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

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
Reconstruction of an Alemannian 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
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.
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
Mentions bronze and hard-stone beads, Sicily, Italy.

Alberti, Lucia and M. Bettelli
Beads are among the important indicators of the Mycenaean presence in Italy.

Albone, J. and K. Leahy
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.
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.

Allard, M., M. Drieux, M. Jarry, M.P. Pomies, and J. Rodiere
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
Includes some earrings with bead elements (p. 42). England, United Kingdom.

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

**Allen, D. and G.C. Boon**
England, United Kingdom.

**Allison, Penelope M.**
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.

**Alram-Stern, E. (ed.)**
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**
Describes the shell and bone beads and pendants found at a site in Spain.

**Álvarez-Fernández, Esteban**
Reports on perforated gastropods used as beads during the Upper Palaeolithic in Western Europe.

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.


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.


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.


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.


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-Fernández, Esteban and Olaf Jöris**


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

**Álvarez-Fernández, Esteban et al.**


**Amata, S.M.**


A bead pendant of 4th century B.C. type, found in Sicily, probably made in Carthage.
Ambert, P. and H. Barge-Mahieu
Essay on glass beads prior to the Iron Age in Languedoc and Provence, France.

Ambrosiani, Björn
Reports on a collection of nearly 1,000 beads found at Birka, Sweden.

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

Anderson, K.
On gold beads from Gotland, Sweden, with filigree and granulation, Roman Iron Age. In Swedish with German summary.

Andersson, Marlene
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
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.

Angelini, I., G. Artioli, P. Belliantani, and A. Polla
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.
Antl-Weiser, Walpurga
Discusses a large assemblage of bone beads from a Gravettian site in the March Valley of northeastern Lower Austria.

Recovered artifacts include beads and pendants of ivory and shell.

Arsen’eva, Tat’jana M. and Burkhard Böttger
Mentions that many glass beads were found in a 3rd-century-A.D. destruction level of a domestic building (p. 426), Southern Russia. Summaries in German and Russian.

Aspöck, Edeltraud
A Merovingian cemetery in Austria yielded a small group of glass beads.

Aspöck, E. and P. Stadler
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
An Egyptian zoomorphic stone bead found in a Late Cypriot IIIa1 context (no. 21, fig.13), Cyprus.

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

Atik, Şeniz
 Discusses glass beads that have relief designs and were produced in molds during the mid-2nd millennium B.C. They were formerly identified as faience. Greece.
Attiláné, Jakity
2005  Szarmata sírok Mélykúton (Sarmatian graves of Mélykút).
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
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
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
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.

Azémard, R., Y. Billaud, G. Bories, G. Costantini, and B. Gratube
The Protohistoric glass beads of Aveyron, France.

Baart, Jan
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
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  

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

**Back, U.**
1989  

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

**Bader, Christian and Renata Windler**
1998  

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

**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 B.C. Text is in Croatian and English.

**Baldwin, Robert**
1985  

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

**Balen-Letunic, D.**
1990  

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

2000  

Amber and glass beads formed costume elements at this cemetery in Croatia. Amber, glass, and bronze beads/pendants in *bulla* 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  

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

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.

Banghard, K.

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

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.

Banytë-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.

Barber, B. and D. Bowsher

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 A.D. 180-400. England, United Kingdom.

Barber, E.J.M.

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.

Barfield, L.

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.

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 B.C.

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.
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
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.

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

Bartoloni, Gilda (ed.)
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
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.
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.
Middle Neolithic graves (ca. 2800 B.C.) in northern Germany contained amber beads (p. 65, pl. 5).

Baxévaní-Kouzioni, K. and S. Markoulaki
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


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.


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.


**Bayley, J. and P.T. Wilthew**


**Bazarciuc, V.V.**

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

**The Bead Study Trust**

The catalog is organized such that original assemblages, as acquired and kept by Beck, are presented.

**Bech, Jens-Henrik**

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

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


**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.

**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 B.C. - 2nd century A.D.) 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).

**Bekic, Luka**


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

**Beldiman, Corneliu**


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.

**Belgiorno, M.R.**


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

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


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**


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 B.C. Amber, glass, and faience beads enter into the discussion.

**Bello Diéguez, José María and Ana Martínez Arenaz**


On gold-in-glass beads from Elviña hillfort, A Coruña, Galicia, Spain.
Belinsky, Andrej B. and Heinrich Härke  
Early Iron Age Koban graves with beads (two specified as amber); beads are from an unusual woman’s burial in an Alanic catacomb.

Beads from Early Iron Age graves. A “unique polyhedral gold bead” and glass beads, Sarmatian, and beads of glass from several Alanic graves.

Bell, Martha R.  
Chronologically significant Egyptian tomb; beads *passim*.

Bellintani, P.  
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.

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, P. and G. Residori  
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  
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
Reports on the remains of glass bead workshops at Tibiscum, a Roman military vicus in Romania which operated from the early 2nd century A.D. 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.

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

Bennett, P. and J. Williams
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
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 “Allumière” 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.

Bernabò Brea, M., M. Miari, P. Bianchi, A. Ghiretti, R. Micheli, and J. Tirabassi
Discusses the typology, technology, and distribution of stone ornaments (including beads and pendants) excavated in Emelia, northern Italy, made between the Neolithic and the Bronze Age.

Bernhard, A. and A. Weihs
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
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 (µCT) 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.

**Bērziņš, Valdis**
2003  
The distribution of amber artifacts (beads, pendants) and waste material at this workshop site reveals that there was organized serial production here.

**Betancourt, Philip P.**
2005  
Some carnelian and cylindrical soft-stone beads from Crete are probably Egyptian imports.

2014  
Contains descriptions of the various forms of beads and pendants.

**Bevan, L. and A. Richardson**
2010  
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. et al.**
1995  
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.
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
Excellent color photographs of decorated glass beads from Borgo San Zeno (10th century B.C.) and from the Lago Zorzi cemetery (5th-4th centuries B.C.), Italy.

Bichir, G.
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.
Upper Palaeolithic; Spain.

Bick, Almut
La Tène glass beads and spacers in Germany are discussed.

Biek, Leo (talking to Andrew Selkirk)
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
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.

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

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.  

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

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

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.  

Glass and amber necklaces from a cemetery dating from the 4th century B.C. to the 3rd century A.D. In Macedonian with English summary.  

Bjørgo, Tore  

Finds from a Bronze Age site in Norway include glass and amber beads.  

Blackman, D.J.  

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); Spiliareika 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).  


Athens Agora LH IIIA tomb, many small beads of shell, faience, carnelian (pp. 4-5); from Cephallenian “royal” Mycenaean tomb and from Kaplanı, 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 B.C. (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
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); Kyrtona and Tragana Mycenaean beads (pp. 73-74).

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

Blair, J. and N. Ramsay (eds.)
See index for references to beads, mentioned in several chapters by specialists in the materials concerned.

Blasco, A., M. Edo, and M.J. Villalba
Investigates whether beads found in Callais, France, were made from stone mined at Can Tintorer in Spain.

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

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).

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.

**Blečič Kavur, Martina and Boris Kavur**

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

**Bleuer, E.**

2004  Die neolithischen und bronzezeitlichen Seeuferbesiedlungen des zentralen Mittelalters.  
Includes and illustrates Neolithic and Bronze Age beads of copper, amber, limestone, and glass.

**Blindheim, Charlotte and Birgit Heyerdahl-Larsen**

*Norske Oldfunn* XVI.  
Institutt for arkeologi, Oslo.  

**Blužienė, Audronė**

2001  Amber in Lithuanian Archaeological Literature.  
*Acta Academiae Artium Vilnensis* 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.  
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.  
*Acta Academiae Artium Vilnensis* 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.  
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.

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.

Amber beads.

**Bobrovskaya, O.V.**

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

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

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

**Bondár, Mária**

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 items were fashioned from stone (most often limestone), fired clay, shells (*Anadara diluvii*, *Spondylus* and *Unio crassus*), snails (*Dentalium badense* and *Turritella*) and, more rarely, from bone and copper. *See also* Demény et al. (2009) and Sümegi (2009).

**Bondár, Mária and Pál Raczky**
2009  *The Copper Age Cemetery at Budakalász*. Pytheas, Budapest.

A Baden-Culture site in Hungary yielded various ornamental items including numerous beads of stone, terra cotta, and shell. *See* Bondár (2009) for details.

**Bonfante, L.**

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**

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


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

**Borissov, B.**

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

**Boroffka, N.**
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.

**Borrell, Ferran, Josep Bosch, and Tona Majó**


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

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


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**


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**


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.


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.

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 B.C.


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


The “Tiryns” and “Allumiere” beads found at Hordivka 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.

**Bouzek, Jan and Iva Ondřejová**


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

**Bowsher, Julian and Pat Miller**


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

**Boyle, A.**


England, United Kingdom.


England, United Kingdom.

**Božič, Dragan**


A hoard of amber beads found in 1850 at Spodnij 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.

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.


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 B.C. (p. 248).

**Brakel, Koos van**


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.

**Brand, C.**


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

**Breddin, R.**


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**


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

**Brenan, Jane**


Computer analysis of the cemetery shows the relationship of bead necklaces to status is more complex than generally assumed. England, United Kingdom.
Brennan, Dee
Among the small finds are several beads of bone, jet, and ceramic. England, United Kingdom.

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

Brodbeck-Jucker, Sabina
The Mycenaeans material from Cephalonia, Greece, includes a variety of interesting beads.

Brugmann, Birte
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.

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.
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.

Brusadin Laplace, Delia, G. Patrizi-Montoro, and S. Patrizi-Montoro
Amber and glass beads from many protohistoric graves with a color plate (fig. 26) and many drawings. Italy.

Bücker, Christel
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
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.
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).

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

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

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

**Butrimas, Adomas**
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 B.C.

**Butrimas, Adomas (ed.)**
Contains 33 papers on many aspects of Baltic amber. Papers specifically of bead interest are listed individually in this bibliography.

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

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

**Callmer, Johan**

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.

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

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.

Shortly after A.D. 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**
On glass bead production in the Early Middle Ages.

**Callmer, Johan and Julian Henderson**
Examines the beadmaking technology and chemical composition of the recovered beads.

**Camp, J. McK., II**
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**
A large crystal bead and various glass beads from Sardinia, Italy, ca. 575-550 B.C. (pp. 43-45, 52-54, pl. VIb).

**Camps-Fabrer, Henriette et al.**
A typology for prehistoric bone ornaments, including beads, spacers, and pendants.

**Carannante, Alfredo**

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

**Cârciumaru, Marin and Minodora Țuțuianu-Cârciumaru**
Describes and dates the necklace, then reconstructs the technology used to perforate the shells.

**Carington Smith, Jill**
Necklace of glass, etc., beads on bronze wire from a tomb in Crete dated A.D. 50-100 (p. 285 and pl. 42d).

**Carington Smith, Jill and Ioulia Vokotopoulou**
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.

**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.
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

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.

Carter, J.C.
See vol. 2 (pp. 836-838, 890) for glass beads (510-500, 440-400 B.C.) and some rare terra cotta funerary beads (450-400 B.C.), perhaps once gilded, from a crown or necklace.

Caruso, Ida
Mycenaean glass relief-beads (no. 22). Gold (including elaborate granulated examples), glass, faience, and amber beads, 7th-6th centuries B.C. (nos. 65-75 passim).

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

Castiella Rodríguez, Amparo
Attempts to reconstruct several necklaces found in the protohistoric La Atalaya necropolis in Spain.

Catalano, Paola
Blue glass beads with white eyes, 8th century B.C. (p. 225). Italy.

Catling, H.W.
Minoan beads from Mt. Iuktas (p. 99); Milatos, largest Minoan amber find (p. 104). Mycenaean, Perachora (pp. 29f.); Kallitheia 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, Veletino (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).


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

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

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.)

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

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

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. Also, a rare piece of curated Roman millefiori glass showing signs of reworking (found in a late-15th-century context). England, United Kingdom.
Chajredinova, E.
The costume of the Crimean Goths in the 6th-7th centuries; Crimea, Ukraine.

Challet, V.
Glass beads and jewelry from European Celtic graveyards are evidence of active glassmaking among the Celts from the 8th century B.C. to the 1st century A.D.

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

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

Charniauski, Michal and Maxim Charniauski
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.
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.

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

Chauviere, François-Xavier
Discusses the shell beads and animal-tooth pendants recovered from an Upper Paleolithic cave site in Portugal.
Chiarenza, Neva
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
A few beads of amber, glass, and perhaps bone; some were fibula decorations. Italy.

Chicchio Bianchi, Anna Maria
Good color photograph of glass beads and a lump of raw glass 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 B.C. (fig. 53).

Chlodnicki, Lech and L. Krzyzaniak (eds.)
Installation of a gas pipeline across Poland revealed sites of many periods. The beads are well illustrated. Note especially debris from a 4th-century-A.D. amber workshop (pl. 111).

Chochorowski, J.
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.
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.

Of special interest is the burial of a baby at the site of Martély-Szépfű in Hungary. It was accompanied by a variety of amulets including a red deer canine pendant, a metal lunela pendant, a shell-bead bracelet, a glass-bead bracelet with a rectangular bone bead, and two large glass beads.
Christensen, Lisbeth
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.
Amber and glass beads were found with two Villanovan female burials, one ca. 800 B.C., one ca. 700 B.C., acquired in 1894 (pp. 72f., figs. 2, 13-14). Italy. In Danish with English summary.

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

Chrysostomou, A. and P. Chrysostomou
Women’s graves in a large Archaic (6th-century) cemetery in Greece contained gold (fig. 4), silver, amber, and glass or faience beads. Some amber beads were associated with bronze or iron pins. Long biconical beads continue an Iron Age type.

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.

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

Ciglis, Jānis
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
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.

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

Cimino, Lea

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

Čizmař, M. and E. Kolniková

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

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

Cizmárová, J.

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.

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


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

Coldstream, J.N.

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.)

Colonna, G.

Conneller, Chantal (ed.)

Cool, H.E.M


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

Cordier, G.
1997 La sépulture de l’âge du Bronze Final du Thel 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.

Cosyns, Peter

Cosyns, Peter and V. Hurt

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

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
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-gathers adaptations of the north-eastern Alpine region. Shell beads are included in the discussion.

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 Borič
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.

Cristiani, Emanuela, Ivana Zivaljevic, and Dušan Borič
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.

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

Cropper, Cecily
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**


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**


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

**Csar, P.**


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**


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.

**Curle, C.L.**


Glass and carnelian beads (p. 122, ill. 55) from northwestern Scotland, United Kingdom.

**Curta, Florin**


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


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

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

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

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

d’Errico, F. and P. Villa
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.

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

**Danielidou, D.**  
1998  
I Oktoschimi aspida sto Aigaio tis 2is p. Ch. Chilietias (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 necklace of 146 beads (120 jet and 26 glass) from a female burial. The 4th-century-A.D. date is based on the beads. England, United Kingdom.

**Dapschauskas, Rimtautas**  
2016  
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, Andorījs (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 - Ligatne 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  
Beads of glass, amber, carnelian, limestone, gold, and bone. Serbia, Croatia.

**Davaras, K. et al.**  
1992  
3rd-2nd-millennium beads of types seldom illustrated well (pp. 194-196). Greece.

**Davis-Kimball, Jeannine**  
2001  
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).


De Carlo, Giacomo 2012  *Per le di Vetro Veneziani: una lunga e affascinante storia/Venetian Glass Beads: A Long and Fascinating Story.* Lartografica, 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.

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.


**Delattre, V., R. Peake, and B. Pradat**

2015  
Discusses the heliocoid and amber beads recovered from a Bronze Age funerary site in France.

**Della Casa, P.**

1996  
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  
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  
Includes details and illustrations of some Villanovian beads (Early Iron Age), Italy (pp. 39, 105-106).

**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  
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  
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
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 et al.
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.
Stable isotope analysis was used to determine if the materials used for the manufacture of beads were recent marine bivalve shells of the Copper Age. Hungary.

de Miro, E.
Late Bronze-Early Iron Age site on Sicily, Italy, with amber beads from several find sites (pp. 33-35, pl. XIII).

Demoule, Jean-Paul and Marion Lichardus-Itten
Presents preliminary evidence for the manufacture of marble beads and bracelets in Neolithic Bulgaria. There are traces from all stages of manufacture.

Dénes, Hullám
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.
England, United Kingdom.

Deppert-Lippitz, Barbara
Includes several Roman period necklaces with gold bead elements.

A survey of Greek gold jewelry from the Bronze Age to late Hellenistic. Beads passim.

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.

Bronze beads of tubular and other shapes of Bronze Age Moldavia.

Devillers, S.

On the adornments, including beads, from the sanctuary at Fesques, France, occupied during La Tène times.

Devriendt, Izabel

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.

Dickinson, O.

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.

Beads of various types (pp. 49f., 58-60, 84, 86f., 104f). Greece.


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
Dimaki, Sophia
Unusual necklaces of steatite beads and pendants from a cemetery on the periphery of the Mycenaean world. Greece.

Dimitrijević, Vesna
Discusses Dentalium shell beads at the site and infers their likely source in local fossiliferous deposits.

Dimopoulou-Rethemiotaki, N. and G. Rethemiotakis
1984 A Late Minoan Cemetery at Metokhi Kalou Herakleiou. Archaologikon 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
Beads from an Avar cemetery in Austria include those used as earring components (pp. 73-76, 82-84).

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
Dating to the end of the 3rd and the 2nd centuries B.C., the site produced a variety of beads. Text is in Croatian and English.

Djaparidze, Otar
Beads of gold, silver, frit, and carnelian from Georgia, late 3rd millennium B.C. (pp. 478, 486, and fig. 7).

Dobele, Santa
2004 Ar Monētām datēto 14. gs. - 15. gs. sākuma sievišu apbedtjumi senlietas Dobeles kapsētā (Artifacts from Female Graves Dated by Coin Finds to the 14th and Early 15th Centuries at the
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
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
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.

Doda, N.
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
Blue glass paste beads of several kinds from the Roman necropolis of Ascona, Italy, A.D. 100-150 (pp. 138, 177).

Doneus, Nives (ed.)
Brief descriptions of the glass beads recovered from a Roman period cemetery in eastern Austria are scattered throughout the catalog.

Dowd, Marion A.
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.

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.
Illuminates 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**


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.

**Drauschke, Jörg**


Presents some considerations on the appearance of amethyst within Byzantine jewelry, about the possible deposits that were exploited for the raw material, and about the connections between East and West that are clearly visible in the archaeological record.

**Duczko, W.**


Sheet silver beads cataloged and illustrated with extensive discussion (pp. 72-78). Sweden.

**Dular, J.**


Beads from the barrow graves near Črnomelj, Slovenia.


Brings together material from 19th-century excavations at the Iron Age settlement and cemetery at Libna, Slovenia. The catalog includes beads *passim*. German summary.

**Duncan, H., C. Duhi g, 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, Luc Laporte, Patrice Courtaud, Henri Duday, and Yves Gruet**


Several burials were accompanied by perforated marine shells and wolf teeth.
Duwel, K. et al. (eds.)

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

Burials dating from 3000 B.C. to A.D. 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

Investigates the metrological aspects of two strands of copper beads found at a Neolithic Cortaillod culture settlement in Seeberg, Burgâschisee-Süd, Switzerland.

Dzięgielewski, Karol and Tomasz Purowski

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 and Oleksandr Symonenko

On large eye beads excavated at barbarian sites of the North Pontic region (Tchisten'ke, Glinoe, Gâvani), Crimea, Ukraine, and Romania. They were usually located near horse or human skeletons.

Ebbesen, Klaus

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.

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**  
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**  
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.**  
Beads appear occasionally where they accompany earrings of this popular early Mediaeval type, southwestern Mediterranean.

**Edo, M. and J.L. Fernández Turiel**  
On the stone necklace beads from a megalithic site in Spain.

**Edwards, Nancy**  
Summarizes the types of beads found on early medieval sites in Ireland: glass (pp. 93-94); bone and antler (p. 86).

**Effinger, M.**  
The guide to Minoan beads (and other jewelry types), with a 230-page catalog based on site and shape.

**Egan, Geoff and Frances Pritchard**  
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.

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**


Two amber beads came from Grave 49 at the Hallstatt cemetery, Austria (fig. 2).


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 B.C., the majority date to the 5th century B.C., and latest examples still occur in the phase Lt B2.

**Egg, M. and M. Jeitler**


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**


Iron Age glass beads of various types (p. 62) from the Sopron burial mound in Hungary.

**Eles, P. von, M. Zanardi, and M. Siboni**


Among the astonishing works of craftsmanship at this site, amber beads are common as fibula decoration.

**Elster, E.S.**


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**

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.

**Engelhardt, B.**
1996 Ein neolithisches Erdwerk bei Rinkam. *Das Archäologische Jahr in Bayern 1995*, pp. 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**

**Engels, C.**

**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.

**Erdrich, Michael and Hans-Ulrich Voss**
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.

**Estrada, Alicia José M. Tejero, Xavier Mangado et al.**

**Ethelberg, Per**

**Evely, D.**

**Evison, Vera I.**


**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.**
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.**

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 Montevecchi**

Describes and illustrates a bracelet with figural Trilobitenperlen from the Cesena necropolis, Italy.

**Fairhurst, H.**

A few beads, including Iron Age amber (p. 119), Scotland, United Kingdom.

**Fano, Miguel Ángel and Esteban Álvarez-Fernández**

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**

Avar cemetery, Hungary: beads cataloged and illustrated passim and on p. 124.

**Farhad, Guliyev and Agayev Gahraman**

Several jar burials attributed to the 2nd-1st centuries B.C. 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.
Chalk beads; early Iron Age, Romano-British, and unstratified (pp. 80f.). England, United Kingdom.

Felczak, O.
Glass and amber beads (figs. 5 and 12) from an Early Iron Age cemetery with interesting burial urns, Poland. In Polish with English summary.

Ferrer, J.E., I. Marqués, I., and Ana Baldomero
Metal, stone, and painted clay beads (fig. 43) from megalithic necropolis in Spain.

Feuer, B.
The distribution of bead and jewelry types is used as a criterion for establishing a cultural frontier (p. 84, fig. 95).

Feugère, Michel
Reports on recent advances in the study of Iron Age glass beads and pendants in southern Gaul (France).

Fischer, C.
Bronze Age, Switzerland: amber beads (pp. 127-129, 145, pls. 51-52).

Fischer, T., S. Rieckhoff-Pauli, and K. Spindler
Eye and ring beads of glass and amber beads (pp. 351-354) from a late Celtic settlement in Austria.

Fol, A. et al. (eds.)
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).

Fonnesbech-Sandberg, E.
Many glass and amber beads and some with gold and silver foil (see esp. pp. 119f.). Denmark.
Fórizs, I. et al.
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
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.
Lists finds of faience beads in the Aegean and touches on related material in Egypt, the Near East, etc.

Fottová, Eva and Erik Hrnčiarik
Rescue excavations at a Roman Period settlement in Slovakia produced as small but diversified collection of glass beads. In Slovak with English summary.

Foulds, Elizabeth M.
A large bead decorated with white spirals was found on a copper-alloy ring suggesting it had been suspended from a garment. United Kingdom.

Through an analysis of glass beads from four key study regions in Britain, this thesis 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.

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.

Francis, Peter, Jr.
With the possible exception of the Egyptian and Syrian beadmakers 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, David**  
1983  
Faience beads, Middle Bronze Age, Cyprus (p. 98, no. 913).

**Frankel, D. and J.M. Webb**  
1997  
Bronze Age terracotta 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 the famous stone beadmaking towns of Idar-Oberstein, Germany. It describes the water-driven cutting mills, the sources of agate and other gemstone materials, and the harsh working conditions of former times.

**von Freeden, Uta**  
1984  
The Early Middle Age cemetery at 9th-century glass beads (pp. 448-452) in southern Bavaria, Germany.

**von Freeden, Uta and Alfried Wieczorek (eds.)**  
1997  
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.

**French, E.B. (ed.)**  
1990  
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).

“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**

On gold-glass beads recovered from an early medieval graveyard in Tiengen, near Freiburg, Germany. Includes chemical analyses.

**Frey, O.H. and Helmut Roth**

Glass beads of the Pre-Roman Iron Age.

**Friesinger, H.**

Reports on a Slavic cemetery in Lower Austria; beads *passim*.

**Fröhlich, Siegfried**

On the Middle Bronze Age in central Germany with a discussion of glass beads on pp. 52-53.

**Frolik, J., K. Tomkova, and J. Ze glutz**

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 Sopianae: 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.**

An Avar burial’s grave goods included beads. Hungary.
Furmánek, Václav
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
On glass beads of the Urnfield Period (Bronze Age) in Slovakia. In Slovak with German summary.

Furmánek, V., L. Veliačick, and J. Vladár
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
Medieval period, Hungary. Small beads of glass, bone, and coral were sewn onto headresses in decorative patterns (pp. 382f.). Summary in German.

Gabrovec, S., et al.
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.

This volume contains a discussion of chronology and the role of Stična in the Hallstatt period.

Gadzyatskaya, O.S. and A.V. Utkin
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.

Gagoshidze, J.
Carnelian beads (8th-6th century B.C.), 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  
A Late La Tène glass eye bead was the only prehistoric find (pp. 271f., fig. 7). Switzerland.

Gambari, F.M. and G. Kaenel  
A new interpretation of the Celtic inscription on a glass bead found in Switzerland dating to the late 3rd - early 2nd century B.C.

Garam, Éva  
Remarks on Byzantine beads in Avar culture passim; mostly used as elements in jewelry.

Many glass, bronze, and lead beads were found (see pp. 289-298, table of types fig. 166).

Garam, Éva and Andrea H. Vaday  
Beads of many kinds from Sarmatian graves in Tiszavalk, Hungary, are described and illustrated with drawings passim and discussed on pp. 205f.

Gardelková-Vrtelová, Anna and Marián Golej  
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  
A survey of Bronze Age amber bead and pendant types in France with some remarks about technology.

Infra-red spectroscopy results and analysis by typology and locality put Late Bronze Age amber finds in France in European perspective.

Concentrates on beads with multiple perforations, particularly their form and chronology.
Gaskell-Brown, Cynthia (ed.)  
Among the finds were cylindrical glass chevron beads; 16th-17th centuries.

Gates, C.  
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 B.C.

Includes an account of children’s graves and the kinds of beads deposited in them (pp. 164-166).

Gatti, Sandra  
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  
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.

Geake, Helen  
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, R.  
This important account of a La Tène glass-producing site in Bavaria, Germany, concentrates on arm rings but includes a chapter on glass beads of various types with superb color illustrations (pp. 168-180, plates 45-60).
Gedl, M.
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
This catalog of the finds from the Early Bavarian cemetery at Straubing-Bajuwarenstraße includes a listing of the beads. Materials include glass and amber.

This site provides color images of all the recorded bead types as well as access to the 1998 catalog.

Geisler, Horst
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.

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
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
A Getic cemetery in Thrace produced incised faience beads and glass eye beads. Most illustrations are in color. In Bulgarian.
Amber and carnelian beads are among the grave goods found at a 4th-century site in Romania. In Romanian with French abstract.

García Blánquez, Luis Alberto and Jaime Vizcaíno Sánchez

Describes the necklaces and pendants associated with burials uncovered in southeastern Spain which are dated to the 5th-early 6th centuries.

Gaydarska, Bisserka and John Chapman

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.

Gebhard, Rupert

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 B.C. which existed until ca. 50-30 B.C.

Gerber, Yvonne and Willem B. Stern

Discusses the beads attributed to the Hallstatt Culture burials at a cemetery in Switzerland.

Gerlach, S.

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

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
Many bead types (color plates 73-78) from early medieval graves in Basel, Switzerland.

Giles, Melanie
Discusses the beads and their burial contexts at sites in Yorkshire, England, United Kingdom.

Gintautaitė-Butėnienė, E. and E. Butėnas
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.

Giumlia-Mair, Alessandra
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.

Giumlia-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 B.C.). Analysis of the beads reveals a strong Egyptian technological influence.

Glaser, F., K. Gostencnik, and G. Gruber
A necklace of glass beads is mentioned among finds from the first datable 8th-century graves found in Carinthia, Austria.

Glebov, V.P. et al.
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
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 Beads from Cemeteries of the Nevolinskoy Culture (Late IV-IX Centuries). Udmurt Universitet, Izhevsk.
Udmurtia, Russia.

Udmurtia, Russia.

Goldina, R.D. and A.A. Krasnoperov

Presents a thorough analysis of the glass beads recovered from a 2nd-3rd-centuries Sarmatian burial site in Nyrgynda, Udmurtia, Russia. In Russian.

González de Canales, F., L. Serrano, and J. Llompart
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.

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.

Gordon, Kate
Possibly that of a female, the grave yielded six beads of amber and glass.

Görner, I.
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**

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**
The study is based on archaeological finds supplemented by historic visual representations. Much comparative material. United Kingdom.

**Grahek, L.**

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**

Presents an inventory of the Bronze Age glass and faience beads originating from the workshops of the Frattesina region in France.

**Graziadio, G.**

Beads figure in the analysis of the grave goods (p. 424).

**Greiff, Susanne and Etleva Nallbani**

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 Rudelíc**

Glass beads accompanied several early medieval burials at two sites in Austria.
**Groove, Annette Marie**

The beads from a mainly 7th-century cemetery in Germany are thoroughly discussed (pp. 180-188).

**Grumeza, Lavinia**

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    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.

**Grumeza, Lavinia, Adrian Ursuțiu, and Gelu Cocos**

Sarmatian glass beads, Romania.

**Grunwald, Lutz**

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. A.D. 600 (pp. 100f., fig. 4).

**Guidi, A.**

Eye beads in the context of exchanges between Central Europe, the Adriatic, and the Mediterranean during the 7th century B.C. (pp. 44-46).

**Guido, Margaret**

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.
The beads recovered from excavations at a late Roman Christian cemetery near Dorchester, England, United Kingdom, are described.


The first glass beads in the western Mediterranean.

The burials of women warriors were accompanied by necklaces of gold, silver, bronze, and glass beads. These date to the 5th-4th centuries B.C.

Several sites produced a variety of glass beads, some of which are attributed to the 18th century.

Personal ornaments aid a universal need in humans: communication. Through ornaments, communication evolves from an oral to a visual level, allowing societies to became ethnically stable and common traditions to be identified.

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.
Gutsiedl, Doris
On regional tendencies in Merovingian bead fashion based on beads from the early medieval cemetery at Aschheim-Bajuwarenring, southern Germany.

Gvozdover, Marina
Upper Paleolithic site on the Russian plain where stone and bone material shows connections with sites in Central Europe. Includes some beads.

Haberstroh, Claudia
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.

Hackens, Tony and Rolf Winkes
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.
Cemetery finds of the 4th century B.C. to the 4th century A.D. 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.)
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
Glass (dark blue, red-brown, annular, segmented) and amber beads. England, United Kingdom.

Hammerschmied, Julia
Discusses the block excavation of grave 216 at a Saxon cemetery (4-6 century A.D.) in northern Germany which contained a number of ornaments including a large quantity of glass and amber beads.

Hansen, Keld

Beads are among the objects discussed. The Maikop Culture existed in the northern Caucasus ca. 3800/3600-3000 B.C.

Hansen, S. et al.
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.

A second figurine with beads, like that noted above (p. 71, fig. 65). English summary.

Hänsel, Alix
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).


A hoard assemblage from the northeastern Alpine-western Carpathian region, Urnfield, 10th-9th centuries B.C., 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.)**


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.)**


Discusses the recovered stone (p. 80) and glass (pp. 91-93) beads.

**Hanuliak, M.**


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.


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* LIV(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.**

Thorough treatment of beads, especially amber, faience, glass, and lapis lazuli.

**Harrington, Sue and Martin Welch**
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**
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**
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 B.C., and include examples of different chemical compositions, colors, and varying degrees of opacity.

**Hasenfratz, A. et al.**
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**
Glass beads on microfiche M IV G10. England, United Kingdom.

**Häusler, Alexander**
Beads and other goods were buried with children but not, it seems, with adults (p. 80, fig. 21). Switzerland.

**Haveman, E. and J.A. Sheridan**
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
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.

Heck, Martin, Christian Matthes, Claudia Theune, Peter Hoffmann, and Johan Callmer
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.

Heege, Andreas et al.
The find of a glass ring-bead in Northeim, Germany, enlarges the known range of pre-Roman Celtic imports.

Hegedüs, K.
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-Tamáška, O.
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, Ilia
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 Circumcaspian region.

**Henderson, Julian**


Includes a discussion of the evidence for glass bead manufacture at Movilla and other Early Christian sites in Ireland, United Kingdom.


On glass beads of the 12th and early 13th centuries A.D. excavated in the Shambles, York, England, United Kingdom.


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.


Eight beads and four armlets. England, United Kingdom.


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.


Discusses the first recognized industrial evidence for glassmaking and the evidence for bead manufacture in Ireland, United Kingdom.


Discusses archaeological evidence for bead production in Iron Age Britain. England, United Kingdom.


Viking-age beads in Scotland, United Kingdom.


Beads from Spanish Iron Age excavations. Spain.
Describes an interesting bead apparently made to order, probably at Meare Lake Village, England, ca. 400 B.C. United Kingdom.

Description of Roman glass beads. England, United Kingdom.

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.

England, United Kingdom.

Later iron age glass beads and their chemical analyses. Scotland, United Kingdom.

England, United Kingdom.

England, United Kingdom.


Butler’s Field is the only Anglo-Saxon cemetery in the Thames Valley where both “pagan” (ca. A.D. 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 Ressort
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 IJsselemonde in Rotterdam. In Dutch and English.

Henricson, Lars G.
1995  Broken Glass Beakers Re-Used as Beads. In Glass Beads: Cultural History, Technology,
Historical-Archaeological Experimental Center, Studies in Technology and Culture 2.

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.

Herget, Melanie
Marburger Studien zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte 22.
A thorough analysis of glass, amber, and meerschaum beads found at a Frankish cemetery in Germany.

Herity, M.
Presents a table of bead and pendant shapes from Irish Passage Tombs (p. 36, fig. 5), Ireland.

Herrmann, J. (ed.)
Color photographs of beads from Slav cemeteries in Germany, 10th-12th centuries (Vol. I, pp. 196, 198).

Herry, N.
Archaeology 33(1):96-105.
Dating to the first quarter of the 18th century, the wreck produced 40 glass trade beads.

Heumüller, Marion
2010  Siedlungssarchäologie 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 B.C.) lake settlement on the west side of Lake
Constance, Germany, yielded over 4,000 ornaments, beads included, mostly made of limestone.

Higgins, R.A.
1996  The Jewellery. In Knossos North Cemetery: Early Greek Tombs, edited by J.N. Coldstream and
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**


This report on an important 6th-century cemetery contains a large number of well described and illustrated beads. England, United Kingdom.

**Hirschbäck-Merhar, G.**


An early Hallstatt find bears on the question of the amber route.

**Hirst, S.M.**


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.

**Hochstetter, Alix**


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**


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.


On melon beads and the Roman military in Britain, the Rhine, and the upper Danube.

**Hoffmann, Birgitta and F. Cole**


Discusses the beads recovered from sites in the Fazzan region of Libya.
Höglinger, Peter
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
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, K.
The chronology of the early Germanic Iron Age at Bornholm, Denmark; studies on ornamental trimmings including beads.

Holbrook, Neil
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
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
Present 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
On the manufacture of quartz-ceramic melon beads in Cologne, Germany, including terminology, technology, and finds.

Horňák, Milan
Glass beads from a Lausitz Culture cemetery in Slovakia (p. 210, fig. II). Abstract in English, summary in German.

Presents the results of microscopic analyses of glass beads recovered from a hillfort site in Slovakia. In Slovak with English summary.

Hornig, C.
Charts of late Saxon bead types (pls. 2-6) from a cemetery in northern Germany with a discussion on pp. 148-152.

Howard-Davis, C.

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.

Hreíðarsdóttir, Elín Ó.
On Icelandic Viking beads with an appendix on beads of later centuries. In Icelandic.

Eight glass and sandstone beads recovered from three Viking Age sites in northern Iceland are well described. Their date range is ca. A.D. 1250-1350.

This Viking Age site on Iceland produced 40 beads, mostly glass but including one of rock crystal and one apparently made from kaolinite. The beads represent four periods and range in date from A.D. 870 to 1500.
Hube r, Sandrine  
Discusses the glass beads, particularly “bird beads,” recovered from a sacrificial area in Eretria, Greece.

Huggett, J.W.  
Among the imported goods discussed are beads of amber, amethyst, and rock crystal, as well as cowrie shells. England, United Kingdom.

Hughes-Brock, Helen  
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.

Republication of a rich Mycenaean tomb in Greece with beads of gold, carnelian, faience, glass, and amber.


On the social, cultural, religious, and economic aspects of beads within Greek Late Bronze Age society. Greece.

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.

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.


Presents an overview of Mycenaean beads; Late Bronze Age (ca.1650-1100 B.C.). Greece.


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.


On Minoan and Mycenaean glass relief beads cast in molds: technology, symbolic meaning of the relief motifs, and status of the craftsmen. Greece, Crete.


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**


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**


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.
Hunter, Fraser and Mary Davis  
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.

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.  
Mentions a frit melon bead, Roman (p. 105). England, United Kingdom.

Hurst, H.R. and S.P. Roskams  
Beads of coral, bronze, bone, and glass were found in excavations at Carthage, Tunisia, North Africa.

Huseynov, Muzaffar and Bakhtiyar Jalilov  
Grave goods included beads of glass, paste, ceramic, carnelian, “chalk,” and “bone with their surfaces glazed.” The burial dates to the 1st century A.D.

Hutchinson, M.E.  
321 beads and groups of beads were examined; 24 were amber, coral, emerald, brass, jet/shale, “faience” or variscite. England, United Kingdom.

A description of brown chalcedony beads from two Roman inhumations of the late 4th century A.D. 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.
Ifantidis, Fotis

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.


The material includes beads and pendants of stone, bone, shell, and clay. A catalog of the objects is provided in Appendix I.


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.


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.”

Ifantidis, Fotis and Marianna Nikolaidou (eds.)

Presents 15 specialized papers on various aspects of Spondylus shell, mostly from Europe.

Ignatidou, Despina

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

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
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
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
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 B.C. to the 1st century A.D. Beads of various materials adorned necklaces, bracelets, and garments. Russia, Ukraine, Hungary.

Ivanišević, Vujadin and Michel Kazanski
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
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
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.
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.
Early Stone Age metal finds from eastern Germany include early types of rolled spiral beads.

Jadczynka, I.
Includes some fish-vertebra beads associated with the Lausitz Culture, central Poland. In Polish with English summary.

Jankovits, K.
Discusses blue glass beads from Late Bronze Age graves in Hungary (pp. 334f.).

Jankuhn, H. et. al. (eds.)
Various discussions of bead manufacture; e.g., Hallstatt (pp. 31-33), early Moravian (pp. 147-148), and Viking (pp. 167-169).

Jansson, Ingmar
On the types of carnelian, rock crystal, and Cypraeae beads imported from the East and their distribution in Viking Age Scandinavia (pp. 584-592).

Janzon, G.O.
Re: the association of beads with animal figurines and bones on northern European Stone Age sites. Sweden.

Jargstorf, Sibylle
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.

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.
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.

Jargstorf, Sibylle and Gerhard Zeh
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.

 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.
An abundance of beads illustrated by grave-group, Roman Imperial date, eastern Poland.

Javakhishvili, A. and G. Abramishvili
Includes fine color photographs of beads of various periods.

Jiménez Ávila, Javier
Describes and illustrates the protohistoric glass beads uncovered in Pajares, Spain.

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 B.C.

Jiménez Gómez, M.C.
Reports on greenstone beads from a site in Portugal.
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
The section on Necklaces and Bracelets discusses beads and pendants of various materials.

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
Discusses several-bead and three-bead earrings found with Orthodox burials in the 13th-14th-centuries cemetery in Vilnius, Lithuania.

Jones, B.
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
The recovered materials include shell beads.

Jordan, Alexis
Synthesizes all the evidence for Irish Iron Age glass to examine the characteristics, variability, and distribution of glass on the island.
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  Baekkegård 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
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
Shell was especially used for the production of necklace beads in eastern Spain.

Juhani, Bep
Some beads from an Iron Age tumulus in Albania are illustrated. In Albanian with French summary.

Juhász, Irén
Report on 7th-century Avar graves with some beads illustrated in the grave groups. In Hungarian with brief German summary. Hungary.

Kaenel, Gilbert
Late La Tène glass beads (fig. 18), Switzerland.

Kaenel, Gilbert and Patrick Moirat
Beads of amber (late Middle Bronze Age, 15th century, fig. 7) and stone (latest Late Bronze Age, fig. 15).

Kalicz, N. and J.G. Szénászky
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. Kozlowski
Late Neolithic shell and rolled-copper tube beads (pp. 20-24, pls. 41, 43, 46) from Poland.

Kaminsky, V.N.

Karageorghis, Vassos
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.)
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. Merringees, pp. 115-116).

Karametrou-Menteside, Georgia
Two groups of amber beads and 19 stone beads are mentioned from a tomb with Mycenaean IIIC pottery in Siatista, western Macedonia. In Greek.

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
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**


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**


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.


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.


Summarizes the beads found in five Iron Age hoards. Materials include amber, bone, bronze, silver (filigree and granulation varieties), and glass.


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.


Information from various sources about an industry that began before 1767. England, United Kingdom.

**Karklins, Karlis with Carol F. Adams**


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, Laure Dussubieux, and Ron G.V. Hancock**

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 and Derek Jordan**


Presents one of the earliest comprehensive accounts of the manufacture of drawn glass beads in Venice/Murano, Italy.

**Karklins, Karlis and Tony Oost**


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**


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**


Classification of ring beads from a site in Lower Austria known since the 19th century. Produced on site?


Contains information about La Tène glass beads in southern Germany and Austria.


The discussion includes glass face beads, among others.

**Kaspers, Floor**


Discusses the “tile” or “Prosser-molded” beads produced by the Bapterosses company in Briare, France, between 1860 and 1962 when bead production ceased.

A popular overview of the glass beadmaking industry in Jablonec nad Nisou, Czech Republic, formerly known by the German name Gablonz.

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.

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
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.
Regional survey of La Tène glass beads and armlets in Saxony (Germany) with full bibliography.

Kazakevičius, V.
Graves of nearly 400 individuals with many grave goods, 5th-6th centuries A.D. 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
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.

Kaza-Papageorgiou, Dina
Rich child’s burial with necklaces of glass, faience, and amethyst beads of several shapes, including a figure-eight shield. Greece.

Kemenczei, T.
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  
Discusses the little-known glass bead industry of the Fichtelgebirge region of Germany, including the  
techniques used and the scale of production.

Kharaldina, Z.Ye. and A.M. Novichikhin  
1996  Ancient Collections of the Anapa Museum. Ancient Civilizations from Scythia to Siberia: An  
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.

Kilian-Dirlmeier, Imma  
       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.-  
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 (pp. 15)  
and Archaic (p. 102).

Kinnes, I.A.  
Includes gold, shale, amber, and segmented faience beads from several sites. England, United Kingdom.

Kiratisin, A. and D. Demaille  
       XXXVIII suplement Gallia Préhistoire. CNRS editions.  
On the variscite beads excavated at the Neolithic Er Grah tumulus in Brittany, France.

Kirpichnikov, Anatolii Nikolaevich  
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.
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
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.

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.

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).

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
Finds from a 4th-century B.C. tumulus in central Bulgaria include gold filigree beads.

Klanica, Z.
Catalog of finds from graves of the 7th-10th centuries A.D. in the Czech Republic including beads, some of which are illustrated. In Czech.

Knöfler, Lukas
2011 Glas og rav: Perlerne fra Vellensbygård, en bornholmsk gravplads fra yngre romersk jernalder. BA 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
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.
Discusses bow fibulae decorated with a single elaborate glass beads made specially for this purpose; Early Iron Age Italy.

Deals with bird-shaped glass beads of the second half of the 8th century B.C. found in Etruria (Italy). Comparisons are made with like beads from other parts of Europe and the near East.

A detailed study of Etrurian bow fibulae with bead elements of the 8th and 7th centuries B.C. (Italy), investigating Iron Age glass technology and the burial customs of the Orientalizzante.

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.

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.

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.

The DVD that accompanies this volume includes a typology of the glass beads recovered from the Villanovan necropolis of Verucchio (9th-7th centuries B.C.), Italy.

Koch, Ursula

An examination of the Merovingian bead collections in three German museums revealed 572 glass beads of types either not or inadequately represented previously.


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).

Koczur, E.V.

Cemetery of Imperial Roman date in Hungary; beads of glass of various colors and one amber (pp. 161-162). In Hungarian.

Kogălniceanu, Raluca

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

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

Mentions beads “of various kinds” in bronze, iron, amber, and glass from tombs in Albania of the 7th-5th centuries B.C. In Albanian with French summary.
Kolpakov, E.M. and E.N. Ryabtseva
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.

Konrad, Michaela
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 Uniwersytetu Warszawskiego-Muzeum Archeologiczne w Gdańsku, Gdańsk-Warszawa.
Discusses the recovered glass and amber beads.

Korffmann, M.
Beads found in burials with a bearing on the date of the Trojan War (pp. 23f., figs. 21f.).

Kornél, Sóskút, Balázs János, and Rózsa Zoltán
A variety of glass beads were found with the 3rd-century burial of the “Sarmatian girl” in Hungary.

Korobov, D.S. and Anna Mastykova
Southern Russia.

Košta, J. and K. Tomková
On olive beads in early medieval Bohemia and their position in the Central European context.

About olive beads of early medieval Bohemia and Bavaria.

Košta, J., K. Tomková, V. Hulinský, and J. Zavřel
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.**
Summarizes the different minerals and metals that have been used to produce beads and other ornaments in Bulgaria.


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, serpentine, turquoise, jadeite, jet, carnelian, agate, and jasper (including heliotrope).

**Kostov, Ruslan I., John Chapman, Irko Petrov, and Ana Raduncheva**
Reports on the analysis of a small group of turquoise beads and blanks.

**Kostov, Ruslan I. and Todor Dimov**

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**
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**

A short article on jet (lignite) beads in Bulgaria with emphasis on weight comparisons with other stones.
Kostov, Ruslan I. and Olga Pelevina
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
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.
Beads associated with human sacrifices at a site in the Ukraine (p. 189, fig. 7). In Russian with English summary.

Transcarpathian site functioning between ca. 60 B.C. and A.D. 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
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.
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.
A cemetery dated Hallstatt C3-D in the Czech Republic produced a set of bronze beads (p. 351, fig. 1:16). German summary.

A Hallstatt fortified settlement in the Czech Republic yielded some blue glass eye beads (p. 163, fig. 13).

**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.


Investigates, among other things, the importance of beads in the trade in furs centered on Novgorod in northern Russia.

**Kovalevskaya, Vera Borisovna**


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.


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.

**Kovářík, J.**


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).

**Krämer, W.**


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.**


Necklace of 121 glass beads of various shapes and colors from a woman’s grave of the 10th century A.D. (vol. 2, p. 281, pl. 141a). Greece.

**Kraskovská, Ludmila**

A survey by shapes, materials, date, and the type of findspot of Roman period beads in Slovakia. In Slovak with Russian and German summaries.

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.
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
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 Rumyantseva
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 A.D.

Križ, Borut
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, Petra Stipanec, and Andreja Š. Petrič
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.
Kropotkin, V.V. (ed.)  
On cemeteries excavated in southern Russia. Beads *passim*, especially in the chapter by J.A. Likhter on glass (pp. 101-110). In Russian.

Krueger, I. and K.H. Wedepohl  

Krumpel, Johannes  
Grave 3399 contained beads made of dentalium, siltstone, and copper, as well as a bear-tooth pendant.

Krumphanzlová, Z.  
A major study of the historical and economic significance of the trade in amber beads, beliefs about amber, etc.

Kryzhitskii, S.D. et al.  
On the agricultural settlements around the Greek colony of Olbia on the Black Sea, 6th century B.C. to 3rd century A.D. Glass beads, plain and with eyes. Ukraine. In Russian.

Kuhn, Steven L. and Mary C. Stiner  
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.

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.  
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
Women in 13th-century Baltic graves in Kaliningrad wore clay beads together with Christian cross pendants. Summaries in German and Russian.

Kuncienë, O.
Glass beads of the 9th-13th centuries in Lithuania. Colored drawings depict the various varieties.

Kunter, Kari
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.

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.

On glass eye beads of the Pre-Roman Iron Age.

On Early La Tène glass beads and the very wide distribution of certain, especially decorated, types.

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.

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**


Glass layered eye beads of the pre-Roman Iron Age IV.

**Kurti, Rovena**


Discusses a variety of amber beads and pendants. In Albania with English summary.

**Kyparissi-Apostolika, Nina**


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.

**Kurzawska, Aldona and Hanna Kowalewska-Marszalek**


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.**


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.

**Labaune, Françoise and Françoise Le Boulanger**


Medieval grave finds at Visseiche, France, include 1,103 glass beads.
Lagarce, J. and E. Lagarce
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.
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.

Lang, Amei
Glass and amber beads are among the ornaments recovered from a pre-Roman Iron Age site in the Tyrol region of Germany.

Langó, P.
2004 Kora Árpád-kori temető Kóspallagon (Cemetery from the Early Arpadian Period at Kóspallag).
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
Includes a discussion of Neolithic beads and pendants of shell, bone, stone, and animal teeth.

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 et al.
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.

La Rosa, V.
Beads figure in the argument re: the earliest Aegean presence in Sicily (p. 578, pl. CXXXII).

Larsson, Lars
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.

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 B.C.

Lasak, I.
On beads from an Early Hallstatt site in Poland.

Laser, Rudolf
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, R. et al.
Detailed descriptions of Roman beads in Germany, passim. Color pl. 20 shows decorated glass beads at a 2:1 scale.
Lasota-Moskalewska, Alicja

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 Roșu (Călărași 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 and Mădălina Voicu
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 Gnalić Wreck. Annales Mediterranea, Koper
A large color photo illustrates the glass beads found on the 16th-century Gnalić wreck, Croatia.

Le Boulanger, Françoise, Françoise Labaune, and Eric Nicolas
The burial of a woman attributed to the 5th-6th centuries in Brittany, France, was accompanied by beads of glass and amber.

Lekashvili, D.
On gold-in-glass beads from Mtskheta in eastern Georgia.

Lemke, Martin
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

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.

Lester, Katherine and Bess Viola Oerke
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 prae historica 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 B.C. and 2nd-4th centuries A.D. (pp. 307, 311, 322).

Leusch, Verena, Ernst Pernicka, and Barbara Armbruster
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 civilità 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.
On beads, mostly glass (pp. 127-130). Greece.

Lewcun, Marek
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.

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.

**Libiete, Jana**
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**
Discusses and illustrates a necklace of eye beads found in association with a 7th-century burial in Hungary. In Hungarian with English summary.

**Likhter, Julia A. and Alexander G. Veksler**
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.

**Likhter, Julia A., Alexander G. Vexler, Nikolay I. Sudarev**

**Likhter, J. et al.**
Russia. In Russian.

**Lillehammer, G.**
Beads were found in a number of Late Pre-Roman to Viking graves. Interpretation concentrates on social aspects.
**Lind, B.**
Discusses the Roman Iron Age glass and amber beads recovered from Slusegård cemetery V, Denmark.

**Lindquist, M.**
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**
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.**
Beads, mostly glass (pp. 175-176), were recovered from prehistoric graves at Pfaffenhofen, Tyrol, Austria.

**Liska, András**
The list of finds from 63 Avar sites in Hungary includes beads passim. Summary in German.

**van Lith, Sophie M.E.**
Analyses of Roman glass including beads (pp. 273-280, pl. 97-98) from the Rhineland, Germany.

**Liu, Robert K.**
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 B.C. and early 1st century A.D. They were probably made in Alexandria, since some motifs show ancient Egyptian or Hellenistic motifs.

**Ljuština, Marija**
Discusses and illustrates the glass and other beads recovered from several sites in the study area.
Lo Porto, Felice Gino
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
Bronze ring-beads in graves 4 and 7 (pp. 97, 99, pls. 8, 11) at a Hallstatt cemetery in Lower Austria.

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.

Lordkipanidze, Otar D.
In a cluster of settlements in the Colchian hinterland, 8th-7th and 6th-5th centuries B.C., the Ochkhamuri 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
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
A cemetery of the Vatya Culture in Hungary produced long bronze spiral beads (pp. 52f. and fig. 13); Middle Bronze Age. In Hungarian with brief German summary.

Loze, Ilze B.
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.

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.


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.


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.


Describes a wide range of amber ornaments including beads.


Middle Neolithic amber sources in Latvia and the distribution routes of amber ornaments. In Latvian.


Reviews the adornments, principally beads and pendants, excavated at an amber-working site in eastern Latvia.


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.


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.

2008  Lubāna ezera mitrāja Neolīta dzintars (Neolithic Amber of Lake Lubans Wetlands and Amber-Working Workshops).
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.

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 B.C.

Briefly discusses the amber beads and pendants found at Neolithic sites in Latvia.

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.

Lūdin, O.

Excavations in the church uncovered a fine necklace in a woman’s grave, 6th-7th centuries A.D.

Lugo Enrich, Luis Benítez de

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.

Luka, L.J.

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

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.

**Lund Hansen, Ulla**


On trade between the Roman Empire and free Germany during the imperial period in northern Europe. Discusses glass beads with many references (pp. 226-228).


Charm-shaped amber beads in eastern Denmark during the early Imperial period.


Discusses the beads and other ornaments found in women's graves of the Roman period in southern Scandinavia.


**L'vova, Z.A.**


Detailed article with many illustrations on beads from the western Urals, Russia, 8th-10th centuries A.D. Brief summary in English.


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.


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.
MacGregor, A. et al.
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

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


Madaras László

Madrid Balanza, M.ª José and Jaime Vizcaíno Sánchez

Madsen, H.B. and L.C. Nielsen
Presentation of a rich woman’s unique and complete outfit, including glass and amber beads. In Danish with English summary.

Mägi, T.
Discusses the beads found with Migration Period burials in northwestern Estonia.

Magnus, Bente
Starts with a survey of amber through the centuries before it turns to the topic at hand: beads, pendants, amulets.

Magyar, Zsolt
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
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
Reports on a large collection of shell artifacts recovered from Neolithic and Chalcolitic 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
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
Decorated glass beads and others are illustrated from a cemetery in what is now Chechnya, Russia. In Ukrainian with Russian summary.

**Malachowska, Sylwia**
1993-1994  

Rare and elaborate bow-shaped granulated beads from a site in Poland, probably made in the Kiev area ca. A.D. 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  

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  

Graves of the 1st century A.D. 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).

**Manasterski, Dariusz**
2010  

Illustrates amber button-shaped beads found in a male grave attributed to the Late Neolithic-Early Bronze Ages.

**Mannion, Mags**
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 Storâ**
2010  
On the Archaeology and Osteology of the Rikala Cremation Cemetery in Salo, SW Finland. *Fennoscandia Archaeologica* XXVII:53-68.

Dating to ca. A.D. 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  
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.


**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 B.C. to the mid-1st century A.D., France. Full description with illustrations and discussion because this bead is so far unique.

**Maréchal, D.**


**Maréchal, D. et al.**

1998 Les parures du Néolithique final à Châlain 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.

**Márgárit, Monica**

Mărgărit, Monica and Dragomir Nicolae Popovici
Attributed to the Gumelnita culture (the second half of the 5th millennium B.C.), 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, and Dragomir Nicolae Popovici
Sites of the Gumelnita culture in Romania have produced a significant number of carp opercular bones in the process of being turned into circular beads.

Marijan, B.
This grave in Bosnia and Herzegovina contained glass beads including eye types; 5th century and first half of 4th century B.C. (p. 26 no. 6, pl. II). In Croat with English summary.

Marková, Klára
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.

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 Tírpáková, and Dagmar Markechová
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
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  

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.

**Martínez Mira, Isidro and Eduardo Vilaplana Ortego**

2014  

Describes and presents compositional data for stone and faience necklace beads of the period 850-550 B.C. from southeastern Spain.

**Martínez-Moreno, Jorge, Rafael Mora and Joel Casanova**

2010  

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  

Discusses beads of various materials excavated at the palace of the Marquis of Marialva, Portugal.

**Marzatico, F.**

2002  

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
The assemblage includes 7 beads and 1 bead/spiral.

Masserey, Catherine et al.
La Tène blue glass beads including one melon (p. 9, fig. II), Switzerland.

Mastrocinque, Attilio
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 Культовые комплексы Маяцкого селища, edited by А.З. Винников и 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.


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.


Russia.


Russia.


The Russian-language version of Mastykova 2006.


Discusses the beads from the Gallo-Roman and Merovingian necropolis at Breny (Aisne), France.


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 Десинской экспедиции Института археологии РАН, edited by Р.А. Нигматуллин, О.Л. Прошкин, Г.А. Массалинина, 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.
On the distribution, dating, and social significance of large, chalcedony, barrel-shaped beads of the early medieval period.


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.

Mastykova, Anna, Christian Pilet, and Alexandre Egorkov
Reports on the beads recovered from the Mediterranean Merovingian cemetery at Saint-Martin-de-Fontenay, Calvados, France.

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. and A. Plokhov
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.
Matthes, Christian, Martin Heck, Claudia Theune, Peter Hoffmann, and Johan Callmer
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.)
The volume contains a section on beads.

Mazzieri, Paola and Roberto Micheli
Structure 11 at Parma-Benefizio in northern Italy yielded the remains of a steatite-bead workshop of the Middle Neolithic.

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
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
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, Annaluisa Pedrotti, and Diego E. Angelucci
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.
An analysis of over 40 Sarmatian grave tumuli on the upper Don, Russia; 2nd century B.C. to 3rd century A.D. Beads on p. 265, fig. 6; p. 269, fig. 10; p. 277, fig. 15; pp. 279f., fig. 17. English summary.

Meisenheimer, Marita
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).

Meller, Harald, Roberto Risch, and Ernst Pernicka (eds.)
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.
Beads in 42 Franconian graves in Germany are mostly glass, some amber, a few amethyst, bone, and clay.

Mesterházy, K.
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).

Michelbertas, Mykolas
This cemetery in Lithuania produced a variety of glass, amber, and bronze beads attributed to the late-2nd to mid-5th centuries.

Micheli, Roberto
 Discusses beads and pendants of various materials excavated at a wide variety of early Neolithic sites in Italy.

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 B.C., and proposes a classification for them.


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.


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.


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.

**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: revista del Museu de Gavà 5:233-240.

The steatite artifacts include beads and pendants, as well as production waste, rough-outs, and blanks.

**Milavec, Tina**


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.

**Miller, Michele Ann**


**Miller, Stella G.**


Includes some remarks on fancy gold beads as components of 4th-century-B.C. pins in Greece.
Milner, N. et al.
Provides an in-depth evaluation of the pendant. England, United Kingdom.

Minta-Tworzowska, Danuta
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
This exhibition catalog of antiquities (6th millennium - 1st century B.C.) 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. et al.
The earliest faience from Macedonia, 25 beads found in a pot. English abstract (pp. 309-310).

Misailidou-Despotidou, V.
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. B.C.). In Greek.

Mitáš, Vladimir and Marián Soják
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.

Mitrea, B.
1988 La necropole birituelle de Sultana. Dacia 32:91-139.
Major cemetery in Romania, 8th-9th centuries A.D., with many beads, mostly glass, *passim.*

**Mitsou, A. et al.**  

**Moloney, Colm**  
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.

**Mordvintseva, Valentina I. and Yurii P. Zaitsev**  
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 B.C. and the 1st century A.D. 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-Garcia, Marta, Carlos M. Pimenta, Ana Pajuelo Pando, and Pedro M. Lopez Aldana**  
On the manufacture of lathe-turned bone rosary beads.

**Morlans, Shantala and Alíénor Rajade**  
On large glass beads of the Merovingian period; a multifunctional approach.

**Moro Abadía, Oscar and April Nowell**  
Explores the history and epistemology of the concept of “ornament” in the field of Palaeolithic archaeology.

**Morris, Carole**  
A detailed report with good illustrations on a technically interesting and archaeologically uncommon bead found at Walmgate, York, England, United Kingdom.

The bead, measuring 1.8 cm across, was made at Meare, a Somerset Lake Villages site, datable to ca. 300 B.C. - ca. A.D. 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.
Some remarks on amber and blue beads and pendants hung on cult images; e.g., Artemis of Ephesus.

Moscati, S.
Polychrome glass beads from Motya off the coast of Sicily (p. 180, pls. 95, 100).

Mosheyeva, O.N.
Suggests that small cylindrical jet beads with notches at the hole from Lower Volga burials that date to the 3d-1st centuries B.C. be considered a new variant of type 27 in E.M. Alekseeva’s classification. Russia.

A survey of eye beads in western Russia. In Russian with a brief English summary.

Mozsolics, Amália
Detailed survey of Bronze Age bead finds in various materials from several sites in Hungary, some illustrated.

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
Describes the glass beads from the medieval site of Novae in Bulgaria. In Polish.

Mugurēvičs, Ėvalds

Briefly discusses later material, principally beads, crosses, tiny axes, spindle whorls, and pendants.

**Muhly, Polymnia**


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**


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**


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, Rosemarie**


Burials of the Jastorf and La Tène cultures were accompanied by beads, mostly glass, but also bone, amber, etc.

**Musabeyli, Nacaf**


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.

**Museyibli, Najaf, Muzaffar Huseynov, and Bakhtiyar Jalilov**


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 B.C.).
Museyibli, Najaf and Viktor Kvachidze

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

Antique Period burials (5th-4th centuries B.C.) were accompanied by beads of bronze, glass, paste, agate, and bone, as well as cowries.

Musée Bossuet

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”

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 B.C. (no. 142); and glass beads including patterned types, 6th-9th centuries A.D. (nos. 411-414).

Musson, C.R.

The site yielded a small collection of beads formed of glass, faience, amber, jet, and fired clay. Wales, United Kingdom.

Nabatschikow, W.A.

Exhibition catalog of Maeotian, Scythian, and Sarmatian material, 7th century B.C. - 4th century A.D., with many bead types, including fine glass examples.

Nagel, W. and Eva Strommenger

Early Iron Age grave finds from the Transcaucasian region of Azerbaijan include many and varied beads.
Nagy, M.
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.

Publication of grave finds in the Avar corpus series, Hungary. Typical beads.

Nagy, Marcella and András Figler
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 et al.
2007  Archaeological Investigations at Site IV-156 Saphar-Kharaba, KP 120, Tsalka District. Report submitted to BTC and SCP Pipelines Companies, Tbilisi, Georgia.
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
Excavation at a partly buried standing stone (menhir) at Trefaelin in southwest Wales uncovered two perforated mudstone beads along with several other artefacts. 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.

Nava, Maria L. and R. Fuligni
Glass beads of various types from tombs in southern Italy, late 10th-7th centuries B.C.

Nawroth, Manfred
A Merovingian cemetery in southern Germany yielded various ornaments, including monochrome and polychrome glass beads, as well as those of stone and metal.
Needham, S.P. and M. Bimson
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, N.
Contains a map of the distribution of Tiryns-type amber beads.

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.

Neiß, Michael
Assigned to the 11th century, the boat burial was accompanied by several gilded copper-alloy pendants and glass beads.

Nenna, Marie-Dominique
Besides producing glass vessels, this Greek island had three small workshops specializing in making beads by reworking imported glass.

Neubauer, Dieter
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.
Early Bronze Age amber beads, Lower Austria (p. 39, fig. 7).

Neuwirth, Waltraud
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.

1995  
*Glasperlen Christbaumenschmuck/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 were blown beads. Czech Republic.

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*:  
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 B.C.). 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  
A few beads of the Hellenistic and Roman periods, Cyprus (pp. 265, 279, 284).

1990  
The Jewellery of Cyprus from Neolithic to Roman Times.  
Some of the jewelry discussed incorporates beads of various materials.

**Nielsen, Karen Hoilund**  
1997  

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.

**Nightingale, Georg**  
1996  

Preliminary analysis of 284 glass and faience beads from mostly late Mycenaean graves (LH IIIC-Protogeometric), Greece. Breakdown by shapes with careful descriptions.
1998 Mycenaean beads, Greece; surveys various ways of combining gold and glass; e.g., inlays, mounts, and gold coverings.


An excellent survey of relief-bead motifs, complex and simple bead shapes, uses, and contexts.

1999 On Mycenaean glass and faience beads; aspects of an Aegean jewelry industry.


2000 Discusses the various forms of glass beads produced during the peak of Mycenaean glassmaking in Late Bronze Age Greece (1400-1200 B.C.). The main products were dark blue beads, both simple and relief.

2003 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 B.C.) to the Early Protogeometric period (about 1000/950 B.C.).

2007 Discusses the glass, faience, and frit beads recovered from Protogeometric tombs at Lefkandi on the island of Euboea, Greece.

2008 A thorough survey with many types illustrated in drawings.

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.

**Nikita, Kalliopi**

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.

**Niklasson, Karin**

Neolithic and Chalcolithic shell and stone beads (esp. pp. 97f.).

**Nikolaidou, Marianna**

Deals with the production and use of shell, bone, stone, and clay beads.


*Monumenta Archaeologica* 20.

Presents detailed descriptions of the beads and other adornments, by phase, excavated at Sitagroi.


Discusses the adornments found at Neolithic and Early Bronze Age Sitagroi, Greece, which include beads and pendants of various materials.

**Ninni, Irene**

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.

**Noain Naura, María José**

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.
Beads enter into the discussion.

**Nordquist, G.C.**
Bone, shell, carnelian, quartz, bronze, and terra cotta beads (pp. 39-45). Greece.

**Notarianni, Gioia Meconcelli**
Roman glass from northern Italy includes various beads (p. 59).

**Nothnagel, Martina**
Describes the glass beads recovered from Migration Period burials (4th-5th centuries) at Untersiebenbrunn, 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 Bapterosse in Briare, France, in 1860; bead production ceased in 1962.

**Núñez, Milton and Patrik Franzén**
Excavation of several semi-subterranean houses in Yli-Ii yielded amber beads and pendants.

**Oblonsky, A.M., A.S. Smirnov, and A.N. Sorokin**
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.
Olexa, L.
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.

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 ornamentals personals de la primera meitat del segon millenari de Can Roqueta-II (est), Sabadell. *Cypsela* 15:229-249.
Provides 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 B.P., the Early Bronze Age.


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 B.C. (Ancient Neolithic) to the Modern Age.


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.

Oliva, Mònica and Riker Yll

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.
**Oldag, Inge Elisabeth**


On glass beads in Danish finds of the Roman Iron Age.


**Opper, Marie-José**


On glass beadmaking in Languedoc, southern France. Three glasshouses produced beads: Seube, Quisse and Couloubrines. Production began at Seube in the 13th century; at the other two in the 14th century and continued until the 18th century.


Beadmaking in France began in pre-Roman times. It reached its zenith in the 19th and 20th centuries when beads of sunry 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.


Describes the necklaces of talismanic beads previously highly valued in the Morbihan region of Brittany.

**Oshibkina, Svetlana V.**


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.

**Østby, Erik et al.**


Votive offerings of the 8th-7th centuries B.C.: beads of bronze (pp. 120, 136), gold and glass (pp. 126, 139), and bone (pp. 124, 128). Greece.

**Ostenso, Amy**

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  

Over 600 beads, mostly glass, with individual succinct descriptions and drawings, were recovered from this 7th-century cemetery over Roman ruins in Bavaria, Germany.

**O'Sullivan, Aidan, Finbar McCormick, Thomas Kerr, and Lorcan Harney**

2008  

Provides a list of sites that have yielded amber and amber beads in Ireland (pp. 266-267).

**O'Sullivan, Johanna E.M.**

2013  

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  

2014  

The material is attributed to the 10th century.

2015  

Outlines and discusses the evidence for bead use in the burial of male-gendered individuals during the Viking Age.

**Ots, Mirja**

2003  

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.
Ovcharov, D. (ed.)
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
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.
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
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.
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.
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.

Palavestra, Aleksandar
1993  Praistorijski Čilbar 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 B.C. (pp. 289-296). In Croat with generous English summary.


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**


The volume contains 20 papers almost all of which concern beads in one way or another. They are listed separately herein.

**Palomar, T., J. Peña-Poza, and J.F. Conde**


Pre-Roman beads and archaeometry: an assessment of the work done in the Iberian Peninsula. Spain.

**Panagiotaki, Marina**


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.


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.

**Papadopoulos, J.K. and V. Muros**


Deals with the beads excavated from a rich Bronze and Iron Age tumulus.

**Papathanassopoulos, G.A. (ed.)**


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.**

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**

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**

A short section by J. Schuster discusses the recovered glass beads.

**Parfitt, K. and B. Brugmann**

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**

Graves of the 6th-5th centuries B.C. in the Abruzzi, Italy, mainly produced amber beads.

**Parracho Gomes, Hugo Fernando**

Contains much information on pre-Roman glass beads in northern Portugal; extensive catalog of finds.

**Parzinger, Hermann**

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**

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
Reports on Neolithic shell beads from Valencia, Spain.

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.

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.

Discusses the production process for circular beads fashioned from *Cardium* shells at two Early Neolithic sites in Spain.

Includes a discussion of the shell, stone, and ceramic beads recovered from a Neolithic cave site in Spain.

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 *Hábitat, 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.

Pásztor, Adrien
On the chronological relationship of glass beads and Byzantine coins at an early/middle Avar cemetery in Hungary.
A typological/chronological examination of the bead finds at the Avar cemetery at Csákberény-Orondpuszta, Hungary.

A detailed breakdown of early and middle Avar period bead types, particularly glass from Hungary, with analysis results and color illustrations. German summary.

Beads from Avar graves in eastern Hungary. Summary in German.

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.

Illustrated breakdown and classification of the many beads of various types from an Avar cemetery in Hungary. Summary in German.

On the beads from the Avar cemetery at Székkutas-Kápolnadülő, Hungary.

A typological/chronological study of beads of the early and middle Avar period in Hungary.

Reports on the beads from graves of the Keszthely culture in the necropolis at Keszthely-Fenékpuszta, western Hungary.

On the glass beads recovered from the Keszthely-Fenékpuszta cemetery, Hungary. Most of the beads date to the 6th and 7th centuries.

An evaluation of the glass beads recovered from the Keszthely-Fenékpuszta cemetery, Hungary. Illustrations of the beads are provided in Vida (2011).

Peche-Quilichini, Kewin et al.
Poster which briefly discusses the amber and glass beads from a site on Corsica, Italy, attributed to 1325-1188 cal. B.C. (Corsican LBA). Includes chemical analysis.

Peek, Thomas
On post-medieval glass beads from Hallstadt near Bamberg, Germany.

Peltenburg, Edgar J.
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.

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, Andrew Shortland, and Mike Tite
Reports on the recovered beads and pendants.
Pérez Pérez, Carolina, Yolanda Porto Tenreiro, and Comba Torre Castro
2010 Conxunto de doas 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 A.D. 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.

Pernicka, Ernst, F. Begemann, S. Schmitt-Strecker, H. Todorova, and I. Kuleff
Chalcolithic beads are discussed and listed passim. A young woman’s bead necklace is the earliest
ornament of its type in southeast Europe.

Pescaux, 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
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.

Pescheck, Christian
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.

Petre, A.
2,496 beads were found in 1,139 graves at ancient Beroe, Scythia. See especially pls. 149-151, tables of
the types in color.

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
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
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.

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.

Pieniążek, Magda
Reports on beads of faience, carnelian, rock crystal, and glass from Troy VI and VII (18th-11th centuries), Greece.

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.

Pieniążek, Magda and Ekin Kozal
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.
Glass and amber beads of the La Tène culture in northern Slovakia (p. 320, fig. 4; p. 324, fig. 5; p. 329).

Pietrzak, Miroslaw
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-Papasteriou, Aggeliki
Greece; in Greek.

Pinar Gil, Joan
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
Early medieval graves excavated in southwestern Transylvania, Romania, produced a variety of glass beads.

Pion, Constantin
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.

Presents a succinct overview of glass beads in Merovingian Gaul.

A detailed study of Merovingian bead typo-chronology, manufacture, and function.

Pion, Constantin and Bernard Gratuze
On Indo-Pacific glass beads from the Indian subcontinent in Merovingian Gaul.

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**

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**

On Romans and Franks on the lower Rhine, Germany. Jet, amber, and decorated glass bead types (figs. 76, 113, 156, 158).

**Pirling, Renate**

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**

Beads were found with some of the burials. These are briefly described in the Katalog.


The beads found with burials are briefly described in the Katalog.

**Piton, Daniel**


**Pitts, M.**

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.
**Pliatsika, Vassiliki**
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**
On the Bronze Age glass beads of Alsace-Lorraine, France. Includes chemical data.

**Pöche, Alexander**
Excavations at an early medieval trading center in northern Germany produced a wide variety of glass beads. Chemical data are provided.

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.**
Bone beads, including segmented types (fig. 5:8-12), Russia. In Russian with English summary.

**Poleska, P. and G. Tobola**
The illustrations, captioned in English, show some glass and amber beads from a site in southern Poland. In Polish.

**Pollak, Marianne**
A Roman cemetery in Lower Austria yielded gold, glass, amber and jet beads, which are mentioned passim.

**Pomadère, Maia**
Includes a discussion of beads and pendants used as adornment and as amulets in ancient Greece.
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
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
Gold, faience, and glass beads of many types from 10th-century B.C. 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, Petar
On vase- or amphora-shaped glass beads in the region between the Adriatic Sea and the Danube.
The same as Popovic 1997, but in Italian.

Porto Tenreiro, Y.
On beads of glass paste from Castrolandín, Galicia, Spain. The site was occupied between the 2nd century B.C., and the 1st century A.D.

Postică, Georghe
2014 Perle 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  
Describes glass and gold beads recovered from an Early La Tène site in Croatia.

Potrebica, Hrvoje and Marko Dizdar  
Comparative study of the beads recovered from the Klasje site in central Slavonia.

Pottery and Glassware Reporter  
A brief item on the manufacture of beads and beaded ornaments in Imperial Russian. Extracted from the *Pottery and Glassware Reporter* (Dec. 1885).

Poullain, D., Ch. Scuiller, and B. Gratue  
On glass and amber ornaments from a Merovingian necropolis at Dordogne, France.

Poulik, J.  
A few beads of gold, amber, glass, and terra cotta in Migration Period burials, Moravia, Czech Republic.

Prange, Michael and Ünsal Yalçin  
On Early Iron Age tin beads from Colchis, Georgia.

Price, Jennifer  
Polychrome glass types from Wales are treated at length. Faience melon beads could have been used to decorate military equipment or harness. United Kingdom.

England, United Kingdom.
Price, J. and H.E.M. Cool
England, United Kingdom.

Price, J. and S. Cottam
England, United Kingdom.

Glass beads; an associated section by L. Bevan deals with jet beads. England, United Kingdom.

England, United Kingdom.

England, United Kingdom.

Přichystalová, Renáta Švecová, Jindřich Štěcl, and Václav Vávra
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.
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
Describes the wide variety of glass beads recovered from a Lusatian culture hillfort in western Poland; Late Bronze/Early Iron Age.

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 lużyckiej w międzyrzeczu Noteci i środkowej Odry* (Glass Products of Lusatian Culture in the Noteć and Middle Oder River Interfluve). Instytut Archeologii i Etnologii Polskiej Akademii Nauk, Warsaw.

A thorough study of the objects, including beads.


Describes the beads and investigates their chemical composition. Poland. English summary.


Describes the beads and their chemical composition. Poland. English summary.

**Puzdrovskij, A.E. and J.P. Zajcev**


Three remarkable Late Scythian burials, middle to third quarter of the 1st century A.D., 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.

**Quérel, P. and M. Feugère**


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 B.C. - 4th century A.D.

**Rácz, Zsófia**


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.)

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.

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

Describes eight, mostly complete, white-tailed eagle (*Haliaëtus [Haliaetus] 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

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).


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

Describes glass beads from excavations at Rathgall, Co. Wicklow.

Rageth, J.

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.

Rahmstorff, 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*
A valuable article on the openwork (“lantern”) beads of Mycenaean manufacture and their implications for foreign relations.

**Ramseyer, D.**
Neolithic beads of stone, bone, and antler in western Switzerland (figs. 55-57).

**Ramsl, Peter C.**
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, M.**
Beads and people, northern Norway, 4000 B.C.

**Ranta, Helen**


**Raposso, Barbara and M.G. Ruggiero**
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.)**
Contains the 21 papers presented at the Nordic Glass Bead Seminar in 1992 in Lejré. The emphasis is on Scandinavia. The individual papers are listed herein.
Reese, David S.


About shells used as beads at this site on Cyprus as well as other Cypriote archaeological sites.


Some marine shells have man-made perforations and may have been used as ornaments. Greece.


Deals with shark vertebrae and teeth as beads in Greece and Cyprus.


Rich in parallels and bibliography on shell beads. Greece.


Conus, Astraea, and Dentalium shells used for ornament on Cyprus. Stratified to late Cypriote IIC:2 to IIIA:1, ca. 1200-1150 B.C.


Surveys shell finds from over 160 sites, Upper Paleolithic to recent, including some shells used as beads.


Spondylus and other shell beads and ornaments with parallels from other Neolithic and Early Bronze Age Greek sites. Greece.


Crete: bead or pendant from fossil Gryphaea. (p. 162, fig. 33). Minoan or Byzantine?


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
Discusses the glass beads from the early medieval cemetery of Eggolsheim, Germany.

Reich, Yvonne

Reimann, D.
Woman’s grave of the 6th or 7th century A.D. with a few beads, including an older “heirloom” millefiori bead and a miniature shield, probably of amuletic character. Germany.

Reimann, D. and K. Duwel
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.

Reimann, D. and A. Bartel
Grave goods include 56 beads, a silver-mounted crystal amulet, and a tool which may be a weft-beater, A.D. 550-600. Germany.

Reinholdt, Claus, A.G. Karydas, and C. Zarkadas
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
Cites several find-places of beads in Greece (p. 246), and mentions an old suggestion about the wearing of single carnelian beads.

Renfrew, Colin
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 Gjøstein  
Discusses jet and its uses, followed by a discussion of jet ornaments (including beads) from sites in Norway.

Retif, M.  
Bronze beads and pendants (pp. 171-172) of the 5th-2nd centuries B.C., France. Summary in English.

Révész, László  
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  
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.  
Glass beads help to identify social groupings. United Kingdom.

Ridgway, David (ed.)  
A shell necklace from I Fani in Salento, Middle Bronze Age, 16th century, is illustrated (pp. 89-90, fig. 18).

Rigaud, Solange  
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; Hohenstein-Stadel and Grosse Ofnet, Germany) and one to the Early Neolithic (Essenbach-Ammerbreite, Germany).
Rigaud, Solange, Francesco d’Errico, and Marian Vanhaeren  
Uses personal ornaments to document changes in cultural geography during the Mesolithic-Neolithic transition.

Rigaud, Solange, Francesco d’Errico, Marian Vanhaeren, and Christian Neumann  
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 and I. Gutiérrez-Zugastig  
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.

Riha, Emilie  
Describes the Roman period beads found in Augst und Kaiseraugst, Switzerland, with emphasis on melon beads.

Rimantienë, Rimutë  
Presents much material and bibliography not hitherto easily accessible in the West, including amber beads and ornaments.

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  
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.
Excavations at Cologne Cathedral uncovered a 6th-century Franconian woman’s grave with jewelry including beads (photo p. 10). Germany.

Rabinin, Evgenij A. and Valentin A Galbin

Robin, Sylvia

Robinson, Chris

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. Conceição

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.

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.


The Portuguese version of Rodrigues (2007) but the images are now in color.

Rodríguez-Hidalgo, Antonio J. et al.

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.

Rodzińska-Nowak, J.

On glass face beads and melon beads found in Poland. Discussion with distribution map and many references.

Rogers, P.W.

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).

Rogge, Marc

Discusses the beads recovered from a Merovingian cemetery in Belgium with comparative data.

Rohn, Arthur H., Ethne Barnes, and Guy D. R. Sanders

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.
The first documented gold items appear on the Iberian Peninsula between 3100-2800 B.C. They are quite rare and restricted to small beads, almost all of which are from funerary contexts. Spain.

Rovira i Port, Jordi

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.


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

Discusses a necklace of glass beads and pendants from tomb no. 33 at Albufereta, Spain.


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.


On the pre-Roman glass beads in the Archaeological Museum of Ibiza and Formentera, Spain.


This Iberian cemetery site yielded 550 cremations and 70 graves of the 5th-2nd centuries B.C. 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.
Rumiantseva, Olga

2005  Хронология и периодизация стеклянных бус могильника Кораблино (Glass Beads from the Korablino Cemetery: Chronology and Periodisation). In II городовские 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.


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.


Extensive report on beads of various stones and glass. Russia.


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 Остная 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.


From the region of the Moschino culture in Central Russia, the hoard dates to the Late Roman or early Migration period.
Rusanova, I.P. and E.A. Simonovitch (eds.)  
1993  *Slaviane i ih sosedí v konse I tysiacheletia do n.e...* (The Slavs and their Neighbors from the End of the First Millenium 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.

Russel, A.D.  
Detailed discussion and analysis 55 stone beads (pp. 159f.) and a tubular rolled gold bead (pp. 163f.). England, United Kingdom.

Russo Tagiente, Alfonzina et al.  
Some glass and amber beads; Italy.

Rustoiu, Aurel  
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 B.C. to the first half of the 3rd century B.C.

Ruttíková, Jaroslava  
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 A.D.) at Veľký Cetín in west-central Slovakia. In Slovak with English summary.

Sablerolles, Yvette  
Wijnaldum 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

Sagadin, M.
Glass beads (pp. 131f.), Slovenia.

Utilized from the 3rd millennium B.C. 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.
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.

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
Excavations near Knossos produced gold and glass Late Minoan jewelry (pls. 56-58, 108-111) and two rare iron beads (pp. 78, 84). Greece.

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 rimskej, 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.
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).

San Juan-Foucher, Cristina and Pascal Foucher
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
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
Discusses neo-Eskimo bead finds in northeastern Greenland. Materials include slate, lignite, and bone.

Sangmeister, E.
Describes the arrangement of beads and spacers in Hallstatt burials.

Sargnon, Odette
Includes a chapter on Pre-Hellenic beads (pp. 65-74) and a section on molds for relief-beads (pp. 363-365).

Šarić-Šegvić, M.
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
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**


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**


A fundamental classification of Merovingian beads generously supported by drawings and tables, including a large colored diagram of the glass types.


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.


ProPer[len] 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.


This encyclopedia of the study of ancient German cultures contains a lengthy section on beads with bibliography.

**Sasse, Barbara and Werner Vach**


ProPer[len] 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.

Fine Etruscan gold beads of several types are cataloged and illustrated (pp. 60-64, nos. 65-72).

Ščepinskij, Askol’d A.

Rich Sarmatian burial found in 1974 at Nogaychik, Ukraine. Many luxury goods and beads, the latter perhaps from the Persian Gulf?

Schade, Tobias

A Viking period cemetery in central Germany yielded a variety of monochrome and polychrome glass beads.

Schäfer, Andreas

Discusses glass beads, including spacers, from an early La Tène site in Germany.

Schauer, P.

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

Schefzik, M.

A grave dated ca. A.D. 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
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.**

A Merovingian cemetery in southern Germany produced 66 examples of decorated glass bead types which are shown in color (pls. 112f.).

**Schlichtherle, H.**

On beads made from seeds and fruit stones for personal adornment or the ornamentation of clothing during the Alpine Neolithic.

**Schlott, C., D.R. Spennemann, and Gesine Weber**

Nine ring-beads from a late La Tène burial site in west-central Germany are carefully described (pp. 480-481).

**Schmid, P.**

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.**

Mentions amber beads found in Hallstatt period graves in Lower Austria (pp. 288, 300, pl. 4).

**von Schnurbein, Alexandra**

Glass, gold-glass, and amber beads of many types were found at an Alamannian cemetery in southern Germany (pp. 47-51).

**Schon, M.D.**

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.
Strings of glass beads used in early medieval Europe to link earrings in imitation of Byzantine fashion.

Schulze-Dörrlam, M.
Detailed recording of 106 bead necklaces from late Roman period and early medieval graves (ca. 450-700) in northern Germany.

Schuster, Jan
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
Discusses the small collection of glass beads, mostly Roman. England, United Kingdom.

Schvoerer, Max et al.
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.

Sedlmeier, J.
Early Paleolithic mollusc shell ornaments from northwest Switzerland as proof of long-distance contact.
**Séféridèses, Michel Louis**

Presents an overview of *Spondylus*, the ornaments made from them (including beads), and their distribution over Europe.

**Seiffert, Stefanie**

Discusses the glass beads and arm rings recovered from the Iron Age hillfort at Otzenhausen, Germany.

**Semenchuk, Gennadii Nikolaevich**

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.**

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.**

In Russian.

**Shchapova, Julia L.**

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.**
At this site in Austria, an amber bead was “one of the most important finds... dating to ca. 1800-1600 B.C., 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  

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. Sovetskaya Arkheologiya* 4:158-173.

Beads of many kinds, some illustrated, 2nd half of the 2nd century to early 3rd century A.D., southern Russia. In Russian with English summary.

**Sheridan, Alison**
2014  

The realization that the two small beads are miniature versions of Scottish carved stone balls has provided important new evidence for links between the elites of Ireland and Orkney around 3000 B.C. These beads form part of a range of jewellery found in Irish passage tombs that constitutes miniature versions of exotic “socially valorized” objects.

**Sheridan, Alison et al.**
2016  

Describes the necklace found with an Early Bronze Age burial in southwestern England associated with an unparalleled range of artifacts. United Kingdom.

**Sheridan, A. and M. Davis**
2002  

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, A. and A. McDonald**
2001  

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 B.C. 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:”

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).

**Sherlock, S.J. and M.G. Welch**

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**

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.

**Shortland, A.J. and H. Schroeder**

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**

**Sidéra, Isabelle and Giacomo Giacobini**

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
Detailed survey of the subject.

Siegmann, Maren
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.

An extensive study of the beads from several early medieval cemeteries in northern Germany.

Siegmüller, A.
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
This classification system provides for ethnic and chronological structuring of the favored beads which seem to change about every two generations. Germany.

Siegmund, F. and M. Weiss
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

Discusses and analyzes early medieval glass beads from a site in Poland.

Siklósi, Zsuzsanna

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

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.

Includes a list of many graves containing beads and gives details of their Russian publications.


A few beads mentioned passim in a discussion of various burial types and the peoples they may represent.


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 A.D. Summaries in English and Russian.


Proposes that the beads found in the grave of a Bronze-Age noblewoman in the Crimea, Ukraine, may be imputed to the beads of the 2nd century B.C. Materials include faience, glass, and semi-precious stones.

Simonenko, A.V. and A.A. Mel’nik

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

The Sasanian Dynasty began about A.D. 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.

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

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

Explores how personal ornaments (including beads) might have been involved in a social process of constructing and transforming memories during the 4th-3rd millennia B.C. in southeastern Italy, a time of growing social-economic instability and competition in which appearances and memories mattered.

Šmíd, M.

Early Bronze Age cemetery (1800-1600 B.C.) 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

Excavations in the 1980s in the western Ukraine produced some faience and decorated glass beads, 2nd century B.C. to the first half of the 1st century A.D. In Romanian with German summary.

Smith, Heather

**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, Thyrza 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  

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  

Established just after A.D. 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  

Ribe, the oldest city in Denmark, was an organized trading center even before the city was established some time after A.D. 700. During the Viking period, traveling craftsmen made beads for people at the a market in Ribe.

2005  

Glass beads excavated in Viking-Age Ribe, Denmark.

**Sode, Torben and Claus Feveile**

2002  
Segmenterede metalfolierede glasperler og blæste hule galsperler med metalbelægning fra markedsplassen 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

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

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

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 Bodí

The perforated nutlets of Lithospermum officinale and Buglossoides purpureacaerulea 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.

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).


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

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
Located on Crete, Greece, this site yielded beads made of stone, shell, metal, glass paste, and faience.

Somogyi, P.
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 B.C. Many serve as elements in earrings, diadems, belts, and fibulae.

Soriano Llopis, Ignacio, Joaquim Soler Subils, and Narcís Soler Masferrer
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. Matiášek, K. Tomková, and D. Vavřík
On the conservation/restoration of a unique glass millefiori bead from Prague Castle, Czech Republic.

Soueref, K.
Late Archaic graves ca. 510-480 B.C. at Thessalonica, Greece, contained amber beads, a biconical bronze bead, rhomboid bronze or gold mouthpieces, and other ornaments (p. 282). English summary.
South, Alison K.
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
Gold, faience, glass, and stone beads, Late Cypriot I-IIC (1575-1200 B.C.) (pp. 27-32, figs. 26, 42, 56, pl. 10 and catalog). Cyprus.

Sovan, O.L.
1987 Une tombe à médaillons romains en verre de la nécropole de Mihăilăseni (dep. de Botosani). Arheologia Moldovei XI:227-234.
Three glass medallions found in a tomb in Romania, ca. A.D. 400, were accompanied by 22 glass beads (fig. 2:1-7, 11). In Romanian with French summary.

Spaer, Maud
Strives to establish a relative chronology for “stratified” or “layered” eye beads in the study area.

Spirģis, Roberts
Spiral bronze beads as components of neck rings are depicted in fig. 5. These are from the Ikškiles Zariņi site in Latvia and date to the 11th-12th centuries. In Russian with English summary.

An interesting necklace from the Ogrestgala 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.

Sprincz, Emma
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

Stadler, Peter
1997 Auswertung der Perlen aus den Reihengräberfeld von Altenerding in Bayern. In Perlen:
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. Röll, Dettelbach.
Discusses the distribution, form, and temporal placement of amber objects in Central Europe, including
beads and pendants.

Stallybrass, Sue
2002 The Possible use of Fish and Cattle Bones as Rosary Beads. Finds Research Group 700-1700,
Datasheet 29.
Discussion of small deposits of fish vertebrae found in small 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. Fig. 4 shows a fisherman with a rosary of fish vertebrae. United
Kingdom.

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.
British School at Athens 85:375-403.
Rock crystal and ribbed gold beads (pp. 390f., fig. 20).

Stanislawski, B.M.
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.
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
Brief report on a late Saxon woman’s grave mentions glass, amber, and metal beads. Germany.

Staššíková-Štukovská, Danica
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.

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.

Discusses several techniques for decorating glass beads. In Slovak with German summary.

Staššíková-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 at Spišské Tomášovce, Slovakia, were probably produced using the cementation method and were colored using copper oxide. In Slovak with German summary.

Staššíková-Štukovská, Danica and Alfonz Plško
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.

Presents the results of chemical analysis of over 2,000 segmented glass beads.
Staššiková-Štukovská, Danica and Šimon Ungerma  

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.


On glass beads from an early medieval cemetery in Dolní Věstonice, Czech Republic.

Stawierska, Teresa  

English summary, good bibliography.


Discusses a mosaic face-bead from the western Ukraine.

Stead, I.M.  

Metal, shale, jet, glass, and amber beads (pp. 92-94). England, United Kingdom.

Stead, I.M., J.-L. Flouest, and V. Rigby  

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  

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-Archaic 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).

Steinhauser, Regula and Margarita Primas  

Includes a survey and analyses of Early and Middle Bronze Age beads of Allumierie type, Switzerland.
Steinhauser-Zimmermann, R.
A brief but detailed account of an important amber bead cache in Switzerland with map and bibliography.

Stephan, H.-G. and Ursula Werben
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
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 A.D. Summary in English.

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.

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.

A study on the provenance and dating of the beads found in the Viking Age hoard of Hoen, Norway.

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.
On the four groups of graves, 7th-3rd centuries B.C., 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 B.P.). While human foraging agendas at the site shifted over the five Paleolithic phases, the kinds of marine shells favored for ornaments remained fairly constant.

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.

Stjernquist, Berta
The burial of a wealthy woman interred during the 4th century A.D. at Järrestad in southern Sweden was accompanied by numerous ornaments including a substantial necklace composed of amber and glass beads.

Provides insight into bead usage, manufacture, and trade in Sweden.

Stjernquist, Berta, C.W. Beck, and J. Bergstrom
Interdisciplinary report on sites and types, cultural value, infra-red spectroscopic analysis, and amber as biogenic and geological materials.
Stolba, Vladimir F.
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
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.

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.


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.

Stout, Ann Marie
Mosaic beads found in Poland and Scandinavia, 4th-5th centuries, are called “empress beads” but some of the faces are now found to be male (p. 261f.).


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.

Straume, E.
Beads of glass (cobalt blue; colorless; gold-foil double beads) and amber (p. 172, fig. 1:11).

Stroh, A.
A necklace of 80 amber beads was found at a Hallstatt period cemetery in southeastern Germany (p. 135, pl. 107).

Stucllík, S. and J. Stucllíkova
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

Sümegi, Pál
Presents a malacological study of the shell material (including beads) recovered from a Baden-Culture site in Hungary. Many beads previously believed to be shell are in fact made of limestone.

Summerfield, Jan
Discusses the beads of glass and jet/shale found at a Roman fort near Gilsland, Cumbria, United Kingdom.
Suter, P.J.
Small Neolithic limestone beads are discussed with parallels from other Swiss sites (pp. 137f., pls. 4, 18). Switzerland.

Swift, E.
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.

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).

Szabo, J.G.
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
Long bronze wire beads form part of the complexes discussed. In Hungarian with German summary.

Szilágyi, Katalin
Important classification, based on a large cemetery (932 graves; 10th-12th centuries) in Hungary, that can be used for the whole Carpathian basin.

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.

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.

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.


There are two major routes for 10th-12th-centuries bead traders in the Carpathian Basin. Links between Kiev and Prague are traceable.

_Szilágyi, Katalin, J. Nagy-Balogh, and K.G. Solymos_


_Szöke, M.B._


Beads played an important part in identifying Avar population elements (see pp. 151-153).

_Sztancs, Diana-Maria_


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_


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, Hunedoara County, Romania.

_Sztáncsuj, Sándor József_

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**


On the late Solutrean and early Magdalenian beads of shell and animal teeth excavated at Jamblancs, France.


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.


An overview of the importance of adornments, including beads and pendants, in the cultures of prehistoric Europe.


Discusses the beads and pendants made of shell, bone, ivory, antler, and animal teeth recovered from a Badegoulian settlement in France.

**Taffinder, Jacqueline**


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**


Presents a general discussion of the beads recovered from graves attributed to the 12th-8th centuries B.C. Materials include stone, paste, glass, and metal (bronze and iron).

**Tátá, Frederico, João Cascalheira, João Marreiros, Telmo Pereira, and Nuno Bicho**


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**


**Tautavičius, Adolfas**


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 A.D., single amber beads on necklaces of other materials are thought to be amulets. Other types of amulets appear in the 8th-9th centuries.

**Telč, S., J. Dular, and E. Kocuvan**


Important Iron Age burial site in Slovenia with many amber, bronze, and glass beads. Text is in Slovene and German.

**Tejral, J.**


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**


Beads of various kinds passim. Ukraine.

**Tempelmann-Mączyńska, Magdalena**


**Terenozhkin, A.I. and B.N. Mozolevskii**


Account of Scythian graves with much on beads (pp. 81-114). The decorated glass beads (eye types and others) are illustrated in color. Ukraine. In Russian.
**Tessmann, B.**


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.**


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**


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.


As for Theune (1990).


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.


 Discusses nine Late Merovingian beads, 8 glass and 1 amber, from find site Eisenach, Germany.


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
On glass bead production in the early Middle Ages.

Thevenot, J.-P.
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
An analysis of over 3,000 beads and pendants from seven contemporary Late Neolithic/Copper Age (3500-2500 B.C.) 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.

Examines the manufacture and provenience of 8,000 Late Neolithic and Copper Age (3500-2500 B.C.) 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.

Reports on the production of glass beads in Germany 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 Božena 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 the central part of Latvia resulted in women
favoring the same fashion, whereas the bead-spacers themselves seem to have been locally produced in the two areas.

Tillevandou, Christina
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
Illustrates and briefly discusses the glass beads recovered from Levroux, an Iron Age site in France.

Točík, A.
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 (Awarezenzeitliches Gräberfeld in Šala 1- Veča).
Institute of Archaeology of the Slovak Academy of Sciences, Studijné Zvesti 29:87-178.
Beads from an Avar cemetery in Slovakia are mentioned and illustrated, passim. Summary in German.

Todd, Ian A. (ed.)
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.
Provides a critical review of amber research by both archaeologists and historians.

Todorova, Henrieta and Ivan Vajsov
Describes a variety of bead forms found at Copper Age archaeological sites in Bulgaria. Materials include various kinds of shell, stone, metal, and clay.

Tomaž, Alenka
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
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).

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
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
Summarizes what is known about the collection of early medieval beads in Prague Castle, Czech Republic. In Slovak with English summary.

Tomková, K. and N. Venclová
Glass beads from prehistory to the early Middle Ages: continuity and change.

Tomlinson, R.A.
Neolithic beads from a settlement at Dikili Tash, eastern Macedonia (p. 29).

Tomlinson, R.A. (ed.)
Hundreds of Mycenaean beads from Boutene, Achaea (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.
Documents the coral-bead industry in Torre del Greco, Italy’s leading global exporter of coral beads and jewelry.

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.
Discusses the early medieval beads and other grave goods recovered from an Avar cemetery in Halimba, Hungary.

Torres, Andreia
Describes the glass and bone beads recovered from 17th-18th-centuries contexts in Lisbon, Portugal, including chevron and Nueva Cadiz varieties.

Totev, Totju
1993  *The Preslav Treasure.* Altos, Shoumen.
Treasure from the capital of Bulgarian Tsar Symeon probably buried in A.D. 971. Hollow gold beads figure as elements in earrings (pp. 63f., figs. 36f.). In Bulgarian with German and Russian summaries.

Tovornik, Vlasta
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 baiерischen 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
A “Meare spiral” bead recovered from a mound in Tankerness, northern Scotland, is thought to date from 400-100 B.C., possibly as late as A.D. 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.

Trebin, Cornelius

Describes and discusses agate beads and amulet production in Idar-Oberstein, Germany, and their use in Africa.

Trebsche, Peter

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

A rich burial tomb of the Early Hellenistic Period in the region of Tobechik 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 B.C.


Section 4 describes the gold necklaces (beads and pendants) recovered from a site in southern Russia. In Russian.

Treuil, R.

A succinct account of Aegean beads during the Neolithic and Bronze ages (pp. 488-491).

Trotzig, G.

Beads from a 10th-century A.D. woman’s grave in Sweden lead into a wider account of manufacture, distribution, and symbolic significance.

Tsimbidou-Auloniti, M.
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
The simple alluvial gold artifacts are represented mainly by beads, lamellas and wires, balls, etc.

Tsipopoulou, M., L. Vagnetti, and M. Liston
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.
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
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 et al.
On the Apulia region of southern Italy with a special section on amber beads (pp. 289f.); analysis (p. 291). Glass and faience (pp. 285f.).

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.

Turgeon, Laurier
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.**
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.

**Turmanidze, Miranda**
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.**
Slovenia: includes some glass beads (p. 293). In Slovene with German summary.

**Tvauri, Andres**
Several monochrome glass beads and cowrie shells were found at this site in Estonia and are attributed to the 12th-13th centuries.
Presents a good overview of the beads and pendants that were utilized.

**Uberti, Maria Luisa**
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**
On vitreous beads of the Golasecca culture from the region around Como, Italy.

Uenzle, Syna
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.

Umbrich, Andrew
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.
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
Glass beads of various types are discussed from an Urnfield cemetery of the 1st-2nd centuries A.D. in Germany (pp. 229f.) and cross-referenced to the Templemann-Mączyńska (1985) classification.

Vaday, Andrea H.
Beads from a Sarmatian cemetery were of glass, amber, carnelian, coral, chalcedony, etc. Cataloged *passim* and discussed on pp. 376-377. Austria, Hungary.

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
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
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.

Valk, Heiki, Pikne Kama, Riina Rammo, Martin Malve, and Mauro Kiidsoo
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
Finds of beads from Danish sites include the following: discoid and quadrilobed glass beads found with a Roman-period body at Korselilitse (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 Sorteakert Mose (p. 176). Denmark.

Van Es, W.A. and R.S. Hulst
Merovingian beads from a cemetery in The Netherlands (pp. 91-92).

Van Gijn, Annelou
Discusses the beads and their production techniques.

Discusses the amber and jet beads recovered from a Middle Neolithic site in the western Netherlands with an account of production techniques.

On the manufacturing sequence of locally made amber and jet beads recovered from a site in Zeewijk.

Vančugov, Vladimir P.
On the end of the Bronze Age in the northern Black Sea region, 12th-10th-centuries B.C. 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

Bronze Age graves in Romania produced a variety of glass beads. In Romanian.

Vanhaeren, Marian


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

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.


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 interpret in the light of actualistic and experimental data. Portugal.


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.


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, F. d’Errico, I. Billy, and F. Grousset**  
Presents the first application of $^{87}$Sr/$^{86}$Sr isotope dating to identify the origin of Upper Paleolithic shell beads. Analysis of dentalium shells 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.

**Vaquerizo Gil, D.**  
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 A.D. (p. 298 and fig. 5).

**Varberg, Jeanette, Bernard Gratuze, and Flemming Kaul**  
Chemical analysis of glass beads found in Denmark reveals surprising evidence for contact in the 14th-12th centuries B.C. between Egypt, Mesopotamia, and Denmark, indicating a complex and far-reaching trade network.

**Varga, István**  
Reports on the chemical composition of a Late Bronze Age bead from Bakonyjákó, 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 B.C. (p. 258).

**Vasileva, Zh. and I. Hadzhipetkov**  
Deals with the beads and pendants of stone, shell, bone, and clay uncovered at an Early Neolithic site in Bulgaria.

**Vaškevičiūtė, Ilona**  
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.
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**
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**
Fog. 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.

**Vass, Lóránt**
Beads, pendants, and amulets are among the bone and ivory objects recovered from the Roman city of Porolissum in Romania.

**Veliačik, L.**
A few remarks on glass and bronze beads from early and middle Urnfield graves in western Slovakia (p. 202, fig. 9).

**Venclová, Natalie**
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.

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.

On glass beads from the Manetin-Hradek cemetery, Czech Republic.

**Venturino Gambari, Marica**
1995  

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. Nespollet, A. Staude, H. Riesemeier, and I. Reiche**
2011  

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  

Reports on the jet beads and pendants recovered from 300 Chalcolithic sites in the Grands Causses region of France.

**Verger, Stéphane**
1998  

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.

**Verrijckt, Jeroen**
2014  

Provides an illustrated catalog of Bronze and Iron Age glass beads found in Belgium and the Netherlands.

**Verschoof, W.B.**
2011  

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.**
Beads of stone, bone, and shell from the Neolithic Kitsos rock shelter in Greece are published in detail (pp. 402-404).

**Vianello, A.**

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**

Georgia: numerous burials with finds of beads (pp. 68-69, 87, figs. 7, 8).


On a major Late Bronze Age settlement in what is now Georgia. The recovered 5th-century-B.C. Colchian beads 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 B.C.), 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**

Illustrates the beads discussed by Pásztor (2011). Hungary.

**Vida, Tivadar and Thomas Völling**

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**

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 Ljublana), perhaps early 2nd century A.D., with unique faceted amber beads (p. 191, 3).
Vitezović, Selena
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.

Vlachopoulos, Andreas and Fragoula Georma
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.

Vokotopoulou, I. et al.
Catalog of material from an Archaic and Classical cemetery on Sindos, Greece. Includes elaborate gold and amber beads. In Greek.

Volkmann, Armin and Claudia Theune
Merovingian millefiori beads in Central Europe. Includes information of production techniques.

Volpert, H.-P.
Mid-1st-millennium A.D. 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 Gojković, M.
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.

Slovenia: some beads, including blue glass (fig. 10). In Slovene with German summary.

Vörös, Gabriella
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 arming. Glass, carnelian, amber. Summary in German.


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, O.

Presents a preliminary study of the beads from the Merovingian cemetery at Bossut-Gottechain, Belgium.

Waarsenburg, Demetrius

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.

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

The beads, mainly glass, recovered from a Frankish cemetery in the Netherlands are described by grave.

Wagner, H.

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

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.
Walter, Susanne
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
Clothing in the early Middle Ages; beads included.

Warmenbol, Eugène
Bronze Age glass beads discovered at Han-sur-Lesse, Belgium.

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 diabolo” made of two joined bicones.

Watrous, L.V.
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.
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
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.
On two rare Germanic S-bend polychrome beads from Wroxeter, the only examples so far found in Britain. England, United Kingdom.

Wegewitz, W.

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.

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

The burial of a wealthy woman was accompanied by 44 beads.

Welch, M.

Many graves, many beads, mostly glass (see esp. the discussion on pp. 32f.). England, United Kingdom.

Wells, Berit

Beads are not numerous, but noteworthy as coming from a crucial and enigmatic period.

Wells, P.S.

Glass and amber beads worn as amulets in Late Iron Age Slovenia.

Wels-Weyrauch, Ursula

Beads figure *passim* in some lists of grave goods, Early Bronze Age to late Urnfield (Ha B3), southern Bavaria, Germany.

White, Randall

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.


1993  A Social and Technological View of Aurignacian and Castelperronian Personal Ornaments in SW Europe. In *El Origen del Hombre Moderno en el Sur oeste de Europa*, edited by V. Cabrera Valdés, pp. 327-357. Ministerio de Educacion y Ciencia, Madrid. Personal ornaments first appear in Europe in Aurignacian levels dated to at least 40,000 B.P. 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.


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.


**White, Randall and Christian Normand**

2015  Early and Archaic Aurignacian Personal Ornaments from Isturitz Cave: Technological and Regional Perspectives. In *Aurignacian Genius: Art, Technology and Society of the First Modern*
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  

Mycenaean tombs (Late Helladic IIIA) at Daphni Penetias 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 Caesarmagus.* 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  

On the shapes and manufacture of amber beads and the amber trade of barbarian tribes with one another and with Rome.

**Wielowiejski, Przemyslaw**

1997  

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.
The Helgö beadmaking industry considered in the context of the site as a whole. Sweden.

Wiker, G.  
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.

Wilkie, Nancy C.  
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  
An early medieval cemetery in Germany yielded a variety of glass beads, as well as one of amber and several shell examples.

Willing, Matthias  
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  
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, R.J.A.  
An amber necklace was among 8th-6th-century votives at Polizzello, Italy (p. 90).

Windl, Helmut J.  
Amber, “millet grain,” and various types of glass beads from graves dated ca. 490-530 in Austria (p. 13, figs. 9, 10). Worn on bracelets, belts, and perhaps leg bands. Comparisons are made with Merovingian sites.

Winiarska-Kabacińska, Malgorzata

Winiger, J.
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.

Winter, H.
A useful guide to scattered Avar material in Austria (see pp. 58 and 66 and catalog entries passim for beads).

Wolf, Sibylle
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, Claus-Joachim Kind, and Nicholas J. Conard
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.

Woodward, Ann
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
Much of the book discusses the beads and necklaces associated with Wessex Culture burials in Britain. Materials are varied and include: jet and jet-like materials, amber, bone, 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**


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**


Illustrates lignite beads from a Neolithic graveyard in Switzerland.

**Xenaki-Sakellariou, A.**

1985  *Oi thalamatoi 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.

**Younger, J.G.**


Valuable evidence from frescoes, etc., about the ways of wearing and arranging beads. Greece, Crete.

**Yushkova, M.A. and V.S. Kulešov**


Ornaments found with burials included bronze spiral spacer beads and a gold-glass bead.

**Zábojník, J.**


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**


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.
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 Siliupe 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.

**Zalai-Gaál, I.**

**Zanetti, V.**

**Zariņa, Anna**
2006 *Salaspils laukskolas kapulauks, 10.-13. gadsimts* (The Salaspils Rural School Cemetery, 10th-13th Centuries). LU Latvijas Vīstures 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**

**Zeller, Kurt**
Amber and glass beads and coral pendants from women’s graves, Austria, ca. 330-300 B.C. (figs. 2, 3).

Zepezauer, Maria-Anna

On beads of the middle and late La Tène period decorated with spiral eyes.


Reports on the mid- to late La Tène glass beads recovered from 1,325 find sites in Switzerland, Germany, and Austria.


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.

Zhuraviev, D.V.

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.

Zienkiewicz, J.D.

The Roman baths produced beads, ca. A.D. 75-300. United Kingdom.

Zilhão, João et al.

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

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.

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

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.

Zmaič, Vesna

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 A.D. Includes 45 segmented metal-in-glass beads and 5 egg-shaped silver beads, each decorated with 24 bosses surrounded by granulation.

Žórawska, A.

Wielbark Culture finds from excavations in Poland in the 1920s and 30s, including glass beads (pp. 280f., fig. 3). Summary in English.

Žuravlev, D.V. et al.

Excavations in a burial tumulus in the ancient state of Kepoi in Russia yielded a varied assortment of late Hellenistic beads of gold, various stones, jet, glass, and faience, dated 125-75 B.C.

Zürn, H.

Comprehensive catalog includes many beads from Hallstatt cemeteries in Germany. No index to them, but the drawings (vol. II) reveal many.