compositional analysis.

Oshibkina, Svetlana V.

2001 Amber in the Neolithic and Aeneolithic of European Russia. In *Baltic Amber: Proceedings of the International Interdisciplinary Conference*, edited by Adomas Butrimas, pp. 135-139. Acta Academiae Artium Vilnensis 22.

Neolithic burials in northern Latvia were rich in ornaments of many types and shapes. Many lay in situ on various parts of the bodies, suggesting a variety of uses.

Osipowicz, Grzegorz, Giedrė Piličiauskienė, Justyna Orłowska, and Gytis Piličiauskas

2020 An Occasional Ornament, Part of Clothes or Just a Gift for Ancestors? The Results of Traceological Studies of Teeth Pendants from the Subneolithic Sites in Šventoji, Lithuania. *Journal of Archaeological Science: Reports* 29, 102130.

Presents the results of a zooarchaeological, technological, and functional analysis of a collection of animal tooth pendants along with the results of the analysis of the spatial distribution of pendants of different types at site Šventoji 23.

Østby, E., J.-M. Luce, G. Nordquist, C. Tarditi, and M.E. Voyatzis

1994 The Sanctuary of Athena Alea at Tegea: First Preliminary Report (1990-1992). *Opuscula Atheniensi* XX(8):89-141.

Votive offerings of the 8th-7th centuries BC: beads of bronze (pp. 120, 136), gold and glass (pp. 126, 139), and bone (pp. 124, 128). Greece.

Ostenson, Amy

1998 The Small Finds. In *Excavations on the Acropolis of Midea: Results of the Greek-Swedish Excavations on the Lower Terraces 1986-1991, I:1*, edited by G. Walberg. Skrifter utgivna av Svenska institutet i Athen, Series prima 4°, 49: I:1.

Beads of *Spondylus*, glass, and faience (made locally?), stone, and terra cotta (pp. 150, 157, 163-264, pls. 107, 111, 118-119, 142). Greece.

Osterhaus, Udo and Eleonore Wintergerst

1993 Die Ausgrabungen bei St Emmeram in Regensburg: ein Vorbericht. *Bayerische Vorgeschichtesblätter* 58:271-303.

Over 600 beads, mostly glass, with individual succinct descriptions and drawings, were recovered from this 7th-century cemetery over Roman ruins in Bavaria, Germany.

Ots, Mirja

2003 Stone Age Amber Finds in Estonia. In *Amber in Archaeology*, edited by Curt W. Beck, Ilze B. Loze, and Joan M. Todd, pp. 96-107. Institute of the History of Latvia, Riga.

Reveals that there are relatively few amber artifacts in this region but they are, nonetheless, fairly varied (beads and pendants).

2012 The Significance of Deposits of Natural Amber in Estonia in the Context of Early Metal Age Society. *Archaeologia Baltica* 17:46-59.

Discusses the presence of Bronze Age amber beads and pendants in Estonia with comparisons with Latvian material.

Ottaway, Patrick and Nicola Rogers

2002 *Craft, Industry and Everyday Life: Finds from Medieval York. The Archaeology of York: The Small Finds 17/15.* Council for British Archaeology, York.

Rosary beads of shale and jet and jet-like materials, as well as several cruder beads of ceramic and stone, are discussed on pp. 2948-2949.

Ovcharov, D. (ed.)

1989 *Treasures of Khan Kubrat: Culture of Bulgars, Khazars, Slavs.* Committee for Culture Print, Sofia.

Exhibition catalog of treasures mostly from the area north of the Black Sea, 5th-11th centuries (esp. 7th-8th). Glass and other beads, all described, some with good color photos.

Ovcharov, Nikolaj and D. Khadzhieva

1992 *Srednovekovniyat Manastir v Gr Krdzhali – Tsentra na Episkopiyata Akhridos (XI-XIV v.).* Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, Fouilles et Recherches 24.

A child's grave (no. 25) in a mediaeval cemetery in Bulgaria yielded a string of glass beads arranged in rosary-like groups of five (p. 68, fig. 69).

Overbeck, J.C.

1989 *Ayia Irini: Period IV. Part 1: The Stratigraphy and the Find Deposits.* Keos 7.

The cemeteries provide information on the hitherto little known Middle Cycladic (Middle Bronze Age) beads: four gold types and some interesting shapes in stone, especially carnelian. Cyprus.

Ovsyannikov, O.V. and E.A. Ryabinin

1989 *Mediaeval Ground Burials Along the Tersk Coast. Sovetskaya Arkheologia 2:201-210.*

Burials of the 12th to early 13th centuries with objects typical of the Baltic, Volga, and Perm Finno-Ugrians as well as Old Russian artifacts, including glass beads. In Russian with English summary.

Owen-Crocker, Gale R.

2004 *Dress in Anglo-Saxon England.* The Boydell Press, Woodbridge, UK.

Discusses beads and their use in Anglo-Saxon dress, especially during the 5th-6th centuries. Materials include glass, amber, and rock crystal. United Kingdom.

Pahlow, M.

2006 *Gold der Bronzezeit in Schleswig-Holstein.* Universität Kiel, Universitätsforschungen zur Prähistorischen Archäologie 137.

All gold in northern Germany had to be imported during the Bronze Age. The region lay on several routes but was not the most important trading partner. Amber and glass beads arrived occasionally. The beads are illustrated with the associated finds. English summary.

Palanjyan, Ruzan

2016 *Раскопки Античного Могильника на Севере Армении (Excavation of an Ancient Burial in the North of Armenia).* *Internauka 2(2):22-24.*

Attributed to the period from the 1st century BC to the 2nd century AD, the burial was accompanied by a number of grave goods including a necklace composed of glass beads and pendants (illustrated).

Palavestra, Aleksandar

1993 *Praistorijski Ćilibar na Centralnom i Zapadnom Balkanu* (Prehistoric Amber in the Central and Western Balkans). Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts, Institute for Balkan Studies, Bulletin 52.

Thorough treatment of the subject with a catalog of sites, analysis of types, and discussion of the changes in the amber trade and find-place distribution, 16th-1st centuries BC (pp. 289-296). In Croat with generous English summary.

1997 Prehistoric Glass and Amber Beads from Kosovo. *Balkanica* XXVIII:15-43.

Discusses the place of amber in the prehistory of Kosovo and the importance of trade during the Iron Age of the central Balkans. Rock-crystal beads are also dealt with.

2006 Amber in Archaeology. In *The Magic of Amber*, edited by Aleksandar Palavestra and Vera Krstić, pp. 32-85. National Museum Belgrade. Archaeological monographies 18.

Discusses the various and outstanding amber items (primarily beads and pendants) from the territory of Serbia and other parts of the Balkans, covering the time span from the 2nd millennium BC until the 15th century AD.

2006 Amber in the National Museum. In *The Magic of Amber*, edited by Aleksandar Palavestra and Vera Krstić, pp. 86-93. National Museum Belgrade. Archaeological monographies 18.

Provides a summary of the sites with amber beads and pendants held by the National Museum in Belgrade. These span the period from the middle Bronze Age to the Middle Ages. A catalog of the items follows.

2007 Review of *Lubāna ezera mitrāja Neolīta dzintars* (Neolithic Amber of Lake Lubans Wetlands and Amber-Working Workshops), by Ilze B. Loze (2008). *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 19:78-79.

2009 The Fragmentation of Amber Necklaces in the Central Balkans Iron Age. In *Amber in Archaeology*, edited by A. Palavestra, C.W. Beck, and J.M. Todd, pp. 164-177. National Museum, Belgrade.

A detailed study of beads and other components reveals how elaborate composite ornaments from Novi Pazar, Serbia, and other “princely graves” were broken up and reassembled as smaller necklaces. This sheds important light on the social and economic relations between the sites, with parallels suggested from sociological and anthropological studies.

Palavestra, Aleksandar, Curt W. Beck, and Joan M. Todd

2009 *Amber in Archaeology: Fifth International Conference on Amber in Archaeology, Belgrade, 2006*. National Museum, Belgrade.

The volume contains 20 papers almost all of which concern beads in one way or another. They are listed separately herein.

Palavestra, Aleksandar and Vera Krstić (eds.)

2006 *The Magic of Amber*. National Museum Belgrade. Archaeological monographies 18.

Contains several articles on amber and the ornamental amber objects recovered from sites in the Balkans, followed by a Catalogue of Amber Objects from Novi Pazar, Serbia, a Catalogue of Amber

Objects from the Collections of the National Museum in Belgrade, and a Catalogue of Amber Objects from the Area of Serbia and Montenegro. Richly illustrated.

Palomar, T., J. Peña-Poza, and J.F. Conde

2009 Cuentas de vidrio prerromanas y arqueometría: una valoración de los trabajos realizados en la Península Ibérica. Universidad de Salamanca, *Zephyrus* LXIV:53-62.

Pre-Roman beads and archaeometry: an assessment of the work done in the Iberian Peninsula. Spain.

Panagiotaki, Marina

1999 *The Central Palace Sanctuary at Knossos*. British School at Athens, Supplement 31.

Important deposits of Middle and Late Minoan faience, including beads. Careful descriptions with observations on manufacture (p. 39-41, 63, 66, 93-96, 160). Crete.

2000 Crete and Egypt: Contacts and Relationships Seen Through Vitreous Materials. In *Kriti-Aigyptos: Politismikoi Desmoi Trion Chilietion* (Crete-Egypt: Cultural Links Through Three Millennia), edited by Alexandra Karetsoy, pp. 154-161. Kapon, Athens.

On an important element in Minoan-Egyptian contacts. Combines careful technical descriptions with interpretations of the cultural significance of the material. Some vocabulary (e.g., “frit” as a synonym for “Egyptian blue”) and the view that glass beads were limited to funerary and cult use are controversial.

2008 The Technological Development of Aegean Vitreous Materials in the Bronze Age. In *Vitreous Materials in the Late Bronze Age Aegean*, edited by Caroline M. Jackson and Emma C. Wager, pp. 34-63. Sheffield Studies in Aegean Archaeology 9.

Concentrating primarily on vitreous materials (including beads) held by the Heraklion Museum in Crete, this study involves: 1) analytical work; 2) conservation; 3) replication, using local raw materials; and 4) macroscopic examination of all vitreous materials artifacts.

Panini, Augusto

2007 *Middle Eastern and Venetian Glass Beads: Eighth to Twentieth Centuries*. Rizzoli International Publications, New York.

Showcases selected specimens of glass beads acquired in West Africa, primarily Mali. The beads – illustrated in over 700 color images – are divided into two groups based on their likely place of origin: Eastern Mediterranean and Middle East, and Venice. See Karklins (2008) for a review.

2017 *The World in a Bead: The Murano Glass Museum's Collection*. Antiga Edizioni, Crocetta del Montello (Treviso), Italy.

This handsome, large-format book is richly illustrated with excellent color images which reveal the wide range of bead manufacturing types, decorative styles, and forms that poured out of Venice by the ton during the 19th century. Includes many sample cards and histories of several prominent Venetian beadmakers. See Karklins (2017) for a review.

Papadopoulos, J.K. and V. Muros

2014 Beads of Faience and Glass. In *The Excavation of the Prehistoric Burial Tumulus at Lofkënd, Albania*, Vols. 1-2, edited by J.K. Papadopoulos, S.P. Morris, L. Bejko, and L. Schepartz, pp. 371-375 (Vol. 1) and 1024-1025 (Vol. 2). Cotsen Institute of Archaeology Press, Los Angeles.

Deals with the beads excavated from a rich Bronze and Iron Age tumulus.

Papathanassopoulos, G.A. (ed.)

1996 *Neolithic Culture in Greece*. N.P.Goulandris Foundation, Museum of Cycladic Art, Athens. The catalog of this handsome volume includes some beads of gold, silver, stone, shell, and clay from various sites. See especially the silver necklace from the Diros Cave (p. 227).

Pappa, M.

1995 Toumba Agiou Mamantos Khalkidikis, anaskaphi nekrotapheiou. *To Arkhaiologiko Ergo sti Makedonia kai Thraki* 6:478-484 (1992).

Excavation of a mound revealed the first (advanced phase) Early Bronze Age cemetery in Macedonia. Some 25 faience beads found in a pot represent the earliest faience found in that country (p. 477). English summary.

Pappa, Maria and Rena Veropoulidou

2011 The Neolithic Settlement at Makriyalos, Northern Greece: Evidence from the *Spondylus gaederopus* Artifacts. In *Spondylus in Prehistory: New Data and Approaches – Contributions to the Archaeology of Shell Technologies*, edited by Fotis Ifantidis and Marianna Nikolaidou, pp. 105-121. British Archaeological Reports, International Series 2216.

The recovered *Spondylus* artifacts include annulets, beads, buckles, buttons, and pendants, forms well known to the Greek Neolithic, but on a considerably larger scale than any other thus far excavated assemblage. The unique amount of artifacts has provided plausible evidence for on-site procurement, manufacture, consumption, and discarding.

Papworth, Martin

2014 The Romano-Celtic Temple at Badbury Rings, Dorset. *Proceedings of the Dorset Natural History & Archaeological Society* 135:242-271.

A short section by J. Schuster discusses the recovered glass beads.

Parfitt, K. and B. Brugmann

1997 *The Anglo-Saxon Cemetery on Mill Hill, Deal, Kent*. Society for Medieval Archaeology, Monograph 14.

An important report. See pp. 1-66 for a detailed discussion of the beads of many types (principally glass and amber) which are cataloged and illustrated in the inventory of graves. Tables of types, analysis of find spots, etc. England, United Kingdom.

Parise Badoni, F. and M. Ruggeri Giove

1980 *Alfedena: la necropoli di Campo Consolino, scavi 1974-1979*. Ministero per i beni culturali e ambientali, Soprintendenza archeologica dell'Abruzzo, Chieti.

Graves of the 6th-5th centuries BC in the Abruzzi, Italy, mainly produced amber beads.

Parma, David and Stanislav Stuchlík

2017 Kostrové hroby z doby popelnicových polí na Moravě / Urnfield Culture Inhumation Graves in Moravia. *Slovenská archeológia* LXV(2):207-236.

Beads were associated with Bronze Age burials in the Czech Republic. In Czech with English summary.

Parracho Gomes, Hugo Fernando

2012 O Vidro Pré-Romano no Norte de Portugal. M.A. thesis. Department of Archaeology, Universidade Fernando Pessoa, Porto, Portugal.

Contains much information on pre-Roman glass beads in northern Portugal; extensive catalog of finds.

Parzinger, Hermann

1988-1989 Hallstattzeitliche Grabhügel bei Dobrnica. *Arheoloski Vestnik* 39-40:529-636.

Amber, bronze, and blue and green glass beads of the Hallstatt Culture from burial mounds in Slovenia excavated in the late 19th century.

Parzinger, Hermann, J. Nekvasil, B. Nekvasil, and Fritz Eckart

1995 *Die Byci skala-Höhle*. Römisch-Germanischen Forschungen 54.

Important, long-known site in Moravia with Hallstatt (2nd century) finds. For beads and pendants and discussion of their use as amulets and pendant components, see pp. 49-56.

Pascual Benito, Josep Lluís

1996 Los adornos del Neolítico I en el País Valenciano. *Recerques del Museu d'Alcoi* 5:17-52.

Reports on Neolithic shell beads from Valencia, Spain.

1998 Las fuentes de materia prima de los adornos de lignito prehistóricos de la vertiente mediterránea peninsular entre el Ebro y el Segura. *Rubricatum: revista del Museu de Gavà* 2:153-160.

On the source of the lignite used to produce beads and other adornments during the Neolithic IIB and Bell Beaker phase along the Mediterranean coast of Spain.

1998 *Utilitaje óseo, adornos e ídolos neolíticos valencianos*. Servicio de Investigación Prehistórica, Serie de Trabajos Varios 95.

Presents a detailed study of Neolithic beads recovered in the province of Valencia, Spain. Materials include bone, dentalium, animal teeth, green stone, calcite, and ceramic.

2003 Los talleres de cuentas de *Cardium* del Neolítico peninsular. In *Actas del III Congreso del Neolítico en la Península Ibérica*, edited by Pablo Arias Cabal, Roberto Ontañón Peredo, and Cristina García-Moncó Piñeiro, pp. 277-286. Monografías del Instituto Internacional de Investigaciones Prehistóricas de Cantabria 1.

Discusses the production process for circular beads fashioned from *Cardium* shells at two Early Neolithic sites in Spain.

2009 El utilitaje en materia dura animal, los adornos y otros objetos simbólicos de la Cova de les Cendres. In *La Cova de Les Cendres*, edited by Joan Bernabeu and Lluís Molina Balaguer, pp. 111-124. Museo Arqueológico de Alicante, serie mayor 6.

Includes a discussion of the shell, stone, and ceramic beads recovered from a Neolithic cave site in Spain.

2011 La industria ósea y los adornos. In *La Vital (Gandia, Valencia). Vida y muerte en la desembocadura del Serpis durante el III y el I milenio a.C.*, edited by G. Pérez Jordà, pp. 203-218. Servicio de Investigación Prehistórica del Museo de Prehistoria de Valencia, Serie de Trabajos Varios 113.

On the shell and stone beads recovered from 3rd-1st millennia contexts in Valencia, Spain.

2014 Los adornos de Quintaret. La fabricación de cuentas discoidales de caliza y de lignito. In *Hàbitat, marco radiométrico y producción artesanal durante el final del Neolítico y el Horizonte Campaniforme en el corredor de Montesa (Valencia). Los yacimientos de Quintaret y Corcot*, edited by O. García Pucho et al. pp. 183-188. Archivo de Prehistoria Levantina XXX.

Discusses the manufacturing process for limestone and lignite beads found at the Late Neolithic and Bell Beaker site of Quintaret, Valencia, Spain.

Pascual Benito, Josep Lluís and Ricard Marlasca Martín

2019 Tiburones y mantarrayas. Aprovechamiento de vértebras de pez para la fabricación de cuentas de collar en la península Ibérica entre el Neolítico antiguo y la Edad del Bronce. In *Recursos marins en el passat. IV Jornades d'arqueozoologia. Museu de Prehistòria de València*, edited by J.L. Pascual and A. Sanchis, pp. 193-220.

On the use of fish vertebrae (mostly those of sharks and stingrays) for the manufacture of beads on the Iberian peninsula between the Late Neolithic and the Bronze Age.

Pásztor, Adrien

1995 A kora és közép avar kori gyöngyök és a bizánci éremleletes sírok kronológiai kapcsolata. *Somogyi Muzeumok Közleményei* 11:69-92.

On the chronological relationship of glass beads and Byzantine coins at an early/middle Avar cemetery in Hungary.

1996 A csákberény-orondpusztai avar kori temető gyöngyleleteinek tipokro-nológiai vizsgálata. *Savaria Pars Archaeologica* 22(3):37-83.

A typological/chronological examination of the bead finds at the Avar cemetery at Csákberény-Orondpuszta, Hungary.

1996 A magyarországi kora és közép avar kori gyöngyök tipológiai vizsgálata – Typologische Untersuchung der früh- und mittelawarischen Perlen aus Ungarn. *A Móra Ferenc Múzeum Évkönyve, Studia Archaeologica* II:195-221.

A detailed breakdown of early and middle Avar period bead types, particularly glass from Hungary, with analysis results and color illustrations. German summary.

1997 A Tiszavasvári-koldusdombi avar kori temető Gyöngyleleteir (Über die Perlenfunde des awarenzeitliche Gräberfeldes von Tiszavasvári-Koldusdomb). *A Nyíregyházi Jósza András Múzeum Évkönyve* 27-28 (1995-96):189-203.

About beads from Avar graves in eastern Hungary. Summary in German.

1997 Typologische Untersuchung der früh- und mittelawarenzeitlichen Perlen aus Ungarn. In *Perlen: Archäologie, Techniken, Analysen*, edited by Uta von Freeden and Alfred Wiczorek, pp. 213-230. Kolloquien zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte 1.

Early and Middle Avar Period. Data on 2,790 beads from 294 graves in three geographical regions of Hungary were fed into a computer program. A typology was produced which allows for an integration of any additional Migration Period bead material.

2001 A Szekszárd-Bogyiszló úti avar kori temető gyöngyleletei (Die Perlenfunde des Gräberfeldes an der Strasse Szekszárd-Bogyiszló). *A Wosinsky Mór Muzeum Évkönyve* 23:115-160.

Illustrated breakdown and classification of the many beads of various types from an Avar cemetery in Hungary. Summary in German.

2003 A székkutas-kápolnadűlői avar kori temető gyöngyleletei. In *A székkutas-kápolnadűlői avar temető*, edited by B. Nagy Katalin, pp. 331-370. A Móra Ferenc Múzeum Évkönyve, MonArch 1. On the beads from the Avar cemetery at Székkutas-Kápolnadűlő, Hungary.

2008 Ergebnisse der typo-chronologischen Untersuchung awarenzeitlicher Perlenfunde in Ungarn. Perlenstracht in der Früh-und Mittelawarenzeit. *Antaeus* 29/30:307-324. A typological/chronological study of beads of the early and middle Avar period in Hungary.

2010 Die Perlenfunde aus den Gräbern der Keszthely-Kultur in der Nekropole vor der Südmauer der Befestigung von Keszthely-Fenékpuszta. In *Die Gräberfelder vor der Südmauer der Befestigung von Keszthely-Fenékpuszta*, by R. Müller, pp. 249-262. *Castellum Pannonicum Pelsonense* 1. Reports on the beads from graves of the Keszthely culture in the necropolis at Keszthely-Fenékpuszta, western Hungary. *See also* R. Müller (2010).

2011 A Keszthely-Fenékpuszta Horreum melletti temető gyöngyleleteiről. *A Szántó Kovács Múzeum Évkönyve, Studia Archaeologica* 12:235-244. On the glass beads recovered from the Keszthely-Fenékpuszta cemetery, Hungary. Most of the beads date to the 6th and 7th centuries.

2011 Auswertung der Perlen aus dem Gräberfeld Keszthely-Fenékpuszta, Horreum. In *Keszthely-Fenékpuszta im Kontext spätantiker Kontinuitätsforschung zwischen Noricum und Moesia*, edited by Orsolya Heinrich-Tamáská, pp. 438-442. *Castellum Pannonicum Pelsonense* 2. An evaluation of the glass beads recovered from the Keszthely-Fenékpuszta cemetery, Hungary. Illustrations of the beads are provided in Vida (2011).

2012 A Lesencetomaj-Piroskereszt avar kori temető 39. sírjának gyöngysora / Die Perlenkette aus Grab 39 des awarenzeitlichen Gräberfeldes von Lesencetomaj-Piroskereszt. In *Thesaurus Avarorum. Régészeti tanulmányok Garam Éva tiszteletére*, edited by Vida Tivadar, pp. 477-488. Discusses the bead necklaces found with the remains of an Avar woman in Hungary.

2014 Gyöngyleletek a szegvár-oromdűlői avar kori temető szűrőkanalas sírjaiban/ Beads from the Burials with Strainer-Spoons of the Avar Period Cemetery at Szegvár-Oromdűlő. In *Avarok Pusztái: Régészeti tanulmányok Lőrnczy Gábor 60. születésnapjára*, edited by Alexandra Anders, Csilla Balogh, and Attila Türk, pp. 291-312. Martin Opitz Kiadó – MTA BTK MÓT, Budapest. Both short and long necklaces were found with the burials of children and young females. Hungary. In Hungarian with English summary.

2014 Tiszavasvári-Kashalom-dűlő avar kori sírjainak gyöngyleleteiről / Bead Finds of Avarian Graves from Tiszavasvári-Kashalom-Dűlő. *NyJAMÉ* LVI:219-228. Two styles of necklaces composed of glass beads and popular during the first half of the 7th century were recovered from a site in Hungary. In Hungarian with English abstract.

2018 A hajós-cifrahegyi avar kori gyöngyletek / Beads from the Avar Cemetery of Hajós-Cifrahegy. In *Két világ határán. Természet- és társadalomtudományi tanulmányok a 70 éves Költő László tiszteletére*, edited by Varga Máté and Szentpéteri József, pp. 255-291. A Kaposvári Rippl-Rónai Múzeum Közleményei 6.

Strands of beads were found with many burials at the Avar cemetery of Hajós-Cifrahegy in Hungary. In Hungarian with English summary.

2018 A Hódmezővásárhely-Kishomoki avar kori sírok gyöngyletei. In *Relationes Rerum: Régészeti tanulmányok Nagy Margit tiszteletére*, edited by Anita Korom, pp. 615-624. Studia ad Archaeologiam Pazmaniensia 10.

About the loose glass beads and necklace strands found with Avar burials in southeastern Hungary.

Pásztor, Adrien, Zoltán Rózsa, and Eszter Bakonyi

2013 Kora avar sírok Orosháza-Bónumból II. *Mozaikok Orosháza és vidéke múltjából* 10:3-13.

Discusses the beads recovered from early Avar tombs at Orosháza-Bónum II, Hungary.

Pau, Claudia

2007 Elementos de adorno en época campaniforme en Sicilia, Cerdeña y Córcega (Ornamental Objects in Sicily, Sardinia and Corsica from Bell Beaker Period). *@rqueología y Territorio* 4:23-46.

The beads and necklaces recovered from the three regions in Italy include those made of stone, shell, and animal teeth.

2013 Cuentas y colgantes campaniformes y epicampaniformes de Cerdeña / Sardinian Beads and Bell Beaker and Epi Bell Beaker Pendants. *Lvcentvm* XXXII:9-30.

Discusses the beads and pendants – mostly shell and animal teeth – from Neolithic to Bronze Age contexts on Sardinia, Italy.

2015 Los objetos de adorno personales campaniformes de los yacimientos granadinos: El caso de Cerro de la Virgen, Orce, Granada. *Revista Atlantica-Mediterranea* 17:63-271.

Reports on the beads and pendants of bone, shell, and animal teeth from a Bell Beaker site in southeastern Spain, including insight into usage and production technology.

Peche-Quilichini, Kewin, Ludovic Bellot-Gurlet, Eleonora Canobbio, Joseph Cesari, Bernard Gratuze, Franck Leandri, Céline Léandri, Paul Nebbia, and Céline Paris

2016 Campu Stefanu (Sollacaro, Corsica). Middle Bronze Age Amber and Glass Beads Analyses. A New Evidence for Mycenaean Connection in Corsica? *Fontes Archaeologici Posnanienses* 52:67-79.

Analysis of the components of a late Iron Age necklace revealed that the amber originated in the Baltic region while the raw materials for the glass specimens came from the Near East.

Peche-Quilichini, Kewin, Joseph Cesari, Franck Leandri, Ludovic Bellot-Gurlet, Eleonora Canobbio, Bernard Gratuze, Céline Leandri, and Céline Paris

2016 Étude de provenance et implications économique-culturelles des parures vitreuses et résineuses du Bronze moyen de l'abri 1 de Campu Stefanu (Sollacaro, Corse-du-Sud). *ArchéoSciences* 40:65-81.

In a natural shelter at Campu Stefanu, Corsica, the Middle Bronze Age levels yielded a necklace composed of vitreous and resinous beads. Radiocarbon dating indicates these artifacts were deposited during the 13th century BC (last part of the Middle Bronze Age). LA-ICP-MS analysis of the glass beads indicates a Mesopotamian origin of the raw glass.

Peek, Thomas

2003 Neuzzeitliche Glasperlen aus Hallstadt bei Bamberg. In *Aspekte der Archäologie des Mittelalters und der Neuzeit, Festschrift für Walter Sasse*, edited by Ingol Ericsson and Hans Losert, pp. 351-355. Bamberger Schriften zur Archäologie des Mittelalters und der Neuzeit 1.

On post-medieval glass beads from Hallstadt near Bamberg, Germany.

Peltenburg, Edgar J.

1995 Kissonerga in Cyprus and the Appearance of Faience in the East Mediterranean. In *Trade, Contact, and the Movement of Peoples in the Eastern Mediterranean: Studies in Honour of J.B. Hennessy*, edited by S. Bourke and J.-P. Descoedres, pp. 31-41. Mediterranean Archaeology Supplement 3. University of Sydney.

Important account of Chalcolithic (mid-3rd millennium) faience disc beads; the earliest in Cyprus, probably imported, an indicator of the opening up of Cyprus to foreign contacts.

1998 *Lemba Archaeological Project II. 1A: Excavations at Kissonerga-Mosphilia, 1979-1992*. Åström, Jonsered.

Some 500 beads are registered. The 21 faience beads are the earliest in Cyprus: small discs, barrels, and cylinders (none globular), probably Levantine or Egyptian, published with a report on SEM analysis. Also picrolite, stone, and shell, many dentalium.

Peltenburg, Edgar J. (ed.)

2003 *The Colonisation and Settlement of Cyprus: Investigations at Kissonerga-Mylouthkia, 1976-1996*. Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology LXX:4. Lemba Archaeological Project, Cyprus III.1.

Discusses the beads and pendants recovered from the Cypro-Pre-Pottery Neolithic B occupation (Section 4.2) and the Chalcolithic settlements (Section 17.3). The beads from the former are mostly shell while those from the latter are primarily antler; the pendants are of stone.

Peltenburg, Edgar, Andrew Shortland, and Mike Tite

2006 Body Ornaments, Including Non-Figurative Pendants. In *The Chalcolithic Cemetery of Souskiou-Vathyrkakas, Cyprus*, edited by Edgar Peltenburg, pp. 91-101. Department of Antiquities of Cyprus, Nicosia.

Reports on the recovered beads and pendants.

Perego, Elisa

2010 Magic and Ritual in Iron Age Veneto, Italy. *Papers from the Institute of Archaeology* 20:67-96. Proposes that the Iron Age Veneti of Northern Italy believed in magic and that items such as pierced shells, coral, amber, glass beads, and bronze pendants were possibly employed as amulets by children, women and, far more rarely, by men.

Peresani, Marco, Manuela Forte, Ermanno Quaggiotto, André Colonese, Matteo Romandini, Cristina Cilli, and Giacomo Giacobini

2019 Special Issue: Early Personal Ornaments – Marine and Freshwater Shell Exploitation in the Early Upper Paleolithic: Re-Examination of the Assemblages from Fumane Cave (NE Italy). *PaleoAnthropology* 2019:64-81.

A range of use-wear traces and ochre residues observed at stereomicroscope and scanning electron microscope levels on well-preserved perforation edges indicates that the shells were systematically modified into personal ornaments.

Pérez Pérez, Carolina, Yolanda Porto Tenreiro, and Comba Torre Castro

2010 Conjunto de cuentas de “pasta vítrea” del Museo do Castro de Viladonga. *CROA: Boletín da Asociación de Amigos do Castro de Viladonga* 20:50-63.

Describes and illustrates 17 types of paste beads that have been donated to the museum from nearby excavations at Castro de Viladonga, a Celtic settlement in Galicia, Spain, occupied from the 3rd to the 5th centuries AD. Included are monochrome, eye, and gold glass beads of various forms. Information is provided concerning the composition of the beads and the likely technique of manufacture.

Pérez Romero, Amalia, José Miguel Carretero Díaz, Alfonso Alday Ruiz, María Ángeles Galindo Pellicena, Gema Adán Álvarez, Laura Juez Aparicio, and Juan Luis Arsuaga Ferreras

2015 La gestión del utillaje óseo de la Edad del Bronce en el yacimiento de el portalón de cueva mayor, sierra de atapuerca, burgos / The Management of Bone Tools from the Bronze Age Site of El Portalón of Cueva Mayor, Sierra de Atapuerca, Burgos. *Complutum* 26(1):113-131.

Located in north-central Spain, the site yielded a small but varied collection of bone beads and pendants.

Perlès, Catherine

2018 *Ornaments and Other Ambiguous Artifacts from Franchthi: Volume 1, The Palaeolithic and the Mesolithic*. Indiana University Press, Bloomington.

The majority of ornaments recovered from Franchthi Cave in Greece were formed from shell and constitute one of the largest collections in Europe for the temporal periods involved. Analysis of the ornaments has revealed the complete production process. It also suggests that they mostly served for the production or rejuvenation of embroidered garments.

2019 Special Issue: Early Personal Ornaments – Cultural Implications of Uniformity in Ornament Assemblages: Paleolithic and Mesolithic Ornaments From Franchthi Cave, Greece. *PaleoAnthropology* 2019:196-207.

The Paleolithic and Mesolithic ornament assemblages from the Franchthi Cave are possibly the richest in Europe in the number of specimens. They are also, undoubtedly, the most restricted in terms of ornament types and the most uniform through time. Perforated *Tritia neritea*, *Tritia pellucida*, *Antalis* sp. and *Columbella rustica* constitute the dominant types throughout the sequence, from the earliest Upper Paleolithic to the end of the Mesolithic.

Pernicka, Ernst, F. Begemann, S. Schmitt-Strecker, H. Todorova, and I. Kuleff

1997 Prehistoric Copper in Bulgaria: Its Composition and Provenance. *Eurasia Antiqua* 3:41-180. Chalcolithic beads are discussed and listed *passim*. A young woman's bead necklace is the earliest ornament of its type in southeast Europe.

Perra, Mauro

2018 “La Tomba della Spada” : Lo scavo e i manufatti ceramici e vitrei. In *La ‘Tomba della Spada’ e la Torre C: La morte e la vitanel Nuraghe Arrubiu*, edited by Mauro Perra and Fulvia Lo Schiavo, pp. 31-38. Il Nuraghe Arrubiu di Orroli 2.

Beads of glass paste and faience were found with a burial in Sardinia, Italy.

Peschoux, Caroline

2012 Étude diachronique des éléments de parure durant le dernier maximum glaciaire. Une autre approche de la variabilité sociale et culturelle entre le Solutréen, le Badegoulien et le début du Magdalénien. Ph.D. dissertation. Université paris 1: panthéon-sorbonne.

A diachronic study of 4,000 ornaments including perforated shells and animal teeth, and beads and pendants of bone and stone utilized during the last great ice age. It presents another approach to social and cultural variability between the Solutrean, Badegoulian, and early Magdalenian cultures.

Peschoux, Caroline, Grégory Debout, Olivier Bignon-Lau, and Pierre Bodu

2017 Magdalenian “Beadwork Time” in the Paris Basin (France): Correlation Between Personal Ornaments and the Function of Archaeological Sites. In *Not Just for Show: The Archaeology of Beads, Beadwork and Personal Ornaments*, edited by Daniella E. Bar-Yosef Mayer, Clive Bonsall, and Alice M. Choyke, pp. 19-38. Oxbow Books, Oxford and Philadelphia.

Based on a regional database of 16 occupations dating from the Upper Magdalenian, suggests that bead production was a seasonal activity, principally taking place between the winter and spring.

Pescheck, Christian

1996 *Das fränkische Reihengräberfeld von Kleinlangheim, Lkr. Kitzingen/Nordbayern*. Germanische Denkmäler der Völkerwanderungszeit A(17).

Franconian cemetery, Germany. Vol. I contains a very meaty section on beads of various materials (pp. 33-40). Vol. II has drawings of grave groups plus eight good color plates of several hundred glass beads representing many types.

Pessina, Andrea

2016 Gli oggetti di ornamento nel Neolitico italiano. In *Ornarsi per comunicare con gli uomini e con gli Dei. Gli oggetti di ornamento come status symbol, amuleti, richiesta di protezione: Ricerche e scavi*. Atti del Dodicesimo Incontro di Studi Valentano (VT) – Pitigliano (GR) – Manciano (GR), 12-14 Settembre 2014, edited by Nuccia Negroni Catacchio, pp. 67-78. Centro Studi di Preistoria e Archeologia – Onlus, Milano.

Examines ornaments of the Italian Neolithic.

Petitti, Patrizia, Carlo Persiani, and Anna Maria Conti

2016 Agghindati per l’ultima cerimonia I monili Rinaldoniani di Selvicciola (Ischia di Castro, VT). In *Ornarsi per comunicare con gli uomini e con gli Dei. Gli oggetti di ornamento come status symbol, amuleti, richiesta di protezione: Ricerche e scavi*. Atti del Dodicesimo Incontro di Studi Valentano (VT) – Pitigliano (GR) – Manciano (GR), 12-14 Settembre 2014, edited by Nuccia Negroni Catacchio, pp. 177-188. Centro Studi di Preistoria e Archeologia – Onlus, Milano.

Burials at an Aeneolithic necropolis in Northern Latium, Italy, had beads of bone, shell, silver, and faience in association.

Petrauskas, O.V.

2004 Поховання багатой дівчинки на могильнику черняхівської культури Велика Бугаївка. *Археологія давніх слов'ян. Дослідження і матеріали* (The Richly Equipped Grave of a Girl at the Cemetery of the Chernjachiw Culture at Velyka Buhaiivka). *Arkheolohiya davnikh slov'yan. Doslidzhennya i materialy*, pp. 165-184.

The grave goods include various beads and pendants of glass, stone, and coral, as well as perforated cowrie shells. In Ukrainian.

Petre, A.

1987 La romanité en Scythie Mineure, IIe-VII siècles de notre ère: recherches archéologiques. *Bull. Assoc. Internat. d'Études du Sud-est Européen* 17-18:5-171.

Almost 2,500 beads of the 2nd-7th centuries were found in 1,139 graves at ancient Beroe, Scythia (Romania). See especially plates 149-151, tables of the types in color.

Petré, Bo

2011 *Arkeologiska undersökningar på Fornlämning RAÄ 28, Söderby, Lovö sn, Uppland. Gravfält från vendeltid och vikingatid samt några gravar och boplatlämningar från bronsålder*. Lovö Archaeological Reports and Studies 10.

Investigation of a burial ground dating to the Vendel and Viking periods as well as the Bronze Age, uncovered a variety of glass beads.

Petrinec, Maja

2019 On Jewellery from Golubić and Female Costumes from the Eighth and the First Half of the Ninth Century. *Starohrvatska prosvjeta* 46.

Presents new information on certain ornaments from a grave discovered in 1932 on Stolićeva njiva in Golubić near Knin, Croatia. It also considers all related finds from prominent female graves of the same burial horizon. The data are used to reconstruct the elite female costume of the 8th and early 9th centuries in what is now Croatia. Includes necklaces and earrings composed of gold, silver, and glass beads and pendants.

Petrosyan, Artur, Roberto Dan, and Boris Gasparyan

2016 Gli oggetti di ornamento in Armenia dalla preistoria all'antica età del ferro. In *Ornarsi per comunicare con gli uomini e con gli Dei. Gli oggetti di ornamento come status symbol, amuleti, richiesta di protezione: Ricerche e scavi*. Atti del Dodicesimo Incontro di Studi Valentano (VT) – Pitigliano (GR) – Manciano (GR), 12-14 Settembre 2014, edited by Nuccia Negroni Catacchio, pp. 407-420. Centro Studi di Preistoria e Archeologia – Onlus, Milano.

Focuses on items of personal decoration recovered from major sites dating from the Neolithic to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age in modern-day Armenia.

Petschko, Irene Maria

2013 Das karolingerzeitliche Gräberfeld von Pottenbrunn, Niederösterreich. Ph.D. dissertation, University of Vienna.

Detailed discussion of the beads, mostly glass, from Carolingian tombs at Pottenbrunn, Lower Austria.

Petrinec, Maja

2009 *Gräberfelder aus dem 8. bis 11. Jahrhundert im Gebiet des frühmittelalterlichen kroatischen Staates*. Museum der Kroatischen Archäologischen Denkmäler, Split.

A cemetery in Croatia dated to the 8th-11th centuries yielded a wide range of necklaces: those with metal components, those with metal and glass components, and those with glass components.

Pettitt, Paul

2011 *The Palaeolithic Origins of Human Burial*. Routledge, Abingdon, Oxon, UK.

The burials of two Mid Upper Paleolithic children and an adult male uncovered in Sunghir, Russia, were accompanied by thousands of ivory beads which had probably been sewn onto caps and clothing, hundreds of perforated arctic fox canines, disc-shaped pendants, and various other objects.

Phillips, Jacke

2003 An Unconsidered Trifle. In *The Synchronisation of Civilisations in the Eastern Mediterranean in the Second Millennium BC II*, edited by Manfred Bietak, pp. 545-550. Österreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften, Denkschriften der Gesamtakademie XXIX.

A Mycenaean-type tholos tomb on Crete contained the burial of a woman accompanied by several necklaces of gold, glass, and iron beads. This study concentrates on a “cornflower” bead found on one of the necklaces, a likely import from Egypt.

2009 Egyptian Amethyst in the Bronze Age Aegean. *Journal of Ancient Egyptian Interconnections* 1(2):9-25.

The exceptional quantity and quality of amethyst jewelry (including beads) in the Aegean suggests avenues of legitimate trade with Egypt must have existed at some point. Later tomb-robbing alone is unlikely to account for so much high-grade material dispersing so far afield.

Pieniżek, Magda

2011 Troianischer Schmuck im Kontext. Ein Vorbericht zu den Schmuckfunden des 2. Jahrtausends v. Chr. *Studia Troica* 19:205-218.

Reports on beads of faience, carnelian, rock crystal, and glass from Troy VI and VII (18th-11th centuries), Greece.

2012 Luxury and Prestige on the Edge of the Mediterranean World: Jewellery from Troia and the Northern Aegean in the 2nd Millennium B.C. and its Context. *Aegaeum* 33:501-508.

Discusses some aspects of the repertoire and context of valuable body and dress adornments that circulated in the northern Aegean. Beads enter into the discussion. Greece.

2016 Amber and Carnelian: Two Different Careers in the Aegean Bronze Age. *Fontes Archaeologici Posnanienses* 52:51-66.

Amber and carnelian count among the most numerous gemstones of the Aegean Bronze Age. Carnelian was largely appropriated and became very well represented as a seal and jewelry material, whereas amber may have been valued primarily for its magical attributes.

Pieniżek, Magda and Ekin Kozal

2014 West Anatolian Beads and Pins in the 2nd Millennium BC: Some Remarks on Function and Distribution in Comparison with Neighboring Regions. In *Beyond Ornamentation. Jewelry as an*

Aspect of Material Culture in the Ancient Near East, edited by Amir Golani and Zuzanna Wygnańska, pp. 187-208. *Polish Archaeology in the Mediterranean*, Special Studies 23(2). Middle and Late Bronze Age sites in Turkey and Greece have yielded a great number of dress and body ornaments made of glass, faience, frit, stone, semiprecious stone, metal, ivory, shell, and clay. This article discusses selected aspects related to the meaning and origin of the ornaments, their local production, and role in interregional trade networks and fashions between the Aegean and Mesopotamia.

Pieta, K.

2000 Die Siedlung Liptovská Mara II und die Anfänge der Einflüsse der Latène-Kultur im Westkarpatenraum. *Slovenská Archeológia* XLVIII(2):315-346.
Glass and amber beads of the La Tène culture in northern Slovakia (p. 320, fig. 4; p. 324, fig. 5; p. 329).

Pietrzak, Mirosław

1997 *Pruszcz Gdanski Fundstelle 10: Ein Gräberfeld der Oksywie- und Wielbark-Kultur in Ostpommern*. *Monumenta Archaeologica Barbarica* IV.
Over 500 graves of pre-Roman and Roman Imperial date in Poland with many glass and amber beads and a few gold and silver ones, cataloged and illustrated in grave groups.

Pilali-Papasterioid, Aggeliki

1993 *D.R. Theocharis' Excavations at the Neolithic Settlement of Sesklo. Small Finds II: Beads, Pendants, "Earrings," Seals, "Trapezes."* Thessaloniki.
Greece; in Greek.

Pinar Gil, Joan

2012 A Crossroads of Cultures in a Mosaic of Regions? The Early Visigothic Regnum from the Perspective of Small Finds. *Archaeologia Baltica* 18:109-123.
Figs. 2-3 illustrate (in drawings) two necklaces of beads from Grave 427 at the Duráton cemetery, Spain; late 15th century.

Pinter, Zeno-Karl and Nikolaus G.O. Boroffka

1999 Neue mittelalterliche Gräber der Ciumbrud Gruppe aus Broos/Orăștie, Fundstelle Böhmerberg/Dealul Pemilor X8. In *Transsilvanica. Archäologische Untersuchungen zur älteren Geschichte des südöstlichen Mitteleuropa*, edited by N. Boroffka and T. Soroceanu, pp.313-330. *Internationale Archäologie, Studia honoraria* 7.
Early medieval graves excavated in southwestern Transylvania, Romania, produced a variety of glass beads.

Pion, Constantin

2011 À propos d'objets protohistoriques et romains déposés dans les tombes mérovingiennes de Belgique. *Revue de la Société tournaisienne de Géologie, Préhistoire et Archéologie* 12(6):165-184.
The protohistoric and roman objects found in Merovingian tombs (5th-7th centuries) in Belgium include beads of amber, glass, ceramic, and lignite(?), as well as pendants such as perforated Roman coins.

2012 Bijoux et parures vestimentaires à l'époque mérovingienne (V^e-VIII^e s.). In *La parure de Cro-Magnon à Clovis "Il n'y a pas d'Âge(s) pour se faire beau,"* edited by Pierre Cattelain, Nathalie Bozetet, and Giuseppe Vincenzo Di Stazio, pp. 165-192. Éditions du Cedarc, Treignes, Belgium. Surveys jewelry and dress ornaments (including beads) of the Merovingian period (5th-8th centuries). Includes a well-illustrated catalog of the ornaments recovered from the Bossut-Gottechain cemetery in Belgium.

2013 Les perles en verre en Gaule mérovingienne (Ve-VIIIe siècles). *Koregos, revue et encyclopédie multimédia des arts* 56. <https://www.academia.edu/3565799/>, accessed 9 June 2017. Presents a succinct overview of glass beads in Merovingian Gaul.

2014 Les perles mérovingiennes: typo-chronologie, fabrication et fonctions. Ph.D. dissertation. The Free University of Brussels. A detailed study of Merovingian bead typo-chronology, manufacture, and function.

Pion, Constantin and Bernard Gratuze

2013 *Made in India: Des perles en verre provenant du sous-continent indien en Gaule mérovingienne.* In *Actes des XXXIV^e Journées internationales d'archéologie mérovingienne, Toulouse, 6-8 novembre 2013*, pp. 69-71. Association française d'archéologie mérovingienne, Bulletin de liaison 37.

On Indo-Pacific glass beads from the Indian subcontinent in Merovingian Gaul.

2016 Indo-Pacific Glass Beads from the Indian Subcontinent in Early Merovingian Graves (5th-6th century AD). *Archaeological Research in Asia* 6:51-64.

Indo-Pacific glass beads have recently been found in large numbers on funerary sites in Merovingian Gaul, stimulating reflection on the extensive trade between the Merovingian and Indian worlds. This article discusses the technological, typological, and chemical characteristics of these beads, as well as their use.

Pion, Constantin and Olivier Vrielynck

2014 Le cimetière de Bossut-Gottechain (Belgique) et son implication dans l'établissement d'une nouvelle chronologie normalisée des perles en Gaule mérovingienne. In *Actes des XXXV^e Journées internationales d'archéologie mérovingienne*, pp. 87-91. Association française d'archéologie mérovingienne, Bulletin de liaison 38.

On the cemetery at Bossut-Gottechain, Belgium, and its involvement in the establishment of a new standard chronology for Merovingian beads in Gaul.

Pirling, Renate

1986 *Römer und Franken am Niederrhein: Katalog-Handbuch des Landschaftsmuseums Burg Linn in Krefeld.* Von Zabern, Mainz.

On Romans and Franks on the lower Rhine, Germany. Jet, amber, and decorated glass bead types (figs. 76, 113, 156, 158).

Pirling, Renate

1997 *Das römisch-fränkische Gräberfeld von Krefeld-Gellep 1975-1982.* Germanische Denkmäler der Völkerwanderungszeit, Serie B. Die Fränkischen Altertümer des Rheinlandes 17.

A Roman-Franconian cemetery in west-central Germany produced some glass melon beads and other types which are illustrated *passim*.

Pirling, Renate and Margareta Siepen

2000 *Das römisch-fränkische Gräberfeld von Krefeld-Gellep 1983-1988*. Germanische Denkmäler der Völkerwanderungszeit, Serie B. Die Fränkischen Altertümer des Rheinlandes 18.

Beads were found with some of the burials. These are briefly described in the Katalog.

2003 *Das römisch-fränkische Gräberfeld von Krefeld-Gellep 1989-2000*. Germanische Denkmäler der Völkerwanderungszeit, Serie B. Die Fränkischen Altertümer des Rheinlandes 19.

The beads found with burials are briefly described in the Katalog.

Piton, Daniel

1985 *La nécropole de Nouvion-en-Ponthieu*. Dossiers archéologiques historiques et culturels du Nord et du Pas-de-Calais 20.

Beads from a cemetery, 4th-7th cent. AD, in northern France. Analysis and discussion on pp. A259-262.

Pitts, M.

2008 Anglo-Saxon London may Date Back to AD 500. *British Archaeology* 101(July-August):6.

Graves excavated at the London Transport Museum, Covent Garden, are dated to the 6th century or earlier, thus suggesting an earlier date for the settlement than previously thought (ca. 650). Glass and amber beads are mentioned and a decorated glass bead is illustrated. England, United Kingdom.

Plavinski, Mikalai

2015 Курганны могільнік Опса – помнік фінальнай стадыі культуры смаленска-полацкіх доўгіх курганоў на паўночным захадзе Беларускага Падзвіння / Barrow Cemetery Opса – Monument of the Final Stage of Smalensk-Polatsk Long Barrow Culture in the North-West of the Belarusian Dzvinia Region. *Materials on the Archaeology of Belarus* 26:257-285. Belaruskaja Navuka, Minsk.

Glass beads were among the grave goods at this 10th-11th-century cemetery in Belarus. English abstract.

Plavinski, Mikalai, E.A. Astapovich, and M.I. Stsiapanava

2014 Раскопкі курганнага могільніка Наўры і разведкі на Мядзельшчыне і Браслаўшчыне ў 2012 годзе / Archaeological Excavations of Naury Barrow Cemetery and Surface Surveys in Miadzel and Braslau Districts in 2012. *Materials on the Archaeology of Belarus* 25:351-359. Belaruskaja Navuka, Minsk.

Two 11th-century burials at the Naury barrow cemetery, Miadziel district, Belarus, were accompanied by glass beads. English abstract.

Plavinski, Mikalai, Lyudmila Duchits Alexander Plavinski, and Vadim Shadyro

2014 *Курганныя могільнікі захаду Браслаўскага Паазер'я (матэрыялы раскопак 1978-2010 гадоў)* / Burial Mounds of the West Braslav Lakeland (Excavated Materials, 1978-2010). Haliyafi, Minsk.

Descriptions and images of glass beads recovered from barrows in the West Braslav Lakeland region of Belarus are scattered throughout the report.

Plavinski, Mikalai and M.I. Stsiapanava

2017 Материалы к реконструкции женского погребального головного убора населения Верхнего Повилья XI в / Materials for the Reconstruction of Female Funeral Headdress of the Upper Vilija Population in the 11th Century. In *В камне и в бронзе / In Stone and Bronze*, edited by Aleksandr Musin and Olga Shcheglova, pp. 433-444. Russian Academy of Sciences, Institute for the History of Material Culture Proceedings XLVIII.

Glass beads comprise a part of the headdress ornamentation. Belarus.

Pliatsika, Vassiliki

2012 Simply Divine: The Jewellery, Dress and Body Adornment of the Mycenaean Clay Female Figures in Light of New Evidence from Mycenae. *Aegaeum* 33:609-626.

Not only do the figures display necklaces, pendants, bracelets and armlets, but they may also have been adorned with actual jewellery and cloth. Greece.

Plouin, S., M.-P. Koenig, and B. Gratuze

2012 Les perles en verre de l'âge du Bronze d'Alsace et de Lorraine. In *Le Verre en Lorraine et dans les régions voisines*, edited by Véronique Arveiller and Hubert Cabart, pp. 11-36. Monographies Instrumentum 42.

On the Bronze Age glass beads of Alsace-Lorraine, France. Includes chemical data.

Pöche, Alexander

2001 Die Glasfunde des frühmittelalterlichen Handelsplatzes von Groß Strömkendorf bei Wismar. Ph.D. dissertation. Christian-Albrechts-Universität zu Kiel.

Excavations at an early medieval trading center in northern Germany produced a wide variety of glass beads. Chemical data are provided.

2005 *Perlen, Trichtergläser, Tesserae. Spuren des Glashandels und Glashandwerk auf dem frühgeschichtlichen Handelsplatz von Groß Strömkendorf, Landkreis Nordwestmecklenburg.* Beiträge zur Ur- und Frühgeschichte Mecklenburg-Vorpommerns 44. Schwerin.

Discusses the manufacture and trade in glass beads and other items at the early historic trading center of Groß Strömkendorf in northwest Germany.

Pogorelov, V.I.

1989 The Pit-Catacomb Burials of the Middle Don. *Sovietskaya Arkheologia* 2:108-126.

Bone beads, including segmented types (fig. 5:8-12), Russia. In Russian with English summary.

Poleska, P. and G. Toboła

1989 A Settlement of the La Tène Culture, Tyniec Group, Site 41 at Nowa Huta-Krzyszówice. *Materialy Arch. Nowej Huty* XI:7-119.

The illustrations, captioned in English, show some glass and amber beads from a site in southern Poland. In Polish.

Pollak, Marianne

1988 Die römischen Gräberfelder von Mauer an der Url, VB Amstetten, Niederöst. *Archaeologia Austriaca* 72:159-202.

A Roman cemetery in Lower Austria yielded gold, glass, amber and jet beads, which are mentioned *passim*.

Pomadère, Maia

2012 Dressing and Adorning Children in the Aegean Bronze Age: Material and Symbolic Protections as well as Marks of an Age Group? *Aegaeum* 33:433-439.

Includes a discussion of beads and pendants used as adornment and as amulets in ancient Greece.

Pons, Fabrice, Thierry Janin, Anne Lagarrigue, and Sébastien Poignant

2001 La nécropole protohistorique du Camp de l'Église-Sud (Flaujac-Poujols, Lot). *Documents d'Archéologie Méridionale* 24:7-81.

Some 60 bronze beads divided into three types (p. 60) from graves in southwestern France are attributed to the Bronze Age and the beginning of the Iron Age.

Popham, M.R., P.G. Calligas, and L.H. Sackett

1989 Further Excavation of the Toumba Cemetery at Lefkandi, 1984 and 1986, a Preliminary Report. *Archaeological Reports* 35:117-129.

Reports on significant bead finds from the important 9th-century cemetery at Lefkandi, Greece: glass, amber, unusual lead beads, and gold spirals.

Popham, M.R., E. Touloupa, and L.H. Sackett

1982 Further Excavation of the Toumba Cemetery at Lefkandi, 1981. *Annual of the British School at Athens* 77:213-248.

Gold, faience, and glass beads of many types from 10th-century BC tombs in Greece.

Popovic, Marko (ed.)

2002 *Singidunum 3*. Archaeological Institute, Fortress Research Project, Belgrade.

Beads appear in chapters on cemeteries: Roman (p. 67, fig. 21); Migration Period (glass, amber, one carnelian, p. 122, pls. *passim*). Serbia. Chapters in Croat, French, or English with summary in Croat or English.

Popović Živančević, Mila, Danijela Stojiljković, and Mirjana Brzaković

2006 Conservation of Amber from the Collection of the National Museum in Belgrade. In *The Magic of Amber*, edited by Aleksandar Palavestra and Vera Krstić, pp. 400-419. National Museum Belgrade. Archaeological monographies 18.

Reports on the conservation treatment of archaeological amber (primarily beads and fragments) housed in the museum's Greek and Roman collections.

Popović, Petar

1997 Les perles de verre en forme de vase ou d'amphore sur l'espace entre la mer Adriatique et le Danube. *Starinar* N.S. 48:165-171. Beograd.

On vase- or amphora-shaped glass beads in the region between the Adriatic Sea and the Danube.

2000 Le perle di vetro a forma di vaso o di anfora nella regione compresa tra l'Adriatico e il Danubio. *Ocnus* 8:269-276.

The same as Popovic 1997, but in Italian.

Porto Tenreiro, Y.

2007 Cuentas de pasta vítrea de Castrolandín (Cuntís, Pontevedra). *CROA: Boletín da Asociación de Amigos do Museo do Castro de Viladonga* 17:54-65.

On beads of glass paste from Castrolandín, Galicia, Spain. The site was occupied between the 2nd century BC and the 1st century AD.

Postică, Georghe

2014 Perla cu portretele miniaturale în mozaic ale împăra ilor romani Constantin cel Mare, Constantinus II și Constanțius II descoperită la Bursuceni, Republica Moldova. *Tyragetia* VIII [XXIII](1):347-362.

Detailed study of a mosaic bead discovered in Bursuceni, Moldova, purportedly bearing portraits of Roman emperors Constantine the Great, Constantius II, and Constantius II.

Potrebica, H. and J. Balen

1999 Prapovijesni nalazi iz Požeške kotline u Arheološkom muzeju u Zagrebu (Prehistoric Finds from the Požega Valley in the Archaeological Museum in Zagreb). *Godišnjak Požeštine Zlatna dolina* 5(1):7-61.

Describes glass and gold beads recovered from an Early La Tène site in Croatia.

Potrebica, Hrvoje and Marko Dizdar

2014 Late Hallstatt and Early La Tène Gold and Silver Beads in Southeast Pannonia. In *Celtic Art in Europe: Making Connections*, edited by Christopher Gosden, Sally Crawford, and Katharina Ulmschneider, pp. 152-158. Oxbow Books, Oxford.

Comparative study of the beads recovered from the Klasje site in central Slavonia.

Pottery and Glassware Reporter

1989 Russian Beads and Beadwork - 1881. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 21:111. Reprinted from *The Bead Forum* 14:14 (1989).

A brief item on the manufacture of beads and beaded ornaments in Imperial Russian. Extracted from the *Pottery and Glassware Reporter* (Dec. 1885).

Poulain, D., Ch. Sculler, and B. Gratuze

2013 La parure en verre et en ambre de la nécropole mérovingienne de Saint-Laurent-des-Hommes (Dordogne). *Bulletin de l'Association Française pour l'Archéologie du Verre*, 2013, p. 72-79.

On glass and amber ornaments from a Merovingian necropolis at Dordogne, France.

Poulik, J.

1995 Zurán in der Geschichte Mitteleuropas. *Slovenská Archeológia* 43/1:27-109.

A few beads of gold, amber, glass, and terra cotta in Migration Period burials, Moravia, Czech Republic.

Poulmarc'h, Modwene, Rozalia Christidou, Adrian Bălășescu, Hala Alarashi, Françoise Le Mort, Boris Gasparyan, and Christine Chataigner

2016 Dog Molars as Personal Ornaments in a Kura-Araxes Child Burial (Kalavan-1, Armenia). *Antiquity* 90(352):953-972.

Two perforated dog molars were found directly associated with a child burial from the 3rd millennium BC Expedient manufacture, the anatomical location of the hole, and use-wear suggest that the molars were suspended in order to display their crowns as part of a necklace that also included two stone beads.

Prange, Michael and Ünsal Yalçın

2001 Früheisenzeitliche Zinnerperlen aus der Kolchis. In *Georgien: Schätze aus dem Land des Goldenen Vlies*, edited by Irine Gambaschidze, Andreas Hauptmann, Rainer Slotta und Ünsal Yalçın, pp. 188-191. Veröffentlichungen aus dem Deutschen Bergbau-Museum Bochum 100.

On Early Iron Age tin beads from Colchis, Georgia.

Pratt, Peter P.

1990 Review of *The Glass Trade Beads of Europe: Their Manufacture, Their History, and Their Identification*, by Peter Francis, Jr. (1988). *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 2:99-101.

Price, Jennifer

1995 Glass Beads. In *The Roman Small Finds: Report on the Excavations at Usk 1965-1976*, by W.H. Manning, pp. 107-112. University of Wales Press, Cardiff.

Polychrome glass types from Wales are treated at length. Faience melon beads could have been used to decorate military equipment or harness. United Kingdom.

2007 The Biconical Bead. In *The Shapwick Project, Somerset. A Rural Landscape Explored*, by C. Gerrard, pp. 778. Society for Medieval Archaeology, Monograph 25.

England, United Kingdom.

Price, J. and H.E.M. Cool

1993 Chapter 5: Small Finds (Glass Beads, Finger Rings, Counters, Window Glass). In *Caister on Sea: Excavations by Charles Green, 1951-55*, by M.J. Darling with D. Gurney, pp. East Anglian Archaeology Report 60.

England, United Kingdom.

Price, J. and S. Cottam

1998 Beads, Glassworking Evidence, Glassworking Waste, Glass Window Pane. In *Excavations at Wall (Staffordshire) by E. Greenfield in 1962 and 1964 (Wall Excavation Report 15)*, by A. Jones, pp. 22-26. Transactions of Staffordshire Archaeological and Historical Society 37.

England, United Kingdom.

1998 Glass Beads. In *Great Witcombe Roman Villa, Gloucestershire. A Report on Excavations by Ernest Greenfield, 1960-1973*, by P. Leach, pp. 83-84. British Archaeological Reports, British Series 266.

An associated section by L. Bevan deals with jet beads. England, United Kingdom.

2000 Glass Beads, Glass Vessels. In *Cadbury Castle, Somerset: The Later Prehistoric and Early Historic Archaeology*, by J.C. Barrett, P.W. Freeman, and A. Woodward, pp. 188-190, 223-226, 358-363. English Heritage Archaeology Report 20.

England, United Kingdom.

2001 Glass Vessels. Glass Beads, Finger-Rings, Pendants. Window Glass. In *Fosse Lane, Shepton Mallet 1990*, by P. Leach and J. Evans, pp. 170-176, 200-204, 230. Britannia Monograph Series 18.

England, United Kingdom.

Přichystalová, Renáta Švecová, Jindřich Štelcl, and Václav Vávra

2014 Glass Beads and Buttons from the Southern Suburb of the Břeclav-Pohansko Stronghold. *Journal of Glass Studies* 56:37-59.

A variety of glass beads, including segmented foil beads, were found in graves attributed to the 9th century in the Czech Republic. Includes chemical analyses.

Primas, M.

2007 Innovationstransfer vor 5000 Jahren: Knotenpunkte an Land- und Wasserwegen zwischen Vorderasien und Europa. *Eurasia Antiqua* 13:1-19.

Mentions gold beads from a *pithos* burial on Leucas, Greece, which also contained hair-rings of a type known only from the coast of Montenegro 500 km. north (p. 9, fig. 13). English summary.

Purowski, Tomasz

2007 Przedmioty szklane odkryte na grodzie Ludności kultury łużyckiej w Wicinie, stan. 1. *Archeologia Środkowego Nadodrza* V:75-172. Zielona Góra.

Describes the wide variety of glass beads recovered from a Lusatian culture hillfort in western Poland; Late Bronze/Early Iron Age.

2010 Paciorki szklane zdobione linią zygzakowatą odkryte w międzyrzeczu Odry i Wisły na stanowiskach z wczesnej epoki żelaza (Glass Beads with Zigzag Ornament Discovered on Sites from the Early Iron Age in the Interfluvium of the Oder and Vistula Rivers). *Archeologia Polski* LV(1-2):23-88.

Beads with zigzag decoration have been found in assemblages from 89 archaeological sites in Poland. The sites have been attributed mainly to the Lusatian culture (63), Pomeranian culture (16), Lusatian or Pomeranian culture (16) and, very seldom, the West Balt Barrows culture (4). English summary.

2012 *Wyroby szklane w kulturze łużyckiej w międzyrzeczu Noteci i środkowej Odry* (Glass Products of Lusatian Culture in the Noteć and Middle Oder River Interfluvium). Instytut Archeologii i Etnologii Polskiej Akademii Nauk, Warsaw.

A thorough study of the objects, including a wide range of beads. Includes information regarding bead production techniques. Poland.

2013 Wyroby ze szkła i „szklatego fajansu” odkryte na cmentarzysku kultur łużyckiej i regionalnej grupy kręgu halsztackiego w Domaślawiu, pow. wrocławski (Glass and “Glassy Faience” Products from a Cemetery in Domaślaw, Wrocław District, Attributed to Lusatian Culture and a Local Province of the Hallstatt Culture). *Archeologia Polski* LVIII(1-2):23-87.

Describes the beads and investigates their chemical composition. Poland. English summary.

2014 Bursztynowy rozdzielacz i szklane paciorki odkryte w obiektach kultury łużyckiej w Targowisku, pow. wielicki (An Amber Spacer Bead and Glass Beads Discovered at Lusatian Culture Features

in Targowisko, the Wieliczka District). In *Via Archaeologica: Źródła z badań wykopaliskowych na trasie autostrady A4 w Małopolsce*, pp. 289-306. Kraków.

Describes the beads and their chemical composition. Poland. English summary.

2015 Paciorki szklane z cmentarzyska z wczesnej epoki żelaza w Modlnicy (Glass Beads from the Early Iron Age Cemetery at Modlnica). In *Modlnica, stan. 5 – od późnej epoki brązu po czasy średniowiecza*, edited by Karol Dziągiewski, Agata Sztyber, Magdalena Dziągiewska, pp. 219-238. Wydawnictwo Via Archeologica, Kraków.

The 97 glass beads discovered at the Modlnica cemetery in Poland could be divided into five formal groups.

Purowski, Tomasz, Olga Syta, and Barbara Wagner

2019 Mycenaean and Egyptian Faience Beads Discovered in Southern Poland. *Journal of Archaeological Science: Reports* 28:102023.

Reports on the composition of four faience beads discovered in graves dated to roughly 1600-1100 BCE.

Puzdrovskij, A.E. and J.P. Zajcev

2004 Prunkbestattungen des 1. Jhs. n. Chr. in der Nekropole von Ust'-Al'ma, Krim: Die Grabungen des Jahres 1999. *Eurasia Antiqua* 10:229-267.

Three remarkable Late Scythian burials in the Crimea, middle to third quarter of the 1st century AD, were accompanied by thin gold tube beads, carnelian, amber, rock crystal, jet, faience, and glass, including eye beads (pp. 232-234, fig. 3, pp. 246-248, fig. 11). Ukraine. Summaries in English and Russian.

Pymm, Rachael

2017 *'A Charm to Impose on the Vulgar': The Medicinal and Magical Applications of the Snakestone Bead Within the British Isles*. Geological Society, London, Special Publications 452.

DOI:10.1144/SP452.13.

The medicinal uses of the snakestone bead within the British Isles during the 18th and 19th centuries are surveyed and considered for the first time.

Quast, Dieter and Maren Siegmann

2000 Amulett? - Heilmittel? - Schmuck? Unauffällige Funde aus Oberflacht. *Archäologisches Korrespondenzblatt* 30:279-294.

On the use of nuts and seeds as amulets, remedies, or jewelry at a Merovingian site in southwest Germany with much comparative material.

Quérel, P. and M. Feugère

2000 *L'établissement rural antique de Dury (Somme) et son dépôt de bronzes (IIIe s. av. J.-C. -IVe ap. J.-C.)*. *Revue du Nord*, hors serie, Collection Art et Archéologie 6.

An amber bead was placed in the dead woman's mouth instead of the usual coin, as having not only economic value but also amuletic value (pp. 114-120). France, 3rd century BC - 4th century AD.

Querré, Guirec, Serge Cassen, and Emmanuelle Vigier (eds.)

2018 *Roches & Sociétés 2015 - CALLAIS. La parure en callais du Néolithique européen. Nature, exploitation, circulation et utilisation*. UMR 6566 CReAAH et Musée de Préhistoire de Carnac.

Contains several articles that deal with variscite, turquoise, and other green-stone ornaments.

2019 *La parure en callaïs du Néolithique européen*. Archaeopress Publishing, Summertown, Oxford. Contains numerous articles relating to beads, pendants, and other ornaments made of green stone (primarily variscite). Some of the articles are annotated in this bibliography.

Rácz, Zsófia

1999 A madaras-téglavetői avar temető (Köhegyi Mihály ásatása 1959-62) (Das awarische Gräberfeld von Madaras-Téglavető [Ausgrabungen von Mihály Köhegyi 1959-62]). *A Móra Ferenc Múzeum Évkönyve, Studia Archaeologica* V:347-395.

Avar cemetery in Hungary. Beads listed on pp. 318-320 (graves 5, 8, 75, 139, 146), figs. 3, 5, 7, 8. Observations on amber and other beads (pp. 363 f.). Summary in German.

Raczky, P., T. Kovács, and A. Anders (eds.)

1997 *Utak a Multba. - Paths into the Past: Rescue Excavations on the M3 Motorway*. Hungarian National Museum and Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest.

Beads *passim*, especially Neolithic (pp. 10, 173f.) and Copper Age (p. 175): stone, shell, and bone teeth); Bronze Age (p. 177; n.b., “grooved faience bead” is wrong!), clay (p. 179); Iron Age, 4-sided glass face, etc. (pp. 96, 104, 184). Sarmatian, amber glass, limestone, and carnelian (pp. 121, 184, 188f.); Migration Period, glass, carnelian, and silver (pp. 190-194); Mediaeval, glass rosary heads (p. 197). Hungary. In Hungarian; catalog entries also in English.

Raddatz, K.

1987 Review of *Die Perlen der römischen Kaiserzeit*, by M. Tempelmann-Maczyńska (1985). *Praha Zeitschrift* 62(2):261-264.

A useful review of an important work on the beads of the Roman Empire.

Radovčić, D., A.O. Sršen, J. Radovčić, and D.W. Frayer

2015 Evidence for Neandertal Jewelry: Modified White-Tailed Eagle Claws at Krapina. *PLoS ONE* 10(3): e0119802. DOI:10.1371/journal.pone.0119802 (accessed 4 April 2015).

Describes eight, mostly complete, white-tailed eagle (*Haliaeetus [Haliaeetus] albicilla*) talons from the Krapina Neandertal site in present-day Croatia, dating to approximately 130 kyrs ago, that appear to have been worked to serve as ornaments.

Raftery, Barry

1983 *A Catalogue of Irish Iron Age Antiquities*. Veröffentlichung des vorgeschichtlichen Seminars Marburg, Sonderband 1.

An invaluable reference book that provides illustrations of all datable glass beads from Iron Age Ireland, as well as references to their publication (pp. 185-193, figs. 151-157).

1984 *La Tène in Ireland: Problems of Origin and Chronology*. Veröffentlichung des vorgeschichtlichen Seminars Marburg, Sonderband 2.

Includes a chapter on personal adornment with a section on glass beads that provides a useful summary of the latest Iron Age glass bead finds in Ireland and emphasizes the problems of chronology (pp. 198-204, figs. 100-101).

Raftery, B. and J. Henderson

1987 Some Glass Beads of the Later Bronze Age in Ireland. In *Glasperlen der vorrömischen Eisenzeit II*, edited by Claus Dobiat, pp. 39-53. Marburger Studien zur vor-und Frühgeschichte 9.

Describes glass beads from excavations at Rathgall, Co. Wicklow.

Rageth, J.

2000 Kleine Urgeschichte Graubündens. *Archäologie der Schweiz* 23(2):32-46.

Amber beads from Early Iron Age and La Tène graves are included in a brief general survey of the canton (pp. 42-43, figs. 23-24). Switzerland.

Råhlander, Moa

2014 Spår av tillverkningsmetoder i glas - En studie av redskapsspår i glas från Birka. Kandidatuppsats i Laborativ Arkeologi, Stockholms Universitet.

Experiments were conducted to recreate the techniques used in the production of various styles of wound glass beads recovered from excavations at Viking-Age Birka, Sweden.

2017 *How Beads Come Together: Late Iron Age Glass Beads as Past Possessions and Present Sources*. Masteruppsats i Arkeologi, Stockholms Universitet.

Demonstrates the potential for understanding 1st-millennium glass beads not as individual representatives of types, but as collections of objects brought together and curated by owners. The author uses her experience as a skilled beadmaker to investigate processes of bead production and the mechanics of bead collection current in Scandinavia and Anglo-Saxon England during the 6th to 9th centuries. Includes a catalog with color macro images of all the bead types.

Rahmstorf, L.

2005 Terramare and Faience: Mycenaean Influence in Northern Italy during the Late Bronze Age. In *Emporia: Aegeans in the Central and Eastern Mediterranean. Proceedings of the 10th International Aegean Conference, Athens, 14-18 April 2004*, edited by R. Lafimeur and E. Greco, pp. 663-672. *Aegaeum* 25.

A valuable article on the openwork ("lantern") beads of Mycenaean manufacture and their implications for foreign relations.

Rainio, Riitta and Kristiina Manermaa

2014 Tracing the Rattle of Animal Tooth Pendants from the Middle Neolithic Graves of Ajvide, Gotland, Sweden. *World Archaeology*; <https://www.academia.edu/28822275/>.

Discusses the potential acoustical properties of animal tooth pendants worn on the hems and legs of Neolithic garments.

Rajade, Aliénor

2009 Fonction des «grosses perles de ceinture», élément de parure ou objet fonctionnel? In L'actualité l'archéologie du haut Moyen-Âge en Picardie. Les apports de l'expérimentation à l'archéologie mérovingienne. Actes des XXIXe journées internationales d'archéologie mérovingiennes, Musée des Temps Barbares, Marle (Aisne) 26-28 septembre 2008. *Revue archéologique de Picardie* 1-2:77-86.

Large-sized glass beads of undetermined repeatedly found in graves of Northern Gaul, mostly dating from the first quarter of the 6th century, may have served a variety of purposes: belt pendants, luxury spindle whorls, lucky charms, or sword beads. English and German abstract.

Ramseyer, D.

1987 *Delley/Portalban II: Contribution à l'étude du néolithique en Suisse occidentale*. Archéologie Fribourgeoise, Freiburger Archäologie 3.

Neolithic beads of stone, bone, and antler in western Switzerland (figs. 55-57).

Ramsl, Peter C.

2011 *Das latènezeitliche Gräberfeld von Mannersdorf am Leithagebirge, Flur Reinhthal Süd, Niederösterreich*. Mitteilungen der Prähistorischen Kommission der Österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften 74.

A La Tène cemetery in Lower Austria yielded a variety of glass and amber beads, as well as a hollow bead formed from sheet bronze.

Ramstad, Morten

2006 Perler og mennesker 4000 f. Kr. Om miljøet rundt ravfunnene fra Finnmarks steinalder. In *Samfunn, symboler og identitet*, edited by R. Barndon and G. Mandt, pp. 129-146. UBAS Nordisk 3.

The Stone Age amber from Finnmark, Northern Norway, consists of a limited number of artifacts including beads. It is, however, argued that they contribute to a deeper understanding of social processes connected to social changes around 4000 BC in northernmost Scandinavia.

Ranta, Helen

1995 Glass Beads from Iron Age Graves in Finland. In *Glass Beads: Cultural History, Technology, Experiment and Analogy*, edited by M. Rasmussen, U.L. Hansen, and U. Näsman, pp. 45-49. Historical-Archaeological Experimental Center, Studies in Technology and Culture 2.

1999 Bead Finds from the Viking Age and Crusade Periods – Indicators of Cultural Contacts or Ethnic Identity? In *Fenno-Ugri et Slavi 1997: Cultural Contacts In the Area of the Gulf of Finland in the 9th-13th Centuries*, edited by Ilkka Mantyla. Museoviraston Arkeologian Osaston Julkaisuja, Helsinki.

Raposo, Barbara and M.G. Ruggiero

1995 Ambra, osso e pasta vitrea nell' Etruria protovillanoviana. In *Preistoria e Protostoria in Etruria: Atti del Secondo Incontro di Studi*, Vol. 1, edited by Nuccia Negroni Catacchio, pp. 247-251. Edizioni ET, Milan.

Survey of the amber and the blue glass beads with white eyes of proto-Villanovan Etruria; with tables, statistics, and interpretations of find-places. Italy.

Rasmussen, Marianne, Ulla Lund Hansen, and Ulf Nasman (eds.)

1995 *Glass Beads: Cultural History, Technology, Experiment and Analogy. Proceedings of the Nordic Glass Bead Seminar, 16-18th October 1992, Lejre, Denmark*. Historical-Archaeological Experimental Center, Studies in Technology and Culture 2.

Contains the 21 papers presented at the Nordic Glass Bead Seminar in 1992 in Lejre. The emphasis is on Scandinavia. The individual papers are listed herein. See Siegmund (1995) for a review.

Redknap, Mark

2004 The Non-Ceramic Artefacts. In *An Early-Medieval Monastic Cemetery at Llandough, Glamorgan: Excavations in 1994*, edited by Neil Holbrook and Alan Thomas, pp. 65-75. *Medieval Archaeology* 49(1):1-92.

Describes the glass beads recovered from a large cemetery in Wales, United Kingdom.

Reese, David S.

1985 The Late Bronze Age to Geometric Shells from Kition. In *Excavations at Kition V/II*, edited by V. Karageorghis, pp. 340-371. Department of Antiquities, Nicosia.

About shells used as beads at this site on Cyprus as well as other Cypriote archaeological sites.

1986 Molluscs from Early Bronze Age Lithares, App. I. In *Lithares, an Early Bronze Age Settlement in Boeotia*, edited by H. Tzavella-Evjen. Institute of Archaeology, University of California, Occasional Paper 15.

Some marine shells have man-made perforations and may have been used as ornaments. Greece.

1986 Shark and Ray Remains in Aegean and Cypriote Archaeology. *Opuscula Atheniensia* XV:188-92. Deals with shark vertebrae and teeth as beads in Greece and Cyprus.

1987 Marine and Fresh Water Molluscs. In *Paradeisos: A Late Neolithic Settlement in Aegean Thrace*, edited by P. Hellstrom, pp. 119-134. Medelhavsmuseet, Memoir 7.

Rich in parallels and bibliography on shell beads. Greece.

1988 Shells and Fish from Maa-Palaeokastro. In *Excavations at Maa-Palaeokastro, 1979-1986*, by V. Karageorghis and M. Demas, pp. 458-465. Dept. of Antiquities, Nicosia.

Conus, *Astraea*, and *Dentalium* shells used for ornament on Cyprus. Stratified to late Cypriote IIC:2 to IIIA:1, ca. 1200-1150 BC.

1991 The Trade of Indo-Pacific Shells into the Mediterranean Basin and Europe. *Oxford Journal of Archaeology* 10(2):159-196.

Surveys over 160 sites ranging in date from the Upper Paleolithic to recent times. Some shells are unmodified, others made into simple beads, and some finely worked by engraving and incising.

1992 The Earliest Worked Bone on Cyprus. *Report of the Department of Antiquities Cyprus*, pp. 13-16. The items include a 9th-millennium bead of *Columbella rustica* (dove shell) and pendants of picrolite and hippopotamus incisor.

1998 The Faunal Remains (Appendix II). In *Excavations on the Acropolis of Midea: Results of the Greek-Swedish Excavations on the Lower Terraces 1986-1991, I:1*, edited by G. Walberg, pp. 277-291. Skrifter utgivna av Svenska institutet i Athen, Series prima 4°, 49: I:1.

Spondylus and other shell beads and ornaments with parallels from other Neolithic and Early Bronze Age Greek sites. Greece.

1999 Faunal Remains. In *Pseira IV: Minoan Buildings in Areas B, C, D, and F*, edited by P.P. Betancourt and C. Davaras. University of Pennsylvania, University Museum Monograph 105.

Crete: bead or pendant from fossil *Gryphaea*. (p. 162, fig. 33). Minoan or Byzantine?

1999 “Stone Ornaments” and “Marine Invertebrates.” In *Faunal Extinction in an Island Society: Pygmy Hippopotamus Hunters of Cyprus*, edited by A.H. Simmons, pp. 149, 188-191. Kluwer Academic/Plenum, New York.

Picrolite beads and other ornaments from Aceramic Neolithic Aetokremnos are the earliest ornaments found on Cyprus. Marine invertebrate material includes probable beads from *Columbella*, *Dentalium*, *Conus*, *Cerithium*, *Glycymeris*, and *Euthria* shells. Also a stone disc perhaps used for beadmaking.

Regele, Günther

2006 Das frühmittelalterliche Gräberfeld von Eggolsheim. In *Geschichte am Oberrhein* 23:15-96. Discusses the glass beads from the early medieval cemetery of Eggolsheim, Germany.

Regenye, Judit

2019 *Spondylus* Kagylóékszerek a veszprémi Laczkó Dezső Múzeum régészeti gyűjteményében / *Spondylus* Shell Ornaments in the Archaeological Collection of the Laczkó Dezső Museum, Veszprém, Hungary. In *Mikroszkóppal, feltárásokkal, mintavételezéssel, kutatásokkal az archaeometria, a geoarchaeológia és a régészet szolgálatában*, edited by L. Bartosiewicz, K.T. Biró, P. Sümegi, and T. Töröcsik, pp. 171-184. GeoLitera, Szeged.

Reports new findings on nine beads and bracelets found at several sites. In Hungarian.

Reich, Yvonne

2002 Die Perlen. In *Das frühmittelalterliche Schleithem – Siedlung, Gräberfeld und Kirche*, by Anke Burzler et al., pp. 233-269. Schaffhauser Archäologie 5.

Reimann, D.

1996 Schutz und Trutz en miniature – zu einem Miniatureschild aus Schützing. *Das Archäologische Jahr in Bayern* 1995, pp. 133-134.

Woman's grave of the 6th or 7th century AD with a few beads, including an older “heirloom” millefiori bead and a miniature shield, probably of amuletic character. Germany.

Reimann, D. and A. Bartel

1999 Gerät und Gerade – Frauengrab 135 aus Aschheim. *Das Archäologische Jahr in Bayern* 1998:105-107.

Grave goods include 56 beads, a silver-mounted crystal amulet, and a tool which may be a weft-beater, AD 550-600. Germany.

Reimann, D. and K. Duwel

2002 Recycling in Frühmittelalter: Maisach, Grab 50. *Das Archäologische Jahr in Bayern* 2002:109-110.

19 beads (fig. 113: segmented, cornerless rectangles, etc., presumably glass) from an Alemannic woman's grave, which also contained a silver strap-tongue inscribed with runes for re-use as an amulet.

Reinholdt, Claus, A.G. Karydas, and C. Zarkadas

2008 *Der frühbronzezeitliche Schmuckhortfund von Kap Kolonna: Ägina aund die Ägäis im Goldzeitalter des 3. Jahrtausends v. Chr.* Denkschriften der Gesamtkademie 46; Contributions to the Chronology of the Eastern Mediterranean 15. Österreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften, Wien.

The jewelry hoard excavated under the floor of an Early Bronze Age structure on the island of Aegina, Greece, includes beads and pendants.

Renard, Josette

1995 *Le Péloponnèse au Bronze Ancien*. Aegaeum 13.

Cites several find-places of beads in Greece (p. 246), and mentions an old suggestion about the wearing of single carnelian beads.

Renfrew, Colin

1985 *The Archaeology of Cult: The Sanctuary at Phylakopi*. British School at Athens Supplement 18.

Detailed publication of beads of various materials from a Late Bronze Age shrine in Cyclades (pp. 317-322), plus some remarks on beads as votive offerings. Greece.

Resi, Heid Gjostein

2005 Archaeological Finds of Jet from Norway: Signs of Continuous Contact Westwards in the Viking and Medieval Periods? *Collegium Medievale* 18:86-105.

Discusses jet and its uses, followed by a discussion of jet ornaments (including beads) from sites in Norway.

2011 Amber and Jet. In *Things from the Town: Artefacts and Inhabitants in Viking-Age Kaupang*, edited by Dagfinn Skre, pp. 107-128. Kaupang Excavation Project Publication Series 3. Norske Oldfunn XXIV. <https://www.duo.uio.no/handle/10852/44036>

The evidence suggests that beads and other objects of amber and jet were produced at Kaupang, Norway.

2011 Gemstones: Cornelian, Rock Crystal, Amethyst, Fluorspar and Garnet. In *Things from the Town: Artefacts and Inhabitants in Viking-Age Kaupang*, edited by Dagfinn Skre, pp. 143-166. Kaupang Excavation Project Publication Series 3. Norske Oldfunn XXIV. <https://www.duo.uio.no/handle/10852/44036>

Beads comprise most of the gemstone items. Five appendices provide detailed information on all the specimens.

Retif, M.

2000 Le mobilier métallique de l'habitat protohistorique de l'Île de Martigues, B.-du-Rh. (V^e-II^e s. av. J.-C.). *Documents d'Archéologie Méridionale* 23:157-208.

Bronze beads and pendants (pp. 171-172) of the 5th-2nd centuries BC, France. Summary in English.

Révész, László

1998 Sempontok a honfoglalás kori leletanyag időrendjének meghatározásához a keleti párhuzamok alapján (Gesichtspunkte zur Bestimmung der Chronologie der landnahmezeitlichen Funde aufgrund der ostlichen Analogien). *A Móra Ferenc Múzeum Évkönyve, Studia Archaeologica* IV:523-532.

Mentions a distinctive type of earring with glass beads or metal pendants (p. 524, fig. 1). Hungary region. Summary in German.

Rhomiopoulou, K. and I. Kilian-Dirlmeier

1989 Neue Funde aus den eisenzeitlichen Hügelnekropole von Vergina, Griechisch Makedonien. *Praha Zeitschrift* 64:86-151.

Beads of glass (rare in Early Iron Age Macedonia), faience, sard, rock crystal, clay, lead, and bronze. Careful considerations of how they were worn (on necklaces or headdresses) and by whom (*see esp.* pp. 116-117).

Richards, J.D.

1984 Funerary Symbolism in Anglo-Saxon England: Further Social Dimensions of Mortuary Practices. *Scottish Archaeological Review* 3(1):42-55.

Glass beads help to identify social groupings. United Kingdom.

von Richthofen, Jasper, Flemming Kaul, Bernard Gratuze, and Jeanette Varberg

2017 3.000 Jahre „Globalisierung“ in der Oberlausitz? Bronzezeitliche Glasperlen aus einem Brandgrab bei Jänkendorf. *Görlitzer Magazin* 30:70-81.

Discusses the blue glass beads found with a cremation burial of the Middle Bronze Age C of the Lusatian culture in east-central Germany. Chemical analysis indicates the beads are imports from Mesopotamia.

Ridout-Sharpe, Janet

2000 Chapter 24: The Mollusca. In *Excavations at Kissonerga-Mosphilia, 1979-1992*, edited by E. Peltenburg, pp. 338-351. Lemba Archaeological Project, Cyprus II.1B (Part 2).

A number of shell species from Chalcolithic contexts were perforated to serve as beads.

2007 Molluscan Evidence. In *The Chalcolithic Cemetery of Souskiou-Vathyrakakas, Cyprus. Investigations of Four Missions from 1950 to 1997*, edited by E. Peltenburg, pp. 141-150.

Department of Antiquities, Nicosia, Cyprus.

A number of the tombs investigated contained marine and land shells, some of which were perforated for suspension.

Rigaud, Solange

2001 La parure: Traceur de la géographie culturelle et des dynamiques de peuplement au passage Mésolithique-Néolithique en Europe. Ph.D. dissertation. Sciences et Technologies, Bordeaux.

Explores the potential of personal ornaments to reconstruct cultural and population geographies, interactions, and boundaries, during the transition from the Mesolithic to the Neolithic period. The study is based on the analysis of more than 4,000 perforated shells and animal teeth from four archaeological burial sites: three dated to the final Mesolithic (Brana-Arintero, Spain; Hohlenstein-Stadel and Grosse Ofnet, Germany) and one to the Early Neolithic (Essenbach-Ammerbreite, Germany).

2014 Pratiques ornementales des premières communautés agropastorales de Bavière (Allemagne) : Intégration ? Acculturation ? Convergence ? Nouveaux apports de la nécropole d'Essenbach-Ammerbreite. *Anthropologie* 52(2):207-227.

Research reveals that Early Neolithic communities in Bavaria maintained the use of personal ornaments already present in Eastern Neolithic societies, such as *Spondylus* shell beads, but also adopted novel local raw materials into their personal ornamentation.

Rigaud, Solange, Sandrine Costamagno, Jean-Marc Pétilion, Pierre Chalard, Véronique Laroulandie, and Mathieu Langlais

2019 Special Issue: Early Personal Ornaments – Settlement Dynamic and Beadwork: New Insights on Late Upper Paleolithic Craft Activities. *PaleoAnthropology* 2019:137-155.

Reports on a significant collection of teeth and shell beads from the Upper Magdalenian site of Peyrazet, France, based on a detailed microscopic analysis of the assemblage.

Rigaud, Solange, Francesco d’Errico, and Marian Vanhaeren

2015 Ornaments Reveal Resistance of North European Cultures to the Spread of Farming. PLoS ONE 10(4): e0121166. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0121166, accessed 12 Sept. 2016.

Uses personal ornaments to document changes in cultural geography during the Mesolithic-Neolithic transition.

Rigaud, Solange, Francesco d’Errico, Marian Vanhaeren, and Christian Neumann

2009 Critical Reassessment of Putative Acheulean *Porosphaera globularis* Beads. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 36(1):25-34.

Excavations at Acheulean sites in northern Europe have yielded fossil sponges whose spherical morphology, small size, and the presence of a natural perforation have led some to interpret them as the oldest known beads. Analysis of 13 samples of *Porosphaera* from nine sites in Britain and France produced inconclusive results.

Rigaud, Solange, Francesco d’Errico, Marian Vanhaeren, and Xavier Peñalber

2014 A Short-Term, Task-Specific Site: Epipalaeolithic Settlement Patterns Inferred from Marine Shells found at Praileaitz I (Basque Country, Spain). *Journal of Archaeological Science* 41:666-678.

Gastropod shells (*Littorina*) found in the cave site are interpreted as discarded raw material unsuitable for bead manufacture and that the cave’s brief occupation was connected to the specialized activity of bead manufacture.

Rigaud, Solange and I. Gutiérrez-Zugastie

2015 Symbolism among the Last Hunter-Fisher-Gatherers in Northern Iberia: Personal Ornaments from El Mazo and El Toral III Mesolithic Shell Midden Sites. *Quaternary International*, doi:10.1016/j.quaint.2015.10.029, accessed 17 May 2016.

L. obtusata and *Trivia* sp. shells were systematically used for personal ornamentation by groups who occupied northern Iberia during the Mesolithic. The shells from two sites in Asturias, Spain, offer a unique opportunity for investigating raw material procurement, selection strategies, and manufacture processes developed by Asturian Mesolithic societies for bead production.

Rigaud, Solange, Claire Manen, and Iñigo García-Martínez de Lagrán

2018 Symbols in Motion: Flexible Cultural Boundaries and the Fast Spread of the Neolithic in the Western Mediterranean. PLoS ONE 13(5): e0196488; <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0196488>

The analysis of two symbolic productions (pottery decorations and personal ornaments) shed light on the complex interactions developed by Early Neolithic farmers in the western Mediterranean area. Pottery decoration diversity correlates with local processes of circulation and exchange, resulting in the

emergence and the persistence of stylistic and symbolic boundaries between groups, while personal ornaments reflect extensive networks and the high level of mobility of Early Neolithic farmers.

Rigaud, Solange, Morgan Roussel, William Rendu, Jérôme Primault, Sylvain Renou, Jean-Jacques Hublin, and Marie Soressi

2014 Les pratiques ornementales à l'Aurignacien ancien dans le Centre-Ouest de la France: L'apport des fouilles récentes aux Cottés (Vienne). *Bulletin de la Société préhistorique française* 111(1):19-38.

This study focuses on the 12 personal ornaments recovered during previous and new excavations at an Aurignacian site in France including a stone pendant, ivory beads, tubular bone beads, and fox canines. English summary.

Rigaud, Solange, Nathalie Serrand, and Jean Guilaine

2017 Les parures des premières sociétés du Néolithique précéramique de Chypre: Apport des gisements de Klimonas et de Shillourokambos. In *Nouvelles données sur les débuts du Néolithique à Chypre / New Data on the Beginnings of the Neolithic in Cyprus. Actes de la séance de la Société préhistorique française Paris, 18-19 mars 2015*, edited by Jean-Denis Vigne, François Briois, and Margareta Tengberg, pp. 183-197. Séances de la Société préhistorique française 9.

The personal ornaments of shell and stone from the final Cypro-PPNA site of Klimonas (n = 200) and the Cypro-PPNB site of Shillourokambos (n = 511) on Cyprus were studied combining sourcing of the material and technological and use wear analyses.

Riha, Emilie

1990 *Der römische Schmuck aus Augst und Kaiseraugst*. Forschungen in Augst 10.

Describes the Roman period beads found in Augst und Kaiseraugst, Switzerland, with emphasis on melon beads.

Rimantienė, Rimutė

1994 Die Steinzeit in Litauen (The Stone Age in Lithuania). *Bericht der Römisch-Germanischen Kommission* 75:23-146.

Presents much material and bibliography not hitherto easily accessible in the West, including amber beads and ornaments.

2001 Die Bernsteinerzeugnisse von Šventoji. In *Baltic Amber: Proceedings of the International Interdisciplinary Conference*, edited by Adomas Butrimas, pp. 87-93. Acta Academiae Artium Vilnensis 22.

An account of the finds from this major Neolithic site in Lithuania and their cultural relations by the doyenne of Lithuanian amber studies.

Ringstedt, Nils

1997 The Birka Chamber-Graves – Economic and Social Aspects: A Quantitative Analysis. *Current Swedish Archaeology* 5:127-146.

Attempts to discern economic differentiation between the chamber-grave burials at Birka, Sweden, by virtue of estimates of “grave values.” Jewellery, including beads and religious pendants, is one of the categories taken into account.

Ristow, Sebastian

2001 Grossbau, Grabsaal, Bischofkirche. *Archäologie in Deutschland* 4:6-11.

Excavations at Cologne Cathedral uncovered a 6th-century Franconian woman's grave with jewelry including beads (photo p. 10). Germany.

Rjabinin, Evgenij A. and Valentin A Galibin

1995 New Data Concerning Early Glass Beadmaking in Ladoga (in the 8th to 10th Centuries A.D.). In *Glass Beads: Cultural History, Technology, Experiment and Analogy*, edited by M. Rasmussen, U.L. Hansen, and U. Näsman, pp. 109-112. Historical-Archaeological Experimental Center, Studies in Technology and Culture 2.

Russia.

Robin, Sylvia

1993 La rue de la Reine-Blanche. *Archeologia* 291:38-41.

Includes a color plate of 12 beads from a cemetery (6th-7th centuries) in Paris, France: white or greenish glass, decorated types in glass paste.

Robinson, Chris

2003 Size Does Not Matter – The Nature of Celtic Bead-Making Sites. In *Ornaments from the Past: Bead Studies After Beck*, edited by I. Glover, H. Hughes-Brock, and J. Henderson, pp. 79-91. The Bead Study Trust, London.

Examines the evidence for glassworking at a small Iron Age settlement called Le Patural in France and relates this to other possible Celtic glassworking sites in this part of Europe.

Robinson, C., B. Baczyńska, and M. Polańska

2004 The Origins of Faience in Poland. *Sprawozdania Archeologiczne* 56:79-121.

An important article on the origins, composition, and implications of a native Bronze Age European faience industry based on a mixed alkali composition, different from the Mediterranean, etc., recipes. Faience should now be seen not as an important indicator of long-distance trade but rather, equally important, as indicating the development of sophisticated technology.

Rodrigues, M. Da Conceição

1999 Contribuição para o Estudo de Contas de Vidro de Origem Mediterrânica recolhidas na Baixa Pombalina de Lisboa. In *Actas do II Colóquio Temático – Lisboa Ribeirinha*. Divisão de Arquivos, Câmara Municipal de Lisboa, pp. 247-275.

On glass beads recovered from excavations in Lisbon, Portugal. In Portuguese.

2003 A importancia das contas longas de vidro de origem mediterrânica recolhidas na “Baixa Pombalina” de Lisboa – contribuição para o estudo de contas tipo “Nueva Cadiz.” *Zephyrus: Revista de Prehistoria y Arqueología* 56:207-233. Edición Universidad de Salamanca.

The secondary title is “The Importance of the Long Glass Beads of Mediterranean Origin Collected in the 'Baixa Pombalina' of Lisbon – Contribution to the Study of the 'Nueva Cadiz' Type Beads,” and the text is in English.

2007 Beads as Identity Element of the African in the Cultural Past of Lisbon from the Mid XV Century until the 1755 Earthquake – A Study of “Nueva Cadiz” and “Chevron” Type Beads. *Zephyrus: Revista de Prehistoria y Arqueología* 60:279-301. Edición Universidad de Salamanca.

Presents a detailed study of two distinctive types of glass beads excavated in downtown Lisbon, Portugal, including chemical analysis. The beads mirror some of the events and socio-cultural aspects of the life of Africans in Lisbon during the 16th and early 17th centuries. B&W images.

2009 A Presença das contas de vidro como elemento de identidade do Africano no passado histórico e cultural de Lisboa: Dos meados do século XV ao terramoto de 1755. In *Actas do IV Colóquio Temático: As escalas de Lisboa – Morfologia, população e identidades*, pp. 161-208.

The Portuguese version of Rodrigues (2007) but the images are now in color.

Rodríguez-Hidalgo, Antonio J., Antoni Canals, Palmira Saladié, Ana B. García, and Marcos García

2010 Upper Paleolithic Ornament Seashells from Sala de las Chimeneas, Maltravieso Cave (Cáceres, Spain). In *Not only Food: Marine, Terrestrial and Freshwater Molluscs in Archaeological Sites*, edited by E. Álvarez-Fernández and D.R. Carvajal-Contreras, pp. 36-46. Munibe Suplemento 31.

Presents the findings of a taxonomic, technological, and use-wear study of two anthropogenic, perforated sea shells likely used as beads during the Upper Paleolithic period.

Rodríguez-Rellán, Carlos and Ramón Fábregas Valcarce

2018 Getting Soft on Green? Variscite and Other Green Beads in Western Spain. In *Roches & Sociétés 2015 - CALLAÏS. La parure en callaïs du Néolithique européen. Nature, exploitation, circulation et utilisation*, edited by Guirec Querré, Serge Cassen, and Emmanuelle Vigier. UMR 6566 CReAAH et Musée de Préhistoire de Carnac.

Provides an initial quantification of the distribution of variscite and other green-stone adornments across Western Spain based on data recovered from ca. 130 Neolithic to Early Bronze Age sites.

2019 Going Soft on Green? Variscite and Other Green Beads in Western Spain. In *La parure en callaïs du Néolithique européen*, edited by Guirec Querré, Serge Cassen, and Emmanuelle Vigier, pp. 365-386. Archaeopress Publishing, Summertown, Oxford.

As above.

Rodzińska-Nowak, J.

1997 Paciorki z okresu rzymskiego znalezionie w okolicy Włocławka. *Wiadomości Archeologiczne* (Bulletin Archéologique Polonais) LIII/2 [for 1993-4]:130-131.

On glass face beads and melon beads found in Poland. Discussion with distribution map and many references.

Rogers, Penelope Walton

2007 *Cloth and Clothing in Early Anglo-Saxon England, AD 450-700*. Council for British Archaeology Research Report 145.

Amber beads and blue glass beads, the two main classes, were often strung together and combined with other monochrome and polychrome glass types. Changes of fashion in bead wearing during the period under study have been recorded, with a noticeable decline of amber in the 6th century (pp. 128-131, figs. 4, 18-14, 20, 193-196).

2016 Continuity Within Change: Two Sites in the Borders of the Former Iceni Territory in East Anglia. In *The Very Beginning of Europe? Cultural and Social Dimensions of Early-Medieval Migration and Colonisation (5th-8th Century)*, edited by Rica Annaert, Tinne Jacobs, Ingrid In 't Ven, and Steffi Coppens, pp. 109-121. *Relicta Monografieen* 7.

The sites yielded certain types of glass bead which are diagnostic of the late 5th and early 6th centuries. These are the Norfolk Short (of which the BlueWhite is the most common representative), the Norfolk YellowRed, the Norfolk CrossingTrail, and the Norfolk Melon.

Rogge, Marc

2004 Sint-Gillis-Dendermonde (Prov. East-Flanders), Grave B2-1933 and the 5th-Century Migrations of Thuringian *Foederati* in the Scheldt Valley and Northern France. In *Archaeology in Confrontation: Aspects of Roman Military Presence in the Northwest*, edited by Frank Vermeulen, Kathy Sas, and Wouter Dhaeze, pp. 393-?. *Archaeological Reports Ghent University* 2.

Discusses the beads recovered from a Merovingian cemetery in Belgium with comparative data.

Rohn, Arthur H., Ethne Barnes, and Guy D. R. Sanders

2009 An Early Ottoman Cemetery at Ancient Corinth. *Hesperia* 78(4):501-615.

Several burials in a 17th-century cemetery in the Panayia Field, Corinth, Greece, were accompanied by necklaces and individual beads of glass and faience, as well as cowrie shells.

Roll, Charly

2019 Les objets en matériaux exogènes dans la plaine de Caen à l'âge du Fer (VIIIe-Ier s. av. J.-C) : Les exemples de l'ambre, du corail, du « lignite » et du verre. Vols. 1-2. M.A. thesis. Université Rennes 2; <https://www.academia.edu/41098942/>.

Includes a discussion of the beads and pendants of amber, coral, lignite, and glass used in the Caen plain of France during the Iron Age (8th-1st centuries BC). Vol. 1 presents a synthesis of the data and Vol. 2 provides images of the material.

Rolland, Joëlle and Laurent Olivier

2018 The Discovery of Seven Engraved La Tène Glass Beads from the Sanctuary of Mathay-Mandeure. *Antiquity* 92(364):e6.

LA-ICP-MS analysis of engraved beads from a site in Doubs, France, has refined the chronology for the manufacture of such rare artifacts, and increases our understanding of Late Iron Age ritual deposition practices.

Rotea, Mihai

2017 The Hoard from the “Cioclovina Cu Apă” Cave: Content, Dating, and Significations. *Acta Musei Napocensis* 54(1):41-104.

Dating to the Late Bronze Age and found in Romania, the hoard includes beads of glass, amber, faience (?), and tin, as well as bronze pendants.

Roussel-Ode, Janick

2013 Les perles en verre du musée archéologique de Nyons. *Terre d'Eygues* 52:16-19.

Describes five glass beads uncovered at the oppidum of Sainte-Luce, located in Vercoiran, France. The site was occupied from the Neolithic period to the Middle Ages.

Rovira Hortalà, Maria Carme, Ferran Borrell, Mònica Oliva, Maria Saña, Oriol Vicente, and Gabriel Alcalde

2014 Early Gold Remains in the North-East of the Iberian Peninsula. In *Metalle der Macht – Frühes Gold und Silber / Metals of Power – Early Gold and Silver*, edited by Harald Meller, Roberto Risch, and Ernst Pernicka, pp. 541-545. Tagungen des Landesmuseums für Vorgeschichte Halle 11(2).

The first documented gold items appear on the Iberian Peninsula between 3100-2800 BC. They are quite rare and restricted to small beads, almost all of which are from funerary contexts. Spain.

Rovira i Port, Jordi

1995 Ámbar y pasta vítrea. Elementos de prestigio entre el neolítico avanzado y el bronce final del nordeste de la península ibérica. Un primer estado de la cuestión. *Quaderns de prehistòria i arqueologia de Castelló* 16:67-92.

Provides an exhaustive list of the Catalan pre- and protohistoric sites on the northeastern Iberian Peninsula that have yielded amber and glass ornaments, including beads and pendants. Spain.

1996 Una cuenta singular vitrificada de tipo orientalizante entre los depósitos funerarios de un túmulo catalán del Bronce Medio: el monumento I de El Bosc de de Corrà (L’Espunyola, Berguedà, Cataluña). *Trabajos de Prehistoria* 53(1):155-162.

A decorated glass bead of “Oriental type” dating to the Middle Bronze Age and found in a Catalonian barrow is an import coming from the eastern or central Mediterranean Sea, perhaps by means of Mycenaean or circum-Mycenaean trade. Spain.

Ruano Ruiz, Encarnación

1995 El collar con cuentas y colgante de vidrio de la tumba nº 33 de la Albufereta (Alicante). Homenaje a H. Schubart. *Boletín de la Asociación de Amigos de la Arqueología* 35:193-203.

Discusses a necklace of glass beads and pendants from tomb no. 33 at Albufereta, Spain.

1995 Cuentas policromas prerromanas decoradas con «ojos». *Espacio, Tiempo y Forma, Serie II. Historia Antigua* 8:255-286.

Provides some technical details about the production of polychrome pre-Roman necklace beads decorated with eyes. The material is from the Iberian necropolis of Cigarralejo (Mula, Murcia, Spain) and the author suggests some social and religious connotations for this type of adornment.

1996 Las cuentas de vidrio prerromanas del Museo Arqueológico de Ibiza y Formentera. *Trabajos del Museo Arqueológico de Ibiza Formentera* 36. Ibiza.

On the pre-Roman glass beads in the Archaeological Museum of Ibiza and Formentera, Spain.

1997 Perles en verre provenant de la nécropole ibérique d’El Cigarralejo, Mula (Murcia, Espagne), Ve-IIe siècle avo J.-C. In *Perlen: Archäologie, Techniken, Analysen*, edited by Uta von Freedon and Alfred Wiczorek, pp. 13-42. *Kolloquien zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte* 1.

This Iberian cemetery site yielded 550 cremations and 70 graves of the 5th-2nd centuries BC that contained glass beads. The 1,018 beads found are classified and distribution maps of the types within Spain are shown. Some seem to have been made locally, others came from a Mediterranean source.

Rumyantseva, Olga

- 2005 Хронология и периодизация стеклянных бус могильника Кораблино (Glass Beads from the Korablino Cemetery: Chronology and Periodisation). In *II городцовские чтения* (Gorodtsov Readings II), edited by I.V. Belotserkovskaya, pp. 268-282. The State Historical Museum, Moscow.
Discusses beads of the Late Bronze Age found at a site in the Ryazan District of western Russia. Includes production techniques.
- 2007 Бусы массовых типов (Dominant Bead Types). In *Восточная Европа в Середине I Тыс. Н.Э.* (Eastern Europe in the Mid 1st Millennium C.E.), edited by I.O. Gavrituhin and A.M. Oblomsky, pp. 213-229. Russian Academy of Sciences, Institute of Archaeology, Moscow.
Primarily those made of red opaque glass and those with gold foil, the beads recovered from cemeteries in the Middle Oka region of western Russia are studied from the standpoint of their chronology, composition, and distribution dynamics.
- 2009 Бусы могильника Брут 2 второй половины II - середины III в. (Beads of the Brut 2 Cemetery, 2nd Half of the 2nd - Mid-3rd Centuries AD). In *Памятники ранних алан центральных районов Северного Кавказа* (Early Alan Monuments of the Central Regions of the North Caucasus), edited by T.A.Gabuev and V.Yu. Malashev, pp. 341-437. Russian Academy of Sciences, Institute of Archaeology, Moscow.
Extensive report on beads of various stones and glass. Russia.
- 2010 Les perles en verre du IIIe au VIIe siècle provenant de la région de l'Oka (Russie Centrale): technologie de fabrication, composition chimique, chronologie. *Bulletin de l'Association Française pour l'Archéologie du Verre*, 2010:114-118.
On glass beads of the 3rd-7th centuries from the Oka region of Central Russia: manufacturing technology, chemical composition, and chronology.
- 2015 Бусы комплекса памятников Ксизово-17 и 19 и культурные связи населения Верхнего Подонья эпохи Великого переселения народов (Beads from Monument Complex Ksizovo 17 and 19 and the Cultural Interactions of the Population of the Upper Don Basin during the Great Migration Period). In *Острая Лука Дона в древности. Археологический комплекс памятников гуннского времени у с. Ксизово (конец IV - V вв.)* (The Acute Bow of the Don in Antiquity. The Archaeological Complex of Monuments of the Time of the Huns at Ksizovo [End of the IV - V Centuries]), edited by A.M. Oblomsky, pp. 241-269. Russian Academy of Sciences, Institute of Archaeology, Moscow.
Southeastern Russia.
- 2015 Бусы Верхнего Подонья эпохи Великого переселения народов и культурные связи населения лесной и лесостепной зон (Beads of the Migration Period from the Upper Don Region and Cultural Relations of the Population of the Forest and Forest-Steppe Zones). In *Стекло Восточной Европы с древности до начала XX века* (East European Glass from Antiquity to the Beginning of 20th Century), edited by P.G. Gaidukov, pp. 119-126. Nestor-History, St. Petersburg.
Russia.

2015 Стекланные бусы Велегожского клада: монохромные и с металлической прокладкой (Glass Beads of the Velegoge Hoard: Monochrome and Gold-Foiled Ornaments). In *Лесная и Лесостепная Зоны Восточной Европы в Эпохи Римских Влияний и Великого Переселения Народов*, Конференция 4, Часть 1 (Forest and Steppe Zones of Eastern Europe in the Era of Roman Influence and the Great Migration), edited by I.O. Gavritukhin and A.M. Vorontsov, pp. 68-79. Russian Academy of Sciences, Institute of Archaeology, Tula.

From the region of the Moschino culture in Central Russia, the hoard dates to the Late Roman or early Migration period.

2015 Золотостеклянные бусы позднеантичного времени: проблема происхождения (Gold-Glass Beads of the Late Classical Period: The Problem of the Origin). In *Стекло Восточной Европы с древности до начала XX века* (East European Glass from Antiquity to the Beginning of 20th Century), edited by P.G. Gaidukov, pp. 102-118. Nestor-History, St. Petersburg.

2018 Eastern European Enamels of the Bryansk Hoard: Manufacturing Technology and Possible Origin. *Journal of Glass Studies* 60:11-24.

Found in the southwestern part of central Russia and dating to the late 2nd and 3rd centuries, the hoard included flattened prismatic (brick-shaped) beads of opaque red enamel. Their chemical composition is discussed.

2018 Глава 8. Бусы Брянского клада / Chapter 8. Beads of the Bryansk Hoard. In *Брянский клад украшений с выемчатой эмалью восточноевропейского стиля (III в. н. э.)*, Раннеславянский мир 18:115-124; <https://www.academia.edu/40030551/>

The hoard includes 67 glass ornaments generally typical for Roman times. Except for one bead presumably made of faience, the assemblage consists of monochrome beads of spherical, prismatic, ellipsoidal and cylindrical shapes, made of drawn tubes and rods, and gold-foiled beads made of drawn tubes. In Russian with English summary on p. 284.

Rusanova, I.P. and E.A. Simonovitch (eds.)

1993 *Slaviane i ikh sosedi v kontse I tysiacheletia do n.e...* (The Slavs and their Neighbors from the End of the First Millennium B.C. to the First Half of the First Millennium A.D.). Nauka, Moscow. Beads mentioned and illustrated *passim* along with other typical objects from various Black Sea and East European cultures. In Russian.

Ruslanova (Tamimdarova), R.R.

2015 Бусинные украшения некрополей III–VIII веков Южного Приуралья (Bead Decorations of the Necropolises of the 3rd to 8th Centuries of the South Cisurals). In *Стекло Восточной Европы с древности до начала XX века* (East European Glass from Antiquity to the Beginning of 20th Century), edited by P.G. Gaidukov, pp. 127-130. Nestor-History, St. Petersburg.

Russia.

Russel, A.D.

1990 Two Beaker Burials from Chilbolton, Hampshire. *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society* 56:153-172.

Detailed discussion and analysis 55 stone beads (pp. 159f.) and a tubular rolled gold bead (pp. 163f.). England, United Kingdom.

Russo Tagiente, Alfonsina

1996 Chiaromonte (Potenza) – La necropoli arcaica in località Sotto La Croce, scavi 1973. *Notizie degli Scavi di Antichità* IX/III-IV (1992-93):233-407.

Some glass and amber beads; Italy.

Rustoiu, Aurel

2008 “Dr. Jekyll/Mr. Heyde” – A Double-Faced Gold Pendant from the History Museum of Schumen (Bulgaria) and the Glass Masked-Beads. *Instrumentum: Bulletin du Groupe de Travail Européen sur l'Artisanat et les Productions Manufacturées dans l'Antiquité* 28:10-11.

Discusses the similarity and symbolism of a two-faced gold pendant and face beads from sites in Eastern Europe. The pendant is attributed to the period from the end of the 4th century BC to the first half of the 3rd century BC.

2015 Amphora-Shaped Glass and Coral Beads. *Archäologisches Korrespondenzblatt* 45(3):365-377. Analysis of these artifacts indicates they came from Mediterranean workshops, subsequently being distributed across the Carpathian Basin through social contacts established between different groups and communities.

2019 Silver Jewellery in the Early La Tène Cemeteries from Banat. The Hybridization of Bodily Ornaments. *Dacia* LXI:183-205.

The finds include silver and gold bi-truncated beads with filigree decoration. The Banat region incorporates parts of Romania, Serbia, and Hungary.

Ruttkayová, Jaroslava

2009 Sklené koráliky a zvyšky skla z germánskeho žiarového pohrebiska vo Veľkom Cetíne (Glass Beads and Glass Remains from a Germanic Cremation Burial Ground in Veľký Cetín). *Študijné Zvesti* 45:175-180.

Glass beads and remains of glass vessels were discovered at a Germanic cremation burial ground dating to the Roman period (2nd/3rd or 4th century AD) at Veľký Cetín in west-central Slovakia. In Slovak with English summary.

Ryabkova, Tatyana

2010 До питання про “скіфське” намисто в Тейшебаїні (About “Skythian” Beads from Teyshebaini). *Arkheologicheskii al'manakh* 21:178-188.

Conical bead-rosettes found at Karmir-Blur (Teyshebaini, Armenia) were understood to be Scythian. Chemical and technological examination of such beads from the Mozdokskii cemetery and barrow near the village of Zhurovka, Ukraine, reveal that they are made of quartz frit covered with glaze.

Sablerolles, Yvette

1999 Beads of Glass, Faience, Amber, Baked Clay and Metal, Including Production Waste from Glass and Amber Bead Making. In *The Excavations at Wijndaldum 1*, edited by J.C. Besteman, pp. 253-285. Balkema, Rotterdam.

Wijndaldum in Friesland, Netherlands, was home to various craftsmen, including those working with glass and amber. The town was already occupied in the 7th century.

Sablerolles, Y., J. Henderson, and W. Dijkman

1997 Early Medieval Glass Bead Making in Maastricht (Jodenstraat 30), The Netherlands. An Archaeological and Scientific Investigation. In *Perlen: Archäologie, Techniken, Analysen*, edited by Uta von Freeden and Alfred Wieczorek, pp. 293-313. Kolloquien zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte 1.

Sagadin, M.

1988 *Kranj: Križišče Iskra – Iskra Crossroads: A Cemetery from the Migration Period and the Early Slavic Period*. Katalogi in monografije 24. Narodni Muzej, Ljubljana.
Glass beads (pp. 131f.), Slovenia.

Sagona, A., V. Nikolaishvili, C. Sagona, C. Ogleby, V. Pilbrow, C. Briggs, G. Giunshvili, and G. Manjegaladze

2010 Excavations at Samtavro, 2008-2009: An Interim Report. *Ancient Near Eastern Studies* 47:1-136. Utilized from the 3rd millennium BC to the late Antique period, the vast necropolis at Samtavro, near Tbilisi, Georgia, yielded beads of glass, stone, amber, and bronze which are discussed by tomb or area.

Sakellarakis, Y.

1985 I nea erevna sto Idaio Antro (New Research in the Idaean Cave). *Arkhaiologia* 15:14-22. Faience, glass, etc., beads and some elaborate gold spiral beads from votive deposits, Geometric to Archaic. Some beads used as eyes on anthropomorphic vases. Crete. In Greek.

1996 Minoan Religious Influence in the Aegean: The Case of Kythera. *Annual of the British School at Athens* 91:81-89.

Late Minoan I beads of gold, agate, sard, and faience, similar to those found in Cretan peak sanctuaries, figure in the argument for Cretan religious practice in an island colony (p. 86, pl. 19a). Greece.

Sakellarakis, Y. and E. Sapouna-Sakellarakis

1991 *Archanes*. Ekdotike Athenon, Athens.

Excavations near Knossos produced gold and glass Late Minoan jewelry (pls. 56-58, 108-111) and two rare iron beads (pp. 78, 84). Greece.

1997 *Archanes: Minoan Crete in a New Light*. Ammos, Athens.

Describes a major Minoan site and its finds. The jewelry chapter contains plenty on beads with many illustrations, but no scales, dimensions, or detailed descriptions (pp. 608-631).

Šalkovský, Peter

1994 *Hradisko v Detve: Katalog Archeologických pramenov z doby bronzovej, halštatskej, laténskej a rímskej, z obdobia st'ahovania národov a včasného stredoveku*. Materialia Archaeologica Slovaca XI.

Bronze Age to early Middle Age, Slovakia. Beads of various types appear in the drawings and are cataloged in text. Summary in German.

Salvi, D.

2000 Tomba su tomba: indagini di scavo condotte a Tuvixeddu nel 1997 – relazione preliminare. *Rivista di Studi Fenici* 28(1):57-78.

From a tomb on Sardinia, Italy, a little girl's necklace with 3 gold beads, a glass eye bead, various amulets (p. 72, pl. XXIb).

Salzer, Ronald Kurt

2012 Die spätmittelalterliche Burg Grafendorf, Stadtgemeinde Stockerau. Eine archäologisch-historische Analyse. M.A. thesis, University of Vienna.

Excavations at the late medieval castle of Grafendorf in Stockerau, Austria, yielded a blue, multi-layered cornerless-hexagonal glass bead. It may be a later intrusion.

San Juan-Foucher, Cristina and Pascal Foucher

2010 Marine Shell Beads from the Gravettian at Gargas Cave (Hautes- Pyrénées, France): Cultural and Territorial Markers. In *Not only Food: Marine, Terrestrial and Freshwater Molluscs in Archaeological Sites*, edited by E. Álvarez-Fernández and D.R. Carvajal-Contreras, pp. 28-35. Munibe Suplemento 31.

Discusses a set of perforated shells from marine and fossil sources which reveal some direct links between Gargas, the Atlantic shore, and the Miocene fossil outcrops of Aquitaine. This confirms a hypothesis about regular human movements between this region and the Central Pyrenean area.

San Juan-Foucher, Cristina, Carole Vercoutère, and Pascal Foucher

2005 Parures et objets décorés aurignaciens de la grotte de Gargas (Hautes-pyrénées, France)/Schmuck und verzierte Objekte aus dem Aurignacien der Höhle Gargas (Hautes-Pyrénées, Frankreich). In *Les chemins de l'art Aurignacien en Europe*, edited by Harald Floss and Nathalie Rouquerol, pp. 89-104. Museeforum d'Aurignac, Aurignac.

Discusses the Aurignacian ornaments from the Grotto of Gargas, France, including comments on the production of tubular bone beads.

Sandell, Hanne Tuborg and Birger Sandell

1991 *Archaeology and Environment in the Scoresby Sund Fjord: Ethno-Archaeological Investigations of the Last Thule Culture of Northeast Greenland*. Monographs on Greenland/Meddelelser om Grønland 279. Museum Tusulanum Press, Copenhagen.

Discusses neo-Eskimo bead finds in northeastern Greenland. Materials include slate, lignite, and bone.

Sangmeister, E.

1983 Die Grabtracht der Frauen im Nachbestattungsfriedhof des Magdalenenberges. *Archäologische Nachrichten aus Baden* 31:21-27.

Describes the arrangement of beads and spacers in Hallstatt burials.

Sanseverino, Rocco

2016 Ornamenti e oggetti personali da contesti neolitici della Puglia centro-settentrionale. In *Ornarsi per comunicare con gli uomini e con gli Dei. Gli oggetti di ornamento come status symbol, amuleti, richiesta di protezione: Ricerche e scavi*. Atti del Dodicesimo Incontro di Studi Valentano (VT) – Pitigliano (GR) – Manciano (GR), 12-14 Settembre 2014, edited by Nuccia Negroni Catacchio, pp. 95-110. Centro Studi di Preistoria e Archeologia – Onlus, Milano.

On ornaments and personal objects from Neolithic contexts of Puglia, southern Italy.

Sargnon, Odette

1987 *Les Bijoux Préhelleniques*. Geuthner, Paris.

Includes a chapter on Pre-Hellenic beads (pp. 65-74) and a section on molds for relief-beads (pp. 363-365).

Šarić-Šegvić, M.

1983-1984 Nachtrag zum römischen Grab aus Topusko. *Vjesnik Arheološkog Muzeja u Zagrebu*, Ser. 3, XVI-XVII:167-174.

A Roman grave in Croatia contained a woman with a necklace of alternating gold acanthus elements and matt black resin beads (p. 169f.; 172, no. 4; 173, pl. 1). In Croat with German summary.

Sarpellon, Giovanni

1995 *Miniature Masterpieces: Mosaic Glass, 1838-1924*. Prestel, New York.

This exhibition catalog discusses some mosaic beads, but the subject matter concentrates on the work of Domenico Bussolin and the Franchini, Moretti, and Barovier families of Venice (Murano), Italy.

Sasse, Barbara

2001 *Ein frühmittelalterliches Reihengräberfeld bei Eichstetten am Kaiserstuhl*. Landesdenkmalamt Baden-Württemberg. *Forschungen und Berichte zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte in Baden-Württemberg* 75. Theiss, Stuttgart.

Presents a thorough discussion of the beads from an Early medieval cemetery in Germany (pp. 22-46). The glass types are shown in 3 color plates.

Sasse, Barbara and Claudia Theune

1995 Merovingian Glass Beads: A Classificational Model. In *Glass Beads: Cultural History, Technology, Experiment and Analogy*, edited by M. Rasmussen, U.L. Hansen, and U. Näsman, pp. 75-83. Historical-Archaeological Experimental Center, *Studies in Technology and Culture* 2.

1996 Perlen als Leittypen der Merowingerzeit. *Germania* 74(1):187-231.

A fundamental classification of Merovingian beads generously supported by drawings and tables, including a large colored diagram of the glass types.

1997 Perlen der Merowingerzeit. Eine Forschungsgeschichte. In *Perlen: Archäologie, Techniken, Analysen*, edited by Uta von Freeden and Alfred Wiczorek, pp. 117-124. *Kolloquien zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte* 1.

Early medieval beads were recognized in the 19th century, but it was only possible since the 1920s to date some as definitely Merovingian. Thirty years were needed to develop the first systematic typology.

Horizontal stratification allowed further dating of bead types and even bead materials. Computers permit further advances in the systematic processing of data.

1997 Das Programm ProPer. Klassifizierung und Anwendung. In *Perlen: Archäologie, Techniken, Analysen*, edited by Uta von Freeden and Alfred Wiczorek, pp. 169-176. *Kolloquien zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte* 1.

ProPer[en] was developed in response to the problem of the vast numbers of Merovingian cemetery publications over the past 25 years. There is a need for a database to tie in a proposed nomenclature system for beads.

2003 Perlen. In *Reallexikon der Germanischen Altertumskunde 22*, edited by Heinrich Beck, Dieter Geuenich, and Heiko Steuer, pp. 564-587. Walter de Gruyter, Berlin.

This encyclopedia of the study of ancient German cultures contains a lengthy section on beads with bibliography.

Sasse, Barbara and Werner Vach

1997 Das Programm ProPer. Überlegungen zur Weiterarbeitung der Daten. In *Perlen: Archäologie, Techniken, Analysen*, edited by Uta von Freeden and Alfred Wiczorek, pp. 177-186. Kolloquien zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte 1.

ProPer[en] was produced as a tool for recording beads of various periods and origins and provides a common terminology and database. The paper describes such a bead-related database and some preliminary analysis.

Scarpignato, M.

1985 *Oreficerie Etrusche Arcaiche*. Monumenti Musei e Gallerie Pontificie, Museo Gregoriano Etrusco, Cataloghi 1. "L'erma" di Bretschneider, Rome.

Fine Etruscan gold beads of several types are cataloged and illustrated (pp. 60-64, nos. 65-72).

Ščepinskij, Askol'd A.

1994 Über die Aristokratie der Sarmaten im nördlichen Schwarzmeergebiet. *Zeitschrift for Archaologie* 29(1):87-106

Rich Sarmatian burial found in 1974 at Nogaychik, Ukraine. Many luxury goods and beads, the latter perhaps from the Persian Gulf?

Schade, Tobias

2014 *Das wikingerzeitliche Gräberfeld von Kosel-Ost (Kosel LA 198)*, Kreis Rendsburg-Eckernförde. Offa: Berichte und Mitteilungen zur Urgeschichte, Frühgeschichte und Mittelalterarchäologie 67/68.

A Viking period cemetery in central Germany yielded a variety of monochrome and polychrome glass beads.

Schäfer, Andreas

2010 *Die Kleinfunde der jüngerlatènezeitlichen Siedlung von Berching-Pollanten, Lkr. Neumarkt i.d. Oberpfalz*. Marburger Studien zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte 24.

Discusses glass beads, including spacers, from an early La Tène site in Germany.

Schallin, Ann-Louise

2016 Identities and 'Precious' Commodities at Midea and Dendra in the Mycenaean Argolid. In *Local and Global Perspectives on Mobility in the Eastern Mediterranean*, edited by Ole Christian Aslaksen, pp. 159-190. Papers and Monographs from the Norwegian Institute at Athens 5.

Discusses the glass beads – some with complex relief decoration – recovered from the LH IIIB2 destruction deposits at the Mycenaean citadel site of Midea and from the nearby cemetery at Dendra, Greece.

Schauer, P.

1984 Spuran minoisch-mykenischen und orientalischen Einflusses im Atlantischen Westeuropa. *Jahrbuch des Röm.-Germ. Zentralmuseums, Mainz* 31:137-186.

On the track of Minoan-Mycenaean and oriental goods into Atlantic Western Europe, a topic in which faience and amber beads play an important part.

Schech, Elizabeth

2014 Personal Adornment in Iron Age Britain. The Case of the Missing Glass Beads. In *Fingerprinting the Iron Age: Approaches to Identity in the European Iron Age: Integrating South-Eastern Europe into the Debate*, edited by Cătălin Nicolae Popa and Simon Stoddart. Oxbow Books, Oxford.

Schefzik, M.

1999 Eine spätantike Frauenbestattung mit germanischem oder sarmatischem Halsring aus Germering. *Das Archäologische Jahr in Bayern 1998*:104-105.

A grave dated ca. AD 330 - early 5th century contained green, blue, and colorless glass beads. A bronze neck-ring of a type rarely found within Roman territory betrays the woman's barbarian origin. Germany.

Schellhas, Uwe

1997 Perlen als Fibelhänger – die merowingische Interpretation eines mediterranen Vorbildes. In *Perlen: Archäologie, Techniken, Analysen*, edited by Uta von Freeden and Alfred Wiczorek, pp. 339-348. Kolloquien zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte 1.

Examples are provided to show how the practice of wearing beads as brooch pendants was adopted by Merovingian women from a Mediterranean fashion from the mid-6th century onwards. All bead pendants were hung from the backs of brooches.

Schick, S.

1992 *Das Gräberfeld der Merowingerzeit bei Oberflacht*. Forschungen und Berichte zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte in Baden-Württemberg 41(1).

A Merovingian cemetery in southern Germany produced 66 examples of decorated glass bead types which are shown in color (pls. 112f.).

Schlichtherle, H.

1988 Neolithische Schmuckperlen aus Samen und Fruchtsteinen. In *Der prähistorische Mensch und seine Umwelt: Festschrift für Udelgard Körber-Grohne zum 65. Geburtstag*, edited by Hansjörg Küster, pp. 199-203. Forschungen und Berichte zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte in Baden-Württemberg 31. Stuttgart.

On beads made from seeds and fruit stones for personal adornment or the ornamentation of clothing during the Alpine Neolithic.

Schlott, C., D.R. Spannemann, and Gesine Weber

1985 Ein Verbrennungsplatz und Bestattungen am spätlatènezeitlichen Heidetränk-Oppidum im Taunus. *Germania* 63(2):439-505.

Nine ring-beads from a late La Tène burial site in west-central Germany are carefully described (pp. 480-481).

Schmid, P.

1994 Oldorf: eine frühmittelalterliche friesische Wurtsiedlung. *Germania* 72(1):231-267.

Beads from four 8th-century women's graves are mostly blue glass, but also other colors and some gold and silver "Überfangperlen," likely foil beads (pp. 253-255, fig. 11). Germany.

Schneidhofer, P.

2006 Drei hallstattzeitliche Gräber aus Inzersdorf an der Traisen, Niederösterreich. *Fundberichte aus Österreich* 45:281-305.

Mentions amber beads found in Hallstatt period graves in Lower Austria (pp. 288, 300, pl. 4).

Schnurbein, Alexandra von

1987 *Der alamannische Friedhof bei Fridlingan an der Donau (Kreis Tuttlingen)*. Forschungen und Berichte zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte in Baden-Württemberg 21.

Glass, gold-glass, and amber beads of many types were found at an Alamannian cemetery in southern Germany (pp. 47-51).

Schon, M.D.

2005 Prunk und Pracht im holzernen Sarg. *Archäologie in Deutschland* 3:26-30.

On Early Saxon cemeteries, with an illustration of two necklaces from a girl's grave: one dark-colored glass (presumably blue) and one amber bead, as well as "berlock"-shaped pendants. Germany.

Schulze, M.

1984 Frühmittelalterliche Kettenohrringe. *Archäologisches Korrespondenzblatt* 14(3):325-335.

Strings of glass beads used in early medieval Europe to link earrings in imitation of Byzantine fashion.

Schulze-Dörrlam, M.

1990 *Die spätrömischen und frühmittelalterlichen Gräberfelder von Gondorf, Kr. Mayen-Koblenz*. 2 vols. Stuttgart.

Detailed recording of 106 bead necklaces from late Roman period and early medieval graves (ca. 450-700) in northern Germany.

Schuster, Jan

2003 Hof und Grab – die Jüngerkaizerzeitlichen Eliten vor and nach dem Tode: eine Fallstudie aus dem Unteren Odergebiet. *Slovenská Archeológia* LI(2):247-318.

A thorough study of the elite during early Roman times in the lower Oder River basin which includes a little on beads. Amber items include biconical beads which perhaps served as spindle whorls and "berlock" pendants found in women's graves (mostly, but not all, "elite" graves) which match finds from Poland and Denmark (p. 268). Glass beads (figs. 4, 6-8).

Schuster, Jörn

2014 Beads. In *The Romano-Celtic Temple at Badbury Rings, Dorset*, by Martin Papworth, pp. 263-264. Proceedings of the Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society 135.

Discusses the small collection of glass beads, mostly Roman. England, United Kingdom.

Schvoerer, Max, Richard Boyer, Françoise Bechtel, Siéphan Dubernet, Jean L'Helgouac'h, and Jean Courtin

2000 Sur l'émergence de l'artisanat verrier en France méridionale au Néolithique final/Chalcolithique : une nouvelle analyse physique de la perle de Roaix (Vaucluse, France) . *Bulletin de la Société préhistorique française* 97(1):73-81.

Since the mid-1970s, a bead found in the Crottes hypogeum at Roaix (Vaucluse) has been considered to be the oldest and best dated glass artifact in southern France. A re-examination of the bead reveals that the material is not glass but turquoise.

Scseglova, Olga A.

1995 Some Problems of the Research of the “Ant Antiquities” or “Martynovka Type” Treasure Finds of the Middle Dnieper Region. *A Móra Ferenc Múzeum Évkönyve - Studia Archaeologica* I:375-397.

Discusses two groups of 7th-8th-century “treasure finds,” one of which, with beads and other ornaments, is associated with female costume; Danubian connections. In Hungarian with brief English summary. Ukraine/Belarus.

Sedláčková, Hedvika, Dana Rohanová, Petra Šimončíčová Koošová, and Branislav Lesák

2018 Typológia a vývoj skla na Slovensku od raného Stredoveku po baroko na príklade Bratislavy / Typology and Development of Glass in Slovakia from Gothic to the Baroque on the Example of Bratislava. In *The Historical Glass: A Multidisciplinary Approach to Historical Glass III*, edited by Danica Staššiková-Štukovská, pp. 197-214. Slovak Arts Council, Bratislava.

In Slovak with English summary.

Sedlmeier, J.

1988 Jungpaläolithischer Molluskenschalen-Schmuck aus Nordwestschweizerischen Fundstellen als Nachweis für Fernverbindungen. *Archaeology Korrespondenzblatt* 18:1-6.

Early Paleolithic mollusc shell ornaments from northwest Switzerland as proof of long-distance contact.

Šedo, Ondrej

2015 Gegenstände barbarischer Provenienz aus dem Graben Mušov-Neurissen IV. *Přehled výzkumů* 56(2):9-42.

Describes the handful of glass and amber beads of barbarian provenance found in a mass grave related to the Marcomannic Wars (ca. AD 166-180) in the Czech Republic.

Séfériadès, Michel Louis

2009 *Spondylus* and Long-Distance Trade in Prehistoric Europe. In *The Lost World of Old Europe: The Danube Valley, 5000-3500 BC*, edited by D.W. Antony and J.Y. Chi, pp. 178-189. Princeton University Press.

Presents an overview of *Spondylus*, the ornaments made from them (including beads), and their distribution over Europe.

Seiffert, Stefanie

2012 Eine kurze Geschichte des Glases. *Blickpunkt Hunnenring* 33:8-22.

Discusses the glass beads and arm rings recovered from the Iron Age hillfort at Otzenhausen, Germany.

Semenchuk, Gennadii Nikolaevich

2001 Rannesrednevekovii archeologicheskii kompleks Drsiviyati/Drūksiai archeologichiskii kompleks Drsiviyati/Druksiai Archaeological Complex from the Early Middle Ages. *Lietuvos Archeologija* 21:299-310.

11th-12th centuries frontier hill-fort in Belarus. Women's burials contained gilt or silvered glass beads sometimes combined with amber, crystal, or carnelian (Figs. 3-6). Summary in English.

Serikov, J.B.

1996 Kamen Dyrovaty, a Unique Sanctuary on the Tchusovaya River. *Rossijskaâ arheologiâ* 4:121-140.

A cave site in the southern Urals occupied from the Mesolithic period to the Late Middle Ages yielded pendants of bone, bronze, and animal teeth, as well as glass beads. In Russian.

Seyranyan, V.B.

2005 On the Most Ancient Technology of Manufacture of Stone Beads. *International Seminar "Archaeomineralogy and Early History of Mineralogy," Syktyvkar, Komi Republic, Russia*, pp. 78-80.

In Russian.

Shchapova, Julia L.

2010 *Византийское стекло: Очерки истории* (Byzantine Glass: A Short History). LKI/URSS, Moscow.

Includes a section on glass beads that discusses beads of the 4th-9th and 10th-12th centuries in addition to the Byzantine period.

Shear, Iona M.

1987 *The Panagia Houses at Mycenae*. University of Pennsylvania, University Museum Monograph 68.

Miscellaneous beads found in and around Mycenaean (LH IIIA and B) houses (pp. 115-119, pl. 34), Greece.

Shennan, S.J.

1995 *Bronze Age Copper Producers of the Eastern Alps: Excavations at St. Veit-Klinglberg*. Universitätsforschungen zur Prähistorischen Archäologie 27.

At this site in Austria, an amber bead was "one of the most important finds... dating to ca. 1800-1600 BC, the first direct indication of the exchange of amber for metal which has often been postulated" (see pp. 242, 286, 294, pl. 19). German summary.

Shepherd, Ian A.G. and Alexandra N. Shepherd

2011 A Cordoned Urn Burial with Faience from 102 Findhorn, Moray. *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland* 131:101-128.

The burial was accompanied by segmented, star-shaped, and quoit-shaped beads of faience. Dated to 1880-1520 cal bc, this is the largest single find of faience in Britain and Ireland, and the only example of these three bead forms being found together.

Shepko, L.G.

1987 The Late Sarmatian Mounds in the Northern Azov Area. *Sovietskaya Arkheologia* 4:158-173. Beads of many kinds, some illustrated, 2nd half of the 2nd century to early 3rd century AD, southern Russia. In Russian with English summary.

Sheridan, J.A. (Alison)

2014 Little and Large: The Miniature ‘Carved Stone Ball’ Beads from the Eastern Passage Tomb under the Main Mound at Knowth, Ireland, and their Broader Significance. In *Entre archéologie et écologie, une Préhistoire de tous les milieux. Mélanges offerts à Pierre Pétrequin*, edited by R.-M. Arbogast and A. Greffier-Richard, pp. 303-314. *Annales Littéraires de l’Université de Franche-Comté* 928; *Environnement, sociétés et archéologie* 18.

The realization that two small beads found in the tomb are miniature versions of Scottish carved-stone balls has provided important new evidence for links between the elites of Ireland and Orkney around 3000 BC. These beads form part of a range of jewelry found in Irish passage tombs that constitutes miniature versions of exotic “socially valorized” objects.

2016 Chapter 15: The Composite Necklace. In *Preserved in the Peat: An Extraordinary Bronze Age Burial on Whitehorse Hill, Dartmoor, and its Wider Context*, edited by Andy M. Jones, pp. 88-116. Oxbow Books, Oxford.

Describes the necklace found with an Early Bronze Age burial in southwestern England associated with an unparalleled range of artifacts. Materials include amber, shale, clay, and tin. United Kingdom.

2016 The Beads. In *Excavation of Two Early Bronze Age Short Cists and a Prehistoric Pit at Lindsayfield, near Stonehaven, Aberdeenshire*, edited by Melanie Johnson, pp. 4-6. Scottish Archaeological Internet Reports 63.

Provides a detailed description of two disc beads made from a black, compact, slightly laminar non-jet stone. Scotland.

2016 The Ornaments from inside Vessel 11, Ring Ditch 2. In *The Excavation of Seven Ring Ditches and Other Prehistoric Features at Earl’s Farm Down and New Barn Down, Amesbury, Wiltshire*, by John Valentin, pp. 15-18. Technical Report, Pegasus Planning Group Ltd, Cirencester.

Beads found with a cremated urn burial include those of jet, cannel coal or shale, shale, other stone, amber, and faience. Radiocarbon dated to 1620-1410 cal BC, the beads likely formed a necklace. United Kingdom.

2018 Artefacts with the Human Remains in Area C. In *Fluid Identities, Shifting Sands: Early Bronze Age Burials at Cnip Headland, Isle of Lewis*, by Olivia Lelong, pp. 39-43. Scottish Archaeological Internet Reports 75.

Provides a detailed description of two jet beads found with two of the burials. Includes the results of XRF analysis.

Sheridan, J.A. and M. Davis

2002 Investigating Jet and Jet-Like Artefacts from Prehistoric Scotland: the National Museums of Scotland Project. *Antiquity* 76(293):812-825.

On Early Bronze Age black bead- and spacer-plate necklaces and bracelets, and on disc beads of cannel coal and shale. Raw materials; social significance; manufacturing processes. United Kingdom.

Sheridan, J.A. and A. McDonald

2001 Faience. In A Cordoned Urn Burial with Faience from 102 Findhorn, Moray, edited by I.A.G. Shepherd and A.N. Shepherd et al., pp. 110-128. *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland* 131:101-128.

An important find. The assemblage of 25 faience beads constitutes the largest single find of faience in Britain and Ireland and the only instance of segmented, quoit, and star beads found together. Date: probably 1880-1600 BC. Presents a thorough account of manufacture, composition, condition, use, and parallels. Scotland, United Kingdom.

Sheridan, J.A. and A. Shortland

2004 “.... beads which have given rise to so much dogmatism, controversy and rash speculation:” Faience in Early Bronze Age Britain and Ireland. In *Scotland in Ancient Europe: the Neolithic and Early Bronze Age of Scotland in their European Context*, edited by I.A.G. Shepherd and G.J. Barclay, pp. 263-279. Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Edinburgh.

A history of research on the subject with information on types, contexts, use, distribution, manufacture, possible links with the tin trade, and possible amuletic value. “Knowledge of faience seems to have reached here during the early second millennium (if not earlier), probably via Wessex, through contact with central Europe connected with the tin trade.... Beads found around the adjacent fringe of Continental Europe are likely to represent exports from southern England” (p. 276).

Sheridan, J.A. and S. Timberlake

2016 Jet and Amber Beads – The F.1080 Necklace. In *Twice-Crossed River: Prehistoric and Palaeoenvironmental Investigations at Barleycroft Farm/Over, Cambridgeshire*, edited by C. Evans, pp. 333-335. Cambridge Archaeological Unit Landscape Archives Series, The Archaeology of the Lower Ouse Valley, Volume III.

Sherlock, S.J. and M.G. Welch

1992 *An Anglo-Saxon Cemetery at Norton, Cleveland*. Council for British Archaeology Research Report 82.

Dating to the greater part of the 6th century and possibly extending into the early 7th century, the site yielded beads of silver, glass, amber, and stone, as well as a cowrie shell.

Sherman, Heidi Michelle

2008 *Barbarians Come to Market: The Emporia of Western Eurasia from 500 BC to AD 1000*. Ph.D. dissertation. University of Minnesota, Minneapolis.

Examines the development and distribution of emporia in various regions of western Eurasia from the Ancient world to the Early Medieval period. Glass beads enter into the discussion.

Sherratt, Susan

2008 *Vitreous Materials in the Bronze and Early Iron Ages: Some Questions of Values*. In *Vitreous Materials in the Late Bronze Age Aegean*, edited by Caroline M. Jackson and Emma C. Wager, pp. 209-232. Sheffield Studies in Aegean Archaeology 9.

Beads are included in the discussion.

Shortland, A.J. and H. Schroeder

2009 Analysis of First Millennium BC Glass Vessels and Beads from the Pichvnari Necropolis, Georgia. *Archaeometry* 51(6):947-965.

Analysis of the polychrome glass beads using SEM–WDS and LA–ICP-MS clearly show glass with both natron- and plant ash-based flux with distinct rare earth compositions, indicating multiple sites of production, some of which were probably either in the Middle East or on the Indian subcontinent.

Shortland, A.J., N. Shishlina, and A. Egorkov

2007 Origins and Production of Faience Beads in the North Caucasus and the Northern Caspian Sea Region in the Bronze Age. In *Les cultures du Caucase: leur relations avec le Proche-Orient*, edited by B. Lyonnet, pp. 269-283. CNRS Editions, Paris.

Sidéra, Isabelle and Giacomo Giacobini

2002 Outils, armes et parures en os funéraires à la fin du Néolithique, d’après Val-de-Reuil et Porte-Joie (Eure). *Gallia préhistoire* 44:215-223.

After studying wear, technology, composition of burial assemblages, and the species selected for manufacture of bone and antler ornaments (beads included) and tools in five graves from the Eure département, France, these aspects are examined in collective graves elsewhere in the Paris basin. The results are then compared to finds from earlier single burials.

Sidrys, Raymond Vytenis

2001 Roman Imports Among the West Balts: Commerce or “Beads for the Natives”? In *Baltic Amber: Proceedings of the International Interdisciplinary Conference*, edited by Adomas Butrimas, pp. 157-169. Acta Academiae Artium Vilmensis 22.

Detailed survey of the subject.

Siegmann, Maren

1997 Die Perlen des frühmittelalterlichen Gräberfeldes von Liebenau, Kr. Nienburg/Weser (Niedersachsen). In *Perlen: Archäologie, Techniken, Analysen*, edited by Uta von Freeden and Alfred Wieczorek, pp. 133-142. Kolloquien zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte 1.

Numerous inhumations and cremations of the 4th-9th centuries were excavated at Early Medieval cemeteries in Liebenau, Germany. The inhumations were well preserved, but it is likely that many items associated with cremations (mainly pyre remains) were lost. A potential loss of over 50% of beads needs to be allowed for.

1999 Fränkische Einflüsse und die Perlen von Liebenau und Dörverden. In *Völker an Nord- und Ostsee und die Franken*, edited by Uta von Freeden, Ursula Koch und Alfred Wieczorek, pp. 129-138. Kolloquien zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte 3.

Discusses changes in bead fashion at two cemeteries in northern Germany between the late 4th and early 9th centuries with comparisons with other cultural groups. English summary.

2002-2005 *Bunte Pracht. Die Perlen der frühmittelalterlichen Gräberfelder von Liebenau, Kreis Nienburg/Weser, und Dörverden, Kreis Verden/Aller. Parts 1-5. Chronologie der Gräber, Entwicklung und Tragweise des Perlenschmucks, Technik der Perlen. Beiträge zur Ur- und Frühgeschichte Mitteleuropas* 28.1-28.5. Langenweissbach.

An extensive study of the beads from two early medieval cemeteries in northern Germany.

2006 Mitten im Leben vom Tod umfängen. Zu den Befunden einiger völkerwanderungszeitlicher Frauengräber aus Liebenau (Kr. Nienburg/Weser). In *Studien zur Lebenswelt der Eisenzeit*, edited by W.-R. Teegen et al., pp. 279-304. Reallexikon der Germanischen Altertumskunde 40.

Reports on the grave goods (including glass beads) associated with women's graves at the Migration Period cemetery at Liebenau in northern Germany.

2007 Kleinst – Glas - Miniatur - Stick - Perl - Collier, oder: Form ist nicht Funktion. Miniaturperlen im archäologischen Befund. In *Archäologie zwischen Befund und Rekonstruktion: Ansprache und Anschaulichkeit ; Festschrift für Prof. Dr. Renate Rolle zum 65. Geburtstag*, edited by Frank M. Andraschko, Barbbara Kraus, and Birte Meller, pp. 275-289. *Antiquitates: Archäologische Forschungsergebnisse* 39.

Discusses fragments of beadwork composed of tiny glass beads found at sites in Germany.

2009 'Landpomeranzen' oder 'voll im Trend'? Schmuck und Modebewusstsein der Frauen von Liebenau, Kr. Nienburg/Weser und Dörverden, Kr. Verden. In *Dunkle Jahrhunderte in Mitteleuropa?*, edited by O. Heinrich-Tamaska, Niklot Krohn, and Sebastian Ristow, pp. 135-158. *Studien zu Spätantike und Frühmittelalter* Band 1.

Discusses beads in the fashion of women of the Middle Weser region of northern Germany during the Middle Ages.

2016 Quellenfülle, ungenutzt: Perlen aus Glas und anderen Materialien. In *Reihengräber des frühen Mittelalters – nutzen wir doch die Quellenfülle*, edited by Ursula Koch, pp. 289-298. *Forschungen zu Spätantike und Mittelalter* 3.

Beads of glass and other materials of the early Middle Ages.

Siegmüller, A.

2004-2005 Germanische Kulturvorstellungen an der Regnitz: kaiserzeitliche Funde aus der Grabung Altendorf "Point II." *Bericht der Bayerischen Bodendenkmalpflege* 45/46:195-270.

An amber bead and two fragmentary "berlock" pendants were found (not illustrated), also many glass beads of various types (pp. 227-229, 233, 245, nos. 18-19, 265, fig. 21). The berlocks are unexpected in Upper Franconia but resemble glass amulets known there; known at Ephesus ca. 600, probably brought by East German tribes to Germany via the Pontic region.

Siegmund, Frank

1995 Merovingian Beads on the Lower Rhine. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 7:37-53.

This classification system provides for ethnic and chronological structuring of the favored beads which seem to change about every two generations. Germany.

1995 Review of *Glass Beads: Cultural History, Technology, Experiment and Analogy*, edited by Marianne Rasmussen, Ulla Lund Hansen, and Ulf Nasman (1995). *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 7:100-102.

1998-1999 Review of *Perlen: Archäologie, Techniken, Analysen*, edited by Uta von Freeden and Alfried Wiczorek (1997). *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 10-11:69-70.

Siegmund, Frank and Michael Weiss

1989 Perlen aus Muschelscheibchen im Merowingerzeitlichen Mitteleuropa. *Archäologisches Korrespondenzblatt* 19(3):297-307.

Merovingian (7th-century) shell disc beads, subjected to various scientific tests, appear to come from the eastern Mediterranean, throwing interesting light on trade.

Siemianowska, Sylwia

2015 Analiza zabytków szklanych i szklawionych z badań św. Idziego na Ostrowie Tumskim we Wrocławiu. In *Kształtowanie się grodu na wrocławskim Ostrowie Tumskim. Badania przy ul. św. Idziego (The Development of the Stronghold on Ostrów Tumski in Wrocław. Research at św. Idziego Street)*, edited by A. Limisiewicz and A. Pankiewicz, pp. 261-284. *Pago Silensi. Wrocławskie Studia Wczesnośredniowieczne* 1.

Discusses and analyzes early medieval glass beads from a site in Poland.

Siklósi, Zsuzsanna

2004 Prestige Goods in the Neolithic of the Carpathian Basin: Material Manifestations of Social Differentiation. *Acta Archaeologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae* 55:1-62.

Discusses such items as beads and pendants made of shell (*Spondylus*), copper, stone (marble and limestone), clay, bone, and animal teeth. Hungary.

Siklósi, Zsuzsanna and Piroska Csengeri

2011 Reconsideration of *Spondylus* Usage in the Middle and Late Neolithic of the Carpathian Basin. In *Spondylus in Prehistory: New Data and Approaches – Contributions to the Archaeology of Shell Technologies*, edited by Fotis Ifantidis and Marianna Nikolaidou, pp. 47-62. *British Archaeological Reports, International Series* 2216.

Challenges the belief that a considerably higher amount of *Spondylus* was used and placed into the graves in the Late Neolithic, as compared to the Middle Neolithic, which is usually explained by increasing social inequalities. The evidence suggests that the amount of *Spondylus* valves used did not increase from the Middle Neolithic to the Late Neolithic but that *Spondylus* ornaments became accessible to a larger social group in the Late Neolithic.

Simonenko, Alexandr V.

1994 The Problem of the Sarmation Penetration in the North Pontic Area According to Archaeological Data. *Il Mar Nero* 99-134.

Includes a list of many graves containing beads and gives details of their Russian publications.

1995 Catacomb Graves of the Sarmatians of the North Pontic Region. *A Móra Ferenc Múzeum Évkönyve - Studia Archaeologica* I:345-374.

A few beads mentioned *passim* in a discussion of various burial types and the peoples they may represent.

2004 Eine sarmatische Bestattung mit Tamga-Zeichen im Gebiet Olbias. *Eurasia Antiqua* 10:199-227.

A Sarmatian burial recorded in 1918 near the Black Sea city of Olbia, Ukraine, is re-examined. Interesting contents include a wooden harp, a gold-mounted boar's tusk amulet, and beads of jet, amber, and blue glass with white eyes (p. 207). The individual appears to have been a Sarmatian aristocrat at the end of the 1st century AD. Summaries in English and Russian.

2007 Glass and Faience Objects from Nogaichik Barrow. *Archaeology, Ethnology & Anthropology of Eurasia* 29(1):57-66.

Proposes that the beads found in the grave of a Bronze Age noblewoman in the Crimea, Ukraine, date to the 2nd century BC and not an earlier period as previously thought. Materials include faience, glass, and semi-precious stones.

Simonenko, A.V. and A.A. Mel'nik

2004 Eine sarmatische Bestattung im Kurgan Kamova Mogila bei Krivoj Rog. *Eurasia Antiqua* 10:269-280.

Glass and jet beads (pp. 272-273, 276-277, fig. 2). Certain features suggest that the woman was an Alan from farther east. Ukraine. Summaries in English and Russian.

Simpson, St John

2003 Sasanian Beads : The Evidence of Art, Texts, and Archaeology. In *Ornaments from the Past: Bead Studies After Beck*, edited by I. Glover, H. Hughes-Brock, and J. Henderson, pp. 59-78. The Bead Study Trust, London.

The Sasanian Dynasty began about AD 223 and lasted until the Arabs conquered it in the 7th century. Simpson tells us how the people defined their social status with clothing, headgear, and various accessories. Bead materials included precious and semi-precious stones, metals, organic materials, and artificial materials such as faience, ceramics, glass, and gypsum plaster.

Sinitsyn, A.A.

2003 A Palaeolithic "Pompeii" at Kostenki, Russia. *Antiquity* 77(235):9-14.

An Upper Paleolithic site on the Don, covered with an ash layer, produced cylindrical beads with incised grooves (in one case, spiral) from polar fox long bones and a bird bone. Also pendants of shell and polar fox fangs (p. 12, figs. 5-6). With Aurignacian affiliations, these decorated objects are the oldest now known in Eastern Europe.

Sireix, Michel and Christophe Sireix

1984 Une ville-marché gauloise. *Archéologia* 197:60-66.

Glass remains and the large number of glass beads and bracelets suggest the possibility of Celtic glass factories at the La Tène site of Lacoste, France.

Skeates, Robin

2010 The Art of Memory: Personal Ornaments in Copper Age South-East Italy. In *Material Mnemonics: Everyday Memory in Prehistoric Europe*, edited by Katina T. Lillios and Vasileios Tsamis, pp. 73-84. Oxbow Books, Oxford.

Explores how personal ornaments (including beads) might have been involved in a social process of constructing and transforming memories during the 4th-3rd millennia BC in southeastern Italy, a time of growing social-economic instability and competition in which appearances and memories mattered.

Skre, Dagfinn

2011 The Inhabitants: Origins and Trading Connexions. In *Things from the Town: Artefacts and Inhabitants in Viking-Age Kaupang*, edited by Dagfinn Skre, pp. 417-441. Kaupang Excavation Project Publication Series 3. Norske Oldfunn XXIV.
<https://www.duo.uio.no/handle/10852/44036>

Discusses the origins of the goods traded into Kaupang including beads and other ornaments.

Šmíd, M.

2006 Pohřebiště nitranské kultury ze Slatinic, okres Olomouc (Gräberfeld der Nitraer Kultur aus Slatinice, Bezirk Olomouc). *Slovenská Archeológia* LIV(1):1-31.

Early Bronze Age cemetery (1800-1600 BC) in the Czech Republic with beads of copper, antler, nacre (1,000 beads in Grave 11), and faience. Analyses strongly suggested the faience was not locally made but Egyptian. In Czech with English abstract and German summary.

Smirnova, G.I. and V.F. Megei

1995 Necropola plana de tip Poienești-Lukashevka de la Dolinjany (Das Flachgräberfeld vom Poienesti-Lukaevka-Typ von Dolinjany). *Studii și Cercetari de Istorie Veche și Arheologie* 46(2):133-160.

Excavations in the 1980s in the western Ukraine produced some faience and decorated glass beads, 2nd century BC to the first half of the 1st century AD. In Romanian with German summary.

Smith, Heather

n.d. Celtic Beads from the British Isles. <https://www.academia.edu/1488066/>, accessed 1 Aug. 2016. Describes and illustrates what types of beads would have been in use during the Iron Age in Britain. The report draws heavily on Margaret Guido's book, *The Glass Beads of the Prehistoric and Roman Periods in Britain and Ireland* (The Society of Antiquaries of London, 1978).

Smith, Robert Angus K. and Mary K. Dabney

2012 Children and Adornment in Mycenaean Funerary Ritual at Ayia Sotira, Nemea. *Aegaeum* 33:441-446.

Explores the significance of the beads associated with child burials in the Mycenaean chamber tomb cemetery near Ancient Nemea, Greece.

Smith, Thyrsa R.

1987 *Mycenaean Trade and Interaction in the West Central Mediterranean, 1600-1000 B.C.* British Archaeology Reports, International Series 371.

A survey with much useful information and bibliography, particularly on amber, faience, and glass and theoretical approaches to trade.

Šnore, E.

1987 *Kivtu kapulauks* (The Kivtu Cemetery). Latvijas PSR Zinātņu Akadēmija, Vēstures Institūts, Rīga.

The cemetery contained numerous burials of the 7th-12th centuries. Ornaments included cowrie shells and glass beads. Blue biconical beads and spiral bronze tubes formed the necklace of burial 21. Also found were little yellow beads and a polychrome glass bead (p. 20). In Latvian.

Sode, Torben

2003 The Glass Bead Material from Ribe, Denmark. *Viking Heritage Magazine* 3:17-20.

Established just after AD 700, Ribe was a glass beadmaking center. The finds include tools and waste left by traveling beadmakers, and a variety of 8th-9th-centuries glass beads, both imported and locally made.

2003 Viking Age Glass Beads from Ribe, Denmark, in the Light of Ethnographic Research. In *Ornaments from the Past: Bead Studies After Beck*, edited by I. Glover, H. Hughes-Brock, and J. Henderson, pp. 47-58. The Bead Study Trust, London.

Ribe, the oldest city in Denmark, was an organized trading center even before the city was established some time after AD 700. During the Viking period, traveling craftsmen made beads for people at the a market in Ribe.

2005 Glass Bead Making Technology. In *Ribe Excavations 1970-76* 5:83-102.
Glass beads excavated in Viking-Age Ribe, Denmark.

Sode, Torben and Claus Feveile

2002 Segmenterede metalfolierede glasperler og blæste hule galsperler med metalbelægning fra markedspladsen i Ribe. *By, marsk og geest* 14:5-14.

On segmented metal-foil and blown glass beads with a metal coating from the Viking marketplace at Ribe, Denmark. English summary.

Sode, Torben, Claus Feveile, and Ulrich Schnell

2010 An Investigation on Segmented, Metal-Foiled Glass Beads and Blown, Mirrored Glass Beads from Ribe, Denmark. In *Zwischen Fjorden und Steppe: Festschrift für Johan Callmer zum 65. Geburtstag*, edited by Claudia Theune, Felix Biermann, Ruth Struwe, and Gerson H. Jeute, pp. 319-328. Internationale Archäologie, Studia Honoraria 31.

A substantial number of the glass beads excavated at Ribe are imported beads, especially prevalent in the late 8th and beginning of the 9th century. This article discusses some of these beads. Lead isotope and chemical analyses of a sample indicate they were manufactured in the Near East.

Soffer, Olga

1985 *The Upper Paleolithic of the Central Russian Plain*. Academic Press, Orlando, Florida.

Discusses the ornaments found with the burials of three individuals at the Mid Upper Paleolithic Sunghir site in Russia. The items included thousands of ivory beads which had probably been sewn onto caps and clothing, hundreds of perforated arctic fox canines, and disc-shaped pendants.

Sokol, Vladimir

2016 *Medieval Jewelry and Burial Assemblages in Croatia: A Study of Graves and Grave Goods, ca. 800 to ca. 1450*. Brill, Leiden.

Using ca. 20,000 burial assemblages from 16 cemeteries in Croatia, the author establishes a chronology for jewelry and burial architecture divided into three horizons and four phases in comparison with materials from neighboring regions of Europe. The emphasis is on earrings, most of which incorporate metal beads and pendants, but other adornments are also discussed by site.

Solcan, Loredana, Mihaela Danu, Irina Irimia, and George Bodi

2014 Use and Possible Significance of Two Species of Boraginaceae Family in Prehistory – A Review of the Cucuteni Culture Finds. *Analele Științifice ale Universității „Al. I. Cuza” Iași* s. II a. *Biologie vegetală* 60(2):63-75.

The perforated nutlets of *Lithospermum officinale* and *Buglossoides purpureocaerulea* found at three prehistoric sites attributed to the Cucuteni culture (Romania) may have been intended to form necklaces or to be sewn to textiles.

Soles, Jeffrey S.

1992 *The Prepalatial Cemeteries at Mochlos and Gournia and the House Tombs of Bronze Age Crete.* Hesperia Supplement 24.

Ten graduated silver beads, commoner in the Troad and the Cyclades so perhaps imported, and a rare gold-plated bronze bead (p. 16; see also pp. 9, 62, 76).

2012 The Symbolism of Certain Minoan/Mycenaean Beads from Mochlos. *Aegaeum* 33:457-462.

Applies analytical methods to two beads from Mochlos, Greece – one Minoan, the other Mycenaean – to see what can be learned about their meaning and message.

Soles, J.S. and C. Davaras

1996 Excavations at Mochlos, 1992-1993. *Hesperia* 65:175-230.

Minoan site, Crete. LM III tombs yielded gold, faience, and rock crystal beads (pp. 212, 216, 222). A necklace of over 40 faience ivy-leaf-shaped beads with a gold bead (the centrepiece?) was in a bowl with a bronze mirror serving as a lid.

Soles, Jeffrey S., Ann M. Nicgorski, and Katerina Kopaka

2011 Jewelry and Other Small Finds. In *Mochlos IIC. Period IV. The Mycenaean Settlement and Cemetery: The Human Remains and Other Finds*, edited by Jeffrey S. Soles, et al., pp. 35-66.

INSTAP Academic Press, Philadelphia.

Located on Crete, Greece, this site yielded beads made of stone, shell, metal, glass paste, and faience.

Somogyi, P.

1997 Drei frühawarische Bestattungen aus der Fundstelle Nr. 264 von Gyoma. *A Móra Ferenc Múzeum Évkönyve, Studia Archaeologica* III:97-116.

Woman's grave in Hungary with a partial burial of a horse, indicating a first-generation Ogur. The eye-bead of Pasztor's Type 15 is common throughout the Early Avar period but its good analogies in Merovingian graves are 620-630 (p. 102, fig. 5).

Soprintendenza Archeologica della Basilicata

1998 *Treasures from the South of Italy*. Skira, Milan.

Exhibition catalog showing beads of many materials, 8th-3rd century BC. Many serve as elements in earrings, diadems, belts, and fibulae.

Soriano Llopis, Ignacio, Joaquim Soler Subils, and Narcís Soler Masferrer

2012 ¿La primera orfebrería del nordeste de la Península Ibérica? Nuevas aportaciones a partir de la cuenta áurea de Cau del Tossal Gros (Torroella del Montgrí, Baix Empordà, Girona). *Trabajos de Prehistoria* 69(1):149-161.

A gold biconvex bead from the Tossal Gros burial cave in Girona, Spain, represents the first example of this type known in the Iberian Peninsula. These beads are common in the south of France and are dated to the Late Neolithic.

Sós, Ágnes Cs. and Ágnes Salamon

1995 *Cemeteries of the Early Middle Ages (6th-9th Centuries AD) at Pókaszepetk*. Akadémiai Kiadó, Budapest.

Bi-ritual cremation-inhumation cemetery with many glass, lead, and hollow silver beads. *See* pp. 47-50 for a discussion of types and their implications.

Součková-Daňková, A., Z. Cílová, J. Matiašek, K. Tomková, and D. Vavřík

2011 Unikátní millefiori korálek z Jiřské ulice na Pražském hradě. Podíl konzervátora-restaurátora při procesu analýzy předmětu. *Fórum pro konzervátory-restaurátory* 1:49-54.

On the conservation/restoration of a unique glass millefiori bead from Prague Castle, Czech Republic.

Soueref, K.

2002 Toumba Thessalonikis 2002: to arkhairo nekrotapheio sten "Alána" (Toumba Thessaloniki Prefecture 2002: The Ancient Cemetery of "Alana"). *To Arkhaiologiko Ergo ste Makedonia kai Thrake* 16:277-289.

Late Archaic graves ca. 510-480 BC at Thessalonica, Greece, contained amber beads, a biconical bronze bead, rhomboid bronze or gold mouthpieces, and other ornaments (p. 282). English summary.

Soulat, Jean

2013 Le mobilier métallique et les perles. In *Yvelines, Versailles, château royal, cour du Grand Commun : Nécropole mérovingienne et jeu de paume du roi Louis XIII*, edited by Jean-Yves Dufour, pp. 84-109. Service régional de l'Archéologie d'Île-de-France, Inrap, Centre-Île-de-France, Paris, Rapport de fouille 1.

Describes the various glass and amber beads recovered from the Merovingian necropolis at the Grand Commun, Versailles, France.

South, Alison K.

1995 Urbanism and Trade in the Vasilikos Valley in the Late Bronze Age. In *Trade, Contact, and the Movement of Peoples in the Eastern Mediterranean: Studies in Honour of J.B. Hennessy*, edited by S. Bourke and J.-P. Descoeudres, pp. 187-197. *Mediterranean Archaeology Supplement* 3. University of Sydney.

Interprets beads of amber (rare in Cyprus) and faience as indicators of wealth and foreign contacts in Cypriot Middle and Late Bronze Age tombs (pp. 190-192).

South, Alison, Pamela Russell, and Priscilla S. Keswani

1989 *Kalavastos-Agios Dhimitrios II: Ceramics, Objects, Tombs, Specialist Studies. Vasilikos Valley Project* 3. *Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology* LXXI(3).

Gold, faience, glass, and stone beads, Late Cypriot I-IIIC (1575-1200 BC) (pp. 27-32, figs. 26, 42, 56, pl. 10 and catalog). Cyprus.

Sovan, O.L.

1987 Une tombe à médailles romaines en verre de la nécropole de Mihălăseni (dep. de Botosani). *Arheologia Moldovei* XI:227-234.

Three glass medallions found in a tomb in Romania, ca. AD 400, were accompanied by 22 glass beads (fig. 2:1-7, 11). In Romanian with French summary.

Spaer, Maud

1985 Some Observations on the Stratified Mediterranean Eye-Beads of the First Millennium B.C. In *Annales du 10^e congrès de l'Association internationale pour l'histoire du verre, Madrid-Segovia 1985*, pp. 1-12. Amsterdam.

Strives to establish a relative chronology for “stratified” or “layered” eye beads in the study area.

Speed, Greg P. and Malin Holst

2019 *Death, Burial and Identity: 3,000 Years of Death in the Vale of Mowbray*. NAA Monograph Series 4.

Chapter 8 describes and discusses the beads and bead strands recovered from excavations in North Yorkshire, England, United Kingdom.

Spindler, Konrad

1994 *The Man in the Ice: The Discovery of a 5,000-Year-Old Body Reveals the Secrets of the Stone Age*. Harmony Books, New York.

The famous Neolithic Iceman mummy found frozen in glacial ice in the Otztaler Alps on the Austrian-Italian border was accompanied by a polished white marble bead attached to a tassel of fur.

Spirģis, Roberts

2010 The Origin of the Livs in the Light of Studies on Tortoise Brooches and Chain Ornaments. *Arheoloģija un Etnogrāfija* XXIV:95-111.

Spiral bronze beads as components of neck rings are depicted in fig. 5. These are from the Ikšķiles Zariņi site in Latvia and date to the 11th-12th centuries. In Russian with English summary.

2012 Kristieši pirms krusta kariem latvijas teritorijā? Kristietība Daugavas Lībiešu zemēs 11.-12. gs. (Christinas in the Area of Present-Day Latvia before the Crusades? The Spread of Christinaity in the Lands of the Daugava Livs in the 11th-12 Centuries). *Arheoloģija un Etnogrāfija* XXVI:113-142.

An interesting necklace from the Ogresgala Čabas site is composed of glass beads with four bronze pendants with bull's heads, 2 bronze tinklers, and a bronze cross (p. 126, fig. 10). In Latvian with English summary.

Spitzers, T.A.

1997 Late Medieval Bone Bead Production: Socio-Economic Aspects Based on Material from Constance, Germany. *Anthropozoologica* 25/26:157-164.

Presents preliminary results of a study of a massive find of bone-bead production refuse from three different production phases dated between the late 13th and the early 16th centuries.

1997 Late Medieval Bone-Bead Production: Socio-Economic Aspects on the Basis of Material from Constance, Germany. In *Material Culture in Medieval Europe. Papers of the Medieval Europe Brugge 1997 Conference*, edited by Guy de Boe and Frans Verhaeghe, pp. 147-154. I.A.P. Rapporten 7.

As above.

1999 Sozialwirtschaftshistorische Aspekte der spätmittelalterlichen Knochenbearbeitung anhand von Abfällen der Perlendrehslerei aus Konstanz am Bodensee. *Beiträge zur Mittelalterarchäologie in Österreich* 15:241-250.

On socio-economic aspects of bone processing at Constance, Germany, during the late medieval period based on production waste from the local bead industry.

2006 Market Strategies in a Late Medieval Craft: Bone Bead Production in Constance and Elsewhere. *Lübecker Kolloquium zur Stadtarchäologie im Hanseraum* 5:359-379.

Sprincz, Emma

2003 Amber Artifacts of Hungary from the Middle Bronze Age to the Hungarian Conquest (from 1600 BC to 896 AD). In *Amber in Archaeology*, edited by Curt W. Beck, Ilze B. Loze, and Joan M. Todd, pp. 203-212. Institute of the History of Latvia, Riga.

Summarizes the nature of amber finds (beads, pendants, etc.) in Hungary for a 2,500-year period.

Springett, Cristine and David Springett

1987 *Spangles and Superstitions*. C. and D. Springett, Rugby, United Kingdom.

A study of the beads on English lace bobbins, 19th-20th centuries. It is illustrated with many B&W figures, and two color plates of bead sample cards from the Pitt Rivers Museum in Oxford, England.

Stadler, Harald and Thomas Reitmaier

2003 Hohl- und Flachglasfunde aus mittelalterlichen Burgengrabungen in Tirol und Oberkärnten. *Beiträge zur Mittelalterarchäologie in Österreich* 19:180-210.

Among the finds from medieval castle excavations in Tyrol and Upper Carinthia, Austria, were ring and barrel-shaped glass beads as well as a melon-shaped pendant (pp. 204-205).

Stadler, Peter

1997 Auswertung der Perlen aus den Reihengräberfeld von Altenerding in Bayern. In *Perlen: Archäologie, Techniken, Analysen*, edited by Uta von Freeden and Alfred Wieczorek, pp. 161-168. Kolloquien zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte 1.

Concerning a method of spatial analysis of bead types and other grave goods on a site plan. Germany.

Stahl, Christa

2006 *Mitteleuropäische Bernsteinfunde von der Frühbronze- bis zur Frühlatènezeit* (Central European Amber Finds from the Early Bronze Age to the Early La Tène Period). J.H. Röhl, Dettelbach.

Discusses the distribution, form, and temporal placement of amber objects in Central Europe, including beads and pendants.

Stallibrass, Sue

2002 *The Possible Use of Fish and Cattle Bones as Rosary Beads*. Finds Research Group 700- 1700, Datasheet 29.

On small deposits of fish vertebrae found in post holes near altars in a 13th-14th-centuries chapel in Northumberland, England. Discusses the uses of rosaries to ward off the evil eye, etc., and the habit of storing them in churches. United Kingdom.

2005 Art, Archaeology, Religion and Dead Fish: A Medieval Case Study from Northern England. In *Just Skin and Bones? New Perspectives on Human-Animal Relations in the Historic Past*, edited by A.G. Pluskowski, pp. 93-100. British Archaeological Reports, International Series 1410.

Postulates that three groups of perforated fish vertebrae found in a small medieval chapel at Chevington, Northumberland, United Kingdom, may have comprised rosaries.

Stamatatou, E.

2004 *Gemstones in Mycenaean Greece: Their Use and Significance*. British Archaeological Reports S1230.

Contains much interesting geological information about the sources of stones in Greece as well as consideration of how they were worked to make beads, etc. The important question of foreign imports is not addressed, unfortunately.

Stampolidis, N.

1990 Eleutherna on Crete: An Interim Report on the Geometric-Archaic Cemetery. *Annual of the British School at Athens* 85:375-403.

Rock crystal and ribbed gold beads (pp. 390f., fig. 20).

Standley, Eleanor R.

2010 Trinkets and Charms: The Use, Meaning and Significance of Later Medieval and Early Post-Medieval Dress Accessories. Ph.D. dissertation. Department of Archaeology, Durham University.

An interdisciplinary approach is used to understand how dress accessories (including beads) from two regions of mainland Britain were often more than just ornaments and how they intersected with and were integral to social, political, and religious life. United Kingdom.

2013 *Trinkets and Charms*. Oxford University School of Archaeology Monograph 78.

The published version of the previous entry.

Stanislawski, B.M.

2003 The Glass Beads from Viking Age Wolin. *Viking Heritage Magazine* 3:21.

Wolin (Stettin) in northern Poland was the source of several interesting beads including some flat-spherical (oblate) blue-glass beads wrapped in gold foil.

Stankus, J.

2002 Genčų II Kapinynas (Genčai II Cemetery). *Lietuvos Archeologia* 22:199-242.

Inhumations and cremations, 9th-13th centuries, Lithuania. The few beads include 4 amber, 1 bronze, and 1 blue glass. See p. 234 (English) and p. 238 (Russian) for more details.

Stapelfeldt, T. and J. Stark

1996 Vielfalt auf spätsächsischem Gräberfeld. *Archaeologie in Deutschland* 1996 1:47-48.

Brief report on a late Saxon woman's grave mentions glass, amber, and metal beads. Germany.

Stashenkov, D.A.

2015 О специфике набора стеклянных бус Самаро-Симбирского Поволжья в хазарскую эпоху (About the Specifics of a Set of Glass Beads of the Samara-Simbirsk Volga Region in Khazaria Period). In *Стекло Восточной Европы с древности до начала XX века* (East European Glass

from Antiquity to the Beginning of 20th Century, edited by P.G. Gaidukov, pp. 147-152. Nestor-History, St. Petersburg.

Russia.

Staššiková-Štukovská, Danica

2004 Sklené koráliky z pohrebiska v Prši II. *Slovenská Archeológia* LII(1):35-54.

Predominately glass beads, some faience, and a few jasper and carnelian from the northern edge of the Avar khaganate, 8th century. The types are illustrated in tables. A “glass granulation” bead, diameter 6.5 mm is unique; its method of manufacture is considered, also its implications. Abstract in English, summary in German.

2007 K byzantskému pôvodu sklenených korálikov v nálezoch z 8. - 9. storočia na Morave a Slovensku. *Zborník Slovenskeho Narodneho Muzea. Archeologia, Supplementum 2: 67-82.*

On the Byzantine origin of 8th-9th-century glass beads from sites in Moravia and Slovakia. German summary.

2009 Analýza náhrdelníka z mostovej. K termínom závesok a korálik (Analysis of a Necklace from the Mostová Site. Contribution to Terminology Regarding “Pendant” and “Bead”). *Študijné Zvesti* 45:209-216.

Discusses a necklace found with a child burial at the Mostová site in Slovakia, and attempts to more precisely define the terms bead and pendant. In Slovak with English and German summary.

2009 K technikám spájania dvoj- a trojfarebných skiel v 7.-10. storočí. Podľa nálezov korálikov z územia Slovenska a Moravy (On Technologies of the Sealing of Dichromic and Trichromic Glasses in the 7th-10th Centuries. According to Finds from the Territory of Slovakia and Moravia). *Študijné Zvesti* 45:201-208.

Discusses several techniques for decorating glass beads. In Slovak with German summary.

2018 Sklený korálik z interiéru Kostola sv. Margity v Kopčanoch. App. Dagmar Galusková: Analýza chemického zloženia koráliku z interiéru Kostola sv. Margity č. S1/94-5_č. 1 (ďalej K1). *Historické sklo* 6:11-20.

On the form and chemical composition of a glass bead recovered from the interior of the Church of St. Margity in Kopčany in western Slovakia. The bead dates to the early middle ages and is composed of potash-lime glass.

Staššiková-Štukovská, Danica and Martin Hložek

2009 Praveké fajansové koráliky z hrobu 1 v Spišských Tomášovciach (Prehistoric Faience Beads from Grave 1 at the Spišské Tomášovce Site). *Študijné Zvesti* 45:69-78.

Analysis revealed that faience beads from an Early Bronze Age grave in Slovakia were probably produced using the cementation method and colored using copper oxide. In Slovak; German summary.

Staššiková-Štukovská, Danica and Alfonz Plško

1997 Typologische und technologische Aspekte der Perlen aus dem frühmittelalterlichen Gräberfeld in Borovce. In *Perlen: Archäologie, Techniken, Analysen*, edited by Uta von Freeden and Alfred Wiczorek, pp. 259-274. Kolloquien zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte 1.

In this cemetery in Slovakia, 44 graves attributed to the 8th-10th centuries produced over 4,000 glass beads. About 3,567 of these beads were sorted into 12 main groups, dated to 7 phases according to the predominant types in some necklaces. ICP analysis suggests that more workshops existed in central Europe than was generally assumed.

2006 "Vlasový efekt" v skle korálikov typu melónového jadra / The "Hair Effect" in Glass Beads of the Melon Seed Type. In *Ve službách archeologie. 7. Sborník věnovaný 85. narozeninám Doc. PhDr. Karla Valocha, DrSc.* = *In Service to Archaeology. This Proceedings is Dedicated to Doc. PhDr. Karel Valoch, DrSc.*, edited by Vladimír Hašek, Rostislav Nekuda, and Matej Ruttkay, pp. 342-351. Muzejní a vlastivědná společnost v Brně, Brno.

In Czech with English abstract.

2015 Differences Between the Findings of Segmented Beads in Skeleton Graves from the Region of Middle Danube Dated to 7th-11th Centuries. In *Annales du 19e Congrès de l'Association Internationale pour l'Histoire du Verre, Piran 2012*, pp. 389-399.

Presents the results of chemical analysis of over 2,000 segmented glass beads.

2015 Unusual Early Medieval Glass Technologies and their Origin. In *Стекло Восточной Европы с древности до начала XX века* (East European Glass from Antiquity to the Beginning of 20th Century), edited by P.G. Gaidukov, pp. 279-285. Nestor-History, St. Petersburg.

Three unusual beadmaking technologies employed in the region of Slovakia during the 7th-10th centuries are discussed: 1) utilizing glass impurities for ornamentation, 2) decorating with minute balls using binder, and 3) the use of "glass-crystalline" or "glass-quartz" techniques.

Stašíková-Štukovská, Danica and Šimon Ungerman

2009 „Olivovitě“ koráliky - terminologické poznámky a makroskopické pozorovania nálezov z pohrebiska v Dolných Věstoniciach (Olive-Shaped Beads – Notes on Terminology and a Macroscopic View on the Cemetery in Dolní Věstonice). *Študijné Zvesti* 45:39-58.

Provides a detailed description of the glass beads which are termed "olive-shaped smooth" and "olive shaped lengthwise latticed" with emphasis on those recovered from the early-medieval cemetery in Dolní Věstonice, Czech Republic. In Slovak with German summary.

2009 Sklené koráliky z včasnostredovekého pohrebiska v Dolných Věstoniciach. In *Archeologie doby hradištní v České a Slovenské republice*, edited by P. Dresler and Z. Měřínský, pp. 136-149. *Archaeologia mediaevalis Moravica et Silesiana, Supplementum 2*. Brno.

On glass beads from an early medieval (8th-11th century) cemetery in Dolní Věstonice, Czech Republic.

Stawiarska, Teresa

1985 *Paciorki szklane z obszaru Polski północnej w okresie wpływów rzymskich* (Glass Beads of Northern Poland in the Period of Roman Influence). *Polskie Towarzystwo Archeologiczne i Numizmatyczne, Biblioteka Archeologiczna 28*. Wrocław.

English summary, good bibliography.

2000 Eine spätkaiserzeitliche Gesichtspferle aus der Westukraine. In *Die Spätromische Kaiserzeit und die Frühe Völkerwanderungszeit in Mittel- und Osteuropa*, edited by Magdalena Mączyńska and Tadeusz Grabarczyk, pp. 325-333. Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Łódzkiego, Łódź.

Discusses a mosaic face-bead from the western Ukraine.

Stead, I.M.

1991 *Iron Age Cemeteries in East Yorkshire: Excavations at Burton Fleming, Rudston, Garton-on-the-Wolds, and Kirkburn*. English Heritage Archaeological Report 22. Metal, shale, jet, glass, and amber beads (pp. 92-94). England, United Kingdom.

Stead, I.M., J.-L. Flouest, and V. Rigby

2006 *Iron Age and Roman Burials in Champagne*. Oxbow, Oxford. Excavation of six cemeteries in Champagne, France, produced bronze, glass, and bone beads from La Tène II and III (pp. 83f.), and Roman period necklaces of glass beads (pp. 93f.).

Steel, Louise

1998 *Archaeology in Cyprus 1987-1997*. Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies, *Archaeological Reports* 44:137-149. From Marki-Alonia and Mathiatis, Bronze Age, beads of clay, dentalium shell, and stone (p. 138); H. Athanasios, Limassol, a faience bead from a Cypro-Achaic tomb (p. 139); Sotira Kaminoudia, Early Bronze Age, picrolite beads and other stone and shell ornaments (p. 141); Mesoyi, Middle Bronze Age tomb, a terra cotta bead or spindle whorl (p. 146); Prastio, etc., an early prehistoric necklace of dentalium shells (pp. 148-149).

Stegmann-Rajtár, Susanne, Elena Miroššayová, Lucia Benediková, Ľudmila Illášová, and Ján Štubňa

2018 Výsledky spektroskopických analýz historických sklenených korálikov / The Results of Spectroscopic Analysis of the Historic Glass Beads. In *The Historical Glass: A Multidisciplinary Approach to Historical Glass III*, edited by Danica Staššiková-Štukovská, pp. 71-80. Slovak Arts Council, Bratislava. In Slovak with English summary.

Steinert, Antje

2019 Late Byzantine Accessories and Jewellery: New Thoughts on the Small Finds from Mystras. In *New Research on Late Byzantine Goldsmiths' Works (13th-15th Centuries)*, edited by Antje Bosselmann-Ruickbie, pp. 83-95. Verlag des Römisch-Germanischen Zentralmuseums, Mainz. Excavations at Mystras in the southwestern Peloponnese, Greece, produced a number of ornaments, including an unusual necklace composed of 47 ribbed or melon-shaped ivory beads.

Steinhauser, Regula and Margarita Primas

1987 Der Bernsteinfund vom Montlingerberg (Kt. St. Gallen, Schweiz). *Germania* 65(1):203-214. Includes a survey and analyses of Early and Middle Bronze Age beads of Allumiere type, Switzerland.

Steinhauser-Zimmermann, R.

2002 Früher Handel mit Luxusgütern auf dem Montlingerberg im St. Galler Rheintal. In *Über die Alpen: Menschen-Wege-Waren*, edited by G. Schnekenburger, pp. 169-174. Archäologisches Landesmuseum, Baden-Württemberg. Theiss, Stuttgart. A brief but detailed account of an important amber bead cache in Switzerland with map and bibliography.

Steinklauber, Ulla

2002 Das neu entdeckte Gräberfeld: Beweis für frühmittelalterliche Siedlung im heutigen Stadtgebiet. *Da schau her* 2:22-24.

Illustrates some of the glass and bone beads found with a burial in Liezen, Austria, attributed to the early middle ages.

Stephan, H.-G. and Ursula Werben

1993 Rotenkirchen bei Einbeck im südlichen Niedersachsen. *Archäologisches Korrespondenzblatt* 23(3):365-378.

Three glass beads from lower Saxony: one “black” with a white wavy band (Roman/Migration Period), one millefiori (Carolingian), and one undatable. Some discussion of types (p. 370, fig. 3).

Steppuhn, Peter

1992-1993 Der Hort eines Edelmetallschmiedes aus der frühslawischen Siedlung Rostock-Dierkow. Die Kette mit Bleiglasperlen. *Offa* 49/50:207-223.

Describes a find of 146 glass beads in northern Germany: 122 hexagonal green with high lead, 22 segmented with gold or silver foil, and “a blue bead without any hole.” They are dated to the end of the first third of the 9th century AD. Summary in English.

1997 Bleiglasperlen des frühen und hohen Mittelalters in Nordeuropa. In *Perlen: Archäologie, Techniken, Analysen*, edited by Uta von Freeden and Alfred Wiczorek, pp. 203-210. Kolloquien zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte 1.

A leather pouch containing 146 glass beads comprising 122 green prismatic lead-glass beads and 24 other beads was found at an early Slavonic settlement at Rostock-Dierkow, Germany. Archaeological context dates this towards the end of the first third of the 9th century. The lead-glass beads were probably made in the Syrian-Egyptian region.

1998 *Die Glasfunde von Haithabu*. Berichte über die Ausgrabungen in Haithabu 32. Neumunster. Detailed survey of the complete Viking Age glass material from Haithabu in Northern Germany. Many indications of glass bead production and glass workshops; 7,129 glass beads are classified and illustrated.

1999 Der wikingerzeitliche Schatzfund von Hoen, Øvre Eiker, Buskerud/Norwegen. In *Studien zu Provenienz und Datierung der Schmuckperlen*. Festschrift Ole Harck. *Offa* 56:353-366.

A study on the provenance and dating of the beads found in the Viking Age hoard of Hoen, Norway.

2002 *Glasfunde des 11. bis 17. Jahrhunderts aus Schleswig*. Ausgrabungen in Schleswig: Berichte und Studien 16.

Glass beads of the 11th-17th centuries from Schleswig, Germany, are discussed in chapters 5.2 and 6.

2006 Beads of Glass and Stone. In *The Hoen Hoard: A Viking Gold Treasure of the Ninth Century*, edited by Signe Horn Fuglesang and David M. Wilson, pp. 203-220. Bardi Editore, Rome.

Describes and discusses the 132 beads of glass and semi-precious stones that form part of the hoard found in 1834 in Buskerud in southeast Norway. The deposition is dated to the third quarter of the 9th century.

Stibbe, C.M.

2003 *Trebenishte. The Fortunes of an Unusual Excavation*. *Studia Archaeologica* 121.

On the four groups of graves, 7th-3rd centuries BC, Macedonia. Finds include glass and amber beads in many graves (pp. 21-39, 45).

Stiner, Mary C.

1999 Palaeolithic Mollusc Exploitation at Riparo Mochi (Balzi Rossi, Italy): Food and Ornaments from the Aurignacian through Epigravettian. *Antiquity* 73(282):735-754.

Discusses shell utilization for ornaments, especially beads, in five assemblages at this site dating from the Upper Paleolithic (ca. 36,000) through the Late Epigravettian (9,000 BP). While human foraging agendas at the site shifted over the five Paleolithic phases, the kinds of marine shells favored for ornaments remained fairly constant.

2003 “Standardization” in Upper Paleolithic Ornaments at the Coastal Sites of Riparo Mochi and Üçagızlı Cave. In *The Chronology of the Aurignacian and the Transitional Technocomplexes. Dating, Stratigraphies, Cultural Implications*, edited by J. Zilhão and F. d’Errico, pp. 49-59. Proceedings of Symposium 6.I of the XIVth Congress of the UISPP (University of Liège, Belgium, September 2-8, 2001). *Trabalhos de Arqueologia* 33. Instituto Português de Arqueologia, Lisboa,

This study considers the cultural and ecological contexts of marine shell ornament use at Riparo Mochi, on the Ligurian coast of Italy (5 assemblages, 36-9 kyr BP), and at Üçagızlı Cave on the Hatay coast of Turkey (7 assemblages, 41-17 kyr BP). Both sites contain long Upper Paleolithic artifactual and faunal series, including the earliest phases.

2010 Shell Ornaments from the Upper Paleolithic through Mesolithic Layers of Klissoura Cave 1 by Prosymna (Peloponese, Greece). *Eurasian Prehistory* 7(2):287-308.

The taxonomic composition of the early Upper Paleolithic shell assemblages (which include marine-shell beads) at the cave is similar to those documented in Italy, whereas the very limited taxonomic composition of the later ornament assemblages is most consistent with those found at Franchthi Cave on the southern Argolid.

2014 Finding a Common Bandwidth: Causes of Convergence and Diversity in Paleolithic Beads. *Biological Theory* 9(1):51-64.

The Upper Paleolithic was a period of considerable regional differentiation in material culture, yet there is remarkable consistency in the dominant shapes and sizes of Paleolithic beads over more than 25,000 years and across vast areas, even though they were made from diverse materials and, in the case of mollusc shells, diverse taxonomic families.

Stjernquist, Berta

2002 A Tall Iron Age Lady with Magnificent Jewellery. In *Central Places in the Migration and Merovingian Periods: Papers from the 52nd Sachsensymposium, Lund, August 2001*, edited by Birgitta Hårdh and Lars Larsson, pp. 97-110. *Acta archaeologica Lundensia* 26.

The burial of a wealthy woman interred during the 4th century AD at Järrestad in southern Sweden was accompanied by numerous ornaments including a substantial necklace composed of amber and glass beads.

2003 A Grave of a Noble Iron Age Woman with Many Amber Beads in Järrestad, South-East Sweden. In *Amber in Archaeology*, edited by Curt W. Beck, Ilze B. Loze, and Joan M. Todd, pp. 139-148. Institute of the History of Latvia, Riga.

Provides insight into bead usage, manufacture, and trade in Sweden.

Stjernquist, Berta, C.W. Beck, and J. Bergstrom

1994 *Archaeological and Scientific Studies of Amber from the Swedish Iron Age*. Scripta Minora Regiae Societatis Humaniorum Litterarum Lundensis 1.

Interdisciplinary report on sites and types, cultural value, infra-red spectroscopic analysis, and amber as biogenic and geological materials.

Stolba, Vladimir F.

2009 Beads, Pendants and Charms: The Evil Eye Belief among the Greek and Indigenous Population of Taurica. *Vestnik Drevnei Istorii* 2(269):109-128. Moscow.

Reports on the beads and charms found at the necropolis of Panskoye I, a rural Greek site on the Crimean peninsula, Ukraine. Their peculiar distribution pattern, with the majority being derived from child burials, combined with the prevalence of blue and eye beads, suggests that their role was hardly limited to simply serving as personal adornment. In Russian with English summary.

Stolyarova, Ekaterina

2008 Glass Beads from the Belbek IV Cemetery, Southwestern Crimea. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 20:40-48.

The cemetery was utilized for much of the first three centuries of the common era. The majority of the beads seem to have been manufactured in accordance with Syrian glassmaking traditions, a quarter belong to the Egyptian school of glassblowing, while just a little over one per cent were manufactured in Roman workshops. Ukraine.

2010 Concerning Technology of Production of Gold-Glass Beads in the Pre-Mongol Period. *Brief Reports, Academy of Sciences, Institute of Archaeology* 224:323-333.

The author posits two production periods for metal-in-glass beads which are associated with different technological patterns and production centers. Beads of 9th-10th centuries were made from drawn glass tubes in workshops of the Near East, while beads of the 11th-13th centuries were made in Byzantium and Rus' by twisting a glass rod. Russia. In Russian.

2011 Glass Beads from the Kurgan near Kholmy Village. In *The Archeology of the Moscow Region: Proceedings of Scientific Seminar*, No. 7, edited by A.V. Engovatova, V.Yu. Koval, and I.N. Kuzina, pp. 422-428. Russian Academy of Sciences, Institute of Archeology, Moscow.

2015 Glass Beads from the Barrow Grave in the Greater Moscow Area Dated from 17th and 18th Century. In *Annales du 19e Congrès de l'Association Internationale pour l'Histoire du Verre, Piran 2012*, pp. 505-511.

A female burial was accompanied by a hair adornment composed of glass seed beads and other components. The chemical composition of the beads is provided. Russia.

2018 Seed Beads: The Dating and the Ways of Arrival in the Northern Moscow Region in Pre-Mongolian Period. In *The Historical Glass: A Multidisciplinary Approach to Historical Glass III*, edited by Danica Staššiková-Štukovská, pp. 147-154. Slovak Arts Council, Bratislava.

Stout, Ann Marie

1985 Mosaic Glass Face Beads: Their Significance in Northern Europe during the Later Roman Empire. Ph.D. dissertation. University of Minnesota, Minneapolis.

1986 The Archaeological Context of Late Roman Period Mosaic Glass Face Beads. *Ornament* 9(4):58-61, 76f.

1993 An Investigation of Mosaic Glass Face Beads from the Late Roman Period. In *Annales du 12e Congrès de l'Association Internationale pour l'Histoire du Verre, Vienne, 26-31 août 1991*, pp. 99-110.

Discusses the possible identity of those depicted on a group of distinctive face beads found at 19 sites in northern Europe, as well as the dating and chemical composition of the specimens.

Stoyanova, A.A.

2004 Бусы и подвески из могильника Нейзац (по материалам раскопок 1996 - 2001 г.) (Beads and Pendants from the Neyzats Cemetery [Based on Excavations in 1996-2001]). *Боспорские исследования* (Bosporus Studies) V:263-319.

The ornaments recovered from a Sarmatian-Alans burial ground in central Crimea include those made of glass, faience, jet, amber, carnelian, and metal. English summary.

2010 Наборы бус в costume населения предгорного Крыма во II в. до н.э. - IV в. н.э. (Sets of Beads in the Costume of the Population of the Piedmont of the Crimea in the 2nd c. BC - 4th c. AD). *Боспорские исследования* (Bosporus Studies) XXIV:401-410.

The principal ways in which sets of beads were used over time are outlined based on material recovered from burials. Ukraine. English summary.

2012 *Детские погребения из могильника Опушки (по результатам раскопок 2003-2009 гг.)* (Child Burials in the Cemetery of Opushki, According to 2003-2009 Excavations). Dolya Publishing House, Simferopol.

Concentrates on the beads and other ornaments associated with children at a cemetery in the center of the Crimean foothills, Ukraine. They date from the 1st century BC to the second half of the 3rd century AD. English summary.

2013 The Second and the First Half of the Third Century AD Female Costume Accessories in the Cemetery of Neyzats. In *Exploring the Cemetery of Neyzats: Collected Papers*, edited by Igor Khrapunov, pp. 124-165. Dolya Publishing House, Simferopol – Kristiansand.

Analyzes grave goods (including beads and pendants) having a direct relationship to female costume in the period mentioned and studies the location of these artifacts on skeletons to determine their function.

Straume, E.

1988 The Grave from Nordre Rør, Rygge, Østfold: The Burial of a Danish Woman from the 3rd Century A.D.? In *Trade and Exchange in Prehistory: Studies in Honour of Berta Stjernquist*, edited by Birgitte Hårdh et al., pp. 167-176. *Acta Archaeologica Lundensia* 8(16).
Beads of glass (cobalt blue; colorless; gold-foil double beads) and amber (p. 172, fig. 1:11).

Stroh, A.

1988 *Das hallstattzeitliche Gräberfeld von Schirndorf, Ldkr. Regensburg, II*. Materialhefte zur Bayerischen Vorgeschichte, Reihe A, Bd. 36.
A necklace of 80 amber beads was found at a Hallstatt period cemetery in southeastern Germany (p. 135, pl. 107).

Stuclík, S. and J. Stuclíková

1996 Aunjenitzer Gräberfeld in Velké Pavlovice, Südmähren. *Praehistorische Zeitschrift* 71(2):155-175.
Typical Early Bronze Age wire coil beads (p. 155, fig. 12:6). Most belong to women and children but here one was in a man's grave. Moravia, Czech Republic.

Sulgostowska, Zofia

2014 The Mystery of Perforated Arctic Fox Teeth. In *Wilczyce: A Late Magdalenian Winter Hunting Camp in Southern Poland*, edited by Romuald Schild, pp. 339-342. Polish Academy of Sciences, Institute of Archaeology and Ethnology, Warsaw.

Sümegei, Pál

2009 The Archaeozoological Analysis of the Beads and Molluscs from the Late Copper Age Baden Cemetery at Budakalász. In *The Copper Age Cemetery at Budakalász*, edited by Mária Bondár and Pál Raczky, pp. 409-436. Pytheas, Budapest.
A re-examination of the 3,400+ jewelry items from a cemetery in Hungary revealed that the beads were dominated by pieces made from freshwater limestone (accounting for about 63%) and not from snails or shells (roughly 33%) as earlier believed. *See also* Bondár (2009) and Demény et al. (2009).

Summerfield, Jan

1997 The Small Finds. In *Birdoswald: Excavations of a Roman Fort on Hadrian's Wall and its Successor Settlements: 1987-92*, edited by Tony Wilmott, pp. 269-361. English Heritage, Archaeological Report 14.
Discusses the beads of glass and jet/shale found at a Roman fort near Gilsland, Cumbria, United Kingdom.

Suter, P.J.

1987 *Zürich "Kleiner Hafner" Tauchgrabungen 1981-1984*. Berichte der Zürcher Denkmalpflege, Monographien 3.
Small Neolithic limestone beads are discussed with parallels from other Swiss sites (pp. 137f., pls. 4, 18). Switzerland.

Swerida, Jennifer and Selin Nugent

2019 Fashioned Identity in the Şərur Valley, Azerbaijan: Kurgan CR8. In *Fashioned Selves: Dress and Identity in Antiquity*, edited by Megan Cifarelli, pp. 11-26. Oxbow Books, Oxford.

Demonstrates how the mortuary setting and dress (beads included) of a single elite member of the Qızqala community were fashioned by funerary participants to represent the identity of the interred during the Middle Bronze Age (2400-1500 BCE).

Swift, E.

2000 Regionality in Dress Accessories in the Late Roman West. *Monographiae Instrumentum* 11:89-116.

Chapter 3 deals with glass beads.

2002 Transformations in Meaning: Amber and Glass Beads Across the Roman Frontier. In *RAC 2002: Proceedings of the Twelfth Annual Theoretical Roman Archaeology Conference, Canterbury 2002*, edited by G. Carr, E. Swift, and J. Weekes, pp. 48-57. Oxbow, Oxford.

This paper considers artifactuality and cultural interaction with reference to dress accessories (in particular beads) which can be shown to be of Germanic influence, but which are found in late Roman contexts. It concludes that connections between the cultural style of objects and the cultural identity of the consumer should not be simply assumed.

2003 Late-Roman Bead Necklaces and Bracelets. *Journal of Roman Archaeology* 16:336-349.
Examines how Roman beads were arranged in necklaces.

2003 *Roman Dress Accessories*. Shire Archaeology, Princes Risborough, United Kingdom.
A concise guide mainly based on selected finds from Britain, France, and Hungary. Includes a section on beads (pp. 31-37).

Symonenko, Oleksandr V., Denis M. Sikoza, and Olena S. Dzeladze

2015 *Пізньоскіфський могильник Червоний Маяк / The Late Scythian Burial Ground Chervonyi Mayak*. Kherson.

A Late Scythian burial ground in the Kherson region of the Ukraine yielded a variety of glass, faience, and stone beads.

Syrovatko, A.S. and A.A. Troshina

2017 Позднєдьяковские бусы шурово: Первый опыт разделения коллекции / Late Dyakovo Period Beads in Shchurovo: The First Experience of the Collection Division. In *Оки связующая нить: археология Среднего Поочья / The Oka Connecting Thread: Archeology of the Middle Oka*, edited by E.E. Fomchenko, pp. 175-183. Stupino Museum of Local History, Stupino.

Concerns the Iron Age glass beads recovered from the Shchurovo site in the Ukraine.

Szabo, J.G.

1987 Das Gräberfeld von Bélapátfalva aus den 9. Jahrhundert. *Communicationes Archaeologicae Hungariae*, pp. 83-100.

The types of glass beads (which include eye beads) found at a 9th-century cemetery in Hungary are considered to reflect both Avar and Great Moravian elements.

Szathmári, Ildikó

1988 Frühe Nadeltypen aus der Bronzezeit Transdanubiens. *Folia Archaeologica* 39:58-80.
Long bronze wire beads form part of the complexes discussed. In Hungarian with German summary.

Szilágyi, Katalin

1990 Die Perlen des Gräberfeldes von Halimba-Cseres aus dem 10. bis 12. Jhd. *Zeitschrift für Archäologie* 24:79-100.

Important classification, based on a large cemetery (932 graves; 10th-12th centuries) in Hungary, that can be used for the whole Carpathian basin.

1992 Beads in Hungary in the 9th-11th Centuries: Use and Trade. *Arkheologia* 3:107-113. Kiev.
5,000 beads from 34 sites, used for hair ornament, decoration of upper garments, and protection against the evil eye. Trade routes through Kiev and elsewhere. Summaries in Russian and English.

1994 Perlentypen aus dem X-XII Jahrhundert in Ungarn und ihre Bedeutung. *Památky Archeologické* 85(2):75-110.

Classifies over 3,000 beads from three cemeteries of the 10th-12th centuries in Hungary by type, size, and quantity. Mostly glass; some have coins associated. English summary.

1995 The Beads of Tenth- to Twelfth-Century Hungary. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 7:65-95.

A thorough examination and classification of the beads recovered from three cemeteries reveals 61 distinct bead types; the classification system may be applied to other areas and time periods.

1997 Beiträge zur Frage des Perlenhandels im 10.-12. Jahrhundert im Karpatenbecken. In *Perlen: Archäologie, Techniken, Analysen*, edited by Uta von Freeden and Alfred Wiczorek, pp. 235-242. Kolloquien zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte 1.

There are two major routes for 10th-12th-centuries bead traders in the Carpathian Basin. Links between Kiev and Prague are traceable.

1998-1999 Review of *Das awarenzeitliche Gräberfeld von Halimba. Das Awarische Korpus. Beihefte V*, by G. Török (1998-1999). *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 10-11:70-71.

Szilágyi, Katalin, J. Nagy-Balogh, and K.G. Solymos

1995 Similar Beads of Type 60 from Ninth-Century Magna Hungaria and Tenth-Century Hungary. In *Glass Beads: Cultural History, Technology, Experiment and Analogy*, edited by M. Rasmussen, U.L. Hansen, and U. Näsman, pp. 83-89. Historical-Archaeological Experimental Center, Studies in Technology and Culture 2.

Szőke, M.B.

1990-1991 The Question of Continuity in the Carpathian Basin of the 9th Century A.D. *Antaeus: Communicationes ex. Inst. Arch. Acad. Sci. Hung.* 19-20:145-157.

Beads played an important part in identifying Avar population elements (*see pp.* 151-153).

Sztancs, Diana-Maria

2012 Around Black Sea in Prehistory: Neolithic and Copper Age Adornments Discovered in Romania and Ukraine. In *Challenges and Opportunities for a Multilateral Cooperation: Proceedings of the First International Conference on EU and Black Sea Regions*, edited by Antonello Folco Biagini, Constantin Hlihor, and Andrea Carteny, pp. 194-203. Mineo Giovanni Editore, Bagheria, Italy.
Compares various pendants and beads of shell, bone, antler, copper, and animal teeth uncovered in Transylvania, Romania, and the northern Black Sea region of the Ukraine with observations on functionality and symbolism.

Sztancs, Diana-Maria and Corneliu Beldiman

2010 Wietenberg *Dentalium* Shell Beads Discovered at Cerișor - Cave No. 1, Hunedoara County, Romania. *Analele Universității Creștine "Dimitrie Cantemir,"* Seria Istorie – Serie nouă 1(4):76-89.

Examination of two fossil dentalium-shell beads from the Bronze Age level reveals information about their manufacture and use.

2012 Bronze Age Shell Beads Discovered in Hunedoara County, Romania. *Acta Terrae Septemcastrensis* XI:121-140.

Discusses two fossil dentalium-shell beads discovered at Cerișor Cave No. 1 in Romania.

2013 Aeneolithic Necklace Made of Shell Beads Discovered at Ariușd, Covasna County. In *Archaeological Small Finds and their Significance. Proceedings of the Symposium: Costume as an Identity Expression*, edited by Iosif Vasile Ferencz, Nicolae Cătălin Rîșcuța, and Oana Tutilă Bărbat, pp. 21-31. Editura Mega, Cluj-Napoca, Romania.

Discusses a necklace composed of 256 discoidal shell beads found in a ritual pit in Romania.

2014 The Ariușd (Erösd) - Cucuteni Culture: Osseous Materials Artefacts. In *L'impact anthropique sur l'environnement durant le Néo-Énéolithique du Sud-Est de l'Europe: in honorem dr. Gheorghe Dumitroaia*, edited by Constantin Preoteasa and Ciprian-Dorin Nicola, pp. 239-282. Bibliotheca Memoriae Antiquitatis XXXI.

Among the items discussed are a necklace composed of *Unio*-shell discs and several pendants composed of perforated red deer residual canines and the pharyngeal teeth of carp found at a site in Romania. A synopsis of the chaîne opératoire is provided.

Sztáncsu, Sándor József

2005 The Early Copper Age Hoard from Ariușd (Erösd). In *Cucuteni: 120 ans des recherches – Le temps du bilan/120 Years of Research – Time to Sum Up*, edited by Gheorghe Dumitroaia et al., pp. 85-105. Bibliotheca Memoriae Antiquitatis XVI.

Describes and discusses the beads and pendants of copper, shell, bone, antler, stone (marble?), and deer teeth from the hoard in central Romania.

Taborin, Yvette

1991 La parure des Solutréens et des Magdaléniens anciens des Jamblancs. *Paléo* 3(3):101-108.
On the late Solutrean and early Magdalenian beads of shell and animal teeth excavated at Jamblancs, France.

1993 *La parure en coquillage au Paléolithique*. Supplément à Gallia Préhistoire XXIX. CNRS Éditions, Paris.

Shell ornaments of the Paleolithic period.

1995 *La parure préhistorique*. Archeologia 314, fiche suppl. XIII-XVI.

Illustrated account of Paleolithic beads, their role in society, origin, interpretation, relation to pendants, materials, examples sewn on clothes and hats, etc.

2004 *Langage sans parole: La parure aux temps préhistoriques*. La Maison des roches, Paris.

An overview of the importance of adornments, including beads and pendants, in the cultures of prehistoric Europe.

2007 La diversité de la parure badegoulenne. *Bulletin de la Société préhistorique française* 104(4):735-741.

Discusses the beads and pendants made of shell, bone, ivory, antler, and animal teeth recovered from a Badegoulian settlement in France.

Taffinder, Jacqueline

2001 Stone Age Gold. In *Baltic Amber: Proceedings of the International Interdisciplinary Conference*, edited by Adomas Butrimas, pp. 99-107. Acta Academiae Artium Vilnensis 22.

Analysis of the regional and typological variation of amber beads in megalithic tombs in Scania (Sweden) reveals regional differences and perhaps a developing social hierarchy. Beads shaped like flint axes seem to reflect an interest in metalworking, but such a link is less clear for club-shaped beads.

Tala'i, Hassan and Ahmad Aliyari

2009 Haftavan IV (Iron II) Settlement Cemetery: NW-Iran, Azerbaijan. *Iranica Antiqua* XLIV:89-112.

Presents a general discussion of the beads recovered from graves attributed to the 12th-8th centuries BC. Materials include stone, paste, glass, and metal (bronze and iron).

Tarcsay, Kinga

2006 Ein merowingerzeitlicher Glasperlenanhänger mit Rosettentendekör aus Wien 1, Judenplatz.

Fundort Wien: Berichte zur Archäologie 9:136-143.

Discusses a Merovingian glass bead pendant with rosette decoration excavated in Vienna, Austria.

Tarcsay, Kinga and Wolfgang Klimesch

2018 A Glass-Beadmaking Furnace at Schwarzenberg in the Bohemian Forest, Upper Austria.

Translated by Karlis Karklins. *The Bead Forum* 73:1-4.

Excavations conducted at the site (which operated during the latter part of the 17th century and the early part of the 18th century) revealed a variety of furnace-wound beads including pentagonal faceted, raspberry, and melon forms.

Tátá, Frederico, João Cascalheira, João Marreiros, Telmo Pereira, and Nuno Bicho

2014 Shell Bead Production in the Upper Paleolithic of Vale Boi (SW Portugal): An Experimental Perspective. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 42:2941.

Focuses on shell bead production during the Upper Paleolithic at the site of Vale Boi in southwestern Portugal as a means of understanding social visual transmission. Experimental replication techniques

include scratching, sawing, and hammering using lithic and bone implements on both internal and external sides of the shells.

Tatton-Brown, Veronica

1995 Some Greek and Roman Pendants and Beads in the British Museum. In *Glass Beads: Cultural History, Technology, Experiment and Analogy*, edited by M. Rasmussen, U.L. Hansen, and U. Näsman, pp. 37-45. Historical-Archaeological Experimental Center, Studies in Technology and Culture 2.

Tautavičius, Adolfas

2001 A Partial Survey of Research on Pre-Nineteenth-Century Lithuanian Amber Artefacts (Archaeological Finds). In *Baltic Amber: Proceedings of the International Interdisciplinary Conference*, edited by Adomas Butrimas, pp. 281-284. Acta Academiae Artium Vilmensis 22.

An account of excavations and collections from the Stone Age to the Middle Ages. Presents details about the use and wearing of beads; e.g., in the hair or headdress, in horse's manes, and as amulets. In the early centuries AD, single amber beads on necklaces of other materials are thought to be amulets. Other types of amulets appear in the 8th-9th centuries.

Tecco Hvala, S., J. Dular, and E. Kocuvan

2004 *Železnodobne Gomile na Magdalenski Gori / Eisenzeitliche Grabhügel auf der Magdalenska Gora*. Narodni Muzej Slovenije, Katalogi in Monografije 36.

Important Iron Age burial site in Slovenia with many amber, bronze, and glass beads. Text is in Slovene and German.

Tejral, J.

1988 Zur Chronologie der frühen Völkerwanderungszeit im mittleren Donauraum. *Archaeologia Austriaca* 72:223-304.

On the chronology of the early barbaric invasions in the middle Danube area. Beads (*passim*) contribute to a comprehensive survey.

Telegin, D.Ya. and Ina D. Potekhina

1987 *Neolithic Cemeteries and Populations in the Dnieper Basin*. British Archaeological Reports, International Series 383.

Beads of various kinds *passim*. Ukraine.

Tempelmann-Maczyńska, Magdalena

1985 *Die Perlen der römischen Kaiserzeit und der frühen Phase der Völkerwanderungszeit im mitteleuropäischen Barbaricum*. Römisch-Germanische Forschungen 43. Philipp von Zabern, Mainz am Rhein.

On the beads of the Roman Empire and the early phase of the migration period in Central Europe, ca. AD 10-450. Reviewed by Raddatz (1987).

Terekhova, N.V.

2011 Бусы среднецентинской Мордвы VII-XI веков: историографический аспект (Beads of the *srednetsninskaya* Mordovians of the VII-XI Centuries: Historiographical Aspect). *Vestnik VGU*,

Seriya: Istoriya, Politologiya, Sotsiologiya 2:189-192.

www.vestnik.vsu.ru/pdf/history/2011/02/2011-02-34.pdf

A brief history of the study of beads from burial grounds of the Mordovians of Middle Russia.

Terenozhkin, A.I. and B.N. Mozolevskii

1988 *Melitopol'skii Kurgen*. Naukova Dumka, Kiev.

Account of Scythian graves in the Ukraine with much on beads (pp. 81-114). The decorated glass beads (eye types and others) are illustrated in color. In Russian.

Teruzzi, Giorgio and Anna Alessandrello (eds.)

2007 *Trade Beads: From Venice to the Gold Coast*. Centro Studi Archeologia Africana, Milano.

This exhibition catalog provides a brief overview of the Venetian bead industry including well-illustrated descriptions of the two major glass beadmaking processes and the various styles/types of beads (some on sample cards) that were produced for trade in Africa as well as elsewhere.

Teruzzi, Giorgio, Chiara Colombo, and Irene Mineo

2018 La cartelle veneziane del Museo di Storia Naturale di Milano. *Natura* 108(2).

This special edition of *Natura* presents images of 174 bead sample cards of La Società Veneziana per l'Industria delle Conterie on Murano and held by the Natural History Museum in Milan. The cards are supplemented by text concerning the Società, the Milan and other sample card collections, as well as the beadmaking process.

Tessmann, B.

2001 Schmuck und Trachtzubehor aus Prozor, Kroatien: Ein Beitrag zur Tracht im japodischen Gebiet. *Acta Praehistorica et Archaeologica* 33:28-151.

The first full publication of the Iron Age Prozor cemetery, Croatia, finds purchased in 1914 by the Museum für Volkerkunde in Berlin. Costume accessories include glass and amber beads and also elaborate fibulae decorated with beads.

Thauvin-Boulestin, E.

1998 *Le bronze ancien et moyen des Grands Causses et des Causses du Quercy*. Collection Coédition Préhistoire Quercinoise et Comité des Travaux historiques et scientifiques, CTHS Documents Préhistoriques 11.

Site by site survey and discussion of Bronze Age material from southern France. *See* table of contents for beads of stone, amber, and glass.

Theune, Claudia

1990 *Chronologische Ergebnisse zu den Perlen aus dem Alamannischen Gräberfeld von Weingarten, Kr. Ravensburg*. Kleine Schriften aus dem Vorgesichtlichen Seminar Philipps-Universität 33.

Correspondence analysis was applied to beads of 42 different types from 101 women graves of the Merovingian cemetery of Weingarten, southwestern Germany. It was possible to subdivide the sample into six type groups and seven type combination groups. The results are in accordance with that for other finds.

1991 An Analysis of Beads Found in the Merovingian Cemetery of Weingarten. In *Classification, Data Analysis, and Knowledge Organization*, edited by H.-H. Bock and P. Ihm, pp. 352-361. Springer, Berlin.

As for Theune (1990).

2006 Die Perlen aus den römerzeitlichen Gräbern. In *Die Funde aus den römischen Gräbern von Krefeld-Gellep*, edited by Renate Pirling and Margareta Siepen, pp. 560-570. Franz Steiner Verlag, Stuttgart.

Ninety-nine graves of the Roman period (1st-4th centuries) excavated at the Krefeld-Gellep cemetery in west-central Germany produced ca. 3,000 beads of monochrome and polychrome glass, faience, amber, metal, stone, shell, and wood.

2008 Neun spätmerowingerzeitliche Perlen aus dem Raum Eisenach. In *Die Heden-Orte in Thüringen*, by V. Schimpff, pp. 64-67. *Concilium medii aevi* 11:21-70.

Discusses nine Late Merovingian beads, 8 glass and 1 amber, from find site Eisenach, Germany.

2008 Die Perlen von Dunum – Neue Forschungen zur Chronologie des karolingerzeitlichen Gräberfeldes von Dunum, Ldkr. Wittmund. *Probleme der Küstenforschung im südlichen Nordseegebiet* 32:243-285.

The 1,600 beads excavated at a Carolingian burial ground at Dunum, northern Germany, are assigned to three distinct assemblages which are attributable to the 8th-9th centuries. The blown, folded, and mosaic glass beads reveal the site's position in the regional and supraregional trading network.

Theune, C., J. Callmer, M. Heck, and P. Hoffmann

1997 Glasperlenproduktion im Frühmittelalter. *Ethnographisch-Archäologische Zeitschrift* 38:225-234. On glass bead production in the early Middle Ages.

Thevenot, J.-P.

2006 Un dépôt du bronze final découvert à Barbirey-sur-Ouche (Côte-d'Or, France). *Acta Arch. Acad. Scientiarum Hungaricae* LVII:67-76.

A cave deposit in France produced bronze attachments, triangular pendants, 18 tubular bronze beads decorated with single or double grooves at the ends, and a knife. The ornaments must have comprised an accessory such as an elaborate belt of a kind associated with women. A ritual deposit?

Thomas, Jonathan Tanner

2011 Fashioning Identities, Forging Inequalities: Late Neolithic/Copper Age Personal Ornaments of the Portuguese Estremadura. *European Journal of Archaeology* 14(1-2):29-59.

An analysis of over 3,000 beads and pendants from seven contemporary Late Neolithic/Copper Age (3500-2500 BC) sites in the Portuguese Estremadura reveals two dominant patterns: 1) most beads show a high degree of standardization in terms of size and shape and are made from local materials; and 2) a minority are made from non-local, rare, and visually distinctive materials (e.g., variscite, ivory), and are less standardized and more labor-intensive. Portugal.

2014 Emerging Economies: Late Neolithic and Copper Age Beads and Pendants of the Portuguese Estremadura. Ph.D. thesis. University of Iowa, Iowa City.

Examines the manufacture and provenience of 8,000 Late Neolithic and Copper Age (3500-2500 BC) beads and pendants from a group of closely related collective burials in the Sizandro River Valley of southwestern Portugal. Materials include stone, bone, terra cotta, ivory, and shell.

Thomsen, Per O.

1995 The Question of Bead Making in the Late Roman Iron Age at Lundborg, Denmark. In *Glass Beads: Cultural History, Technology, Experiment and Analogy*, edited by M. Rasmussen, U.L. Hansen, and U. Näsman, pp. 19-25. Historical-Archaeological Experimental Center, Studies in Technology and Culture 2.

2002 Produktion af glasperler i det frie Germanien i yngre romersk jernalder – indikationer fra Lundeborg på Sydøstfyn. In *Drik – og du vil leve skønt, Festskrift til Ulla Lund Hansen på 60-årsdagen 18. august 2002*, edited by J. Pind. et al., pp. 159-164. Publications from The National Museum, Studies in Archaeology and History 7. Copenhagen.

Reports on the production of glass beads in Germania during the Late Roman Iron Age based on evidence from Lundeborg in Sydøstfyn, Denmark.

Thunmark-Nylén, L.

1992 Some Comparative Notes on Gotlandic and Livonian Bead Spacers of the Viking Period. In *Contacts Across the Baltic Sea during the Late Iron Age (5th-12th Centuries)*, edited by Birgitta Hårdh and Bożena Wyszomirska-Werbart, pp. 144-150. University of Lund, Archaeology Institute, Report Series 43.

Points out similarities and differences of Viking bead-spacers in Latvia and Gotland, Sweden. It is suggested that a mutual influence between Gotland and central Latvia resulted in women favoring the same fashion, whereas the bead-spacers themselves seem to have been locally produced in the two areas.

Tilevandou, Christina

1984 Kosmimata apo tin proistoriki Thira (Jewelry from Prehistoric Thera). *Arkhaiologiki Ephemeris* pp. 14-54.

Catalog and discussion of Late Cycladic jewelry, both the objects themselves and representations on frescos. Includes beads, some of which have shapes with symbolic meaning. Greece.

Tilliard, Laurence

1989 Les bracelets et les perles en Verre de Levroux (Indre). In *Le verre préromain en Europe occidentale*, edited by Michel Feugère, pp. 137-144. Editions Monique Mergoïl, Montagnac.

Illustrates and briefly discusses the glass beads recovered from Levroux, an Iron Age site in France.

Timby, Jane R.

1996 *The Anglo-Saxon Cemetery at Empingham II, Rutland*. Oxbow Monograph 70.

Reports on the beads and pendants recovered from a site in central Great Britain, including their chemical composition. Materials include glass, amber, coral, rock crystal, and metal.

Točik, A.

1992 Materiály k dejinám južného Slovenska v 7-14 storočí (Materialien zur Geschichte der Sudslowakei im 7-14 Jhd.). Institute of Archaeology of the Slovak Academy of Sciences, *Študijné Zvesti* 28:5-250. Nitra.

Catalog of finds from 27 unpublished excavations in southern Slovakia, dating to the 7th-14th centuries. Beads, *passim*: Avar, Great Moravian, early Magyar settlement, and mediaeval. Summary in German.

1993 Pohrebisko z doby avarskej ríše v Šali I - Veči (Awarenzeitliches Gräberfeld in Šala I - Veča). Institute of Archaeology of the Slovak Academy of Sciences, *Studijne Zvesti* 29:87-178.

Beads from an Avar cemetery in Slovakia are mentioned and illustrated, *passim*. Summary in German.

Todd, Ian A. (ed.)

1986 *Vasilikos Valley Project 1: The Bronze Age Cemetery in Kalavassos Village*. Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology LXXI(1).

Several thousand faience beads came from a Middle Bronze Age cemetery in Cyprus including one segmented specimen (pp. 166-168, pl. XXXII, fig. 44).

Todd, Joan M.

2003 When Amber Speaks: The Archaeological Evidence and the Historical Record. In *Amber in Archaeology*, edited by Curt W. Beck, Ilze B. Loze, and Joan M. Todd, pp. 224-235. Institute of the History of Latvia, Riga.

Provides a critical review of amber research by both archaeologists and historians.

Todorova, A.A.

2004 Бусы как элемент женского костюма эпохи формирования Древнерусского государства (предварительное исследование). In *Ладога и Глеб Лебедев. Восьмые чтения памяти Анны Мачинской, Старая Ладога, 21-23 дек. 2003 г.*, pp. 236-240. Нестор-История, СПб.

A preliminary study of beads as an element of female costume during the era of the formation of the Old Russian state.

Todorova, Henrieta

2002 *Durankulak, Band II. Die prähistorischen Gräberfelder*. Teil 2. Deutsches Archäologisches Institut, Berlin.

This volume contains the artifact catalog and plates which illustrate a variety of beads and pendants recovered from a Neolithic/Chalcolithic site in Bulgaria. Materials include *Spondylus* and *Dentalium*, chalcedony, lignite, and bone.

Todorova, Henrieta and Ivan Vajsov

2001 *Der kupferzeitliche Schmuck Bulgariens*. Prähistorische Bronzefunde 20(6). Franz Steiner Verlag, Stuttgart.

Describes a variety of bead forms found at Copper Age archaeological sites in Bulgaria dating from ca. 5000-3000 BC. Materials include various kinds of shell, stone, metal, and clay. Beadwork is also discussed.

Toll, A.

1987 Pärlor från Sigtuna. Datering genom jämförande studier. C-thesis in archeology, Stockholm University.

Dating the beads recovered from Sigtuna, Sweden, by comparative methods.

Tomalin, Stefany

2019 Review of *La cartelle veneziane del Museo di Storia Naturale di Milano*, by Giorgio Teruzzi, Chiara Colombo, and Irene Mineo (2018). *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 31:119-121.

Tomalin, Stefany and Deborah Zinn

2012 Review of Beads from Briare, by Floor Kaspers (2011). *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 24:111.

Tomaž, Alenka

2006 Neolitiski keramični nakit v Sloveniji. *Annales: Anali za istrske in mediteranske studije - Annali di Studi istriani e mediterranei - Series historia et sociologia* 16(1):93-100.

Clay beads of different shapes as well as perforated ceramic discs made from broken pots represent parts of jewellery at the Neolithic site of Čatež-Sredno polje near Brežice.

Tomedi, Gerhard

1997 Zum hallstattzeitlichen Gräberfeld von Frög. *Archäologie Österreichs* 8(2):60-70.

Useful account of a long-known, important Hallstatt cemetery site in Carinthia, Austria, with full bibliography. An amber bead collar is set in its context (p. 66, fig. 10).

2002 Das hallstattzeitliche Gräberfeld von Frög: Die Altgrabungen von 1883 bis 1892. *Archaeolingua* 14.

Large Hallstatt cemetery in Carinthia, Austria. Glass and amber beads *passim*: amber components of pins (pp. 170-171), an amber collar (pp. 201-203), and glass beads (pp. 204-205).

Tomková, Kateřina

1998 Bernstein im frühmittelalterlichen Böhmen. *Památky Arkeologické* 89 (1):64-103.

Bohemia at the end of 9th-11th centuries had the highest concentration of amber beads outside the Baltic area, providing evidence of contact through Poland before written sources. Much on these and their economic significance. Czech Republic.

Tomková, Kateřina and Eva Černá

2009 Ke stavu a perspektivám studia skleněných korálek na Pražském hradě a v jeho předpolí (Early Medieval Glass Beads from Prague Castle and its Surrounding – Current State and Future). *Študijné Zvesti* 45:195-200.

Summarizes what is known about the collection of early medieval beads in Prague Castle, Czech Republic. In Slovak with English summary.

Tomková, Kateřina, Šárka Jonášová, and Zuzana Zlámalová Cílová

2017 Glass in Fashion and Trade in Bohemia in the 9th-11th Century (Archaeology and Archaeometry). *Annales du 20e Congrès de l'Association Internationale pour l'Histoire du*

Verre, Fribourg / Romont 7-11 septembre 2015, edited by Sophie Wolf and Anne de Pury-Gysel, pp. 374-378.

Concentrates on the archaeological and chemical variability of glass artifacts, especially jewelry, their provenance, and the question of continuity in the development of glass jewelry between the 10th and 11th centuries.

Tomková, Katarina and Šárka Křížová

2017 Aktuelle Aspekte des Studiums mehrfarbiger Perlen aus dem frühmittelalterlichen Böhmen. In *Archäologische Studien zum frühen Mittelalter*, edited by Gabriel Fusek, pp. 193-207. Archaeologica Slovaca Monographiae, Communicationes 19.

On the style of multicolored beads from early medieval Bohemia.

Tomková, Katarina and Natalie Venclová

2011 Skleněné korálky od pravěku do raného středověku: kontinuita i změna. *Sklář a keramik* 5-6:107-111.

Glass beads from prehistory to the early Middle Ages: continuity and change.

2014 Glasschmuck in Böhmen von der Bronzezeit bis ins Frühmittelalter: Archäologie und Archäometrie. In *Glasarchäologie in Europa: Regionen – Produkte – Analysen. Beiträge zum 5. Internationalen Symposium zur Erforschung mittelalterlicher und frühneuzeitlicher Glashütten Europas, Seiffen/Erzgebirge 2012*, edited by Eva Černá and Peter Steppuhn, pp. 221-237. Ústav Archeologické Památkové Péče Severozápadních Čech, Most.

Discusses glass beads and other glass jewelry in Bohemia, Czech Republic, from the Bronze Age to the Early Middle Ages. Includes archaeometric analyses.

Tomlinson, R.A.

1996 Archaeology in Greece 1995-96. Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies, *Archaeological Reports* 42:1-47.

Neolithic beads from a settlement at Dikili Tash, eastern Macedonia (p. 29).

Tomlinson, R.A. (ed.)

1995 Archaeology in Greece 1994-1995. Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies, *Archaeological Reports* 41:1-74.

Hundreds of Mycenaean beads from Boutene, Achaia (p. 16) and one from Kililer near Larisa (p. 40); dozens of glass beads of many kinds from the sanctuary of Athene ca. 750-650 at Philia, Thessaly (p. 37); Early Iron Age and 6th-5th-century bronze biconical beads and other beads from Axioupolis, Nikete, and Polygyros, and 4th-century gold and gilded clay and bronze beads from Chalkidke, Solenas, and Kitros, all in Macedonia (pp. 42-44); and Late Minoan rock crystal, carnelian, faience, and glass beads from the Armenoi cemetery.

Torntore, Susan J.

2002 Italian Coral Beads: Characterizing their Value and Role in Global Trade and Cross-Cultural Exchange. Ph.D. dissertation. Department of Housing and Apparel, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis.

Documents the coral-bead industry in Torre del Greco, Italy's leading global exporter of coral beads and jewelry.

2004 Precious Red Coral: Markets and Meanings. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 16:3-16.

Describes the red-coral industry based in Torre del Greco in southern Italy, revealing how the different beads are made and marketed, and also delves into the cultural significance of precious coral over time.

Török, G.

1998-1999 *Das awarenzeitliche Gräberfeld von Halimba. Das Awarische Korpus. Beihefte V.* Kapitális Druckerei, Debrecen.

On the early medieval beads and other grave goods from an Avar cemetery in Halimba, Hungary. See Szilágyi (1998-1999) for a review.

Torres, Andreia

2007 Contas exumadas na intervenção arqueológica do palácio dos marqueses de Marialva – uma tipologia usada no trato colonial. *Anais de História de Além-Mar* III:181-237. Centro de História de Além-mar da FCSH, Universidade Nova de Lisboa.

Describes the glass and bone beads recovered from 17th-18th-centuries contexts in Lisbon, Portugal, including chevron and Nueva Cadiz varieties.

Torres Martínez, Jesus F., Antxoka Martínez Velasco, and Susana de Luis Mariño

2016 Les perles en pâte de verre de l'oppidum de Monte Bernorio (Villarén, Palencia) et du nord de la péninsule Ibérique. Échanges et relations entre le nord de l'Espagne et le sud de la France à l'âge du Fer. *Aquitania* 32.

Trade and relations between northern Spain and southern France during the Iron Age based on the glass paste beads from the oppidum of Monte Bernorio (Spain) and the northern Iberian Peninsula.

Totev, Totju

1993 *The Preslav Treasure*. Altos, Shoumen.

Treasure from the capital of Bulgarian Tsar Symeon probably buried in AD 971. Hollow gold beads figure as elements in earrings (pp. 63f., figs. 36f.). In Bulgarian with German and Russian summaries.

Tovornik, Vlasta

1985-1986 Die frühmittelalterlichen Gräberfelder von Gusen und Auhof bei Perg in Oberösterreich, Parts I-II. *Archaeologia Austriaca* 69:165-214 and 70:413-460.

For beads from this early medieval cemetery in Upper Austria, see Part I, pp. 205-207; Part II., pp. 439-444, figs. 16a-b.

1997 *Die bairischen Grabstätten von Asten und Leonding*. Linzer Archäologische Forschungen, Sonderheft XIX.

Includes some late Hallstatt - La Tène and early medieval beads, decorated glass types, etc. Austria.

Towrie, Sigurd

2005 Mesolithic Disappointment at Minehowe, but Bead Hints at Long-Distance Connections. *Orkney Jar*: www.orkneyjar.com/archaeology/2005/08/18/mesolithic-disappointment-at-minehowe-but-bead-find-hints-at-more-long-distance-connections/, accessed 26 Nov. 2013.

A “Meare spiral” bead recovered from a mound in Tankerness, northern Scotland, is thought to date from 400-100 BC, possibly as late as AD 100. Although similar beads have been found across Iron Age Britain, it is suspected that this is the first to be found as far north as Orkney.

Trebbin, Cornelius

1985 *Achate geschliffen in Idar-Oberstein – Amulette, Schmuck und in Zahlungsmittel in Afrika.* Museum Idar-Oberstein Publication 6.

Discusses agate beads and amulet production in Idar-Oberstein, Germany, and their use in Africa.

Trebsche, Peter

2000 Die zweite Grabung auf der ur- und frühgeschichtlichen Höhensiedlung “Burgwiese” in Ansfelden. *Archäologie Österreichs* 11(2):35-37.

A large amber bead with carinated profile had a surprising findspot: a posthole in a settlement (p. 37, fig. 15). The type is otherwise known only from graves. Late Hallstatt, Austria.

Treister, Mikhail

2008 A Set of Ornaments from Burial No. 1 of the Elder Three Brothers Barrow. In *Greeks and Natives in the Cimmerian Bosphorus 7th-1st Centuries BC: Proceedings of the International Conference, October 2000, Taman, Russia*, edited by S.L. Solovyov, pp. 128-144. BAR International Series S1729.

A rich burial tomb of the Early Hellenistic Period in the region of Tobechnik Lake (Crimea, Ukraine) contained various ornaments including several necklaces composed of beads and pendants of gilded terra cotta, glass, carnelian, rock crystal, amber, jet, and cowrie shells. The burial is dated to ca. 320 BC.

2015 Gold of Phanagoria. Typological, Stylistical and Chronological Analysis. In *Gold of Phanagoria*, Vol. 2, edited by Mikhail Treister, pp. 77-181. Institute of Archaeology, Russian Academy of Sciences.

Section 4 describes the gold necklaces (beads and pendants) recovered from a site in southern Russia. In Russian.

2018 Фигурные пронизи и подвески из так называемого египетского фаянса в Евразии в I в. до н. э. – III в. н. э. / Figural Beads and Pendants of the So-Called Egyptian Faience in Eurasia in the 1st Century BC - 3rd Century AD. In *The Crimea in the Age of the Sarmatians (200 BC - AD 400)* V, edited by Igor Khrapunov, pp. 9-49. Simferopol.

Provides an overview of these finds from Italy in the west to China in the east.

Trelis Martí, Julio, José Ramón Ortega Pérez, Inmaculada Reina Gómez, and Marco Aurelio Esquembre Bebia

2009 El cementerio mudéjar del Raval (Crevillent-Alicante) / The Mudéjar Cemetery of the Raval (Crevillent-Alicante). *Arqueología y Territorio Medieval* 16:179-216.

Several burials in a Muslim cemetery in southeastern Spain were accompanied by glass and copper beads, as well as perforated coins. The burials date between the end of 14th century and the early 16th century.

Treuil, R.

1983 *Le Néolithique et le Bronze Ancien Égéens.* Bibl. des Écoles Françaises d’Athènes et de Rome 248. Diffusion de Boccard, Paris.

A succinct account of Aegean beads during the Neolithic and Bronze ages (pp. 488-491).

Tripković, Boban , Vesna Dimitrijević, and Dragana Rajković

2016 Marine Shell Hoard from the Late Neolithic Site of Čepin-Ovčara (Slavonia, Croatia).
Documenta Praehistorica XLIII:343-362.

Analyzes the context and use wear of the beads and pendants in the hoard to ascertain their role and the ways in which they were worn (a belt is postulated).

Trotzig, G.

1988 Beads Made of Cowrie Shells from the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean found on Gotland. In *Trade and Exchange in Prehistory: Studies in Honour of Berta Stjernquist*, edited by Birgitte Hårdh et al., pp. 287-294. *Acta Archaeologica Lundensia* 8(16).

Beads from a 10th-century AD woman's grave in Sweden lead into a wider account of manufacture, distribution, and symbolic significance.

Truc, Marie-Cecile

2008 Trois riches tombes du VI^e siècle sur le site de « La Tuilerie » à Saint-Dizier (Haute-Marne). In *L'Austrasie: Société, économies, territoires, christianisation*. Actes des XXVI^e Journées internationales d'archéologie mérovingienne, Nancy, 22-25 septembre 2005, edited by Jacques Guillaume and Edith Peytremann, pp. 313-329. Presses universitaires de Nancy.

Three rich burials of the High Middle Ages found at Saint-Dizier, France, were accompanied by many ornaments including beads of glass, amber, and antler.

2012 Probable Frankish Burials of the Sixth Century AD at Saint-Dizier (Haute-Marne, Champagne-Ardenne, France). In *The Very Beginning of Europe? Cultural and Social Dimensions of Early-Medieval Migration and Colonisation (5th-8th Century)*, edited by Rica Annaert, Tinne Jacobs, Ingrid In 't Ven, and Steffi Coppens, pp. 51-65. *Relicta Monografieen* 7.

The female burial wore a necklace of various beads and 70 beads on the chest may have been sewn into the border of her clothing, or else on a cloth or in a bag placed on the body. The male burial had a sword the scabbard of which was decorated with two cylindrical beads of gold and ivory.

Tsimbidou-Auloniti, M.

1989 Graves of the Classical Period at Epanomi. *AEMΘ (AEMTH)* 3:319-329.

Three graves of the late Archaic and Classical periods excavated at Epanomi, Greece, yielded several forms of glass eye beads and other ornaments. In Greek with brief English summary (p. 326).

Tsintsov, Zdravko

2008 Distribution and Typology of Gold Artefacts from the Bronze Age in the Alluvial Sediments in Bulgaria. In *Geoarchaeology and Archaeomineralogy*, edited by R.I. Kostov, B. Gaydarska, and M. Gurova, pp. 216-218. Proceedings of the International Conference, 29-30 October 2008 Sofia. Publishing House "St. Ivan Rilski," Sofia.

The simple alluvial gold artifacts are represented mainly by beads, lamellas and wires, balls, etc.

Tsipopoulou, M., L. Vagnetti, and M. Liston

2003 New Evidence for the Dark Ages in Eastern Crete. *Studi Micenei ed Egeo-Anatolici* 45(1):85-124.

A tholos tomb with multiple burials, LM IIIC to Protogeometric. Two PG clay beads with distinctive incised decoration are of a type best known in the Knossos district. A conical clay bead and similar one of lead were also found (pp. 103-104, 108-109, fig. 11).

Tuitjer, H.G.

1987 *Hallstätische Einflüsse in der Nienburger Gruppe*. Veröffentlichungen der urgeschichtlichen Sammlungen des Landesmuseums zu Hannover 32.

Detailed discussion of the amber bead trade in Hallstatt C and D (pp. 57-60) as it relates to the Nienburg group of northern Germany.

Tunzi Sisto, Anna Maria

2006 Ombre d'ambra a Trinitapoli. In *Atti della XXXIX riunione scientifica IIPP "Materie prime e scambi nella preistoria italiana,"* pp. 1567-1571. Istituto Italiano di Preistoria e Protostoria, Firenze.

A among many prestige objects found in two burial tombs of the Middle Bronze Age in Trinitapoli, southern Italy, were numerous amber beads, in particular, a necklace formed of at least 29 beads with a fish pendant. Some of the beads are from the Baltic region.

Tunzi Sisto, Anna Maria

1999 *Ipogei della Daunia: preistoria di un territorio*. Soprintendenza Archeologia della Puglia, Foggia, Grenzi.

On the Apulia region of southern Italy with a special section on amber beads (pp. 289f.); analysis (p. 291). Glass and faience (pp. 285f.).

2003 L'ipogeo dei Bronzi di Trinitapoli (FG): aspetti del rituale funerario nell'ottica dell'organizzazione della società. In *Atti della XXXV Riunione Scientifica 2000* 1:417-429.

Middle Bronze Age graves of women and children in southeastern Italy contained amber and faience beads of Aegean and East Mediterranean types (pp. 420-424, fig. 4). Summaries in English and French.

Țurcanu, Senica

2013 Considerații privind obiectele de podoabă realizate din cochilii de moluște în cadrul complexului cultural Cucuteni-Tripolie. In *De Hominum Primordiis. Studia in Honorem Professoris Vasile Chirica*, edited by G. Bodi, M. Danu, and R. Pîrnău, pp. 169-194. Scripta archaeologica et historica Dacoromaniae VI.

Discusses shell beads and pendants utilized by the Cucuteni culture of the Neolithic/Eneolithic period. In Romanian with English abstract.

2013 Cucutenian Body Ornamenting Items: A Raw Materials Perspective. *Arheologia Moldovei* XXXVI:61-78.

Investigates the raw materials used in the production of body ornaments used by the Cucuteni culture.

2017 Same Shape, Different Meanings? Original and Imitation among Body Ornamenting Items of the Ariuşd-Cucuteni-Tripolye Cultural Complex. In *Symbols and Signs as a Communication System. In Memory of Gheorghe Dumitroaia*, edited by C.-E. Ursu, A. Poruciuc, C.-M. Lazarovici, pp. 187-200. Muzeul Bucovinei, Suceava, Romania.

Focuses on the identification of several types of replicas present among ornaments (including beads and pendants) based on both the exceptional artifacts within hoards and on isolated items found in settlements. Their analysis reveals several types of behavioral mechanisms covering, indirectly, a different symbolism.

Turgeon, Laurier

2001 French Beads in France and Northeastern North America during the Sixteenth Century. *Historical Archaeology* 35(4):58-82.

Combines archaeological material from France and northeastern North America with historical data including the post-mortem inventories of Parisian beadmakers in an attempt to determine the nature of French trade beads. A description of the beads recovered from the Jardins du Carrousel site (second half of the 16th century) in Paris is also provided with a color photo. Materials include glass, faience, shell, jet, amber, rock crystal, bone, and coral.

Turk, P.

2003 Reiche Nekropolen der Hallstatt-Zeit. *Archäologie in Deutschland* 1:60-65.

Brief description of the various local Hallstatt groups in Slovenia, with an illustration of glass and amber necklaces from Novo Mesto. The glass beads were produced locally on a large scale.

Țurcanu, Senica

2017 Same Shape, Different Meanings? Original and Imitation among Body Ornamenting Items of the Ariușd-Cucuteni-Tripolye Cultural Complex. In *Symbols and Signs as a Communication System. In Memory of Gheorghe Dumitroaia*, edited by C.-E. Ursu, A. Poruciuc, and C.-M. Lazarovici, pp.187-200. Karl A. Romstorfer, Suceava.

Discusses several types of bead and pendant replicas present among the ornaments of the Cucuteni-Tripolye communities.

Turmanidze, Miranda

2005 Beads from the Fifth-Century BC Greek Necropolis of Pichvnari. In *Pont-Euxin et Polis: Actes du X^e Symposium de Vani*, edited by Daredzhan Davidovna Kacharava, Murielle Faudot, and Evelyne Geny, pp. 283-290. Presses Universitaires de Franche-Comté, Besançon, France.

Two groups of burials at the site of Pichvnari, Georgia, produced both stone (primarily jet, as well as sard and amber) and glass (both polychrome and monochrome) beads. Comparative material is provided.

Tusa, S.

1997 *L'insediamento dell'età del bronzo con Bicchiere Campaniforme i Mareita - Castelvetranto (Trapani)*. Corrao, Trapani, Italy.

Early Bronze Age beads of black steatite, calcite, shell (*Cypraea* and *Dentalium*), and "white paste" (pp. 46-49, figs. 19-20).

Tušek, I.

1997 Skupina poznorimskih grobov iz območja izkopa za stanovanjski blok B-2 v Rabelji vasi - zahod na Ptuj (Late Roman Graves in Ptuj). *Arheološki Vestnik* 48:289-300.

Slovenia: includes some glass beads (p. 293). In Slovene with German summary.

Tušlová, Petra, Barbora Weissová, Stefan Bakardzhiev, Viktoria Čist'akova, Robert Frecer, and Petra Janouchová

2015 The Stroyno Archaeological Project, Report on the Season 2015. *Studia Hercynia* XIX(1-2):243-261.

Located in Bulgaria, the site of Yurta-Stroyno, a *vicus* of Roman military veterans, yielded several types of glass beads including an annular bead with eyes which is dated to the period after the Marcomannic Wars (the last quarter of the 2nd century AD to Late Antiquity).

Tvauri, Andres

2012 Archaeological Finds from the Hill Fort at Keava. *Estonian Journal of Archaeology* 1:36-62.

Several monochrome glass beads and cowrie shells were found at this site in Estonia and are attributed to the 12th-13th centuries.

2012 The Migration Period, Pre-Viking Age, and Viking Age in Estonia. *Estonian Archaeology* 4. Presents a good overview of the beads and pendants that were utilized.

Tzankova, Nikoleta

2017 Analysis of Beads from Feature 73A. In *Sarnevo. Pits from the Late Neolithic, the Early and Late Iron Age, and the Roman Period. Volume 1: The Late Neolithic Pit Field*, edited by K. Bacvarov, M. Tonkova, and G. Katsarov, pp. 565-570. National Institute of Archaeology with Museum - BAS, Sofia, Bulgaria; <https://www.academia.edu/35578464/>

Reports on the mineral composition and gemological properties of four beads made of copper ore (malachite and azurite) and serpentinite (ultrabasite) from a site in southeastern Bulgaria. In Bulgarian with English abstract.

Uberti, Maria Luisa

1993 *I Vetri Preromani del Museo Archeologico Nazionale di Cagliari. Corpus delle antichità fenicie*. Bonsignori, Rome.

Ancient Phoenician beads: cat. nos. 94-11 8, pls. XII-XVII; pendants (mostly heads) nos. 44-93, pls. VIII-XII. Italy.

Uboldi, Marina, Marta Rapi, and Ivana Angelini

2014 Perle golasecchiane in materiale vetroso dai dintorni di Como. In *Il vetro in età protostorica in Italia*, Actes XVI Giornate Nazionali di Studio sul Vetro, Adria (RO), 12-13 maggio 2012, edited by Silvia Ciappi, Annamaria Larese, and Marina Uboldi, pp. 39-54. Milano.

On vitreous beads of the Golasecca culture from the region around Como, Italy.

Ucelli, Paola Gnesutta

2016 Gioielli dall'Età Glaciale. Ornamenti personali di cacciatori paleolitici nella Grotta delle Settecannelle. In *Ornarsi per comunicare con gli uomini e con gli Dei. Gli oggetti di ornamento come status symbol, amuleti, richiesta di protezione: Ricerche e scavi*. Atti del Dodicesimo Incontro di Studi Valentano (VT) – Pitigliano (GR) – Manciano (GR), 12-14 Settembre 2014, edited by Nuccia Negroni Catacchio, pp. 35-52. Centro Studi di Preistoria e Archeologia – Onlus, Milano.

Discusses Paleolithic personal ornaments found in a cave site in west-central Italy.

Uenze, Syna

1992 *Die spätantike Befestigungen von Sadovec (Bulgarien)*. Münchner Beiträge zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte 43.

Glass beads of various types and colors from Sadovec, Bulgaria, are described and illustrated, also a few amber and one bone (4th-6th centuries). Some in unusual materials are considered amulets.

Ulrychová, Eva

2001 Skleněné korále z Horního Lochova, okr. Jičín / Glass Beads from Horni Lochov, Okr. Jičín. *Pojizerský sborník* 4:79-81.

Prehistoric glass beads from a site in northern Czech Republic.

Umbrich, Andrew

2012 *Early Religious Practice in Norse Greenland: From the Period of Settlement to the 12th Century*. Háskóli Íslands: Hugvísindasvið Medieval Icelandic Studies.

In the grave of a woman, two glass beads were found on either side of her head and are thought to have been earrings.

Ungerman, Š.

2005 Ženský šperk staršího velkomoravského horizontu. *Archeologické Rozhledy* LVII:707-749.

Women's jewelry of the Early Great Moravian period. There is a section on glass beads with a discussion of the types: decorated cylinders, eye beads, six-sided, etc. (pp. 722-729, fig. 5). Summary in German, abstract in English.

Uslar, R. von

1988 Kuhbier in der Prignitz: ein Urnengräberfeld des 1.-2. Jahrhunderts n.Chr. *Offa* 45:181-282.

Glass beads of various types are discussed from an Urnfield cemetery of the 1st-2nd centuries AD in Germany (pp. 229f.) and cross-referenced to the Templemann-Mączyńska (1985) classification.

Vaday, Andrea H.

1985 Sarmatisches Gräberfeld in Törökszentmiklós-Surgán-Újtelep. *Acta Arch. Acad. Sci. Hung.* 37(3-4):345-390.

Beads from a Sarmatian cemetery were of glass, amber, carnelian, coral, chalcedony, etc. Cataloged *passim* and discussed on pp. 376-377. Austria, Hungary.

1989 *Die sarmatischen Denkmäler des Komitats Szolnok: ein Beitrag zur Archäologie und Geschichte des sarmatischen Barbaricums*. Antaeus, Comm. Inst. Arch. Acad. Sci. Hung. 17/18.

An important detailed discussion of the beads, mostly glass, but also other materials (pp. 97-107) from Sarmatian contexts in Transylvania, Hungary. Tables of types and shapes and many drawings of beads.

Vaday, Andrea H. and B.M. Szöke

1983 Sarmatisches Gräberfeld und gepidisches grab in Endrod-Szujókereszt. *Communicationes Arch. Hung.* 1983:79-132.

Many bead types from a Gepid grave in a Sarmatian cemetery, Hungary, plus a reconstruction of bead embroidery on a belt. In Hungarian with German summary.

Vakirtzi, Sophia

2012 *Akr 8794: A Miniature Artifact from Akrotiri, Thera, and the “Whorl or Bead” Question in Light of New Textile Evidence. Aegaeum 33:215-220.*

Attempts to determine if a small spheroidal clay object decorated with incised designs from Late Bronze Age Akrotiri, Thera, Greece is a spindle whorl or a bead.

Valiulina, Svetlana Igorevna

2000 *Стеклянные бусы как источник по международным связям волжских булгар в VIII - начале XIII вв. In Славяне, финно-угры, скандинавы, волжские булгары, edited by А.Н. Кирпичников et al., pp. 51-64. ИПК «Вести», St. Petersburg.*

About glass beads as a source for international relations of the Volga Bulgars during the 8th to early 13th centuries.

2016 *International Trade Relations of the Middle Volga Region in the Medieval Period through the Glass Evidence. Archeologia Polski LXI:113-169.*

Glass beads and other glass artifacts, occurring on a mass scale in the archaeological records of Volga Bulgaria, are of particular significance for research aimed at determining the nature of trade and goods exchange, as well as the trends in operation and their dynamics in the region.

2017 *Die Glaserzeugnisse Bolgars und ihr Verhältnis zu anderen mittelalterlichen Glasproduktionen. Annales du 20e Congrès de l'Association Internationale pour l'Histoire du Verre, Fribourg / Romont 7-11 septembre 2015, edited by Sophie Wolf and Anne de Pury-Gysel, pp. 391-398.*

The glass products of Bolgar (beads included) and their relationship to other medieval glass productions.

Valk, Heiki, Pikne Kama, Riina Rammo, Martin Malve, and Mauri Kiudsoo

2013 *The Iron Age and 13th-18th Century Cemetery and Chapel Site of Niklasmägi: Grave Looting and Archaeology. Archaeological Fieldwork in Estonia 2012:109-132.*

Excavations conducted in southeastern Estonia revealed a small collection of glass, amber, and stone beads, as well as cowrie shells. A most noteworthy find was a headband composed of four separately made narrow cloth bands decorated with tin plaques, glass beads, and bronze spirals.

Van der Sanden, Wijnand

1996 *Through Nature to Eternity: The Bog Bodies of Northwest Europe.* Batavian Lion International, Amsterdam.

Finds of beads from Danish sites include the following: discoid and quadrilobed glass beads found with a Roman-period body at Korselitse (p. 93); an amber bead found associated with a Borremose woman (p. 94); Bronze Age tin, faience, and amber beads found strung together on a necklace with a copper clasp near Exloo in Bourtangermoor (p. 172), and almost 1,800 amber beads found at Sortekeer Mose (p. 176). Denmark.

Van Es, W.A. and R.S. Hulst

1991 *Das merowingische Gräberfeld von Lent.* Nederlandse Oudheden 14.

Merovingian beads from a cemetery in The Netherlands (pp. 91-92).

van Gijn, Annelou

2006 Ornaments of Jet, Amber and Bone. In *Schipluiden: A Neolithic Settlement on the Dutch North Sea Coast c. 3500 cal BC*, edited by L.P. Louwe Kooijmans and P.F.B. Jongste, pp. 195-205. *Analecta Praehistorica Leidensia* 37/38.

Discusses the beads and their production techniques.

2008 De ornamenten van Ypenburg. In *Ypenburg-locatie 4: Een nederzetting met grafveld uit het Midden-Neolithicum in het West-Nederlandse kustgebied*, edited by Hans Koot, Lauren Bruning, and Rob A. Houkes, pp. 277-288. Hazenberg Archeologie, Leiderdorp.

Discusses the amber and jet beads excavated at a Middle Neolithic cemetery on the west coast of the Netherlands. Includes a discussion of production techniques.

2013 Ornaments of Jet, Amber and Bone. In *Schipluiden: A Neolithic Settlement on the Dutch North Sea Coast c. 3500 CAL BC*, edited by Leendert P. Louwe Kooijmans and Peter F.B. Jongste, pp. 195-205. *Analecta Praehistorica Leidensia* 37/38.

Includes a description of stone beadmaking technology.

2014 Beads and Pendants of Amber and Jet. In *A Mosaic of Habitation at Zeewijk (the Netherlands): Late Neolithic Behavioural Variability in a Dynamic Landscape*, edited by E.M. Theunissen et al., pp. 119-127. *Nederlandse Archeologische Rapporten* 47.

The material dates to the Late Neolithic. Includes information about production techniques and use. See García-Díaz (2014) for stone beads from the site.

2017 Bead Biographies from Neolithic Burial Contexts: Contributions from the Microscope. In *Not Just for Show: The Archaeology of Beads, Beadwork and Personal Ornaments*, edited by Daniella E. Bar-Yosef Mayer, Clive Bonsall, and Alice M. Choyke, pp. 103-114. Oxbow Books, Oxford and Philadelphia.

Focuses on the role of amber, jet, and bone beads in the materiality of burial practices during the Dutch Middle and Late Neolithic between 3750 and 2000 cal BC. Microscopic analysis of the beads provides evidence for repair, method of attachment, and extent of wear, revealing the variety in “bead biographies.”

Vančugov, Vladimir P.

1996 Das Ende der Bronzezeit im nördlichen Schwarzmeergebiet: die Belozerka-Kultur. *Eurasia Antiqua* 2:287-309.

On the end of the Bronze Age in the northern Black Sea region, 12th-10th centuries BC. Beads are mentioned briefly: bone, shell, amber, and glass (pp. 296, 302, figs. 6, 11). Annular, ribbed, and polychrome glass beads were analyzed; most local North Pontic. Ukraine. Summaries in Russian and German.

Vančugov, V.P. and L.V. Subbotin

2000 Noi complexe ale culturii Belozerka in zona dintre Nistru si Dunăre (New Complexes of the Belozerka Culture in the Dniester-Danube Interfluve). *Thraco-Dacica* 21(1-2):163-176.

Bronze Age graves in Romania produced a variety of glass beads. In Romanian.

Vanhaeren, Marian

2005 The Evolutionary Significance of Beadmaking and Use. In *From Tools to Symbols, From Early Hominids to Modern Humans*, edited by F. d'Errico and L. Backwell, pp. 525-553. Wits University Press, Johannesburg.

2006 La parure: de sa production à la projection de l'image de soi. In *Un dernier hiver à Pincevent: les Magdaléniens du niveau IV0*, edited by Pierre Bodu, Michèle Julien, Boris Valentin, and Grégory Debout, pp. 35-49. *Gallia Préhistoire* 48.

Presents a thorough study of the shell beads recovered from Level IV0 at Pincevent, France, which contains the last traces of the Magdalenian peoples.

Vanhaeren, Marian and Francesco d'Errico

2001 La parure de l'enfant de la Madeleine (fouilles Peyrony). Un nouveau regard sur l'enfance au Paléolithique supérieur. *PALEO: Revue d'Archéologie Préhistorique* 13:201-240.

Taphonomic, technological, and morphometric analysis of the ornaments associated to the La Madeleine child burial, Dordogne region of France, is used to reconstruct bead manufacturing techniques, arrangements, and use wear.

2002 The Body Ornaments Associated with the Burial. In *Portrait of the Artist as a Child: The Gravettian Human Skeleton from the Abrigo do Lagar Velho and its Archeological Context*, edited by João Zilhão and Erik Trinkaus, pp. 154-186. *Trabalhos de Arqueologia* 22.

Explores the significance of the ornaments (4 deer teeth and 2 perforated shells) associated with the child through an archeozoological, technological, functional, and morphometric analysis of the objects, the result of which are interpreted in the light of actualistic and experimental data. Portugal.

2005 Grave Goods from the Saint-Germain-la-Rivière Burial: Evidence for Social Inequality in the Upper Palaeolithic. *Journal of Anthropological Archaeology* 24(2):117-134.

The great number of perforated red deer canines found with the burial and the preference for teeth from young stags suggests that they were obtained through long-distance trade and represented prestige items. Contrary to the supposed egalitarian character of Upper Palaeolithic societies, these items may have materialized the integration of this individual into a privileged social group.

2006 Aurignacian Ethno-Linguistic Geography of Europe Revealed by Personal Ornaments. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 33(8):1105-1128.

The ethnic dimension of beadwork is conveyed through the use of distinct bead types as well as by particular combinations and arrangements on the body of bead types shared with one or more neighboring groups. Expecting these variants to leave detectable traces in the archaeological record, the investigators recorded the occurrence of 157 bead types at 98 European Aurignacian sites. This identified a definite cline sweeping counter-clockwise from the Northern Plains to the Eastern Alps via Western and Southern Europe through 14 geographically cohesive sets of sites.

Vanhaeren, Marian and Francesco d'Errico

2017 Les dents percées de Praileaitz I. In *La cueva de Praileaitz I (Deba, Gipuzkoa, Euskal Herria)*, edited by X. Peñalver, S. San Jose, and J.A. Mujika-Alustiza. *Munibe Monographs. Anthropology and Archaeology Series* 1.

On the perforated animal teeth recovered from the Lower Magdalenian levels of Praileaitz I, a cave located in the Basque Country, Spain.

Vanhaeren, Marian, F. d'Errico, I. Billy, and F. Grousset

2004 Tracing the Source of Upper Palaeolithic Shell Beads by Strontium Isotope Dating. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 31(10):1481-1488.

Presents the first application of $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ isotope dating to identify the origin of Upper Paleolithic shell beads. Analysis of dentalium associated with the La Madeleine (France) child burial dated to 10,190±100 BP revealed that the shells were collected on far away beaches rather than at nearer Miocene outcrops.

Vaquer, Jean-Sebastien

2019 Les éléments de parure en callaïs dans le Midi de la France au Néolithique et au Chalcolithique. In *La parure en callaïs du Néolithique européen*, edited by Guirec Querré, Serge Cassen, and Emmanuelle Vigier, pp. 333-350. Archaeopress Publishing, Summertown, Oxford.

On the green-stone ornaments of the Neolithic and Chalcolithic periods in the south of France.

Vaquerizo Gil, D.

1990 La villa romana de "El Ruedo" (Almedinilla, Córdoba). *Archivo Español de Arqueología* 63:295-316.

Glass beads are mentioned, and a few illustrated, from a cemetery associated with a Roman settlement in southeastern Spain, dating to the beginning of 4th to early 7th centuries AD (p. 298 and fig. 5).

Varberg, Jeanette, Bernard Gratuze, and Flemming Kaul

2015 Between Egypt, Mesopotamia and Scandinavia: Late Bronze Age Glass Beads Found in Denmark. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 54:168-181.

Chemical analysis of glass beads found in Denmark reveals surprising evidence for contact in the 14th-12th centuries BC between Egypt, Mesopotamia, and Denmark, indicating a complex and far-reaching trade network.

Varga, István

1992 Későbronzkori üvegyöngy Bakonyjácóról. *Pápai Múzeumi Értesítő* 3/4:97-99.

Reports on the chemical composition of a Late Bronze Age bead from Bakonyjácó, Hungary.

Varona, Lydia D.

1982 Los materiales de Las Necropolis de Almaluez (Soria), conservados en el Museo Arqueológico Nacional. *Trabajos de Prehistoria* 39:241-278.

Bronze beads from a cemetery in Spain dated to the 6th-4th centuries BC (p. 258).

Vasileva, Zh. and I. Hadzhipetkov

2014 Ornaments. In *Yabalkovo*, Vol. 1., edited by J. Roodenberg, K. Leshtakov, and V. Petrova, pp. 409-414. Ars et Technica Explicatus, Sofia University "St. Kliment Ohridski," Sofia.

Deals with the beads and pendants of stone, shell, bone, and clay uncovered at an Early Neolithic site in Bulgaria.

Vaškevičiūtė, Ilona

2000 Šukionių kapinynas (Pakruojo rajonas, lugumų apylinke) (Sukioniai Burial Ground). *Lietuvos Archeologia* 20:159-211.

Large Semigallian cemetery in Lithuania, 8th-11th centuries, but mostly 10th-11th. Amber beads, an amulet, and a headdress of spirals combined with two orange beads were found in several graves (nos. 12, 50, 119, 121). Summaries in English and Russian.

2006 A New Type of Bronze Pin in the Eastern Baltic. *Archaeologia Baltica* 6:144-150.

Along with the rosette-headed pins found in rich female grave no. 138 at the Pavirvytė cemetery, Lithuania, were several amber beads and a two-strand necklaces of ribbed blue glass beads dating to the late 11th century.

Vaškevičiūtė, I. and J.A. Bakanauskas

2008 Galvos dangos ir jos puošybos terminija (Headdress and Headwear Decoration Terminology). *Lietuvos Archeologija* 33:187-202.

Presents an illustrated catalog of the various types of women's headwear in use in northern Europe during the 3rd-12th centuries. Many of these incorporated bronze beads, mostly the spiral-tube type. Text is in Lithuanian but the headings and captions are also in English.

Vasks, Andrejs, Laimdota Kalniņa, and Lins Daugnora

2011 Beltu Pilskalns (The Beltu Hill-Fort). *Arheologija un Etnogrāfija* XXV:73-99.

Fig. 12 (p. 89) illustrates some of the Middle Late Iron Age ornaments found at the fort: glass beads (nos. 8, 15, 16), a pendant ornament composed of a bronze wire loop with four paste beads (no. 5), and a blue glass bead attached to a bronze tinkler (no. 7). In Latvian with English summary.

Vázquez Martínez, María de los Ángeles

2005 *El vidrio de época romana en la provincia de A Coruña*. Universidade de Santiago de Compostela.

Several forms of glass beads were recovered from Roman period sites in northwestern Spain.

Vass, Lóránt

2013 Roman Bone Artifacts from *Porolissum*: Contributions to the Knowledge of the Bone Industry from Roman Dacia. Ph.D. thesis. Babeş-Bolyai University, Cluj-Napoca, Romania.

Beads, pendants, and amulets are among the bone and ivory objects recovered from the Roman city of Porolissum in Romania.

Veliačik, L.

1991 Beitrag des Gräberfeldes in Diviaky nad Nitricou zur Chronologie der Denkmäler der Lausitzer Kultur in der Slowakei. *Slovenská archeológia* 39(1-2):143-214.

A few remarks on glass and bronze beads from early and middle Urnfield graves in western Slovakia (p. 202, fig. 9).

Veliačik, Ladislav and Viera Némecová-Pavúková

1987 Zwei Bronzehorte aus Ivanovce. *Slovenská archeológia* 35(1):47-64.

Uncovered in northwestern Slovakia, bronze hoard no. 1 contained several necklaces composed of barrel-shaped bronze beads.

Venclová, Natalie

1985 Collection of Glass from Stradonice in Bohemia. In *Annales du 9^e Congrès de l'Association Internationale pour l'Histoire du Verre, Nancy, France, 22-28 Mai 1983*, pp. 65-75. Liège.

The collection includes beads from the Late Hallstatt, La Tène, and Roman periods. About 400 ring beads (Late La Tène-Celtic) were probably made locally. Czech Republic.

1986 The Problems of Study of Prehistoric Glass in Bohemia. In *Archaeology in Bohemia 1981-1985*, edited by Petr Charvát, pp. 279-285. The Archaeological Institute, Prague.

A short survey of prehistoric glass, mainly beads, from the Early Bronze Age to the Late La Tène Period; questions of origin and local manufacture. Czech Republic.

1990 *Prehistoric Glass in Bohemia*. Archeologický ústav ČSAV, Prague.

A detailed study of Bohemian glass including beads.

1994 Glasperlen aus dem Gräberfeld Manetin-Hrádek. In *Die Anfänge der keltischen Zivilisation in Böhmen*, by E. Soudská, pp. 89-125. Prague

On glass beads from the Manetin-Hradek cemetery, Czech Republic.

2015 Némčice and Pistiros: Glass Beads as Historical Markers in the Third Century BC. *Studia Hercynia* XIX(1-2):143-148.

Compares La Tène glass beads from Némčice in Moravia to those found in the Greek town of Pistiros in central Bulgaria.

2016 *Némčice and Staré Hradisko: Iron Age Glass and Glass-Working in Central Europe*. Archeologický ústav AV ČR, Prague.

Offers a detailed analysis of the glass beads recovered from the Némčice settlement and the oppidum of Staré Hradisko, Czech Republic, including typological classification, discussing the provenance, distribution, and chronology, and assessing their significance as markers of cultural identities of the La Tène population, as well as the chemical composition of La Tène glass. Complete catalogues of the glass finds and their documentation are included.

Venturino Gambari, Marica

1995 *Navigatori e Contadini: Alba e la valle del Tanaro nella preistoria*. Quaderni della Soprintendenza Archeologica del Piemonte, Monografie 4. Famija Albeisa, Alba.

On Alba and the Tanaro Valley, Italy, in prehistory. Bronze Age glass beads (pp. 214-215, 217, fig. 194).

Vercoutère, C., K. Müller, L. Chiotti, R. Nespoulet, A. Staude, H. Riesemeier, and I. Reiche

2011 Rectangular Beads from the Final Gravettian Level of the Abri Pataud: Raw Material Identification and its Archaeological Implications. *ArchéoSciences* 35:259-271.

The Final Gravettian level (level 2) of the abri Pataud (Dordogne, France) yielded a large assemblage of body ornaments that consists essentially of 85 quite standardized rectangular beads. Synchrotron and laboratory X-ray microtomography analysis revealed that most of them were made of ivory.

Vergély, Hélène

2002 Les parures en jayet des Grands Causses au Chalcolithique. In *Pirineus i veïns al 3r mil·lenni AC: XII Col·loqui International d'Arqueologia de Puigcerdà, 10-12 de novembre del 2000*, pp. 377-382. Institut d'Estudis Ceretans, Puigcerdà, Spain.

Reports on the jet beads and pendants recovered from 300 Chalcolithic sites in the Grands Causses region of France.

Verger, Stéphane

1998 Les trois âges de la dame de Blanot. In *L'atelier du bronzier en Europe du XXe au VIIIe siècle avant notre ère: production, circulation et consommation du bronze*, edited by C. Mordant, M. Pernot, and V. Rychner, pp. 33-39. Actes du colloque international Bronze '96, Neuchâtel et Dijon 1996.

Bronze and gold beads form part of the elaborate adornments of the Lady of Blanot, a Bronze Age woman whose remains were uncovered in the Côte-d'Or region of eastern France.

Veropoulidou, Rena and Fotis Ifantidis

2004 *Unio pictorum* vs. *Spondylus gaederopus*: Όστρεα και οστρέινα αντικείμενα από το Δισπηλιό Καστοριάς (*Unio pictorum* vs. *Spondylus gaederopus*: Shells and Shell Jewelry from Dispilio, Kastoria). Το Αρχαιολογικό Έργο στη Μακεδονία και Θράκη 18:669-686.

Provides the qualitative and quantitative characteristics of the beads and pendants recovered from a Neolithic site in Greece. In Greek with English summary.

Verrijckt, Jeroen

2014 Glaskralen uit de Brons- en IJzertijd in de Lage Landen. M.A. thesis. Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam.

Provides an illustrated catalog of Bronze and Iron Age glass beads found in Belgium and the Netherlands.

Verschoof, W.B.

2011 Beads for the Dead: The Production and Use of Ornaments in the Dutch Funnel Beaker Culture (3350-2750 Cal BC). M.A. thesis. University of Leiden.

By using the concept of cultural biography of objects, insight is gained into how ornaments were treated during this period. Several patterns were distinguished in the choice of raw material, the shape of ornaments, the degree of use, and the deposition of ornaments. Most ornaments were made of amber, followed by jet and stone. A strong preference for disc-shaped beads was observed, followed by cylindrical-shaped beads.

Vialou, D.

1982 Objets de parure. In *La Grotte préhistorique de Kitsos (Attique): missions 1968-1978. Vol. I - l'occupation néolithique, etc.*, edited by N. Lambert, pp. 391-419. Éditions A.D.P.F.- École Française d'Athènes, Paris.

Beads of stone, bone, and shell from the Neolithic Kitsos rock shelter in Greece are published in detail (pp. 402-404).

Vianello, A.

2005 *Late Bronze Age Mycenaean and Italic Products in the West Mediterranean: A Social and Economic Analysis*. British Archaeological Reports, International Series 1439.

A full treatment of the contexts of the glass and amber beads found in Italy associated with Mycenaean material: history of research, sites, museum collections, etc. (*see esp. pp. 89-95 passim*).

Vickers, M. and A. Kakhidze

2001 The British Georgian Excavation at Pichnvari 1998: the “Greek” and “Colchian” Cemeteries. *Anatolian Studies: Journal of the British School of Archaeology at Ankara* 51:65-90.

Georgia: numerous burials with finds of beads (pp. 68-69, 87, figs. 7, 8).

2004 *Pichvnari I: Greeks and Colchians on the East Coast of the Black Sea, Results of Excavations Conducted by the Joint British-Georgian Expedition 1998-2002*. Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, and Batumi Archaeological Museum, Georgia.

On a major Late Bronze Age settlement in what is now Georgia. The recovered Colchian beads (5th century BC) mostly form necklaces. Most are of plain glass, some tiny. Polychrome glass beads as well as amber and carnelian beads are also present. In the Greek burials (5th-4th centuries BC), glass beads predominate and include eye types and clusters of pyramidal beads. Re: other materials, jet predominates but carnelian, marble, and amber are also present.

Vida, Tivadar

2011 Das Gräberfeld neben dem Horreum in der Innenbefestigung von Keszthely-Fenekpuszta. In *Keszthely-Fenekpuszta im Kontext spätantiker Kontinuitätsforschung zwischen Noricum und Moesia*, edited by Orsolya Heinrich-Tamáská, pp. 397-456. Castellum Pannonicum Pelsonense 2. Illustrates the beads discussed by Pásztor (2011). Hungary.

Vida, Tivadar and Thomas Völling

2000 *Das slawische Brandgräberfeld von Olympia*. *Archäologie in Eurasien* 9.

Slav cemetery in Greece. Glass beads form the backbone of the chronology of the site, being seen to match Middle and Late Avar types of ca. 650-800.

Vidrih Perko, Verena, Borut Križ, and Irena Sivec

2001 Amber from Ancient Sites on the Territory of Slovenia. In *Baltic Amber: Proceedings of the International Interdisciplinary Conference*, edited by Adomas Butrimas, pp. 187-194. *Acta Academiae Artium Vilnensis* 22.

Surveys material from its earliest appearance (Urnfield, Ha A1) through the copious Roman-period finds and into the Migration Period. Noteworthy is a necklace from Emona (modern Ljubljana), perhaps early 2nd century AD, with unique faceted amber beads (p. 191, 3).

Viel, Laurine, Sandrine Bonnardin, Maxence Bailly, and Xavier Margarit

2019 Perles supposées en variscite du sud-est de la France (Arles-Fontvieille, IV^e mill. av. J.-C.) : premiers résultats d’une recherche en devenir. In *La parure en callaïs du Néolithique européen*, edited by Guirec Querré, Serge Cassen, and Emmanuelle Vigier, pp. 465-478. Archaeopress Publishing, Summertown, Oxford.

Initial study of possible variscite beads of the 4th millennium BC from southeastern France.

Viola, Stefano

2016 Significato sociale della *parure* in pietra tra l'età del Rame e il Bronzo Antico dell'Italia settentrionale. Un approccio tecno-funzionale attraverso la sperimentazione archeologica. D.Sc. thesis. University of Geneva.

On the social meaning of stone jewelry (including beads and pendants) from sites in northern Italy dating from the Copper to Early Bronze ages. Includes a detailed account of the manufacturing processes.

Vitezović, Selena

2011 The Neolithic Bone Industry from Drenovac, Serbia. In *Written in Bones: Studies on Technological and Social Contexts of Past Faunal Skeletal Remains*, edited by Justyna Baron and Bernadeta Kufel-Diakowska, pp. 117-136. Uniwersytet Wrocławski, Instytut Archeologii, Wrocław.

Located in central Serbia, the Drenovac site yielded several perforated animal teeth, fragments of a pig's tusk that might be a pendant preform, and three shell beads.

2012 The White Beauty – Starčevo Culture Jewellery. *Documenta Praehistorica* XXXIX:215-226. Discusses beads, pendants, and other ornaments of bone and shell from Early and Middle Neolithic sites in Serbia. It is postulated that specific forms conveyed information on status and/or social identity (membership of kin or social group, etc.) and their white color probably had more than mere aesthetic significance.

2016 The Sea Within: The Use of Mollusc Shells as Ornaments in the Central Balkans Neolithic. In *Cucuteni Culture Within the European Neo-Eneolithic Context: Proceedings of the International Colloquium "Cucuteni – 130," 15-17 October 2014, Piatra-Neamț, Romania*, edited by Constantin Preoteasa and Ciprian-Dorin Nicola, pp. 237-256. Editura "Constantin Matasă," Piatra-Neamț.

Explores and synthesizes the available data on the shell ornaments (beads and pendants included) in the Starčevo and Vinča cultures.

2017 Osseous Raw Materials as Ornaments in the Bronze Age: The Case Study of Mokrin. In *Archaeotechnology Studies: Raw Material Exploitation from Prehistory to the Middle Ages*, edited by Selena Vitezović and Dragana Antonović, pp. 59-84. Serbian Archaeological Society, Belgrade.

Describes the ornaments recovered from the necropolis at Mokrin, Serbia, which include beads and pendants made of not only bone but shell, and animal teeth as well. Their symbolic role and place within Bronze Age communities is discussed.

Vizcaíno Sánchez, Jaime

2007 *La presencia bizantina en Hispania (siglos VI-VII). La documentación arqueológica*. Antigüedad y Cristianismo: Monografías históricas sobre la Antigüedad tardía 24.

Chapter 16 discusses the beads recovered from the necropolis at Carthago Spartaria in Cartagena, Spain. Materials include, amber, resin of inferior quality, stone, and glass.

Vlachopoulos, Andreas and Fragoula Georma

2012 Jewellery and Adornment at Akrotiri, Thera: The Evidence from the Wall Paintings and the Finds. *Aegaeum* 33:35-42.

The commonest items of jewellery depicted in the wall paintings at Akrotiri, a Minoan Bronze Age settlement in Greece, are gold hoop earrings, silver diadems and beads on the forehead, small beads on the headdresses, necklaces of beads or metal sheet cut-outs on the neck, bracelets, armbands and anklets, and also ribbons.

Vojceščuk, Natalia

2013 Skleněné korálky ze Zvenigorodu ve světle výzkumů v roce 2010 / Glass Beads from Zvenigorod in Light of Research in 2010. *Archaeologia Historica* 38(1):175-183;
<https://digilib.phil.muni.cz/handle/11222.digilib/128314>.

Archaeological research at a fortified settlement near Lviv, western Ukraine, yielded wound and mosaic glass beads as well as two beads of rock crystal dating from the first half of the 11th century to the 13th century.

Vokotopoulou, I., A. Despinis, D. Misailidou, and M. Tiverios

1985 *Sindos: katalogos tes ektheses. Arkhaiologiko Mouseio Thessalonikes*. Ministry of Culture, Athens.

Catalog of material from an Archaic and Classical cemetery on Sindos, Greece. Includes elaborate gold and amber beads. In Greek.

Volkman, Armin and Claudia Theune

2001 Merowingerzeitliche Millefioriperlen in Mitteleuropa. *Ethnographisch-Archäologische Zeitschrift* 4:521-554.

Merovingian millefiori beads in Central Europe. Includes information of production techniques.

Volpert, H.-P.

2002 Neue Körpergräber der Heimstettener Gruppe. *Das Archäologische Jahr in Bayern* 2002:79-82. Mid-1st-millennium AD graves of a small population group in southeastern Germany. Women's costumes were distinctive and homogeneous. One burial had an amber bead necklace, bronze torc, and distinctive fibulae (fig. 80).

Vomer Gojkovič, M.

1996 Rimski jantarni predmeti s Ptuja (Roman Amber Objects from Ptuj). *Arheološki Vestnik* 47:307-322.

Cemeteries of the Roman site of Ptuj in Slovenia, not far from the Aquileia workshops, produced many beads and fine carved objects; 24 color photographs. In Slovene with German summary.

1997 Poznorimski grobovi z grobisca pri Dijaskem domu v Rabelčji vasi na Ptuj (Late Roman graves in Ptuj). *Arheološki Vestnik* 48:307-322.

Slovenia: some beads, including blue glass (fig. 10). In Slovene with German summary.

Vörös, Gabriella

1996 Temetkezési szokások és viselet egy dél-alföldi szarmata temetőben (Szeged-Tápé) (Bestattungssitten und Trachten eines Sarmatischen Gräberfeldes in der südlichen Tiefebene [Szeged-Tápé]). *A Móra Ferenc Múzeum Évkönyve, Studia Archaeologica* II:111-176.

Sarmatian cemetery, Hungary. Women had bead necklaces and armbands and skirts with bead decoration sewn on in broad stripes. Children had beads and amulets around the neck, men a single bead on an armring. Glass, carnelian, amber. Summary in German.

2003 A ruhák aljának gyöngyözése a Madaras-Halmok szarmata temető sírjaiban (statisztika – tipológia) / Der perlenverzierte Saum von Bekleidungsstücken in der Gräbern des sarmatischen Gräberfeldes Madaras-Halmok (Statistik – Typologie). *Móra Ferenc Múzeum Évkönyve - Studia Archaeologica* IX:145-150.

Discusses the statistical and typological aspects of the beaded hems of garments found in Sarmatian graves at the Madaras-Halmok cemetery, Hungary. In Hungarian.

Vrielynck, Olivier

2009 *Les perles du cimetière mérovingien de Bossut-Gottechain, Etude préliminaire*. Service public de Wallonie.

Presents a preliminary study of the beads from the Merovingian cemetery at Bossut-Gottechain, Belgium.

2012 Tombes mérovingiennes à Saint-Denis. *Annales de la Société archéologique de Namur* 86:111-117.

Describes and illustrates three fancy glass beads recovered from a Merovingian tomb at Nausipont, Belgium.

2015 Le cimetière du bas-empire et mérovingien de Spontin. Catalogue du mobilier et révision des données. *Annales de la Société archéologique de Namur* 89.

A cemetery in Belgium utilized from 380 AD to 420 AD yielded a wide variety of glass beads, monochrome and decorated, as well as some of amber and jet.

Waarsenburg, Demetrius

1995 *The Northwest Necropolis of Satricum: An Iron Age Cemetery in Latium Vetus*. Thesis Publishers, Amsterdam.

Beads are noted and discussed *passim*. See especially “Amber burial tomb VI” (pp. 399-492): a mid-7th-century priestess buried in a dress of amber beads. Italy.

Wachsmann, S.

1987 *Aegeans in the Theban Tombs*. *Orientalia Lovaniensia Analecta* 20.

A thorough reassessment of the Egyptian frescoes that show beads as a medium of contact with the Aegean (*see esp.* pp. 54f., 74f).

Wagner, Annette and Jaap Ypey

2011 *Das Graberfeld auf dem Donderberg bei Rhenen: Katalog*. Sidestone Press, Leiden.

The beads, mainly glass, recovered from a Frankish cemetery in the Netherlands are described by grave.

Wagner, H.

2006 *Glasschmuck der Mittel- und Spätlatènezeit am Oberrhein und den angrenzenden Gebieten: Ausgrabungen und Forschungen* 1. Greiner, Remshalden.

This study is based on a study of material in numerous museums. After discussing typology and chronology, the author deals with the manufacturing technology of bracelets and ring beads. A larger

number of samples from the mid-and late La Tène period were analyzed by XRF and provide information on different production sites. Then special forms of Celtic glass production, including glass beads, are discussed. Rhine Valley, Germany.

Wajda, Sylwia

2014 Wyroby szklane. In *Średniowieczne cmentarzysko w Czarnej Wielkiej, t. II* (Glassware: Medieval Burial Ground in Czarna Wielka, vol. 2), edited by Halina Karwowska, pp. 57-103. Muzeum Podlaskie w Białymstoku, Poland.

Describes a wide range of drawn, wound, and sintered glass beads from an early medieval site. Includes the results of detailed chemical analysis. In Polish with English summary.

Walker, Pamela Anne

2012 Fashioning Death: The Choice and Representation of Female Clothing on English Medieval Funeral Monuments 1250-1450. Ph.D. thesis. School of Arts, Histories and Cultures, The University of Manchester.

Includes a study of the depiction of jewelry (including necklaces) on monuments which reveals that perceived notions of jewelry being popular with medieval women does not concur with the evidence from the funeral monuments. Analysis of literary, documentary, and archaeological sources shows that visual sources must not be taken at face value to illustrate discussions because they need to be seen in context as a funeral monument with its own function, which is the key argument of this thesis.

Walter, Susanne

2008 Das frühmittelalterliche Gräberfeld von Mengen (Kr. Breisgau-Hochschwarzwald). Inaugural Ph.D. dissertation. Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität, München.

Presents a thorough analysis of the beads found with female burials in an early medieval cemetery in southern Germany. Materials include glass, shell, metal (bronze and lead), and various stones.

Walter, S., Ch. Peek, and A. Gillich

2008 *Kleidung im Frühen Mittelalter. Am liebsten schön bunt!* Porträt Archäologie 3. Esslingen. Clothing in the early Middle Ages; beads included.

Warmenbol, Eugène

1996 Les perles en verre de l'âge du bronze trouvées à Han-sur-Lesse (Nr.). *Lunula: Archaeologia protohistorica* 4:54-56.

Bronze Age glass beads discovered at Han-sur-Lesse, Belgium.

1999 Le soleil des morts: les ors protohistoriques de Han-sur-Lesse (Namur, Belgique). *Germania* 77/1:39-69.

Major Bronze Age site in Belgium, mostly Bronze final (Urnfield), with important gold finds including beads with filigree and granulation (Italian imports), grooved cylindrical beads, biconical beads, and a unique(?) bead "en diablo" made of two joined bicones.

Watrous, L.V.

2005 Cretan International Relations during the MM IA Period and the Chronology of Seager's Finds from the Mochlos Tombs. In *Emporia: Aegeans in the Central and Eastern Mediterranean*.

Proceedings of the 10th International Aegean Conference, Athens, 14-18 April 2004, edited by R. Lafimeur and E. Greco, pp. 108-115. *Aegaeum* 25.

Egyptian gold tubular beads are now down-dated from Early Minoan to Middle Minoan (p. 113, pl. XIV: 34, 35). Crete.

Webb, V.E.S.

1996 Faience and Glass. In *Knossos North Cemetery – Early Greek Tombs*, edited by J.N. Coldstream, and H.W. Catling, vol. II, pp. 599-610. British School at Athens Supplement Volume 28.

The bead section (pp. 599-603) is an outstanding contribution, with clear, exceptionally careful descriptions, and with comparanda and literature cited in abundance. A rare find, the first from Crete, is a glass bird (pp. 602f.) like those from Rhodes.

Weber, Manuela

2015 *Das frühmittelalterliche Gräberfeld von Rodersdorf. Ausgrabungen auf dem Kleinbüel 2000 und 2001*. Beiträge zu Archäologie und Denkmalpflege im Kanton Solothurn 3.

The grave goods interred with women and girls in an Early Middle Ages cemetery in Switzerland included a variety of amber and glass beads.

Webster, G.

1989 The Polychrome Glass Beads in Rowley's House Museum, Shrewsbury. *Shropshire History and Archaeology* LXVI:128.

On two rare Germanic S-bend polychrome beads from Wroxeter, the only examples so far found in Britain. England, United Kingdom.

Wegewitz, W.

1994 *Das Abenteuer der Archäologie – Erlebte Vorgeschichte: Archäologische Untersuchungen und Funde im Gebiet der Niederelbe vom 18. Jahrhundert bis zur Gegenwart*. Isensee, Oldenburg.

The chapter on Late Saxon cemeteries in the region of the lower Elbe River in Germany includes color photos of many kinds of decorated glass beads (pp. 339-342, fig. 386).

Weissharr, H.-J.

1989 *Die Deutschen Ausgrabungen auf der Pevkasia-Magula in Thessalien. I: Das späte Neolithikum und das Chalcolithikum*. Universität Heidelberg, Beiträge zur Ur- und Frühgeschichte, Archäologie der Mittelmeer-Kulturräume 28.

Bone and marble beads (p. 49, pls. 38, 40, 63) are among the Late Neolithic and Chalcolithic artifacts encountered at Thessaly, Greece.

Welander, R.D.E., Colleen Batey, and T.G. Cowie

1987 A Viking Burial from Kneep, Uig, Isle of Lewis. *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland* 117:149-174.

The burial of a wealthy woman was accompanied by 44 segmented glass beads.

Welch, M.

2008 Report on Excavations of the Anglo-Saxon Cemetery at Updown, Eastry, Kent. In *Anglo-Saxon Studies in Archaeology and History* 15:1-146.

Many graves, many beads, mostly glass (*see esp.* the discussion on pp. 32f.). England, United Kingdom.

Wells, Berit

1976 *Asine II: Results of the Excavations East of the Acropolis, 1970-74. The Protogeometric Period.* Fasc. 4 , Parts 2-3. Skrifter Utgivna av Svenska Institute i Athen XXIV(2-3).

Beads are not numerous, but noteworthy as coming from a crucial and enigmatic period.

Wells, P.S.

1984 Prehistoric Charms and Superstitions. *Archaeology* 37(3):38-43.

Glass and amber beads worn as amulets in Late Iron Age Slovenia.

Wels-Weyrauch, Ursula

1991 *Die Anhänger in Südbayern.* Präh. Bronzefunde XI(5). Steiner, Stuttgart.

Beads figure *passim* in some lists of grave goods, Early Bronze Age to late Urnfield (Ha B3), southern Bavaria, Germany.

White, Randall

1989 Production Complexity and Standardization in Early Aurignacian Bead and Pendant Manufacture: Evolutionary Implications. In *The Human Revolution: Behavioural and Biological Perspectives on the Origins of Modern Humans*, edited by P. Mellars and C. Stringer, pp. 366-390. Edinburgh University Press.

1989 Toward a Contextual Understanding of the Earliest Body Ornaments. In *The Emergence of Modern Humans: Biocultural Adaptations in the Later Pleistocene*, edited by Erik Trinkaus, pp. 211-231. Cambridge University Press.

1989 Visual Thinking in the Ice Age. *Scientific American* (July):92-99.

Discusses the implications of the appearance of ornaments such as beads and pendants during the Aurignacian period. The technological aspects are also dealt with.

1992 Bone, Antler and Ivory Objects from Abri Blanchard, Commune de Sergeac (Dordogne), France. In *French Paleolithic Collections in the Logan Museum of Anthropology*, edited by R. White and L.B. Breitborde, pp. 97-120. Bulletin of the Logan Museum of Anthropology, New Series 1(2).

The material recovered from an Aurignacian cave site in France includes basket-shaped beads of ivory and steatite.

1993 A Social and Technological View of Aurignacian and Castelperronian Personal Ornaments in SW Europe. In *El Origen del Hombre Moderno en el Suroeste de Europa*, edited by V. Cabrera Valdès, pp. 327-357. Ministerio de Educacion y Ciencia, Madrid.

Personal ornaments first appear in Europe in Aurignacian levels dated to at least 40,000 BP. There is no credible evidence for such objects in Mousterian/Castelperronian contexts that pre-date or are contemporaneous with the initial Aurignacian presence in Europe. Examples of beads and pendants are described and discussed.

1993 Technological and Social Dimensions of “Aurignacian-Age” Body Ornaments across Europe. In *Before Lascaux: The Complex Record of the Early Upper Paleolithic*, edited by Heidi Knecht, Anne Pike-Tay, and Randall White, pp. 277-299. CRC Press, Boca Raton, Florida,

Presents a survey of Aurignacian ornaments from various in France, Germany, Belgium, and Russia, their cultural implications, and technology.

1995 Ivory Personal Ornaments of Aurignacian Age: Technological, Social and Symbolic Perspectives. In *Le travail et l'usage de l'ivoire au Paléolithique Supérieur*, edited by J. Hahn, M. Menu, Y. Taborin, Ph. Walter, and F. Widemann, pp. 29-62. Centro Universitario Europeo per i Beni Culturali, Ravello.

The technology of ivory bead production is shown to have been extraordinarily labor intensive and to have varied from one European region to the next.

2007 Systems of Personal Ornamentation in the Early Upper Palaeolithic: Methodological Challenges and New Observations. In *Rethinking the Human Revolution: New Behavioural and Biological Perspectives on the Origin and Dispersal of Modern Humans*, edited by P. Mellars, K. Boyle, O. Bar-Yosef, and C. Stringer, pp. 287-302. McDonald Institute Monographs, Cambridge.

Discusses the production of Aurignacian beads and pendants. Those from ensemble 2 at the Grotte des Hyènes, Brassempouy, France, were made from ivory, chlorite, talc, calcite, bone, hematite, and lignite.

2010 Les parures de l'Aurignacien ancien et archaïque: Perspectives technologiques et régionales des fouilles récentes. In *De Néandertal à l'homme moderne : l'Aquitaine préhistorique, vingt ans de découvertes (1990-2010)*, edited by V. Mistrot, pp. 93-103. Éditions Confluences, Bordeaux.

Presents an overview of the ornaments (including beads and pendants) utilized by the Aurignacian culture of the Upper Palaeolithic period.

White, Randall and Christian Normand

2015 Les parures de l'Aurignacien ancien et archaïque de la grotte d'Isturitz : perspectives technologiques et régionales. In *Aurignacian Genius : art, technologie et société des premiers hommes modernes en Europe, Actes du symposium international, 8-10 avril 2013, New York University*, edited by in Randall White and Raphaëlle Bourrillon, pp. 140-166. P@lethnologie 7.

Focuses on the techniques used for perforating teeth; the chronological variation in the selection of animal teeth (and one human tooth); the raw materials used for the beads and pendants (amber, ivory, talc, bone); data concerning local personal ornament production (or not); the exploitation of amber and its provenance; and the existence of abundant personal ornaments (pendant-anthropomorphic sculpture and shells) in the Archaic Aurignacian levels.

White, Roger H.

1988 *Roman and Celtic Objects from Anglo-Saxon Graves: A Catalogue and an Interpretation of their Use*. British Archaeological Reports 191.

See p. 111 for an account of chronological and cultural distinctions between glass and faience beads. England, United Kingdom.

Whitehead, Kate S.

2015 How Can the Study of Personal Ornaments Contribute to Gender Studies for the Neolithic in Italy? M.A. thesis. Department of Archaeology, University College London.

Uses case studies from both funeral contexts and non-funeral context sites to draw conclusions regarding any patterns observed with regard to ornaments and gender. Concentrates on beads and pendants.

Whitley, J.

2003 Archaeology in Greece 2002-2003. *Archaeological Reports* 49:1-88.

Mycenaean tombs (Late Helladic IIIA) at Daphni Peneias yielded faience beads (pp. 36f., fig. 64), though some of those illustrated are clearly carnelian.

Wickenden, N.P.

1992 *The Temple and Other Sites in the North-Eastern Sector of Caesaromagus*. Chelmsford Archaeological Trust Report 9; Council for British Archaeology Research Report 75.

Describes a variety of glass beads as well as one jet bead. England, United Kingdom.

Wielowiejski, J.

1987 Depositi dell'ambra sul territorio tra la parte media del Danubio e il Mar Baltico dal I secolo a.C. al V secolo d.C. *Archaeologia Polona* XXV-XXVI:75-84.

On the shapes and manufacture of amber beads and the amber trade of barbarian tribes with one another and with Rome.

Wielowiejski, Przemyslaw

1997 Bernsteinperlen und römisch-barbarische Kulturkontakte in Mitteleuropa. In *Perlen: Archäologie, Techniken, Analysen*, edited by Uta von Freeden and Alfred Wieczorek, pp. 95-101. Kolloquien zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte 1.

Baltic succinate (amber) beads are widely distributed, being found in many parts of "barbaric" and Roman Europe. Deposits of unworked amber and amber beads, their forms and decoration, show that Roman influence spread along trade routes linking southern and northern Europe.

Wigren, S. and K. Lamm

1984 *Excavations at Helgö IX: Finds, Features, and Functions*. Almqvist and Wiksell International, Stockholm.

The Helgö beadmaking industry considered in the context of the site as a whole. Sweden.

Wikensten, Maria Lönnegren

2011 *Pärlor från Västergarn: En studie av pärlorna påträffade under åren 2006-2010*. Gotland College, Visby, Sweden.

Beads recovered from buildings in Västergarn parish, Gotland, Sweden, are dated to the 11th-12th centuries. Some beads, which probably belonged to rosaries, set the excavated area in a Christian environment, at least during some of its active years. Materials include glass, various stones, and bone.

Wiker, Gry

2003 Beads from an Early Urban Settlement at Kaupang, Vestfold, in Norway. *Viking Heritage Magazine* 3:24-27.

Over 3,500 beads were found in the settlement area, mostly of glass, but including amber, rock crystal, amethyst, carnelian, agate, and faience. The beads were mostly imported and include mass-produced drawn glass beads which make up about 45% of the total bead assemblage.

2007 Monochrome Blue Kaupang Beads: Local Manufacture or Import? In *Innere Strukturen von Siedlungen und Gräberfeldern als Spiegel gesellschaftlicher Wirklichkeit? Akten des 57.*

Internationalen Sachsensymposions vom 26. bis 30. August 2006 in Münster, edited by Christoph Grünewald and Torsten Capelle, pp. 137-143. Aschendorff, Münster.

On the origin of blue beads from a site in southeastern Norway.

Wilkie, Nancy C.

2000-2001 Stone Beads and Sealstones from the Mycenaean Tholos Tomb at Nichoria, Greece. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 12-13:7-16.

The Bronze Age tomb held the remains of at least 16 individuals, accompanied by seals and beads of amethyst, carnelian, agate, and other stones, which give evidence for contacts with other sites on the Greek mainland and in the wider Aegean area.

Will, Mathias

1994 Das frühmittelalterliche Gräberfeld von Dachwig, Lkr. Gotha. *Alt-Thüringen* 28:171-212.

An early medieval cemetery in Germany yielded a variety of glass beads, as well as one of amber and several shell examples.

Willing, Matthias

1995 Im Zentrum von Armorika: die bretonische Megalithkultur der Region Morbihan. *Das Altertum* 41(1):23-54.

Middle Neolithic beads in the Carnac Museum, France, are illustrated in the context of a general survey of the culture (p. 52, figs. 28, 29).

Willing, M., S. Stöcklmayer, and M. Wells

2008 Ornamental Variscite: A New Gemstone Source from Western Australia. *Journal of Gemmology* 31(3-4):111-124.

Of interest for illustrating two Stone Age groups of beads including variscite, one from Spain, the other from Brittany, France (p. 113). Variscite is considered a rare stone for beadmaking in an archaeological context.

Wilson, Peter

2002 Revealing Roman Catterick. *Minerva* 13(5):3-4.

Uncovered at Catterick, United Kingdom, the burial of a young man believed to have been a *gallus* was accompanied by a necklace of over 600 jet beads and a jet bracelet composed of 32 links. The burial is dated to AD 275-350.

Wilson, R.J.A.

1996 Archaeology in Sicily 1988-95. Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies, *Archaeological Reports* 42:59-123.

An amber necklace was among 8th-6th-century votives at Polizzello, Italy (p. 90).

Winckel, Emilie

2015 Etude des perles en verre des inhumations de la nécropole de Saverne, rue de l'Oignon (2014). Rapport Final d'Opération dirigé par N. Delhopital. <https://www.academia.edu/34862154/>, accessed 23 Oct. 2017.

Describes and discusses the glass beads found with four burials in northeastern France. Most are attributed to late antiquity and the early Middle Age.

Windl, Helmut J.

1999 Völkerwanderungszeitliches im Schatten des Oberleiserberges. *Archäologie Österreichs* 10(1):4-18.

Amber, “millet grain,” and various types of glass beads from graves dated ca. 490-530 in Austria. Worn on bracelets, belts, and perhaps leg bands. Comparisons are made with Merovingian sites.

Winiarska-Kabacińska, Małgorzata

2014 Microscopic and Functional Analysis of the Arctic Fox Tooth Pendants/Beads. In *Wilczyce: A Late Magdalenian Winter Hunting Camp in Southern Poland*, edited by Romuald Schild, pp. 346-358. Polish Academy of Sciences, Institute of Archaeology and Ethnology, Warsaw.

Winiger, J.

1998 *Ethnoarchäologische Studien zum Neolithikum Südwesteuropas*. British Archaeological Reports, International Series 701.

The chapter on the French Middle Neolithic includes a section on beads and pendants (pp. 101-111): disc, tube, winged, “Glis” beads, pendants of various shapes made of shell, tooth, boar’s tusk, antler, stone, bone, and (seldom preserved but no doubt common) seeds.

Winnicka, K.

2016 More than Meets the Eye: Microscopic and Technological Studies on Early Bronze Age Bone and Antler Beads from Kichary Nowe, South-Eastern Poland. In *Close to the Bone: Current Studies in Bone Technologies*, edited by Selena Vitezović, pp. 376-394. Institute of Archaeology, Belgrade.

This study sheds new light on production methods and the use-life of bone and antler beads, as well as on “hidden” aspects of the Mierzanowice culture, such as the suspected use of metal implements and plant textiles.

Winter, H.

1997 *Awarische Grab- und Streufunde aus Österreich: ein Beitrag zur Siedlungsgeschichte*. Monographien zur Frühgeschichte und Mittelalterarchäologie 4.

A useful guide to scattered Avar material in Austria (see pp. 58 and 66 and catalog entries *passim* for beads).

Wolf, Sibylle

2015 Personal Ornaments as Signatures of Identity in the Aurignacian – The Case of the Swabian Jura and Western Germany. In *Human Origin Sites and the World Heritage Convention in Eurasia*, Vol. 2, edited by Nuria Sanz, pp. 92-102. World Heritage Papers 41.

The inventories of six caves in Germany comprise numerous personal ornaments made of ivory which show a broad variety of forms and sizes. These elements (including beads) give insights into the cultural background of Ice Age people 40,000 years ago.

Wolf, Sibylle and Nicholas J. Conard

2015 Personal Ornaments of the Swabian Aurignacian. In *Aurignacian Genius: Art, Technology and Society of the First Modern Humans in Europe, Proceedings of the International Symposium, April 08-10 2013, New York University*, edited by R. White and R. Bourrillon. *P@lethnologie* 7.

Presents an assessment of the types of ivory adornments (dominated by beads with double perforation) found in the Swabian Alb caves in southwestern Germany.

Wolf, Sibylle and Claire Heckel

2018 Ivory Ornaments of the Aurignacian in Western Europe: Case studies from France and Germany. *L'Anthropologie* 122(3):348-373.

Presents an overview of the personal ornaments (beads included) of the Swabian Aurignacian and the Early Aurignacian sites of southwestern France made from mammoth ivory. The production sequences for the serial manufacture of beads from these sites are quite similar.

Wolf, Sibylle, Claus-Joachim Kind, and Nicholas J. Conard

2013 Schmuck aus dem Aurignacien von der Schwäbischen Alb im Vergleich mit Inventaren aus dem Lahntal und dem Rheinland (Personal Ornaments of the Swabian Aurignacian Compared with Inventories of the Lahn Valley and the Rhineland) *Archäologisches Korrespondenzblatt* 43(3):295-313.

Excavations in six caves of the Swabian Jura (Baden-Württemberg, Germany) have recovered beads and pendants from Aurignacian deposits made by early anatomically modern humans. Illustrates the production process for double-perforated beads of mammoth ivory.

Woodward, Ann

2002 Beads and Beakers: Heirlooms and Relics in the British Early Bronze Age. *Antiquity* 76(294):1040-1047.

This article draws attention to the probable importance of heirlooms and relics in the Early Bronze Age using a very specific type of bead (amber spacer plates from southern England) as one of the examples.

Woodward, Ann and John Hunter

2015 *Ritual in Early Bronze Age Grave Goods*. Oxbow Books, Oxford.

Much of the book discusses the beads and necklaces associated with Wessex Culture burials in Britain. Chapter 5 deals with Jet and Jet-like Materials, Amber, Bone and Copper Alloy; Chapter 7 with Necklaces: Disc Beads and Spacer Plate Necklaces; and Chapter 8 with Simple and Composite Necklaces. Pendants are also dealt with. Besides those already mentioned, materials include stone, fossils, gold, and faience. England, United Kingdom.

Woodward, Ann, John Hunter, Rob Ixer, Mark Maltby, Philip J. Potts, Peter C. Webb, John S. Watson, and C. Michael

2005 Ritual in Some Early Bronze Age Gravegoods. *Archaeological Journal* 162:31-64.

A detailed study of the condition, color, and signs of wear of certain Wessex grave items, including beads of shale, shell, faience, amber, and jet. Some beads were in fresh condition, some more worn, others broken but still wearable (perforation unbroken); one amber V-bored button was made from a large broken spherical bead. England, United Kingdom.

Wyss, René

2000 Das neolithische Höckergräberfeld von Lenzburg. *Helvetica Archaeologica* 122:34-50. Illustrates lignite beads from a Neolithic graveyard in Switzerland.

Xenaki-Sakellariou, A.

1985 *Oi thalamotoi taphoi ton Mykenon Anaskaphes Chr. Tsounta (1887-1898)/Les tombes a chambre de Mycenes, fouilles de Chr. Tsountas (1887-1898)*. Diffusion de Boccard, Paris.

An old and major collection of Mycenaean material, very rich in beads. Greece.

Young, Alexis

2001 The Jewelry from the Sanctuary of "Athena," Stymphalos: Preliminary Findings. *Mouseion: Journal of the Classical Association of Canada* 1(2), XLV – Series III:111-126.

2014 Jewellery. In *Stymphalos, Volume One: The Acropolis Sanctuary, Vol. 1*, edited by Gerald P. Schaus, pp. 103-147. University of Toronto Press.

A modest sanctuary in southern Greece occupied during the 4th-2nd centuries BCE yielded a number of beads (mostly bone but also of glass and bronze) and bronze pendants.

Young, Susan H.

2018 The Glass Finds. In *The Cistercian Monastery of Zaraka, Greece*, edited by Sheila Campbell, pp. 153-173. Monastic Life II.

The site yielded a number of monochrome glass beads believed to date ca. 1586-1635 based on an associated Nuremberg counter.

Younger, J.G.

1992 Representations of Minoan-Mycenaean Jewelry. In *EIKON: Aegean Bronze Age Iconography – Shaping a Methodology. Proceedings of the Fourth International Aegeum Conference*, edited by R. Laffineur and J.L. Crowley, pp. 257-293. Aegeum 8.

Valuable evidence from frescoes, etc., about the ways of wearing and arranging beads. Greece, Crete.

Yushkova, M.A. and V.S. Kulešov

2011 Kyorstovo 1: A New Burial Ground of the Period of Roman Influences in North-Western Russia. *Archaeologia Lituana* 12:99-121.

Ornaments found with burials included bronze spiral spacer beads and a gold-glass bead.

Zábojník, J.

2006 Pohrebisko z obdobia avarského kaganatu a včasnostredoveké sídliskové objekty v Čiernom Brode (Ein Gräberfeld aus der Zeit des awarischen Khaganats und die frühmittelalterlichen Siedlungsobjekte in Čierny Brod). *Slovenská Archeológia* LIV(1):95-142.

Glass beads were present in graves 9, 10, and 64 (pp. 99, 101, figs. I:9-10, VII:64) at a cemetery of the Avar khaganate, Slovakia. Abstract in English, summary in German.

Zagorska, Ilga

2001 Amber Graves of Zvejnieki Burial Ground. In *Baltic Amber: Proceedings of the International Interdisciplinary Conference, Baltic Amber in Natural Sciences, Archaeology and Applied Arts, 13-18 September 2001, Vilnius, Palanga, Nida*, edited by Adomas Butrimas, pp. 109-124. *Acta Academiae Artium Vilmensis* 22.

Neolithic burials in northern Latvia were rich in ornaments of many types and shapes. Many lay in situ on various parts of the bodies, suggesting a variety of uses.

2003 The “Gold Coast” of the Gulf of Riga. In *Amber in Archaeology*, edited by Curt W. Beck, Ilze B. Loze, and Joan M. Todd, pp. 108-115. Institute of the History of Latvia, Riga.

Discusses the amber-rich western coast of the Gulf of Riga, Latvia, with emphasis on the artifacts uncovered at the Siliņupe settlement site which was occupied during the Middle and Late Neolithic periods (amber beads and pendants, and perforated animal teeth).

Zagorska, I. and L. Lõugas

2000 The Tooth Pendant Head-Dresses of Zvejnieki Cemetery. *Muinasaja Teadus* 8:223-244.

Middle Mesolithic burials in Latvia were interred with headdresses decorated with pendants of elk, wild boar, and auroch teeth.

Zakharov, S.D.

2004 *Drevnerusskiy gorod Beloozero*. Indrik, Moscow.

Excavations in the medieval town of Beloozero in northern Russia yielded a broad variety of glass beads which are described in the Catalog of the Finds Material. The beads date to the 10th-14th centuries. In Russian with an English summary.

2015 Стекланные бусы в археологических коллекциях: новые методы полевых исследований и проблемы интерпретации результатов (Glass Beads in the Archaeological Collections: New Methods of Field Research and Interpretation of Results). In *Стекло Восточной Европы с древности до начала XX века* (East European Glass from Antiquity to the Beginning of 20th Century), edited by P.G. Gaidukov, pp. 344-352. Nestor-History, St. Petersburg.

Russia.

Zakharov, S.D. and I.N. Kuzina

2008 Изделия из стекла и каменные бусы (Artifacts Made of Glass and Stone Beads). In *Археология севернорусской деревни X-XIII веков: средневековые поселения и могильники на Кубенском озере. Т. 2: Материальная культура и хронология*, edited by Nikolay Makarov, pp. 142-215. Nauka, Moscow.

Detailed discussion of the beads recovered from the Minino cluster of sites near Vologda, Russia, and which date to the 10th-13th centuries. Lengthy English summary.

Zalai-Gaál, I.

1996 Die Kupferfunde der Lengyel-Kultur im südlichen Transdanubien. *Acta Arch. Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae* 48(1-3):1-34.

Late Neolithic - Early Copper Age graves with beads of copper, malachite, and dentalium and spondylus shell. Hungary.

Zanetti, V.

2002 Brief Biography of Giovanni Giacomuzzi: Artist and Glassmaker. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 14:23-29.

The text of an article in *La Voce di Murano*, 30 May 1872, translated from the Italian by L. Segatti. It is a biographic tribute and an appreciation of the work of a master of his craft. Examples of the beads his company produced can be seen in Karklins (2002). Venice, Italy.

Zariņa, Anna

2006 *Salaspils lauskolas kapulauks, 10.-13. gadsimts* (The Salaspils Rural School Cemetery, 10th-13th Centuries). LU Latvijas Vēstures Institūts, Riga.

A cemetery in Latvia rich in grave goods. Beads were found with 224 burials. Glass beads formed a very varied group and include several decorated varieties. Bronze, amber, and rock crystal beads were also present, as were cowries, and spacers and pendants of various materials (pp. 252-257). Numerous color and B&W illustrations.

Zeller, Gudula

1999 Perlen. In *Das fränkische Gräberfeld von Nieder-Erlenbach, Stadt Frankfurt am Main: Archäologie, Anthropologie, Zoologie*, by M. Dohrn-Ihmig, pp. 85-92. Denkmalamt der Stadt Frankfurt am Main.

Beads from the Franconian cemetery in Nieder-Erlenbach, Germany.

Zeller, Kurt

1998 Neues vom Dürrnberg. *Archäologie Österreichs* 9(1):51-54.

Amber and glass beads and coral pendants from women's graves, Austria, ca. 330-300 BC (figs. 2, 3).

Zepezauer, Maria-Anna

1989 Perles à décor oculé spiralé de La Tène moyenne et finale. In *Le verre préromain en Europe Occidentale*, edited by M. Feugère, pp. 107-120. Éditions Monique Mergoïl, Montagnac.

On beads of the middle and late La Tène period decorated with spiral eyes.

1993 *Glasperlen der vorrömischen Eisenzeit III: Mittel- und spätlatènezeitliche Perlen*. Marburger Studien zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte 15.

Reports on the mid- to late La Tène glass beads recovered from 1,325 find sites in Switzerland, Germany, and Austria.

1997 Chronologische und trachtgeschichtliche Aspekte spätkeltische Glasperlen. In *Perlen: Archäologie, Techniken, Analysen*, edited by Uta von Freeden and Alfred Wieczorek, pp. 55-61. Kolloquien zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte 1.

Some 3,000 Middle and Late La Tène beads have a small range of shapes and sizes. Only about 15% of the beads are restricted to the oppida civilization. It seems that the beads were made in the oppida, using Hellenistic frit.

Zhilina, Natalia V.

2017 Comparative Analysis of the Khazar and Slavic-Russian Attire of Adornments. *Povolzhskaya Arkheologiya* 2(20):127-156.

Analyzes the development traditions of the costume and associated attire of adornments (including stone glass, and metal beads and pendants) characteristic of the Slavs and Khazar Khaganate peoples during the 6th-10th centuries. In Russian with English abstract.

2019 Volga Bolgaria/ East; Ancient Russia / Byzantine Empire (Comparative Characteristics of Jewelry Complexes: Costume and Head Adornments). *Archaeology of the Eurasian Steppes* 2019(1):83-98.

Discusses three-bead rings mainly worn in the headwear system. In Volga Bulgaria, the rings retained pendants with beads, and a cylinder-oval shape of beads appeared, which was associated with the local and Islamic tradition. Spherical and oval-conical beads were widely spread in Rus.

Zhironkina, Oksana

1997 Seltene Perlenformen des chasarenzeitlichen Gräberfeldes von "Netailovka" (Metallovka) am Nördlichen Donec (Severskij Donec). In *Perlen: Archäologie, Techniken, Analysen*, edited by Uta von Freeden and Alfred Wiczorek, pp. 243-252. Kolloquien zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte 1. On rare bead forms recovered from Khazar-era cemeteries on the Northern Donec in central Russia.

Zhitenev, Vladislav S.

2017 Новое свидетельство использования серпентинитового сырья в Каповой пещере (Южный Урал) (New Evidence of Serpentine Raw Material Exploitation in the Kapova Cave, the Southern Urals). *Povolzhskaya Arkheologiya* 1(19):18-25.

Discusses four Upper Palaeolithic beads made of serpentine found at a site in the Southern Urals of the Russian Federation. English abstract.

Zhuravlev, D.V.

2001 O datirovke Eastern Sigillata B iz jugo-zapadnogo Kryma (On the Dating of Eastern Sigillata B in the Southwest Crimea). *Arkheologija* 13:99-118.

Several grave-groups are analyzed and illustrated; many contain amber beads. V.V. Kropotov connected these graves with the Sarmatian migration but the author criticizes his arguments as to the dating of the pottery, putting it earlier. In Russian; summaries in Ukrainian and English.

Zhuravlev, D.V., T. Il'ina, G. Lomtadze, and N. Sudarev

2007 Kurgan 17 (18) aus der Nekropole der bosporanischen Stadt Kepoi. *Eurasia Antiqua* 13:214-255. Excavations in a burial tumulus in the ancient state of Kepoi, Russia, yielded a varied assortment of late Hellenistic beads of gold, various stones, jet, glass, and faience, dated 125-75 BC.

Zhuruhina, O. Yu.

2016 Вироби зі скла з розкопок давнього Чорнобиля (Glass from the Excavations of Ancient Chernobyl). *Archaeology and Ancient History of Ukraine* 3(20):147-151.

The recovered beads include monochrome, polychrome, and metal-foil beads of Byzantine and Old Rus origin. Ukraine. In Russian with English summary.

Zienkiewicz, J.D.

1986 *The Legionary Fortress Baths at Caerleon. Volume II: The Finds*. National Museums and Galleries of Wales, Cardiff.

The Roman baths produced beads, ca. AD 75-300. United Kingdom.

Zilhão, João

2007 The Emergence of Ornaments and Art: An Archaeological Perspective on the Origins of "Behavioral Modernity." *Journal of Archaeological Research* 15(1):1-54; DOI: 10.1007/s10814-006-9008-1.

Beads and pendants enter into the discussion.

2012 Personal Ornaments and Symbolism among the Neanderthals. In *Origins of Human Innovation and Creativity*, edited by S. Elias, pp. 35-49. *Developments in Quaternary Science* 16.

Recent work in Europe has produced evidence of symbolism and a *Homo sapiens* level of cognition among Neanderthals. Coming from modern excavations and studied with the strictest dating and analytical protocols, this evidence includes the use of pendants made of marine shell in the Mediterranean, and of pierced and grooved bones and teeth in France and central Europe.

Zilhão, João, Diego E. Angelucci, Ernestina Badal-García, Francesco d’Errico, Floréal Daniel, Laure Dayet, Katerina Douka, Thomas F. G. Higham, María José Martínez-Sánchez, Ricardo Montes-Bernárdez, Sonia Murcia-Mascarós, Carmen Pérez-Sirvent, Clodoaldo Roldán-García, Marian Vanhaeren, Valentín Villaverde, Rachel Wood, and Josefina Zapata

2010 Symbolic Use of Marine Shells and Mineral Pigments by Iberian Neandertals. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America* 107(3):1023-1028.

Two sites of the Neandertal-associated Middle Paleolithic of Iberia, dated to as early as approximately 50,000 years ago, yielded perforated and pigment-stained marine shells. Spain.

Zimina, Maja

2001 Amber Decorations from the Valdai Lake Region Burial Grounds. In *Baltic Amber: Proceedings of the International Interdisciplinary Conference*, edited by Adomas Butrimas, pp. 144-148. *Acta Academiae Artium Vilnensis* 22.

Two Neolithic and Eneolithic cemeteries in northwestern Russia produced over 12,000 ornaments. Bead shapes include V-bored “buttons” and long cylinders with a thickened middle. Many were sewn in rows on hats and on various parts of garments.

2003 Amber Ornaments from the Konchanskii Burial Grounds. In *Amber in Archaeology*, edited by Curt W. Beck, Ilze B. Loze, and Joan M. Todd, pp. 149-155. Institute of the History of Latvia, Riga.

This extensive Neolithic cemetery (267 burials) in western Russia produced a variety of amber ornaments, primarily “buttons,” as well as rings, beads, and pendants.

Žironkina, Oxana

1997 Seltene Perlenformen des chasarenzeitlichen Gräberfeldes von “Netailovka” (Metallovka) am Nördlichen Donec (Severskij Donec). In *Perlen: Archäologie, Techniken, Analysen*, edited by Uta von Freeden and Alfred Wiczorek, pp. 243-252. *Kolloquien zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte* 1. Of 213 excavated graves, 56 of them contained 903 beads, mostly of glass, some of stone or amber. Some beads have no parallels anywhere in the Chazar region. Associated grave goods show a Byzantine influence. Ukraine.

Zmaić, Vesna

2009 Ostaci tereta potonulog trgovačkog broda s početka 17.st. na lokalitetu Mijoka kod otoka Murtera. In *Jurišićev zbornik*, edited by Luka Bekić, pp. 430-442. Zagreb.

Briefly describes and illustrates the glass and coral beads found on the wreck of an early-17th-century merchant ship found off the island of Murter, Croatia. Identified as Venetian, some of the glass beads look Dutch.

Zoll-Adamikowa, H., M. Dekowna, and E.M. Nosek

1999 *The Early Medieval Hoard from Zawada Lanckorońska (Upper Vistula River)*. Polish Academy of Sciences, Institute of Archeology and Ethnology, Warsaw.

Mainly technical account of a hoard of 49 glass and 30 silver ornaments probably dating to between the end of the 9th century and the mid-10th century AD Includes 45 segmented metal-in-glass beads and 5 egg-shaped silver beads, each decorated with 24 bosses surrounded by granulation.

Żórawska, A.

2005 *Materialy kultury Wielbarkskiej ze zbiorów Muzeum w Kwidzynie. Pornorania Antiqua* 20:277-307.

Wielbark Culture finds from excavations in Poland in the 1920s and 30s, including glass beads (pp. 280f., fig. 3). Summary in English.

Zürn, H.

1987 *Hallstattzeitliche Grabfunde in Württemberg und Hohenzollern*. 2 vols. Forschungen und Berichte Vor- und Frühgeschichte in Baden-Württemberg 25.

Comprehensive catalog includes many beads from Hallstatt cemeteries in Germany. No index to them, but the drawings (vol. II) reveal many.