

# THE BEAD DICTIONARY

A Complete Revision of A Short Dictionary of Bead Terms and Types

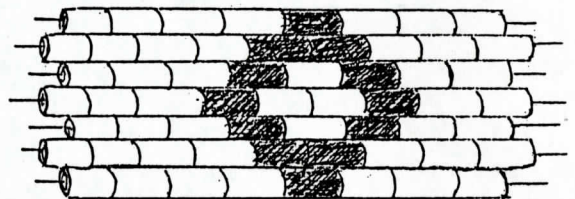
Peter Francis, Jr.



Chinese  
Court Beads



Muslim  
Prayer  
Strand



Wampum Belt

LAPIS ROUTE BOOKS  
THE CENTER FOR BEAD RESEARCH

THE BEAD DICTIONARY

Peter Francis, Jr.

INTRODUCTION

The publication a decade ago of *A Short Dictionary of Bead Terms and Types* was the first time a glossary for the use of students and bead collectors was available. The Short Dictionary proved useful to many people and has now gone out of print. This volume may be considered a revision of that one. The revision is comprehensive. Every definition has been scrutinized and nearly all were rewritten. The illustrations have been redrawn, and several hundred new definitions have been added. Greater attention has been paid to the etymologies of words and, where possible, to their coinage.

As pointed out ten years ago, one of the major problems facing people who are interested in beads is a lack of standard terminology which allows them to communicate with each other. We like to think that the Short Dictionary has gone some way in helping to alleviate this situation, and that this work will go further. No work of this kind will ever be complete. Nor can it satisfy all readers, particularly in a field which is still so young. We do thank the many readers who have offered helpful criticisms, suggestions, and additions, some of which have been quite extensive. Many of those have been incorporated into this edition, and we welcome more so as to continue to improve in future. Special thanks go to Jamey Allen, Elizabeth Harris, and Stefany Heatherwick.

Most entries indicate the origin of words by an abbreviation which stands for a language or an individual (abbreviations are on the next page). This is placed in square brackets, and if the original meaning of a word differs from the current meaning the original meaning is included. For example, the entry beginning with: "BEAD [AS to pray]" denotes that the word "bead" comes from the Anglo-Saxon word which means "to pray."

Many entries include one or more words written in capital letters. This indicates that there is an entry for that word, and the reader is directed to that entry for more information.

At the end of the book (page 47) is a section of references. Those which were included are those which were specifically cited in the text, books used for etymologies or standard terms and a few of the more important works upon which we have relied for definitions.

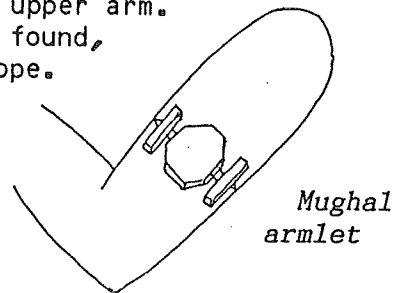
Illustration credits (by page): Elizabeth Hiser 3, 11 (bottom), 26. Jacqui Steinberg 11 (both on the top). Page 13 (bottom) is adapted from Apsley Pellatt (1849) *Curiosities of Glass Making*, London, p. 107. For the rest, the author apologizes.

A B B R E V I A T I O N S

AGE	A. Gustavus Eisen	MHG	Middle High German
AL	Alaistar Lamb	ML	Middle Latin
Am	American	mm	millimeter
Ar	Arabic	My	Malay
AS	Anglo-Saxon	N	north
AZ	Arizona	Nh	Nahua
b.	born	N.J.	New Jersey
C.	century	NL	New Latin
ca.	circa, about	NW	northwest
CCD	Claire C. Davison [1972]	N.Y.	New York
Ch	Chinese	OE	Old English
CHF	Charles Fairbanks [1968]	OF	Old French
Ct	Collector's term	OHG	Old High German
CZ	Czech	ON	Old Norse
d.	died	ono	onomatopoetic
E	east	OP	Old Persian
E/	element followed by its symbol	op	opaque
Eg	Egyptian	OSlav	Old Slavic
En	English	PF	Peter Francis
etc.	et cetera, and so forth	Pg	Portuguese
EWJ	E.W. Jernigan [1978]	Pr	Persian
Fr	French	q.v.	quod vide, which see
GBF	Gerald B. Fenstermaker	S	south
Gk	Greek	S&B	C.G. Seligman and H.C. Beck [1938]
gm	gram	SE	southeast
Gr	German	Sk	Sanskrit
GTS	George T. Scanlon	Sp	Spanish
HCB	Horace C. Beck [1928]	spp.	species
Hn	Hindi	TM	Trademark
IE	Indo-European	Tm	Tamil
intro	introduced by	tr	translucent
ISV	International Scientific Vocabulary	Tt	Trade term
It	Italian	U.K.	United Kingdom
Jp	Japanese	ult	ultimately from
L	Latin	USA	United States of America
LMS	Lyle M. Stone [1974]	USSR	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
lt	light	vdS	W.G.N. van der Sleen [1975]
ME	Middle English	vrL	Van riet Lowe
MF	Middle French	W	west
MGD	M.G. Dikshit	WMO	William M. Orchard [1975]

(Book references are found on page 47)

- ARIKAMEDU [Tm mound of Arukan] In southeast India, 3rd C. BC to 3rd C. AD, leading beadmater, invented INDO-PACIFIC beads, double tipped diamond DRILL BITS, black ONYX and CITRINE. Its technologies spread throughout Asia.
- ARKELL, A.J. [born 1898] Archaeologist and historian interested in North African beads, who first called attention to the agates of CAMBAY (1936).
- ARMLET 1. Bead or beads with double perforations worn on the upper arm in Mughal times. 2. Any band or strand worn on the upper arm.
- ARROWHEAD PENDANT [OE] 1. Prehistoric arrowheads found, perforated and worn as AMULETS especially in Europe. 2. Pendant in the form of an arrowhead.
- ARSENIC [OP gold E/As] Metal substituted for TIN for making BRONZE, when sources were cut off to BRONZE AGE Spain and Persia.
- L'ARTE VETRARIA [book title] See NERI.
- ARTIFICIAL [L man-made] Material resembling another, not the same as SYNTHETIC.
- ARTIFICIAL COLORING 1. The deepening of coral, false patinas on ivory, dyeing horn to look like amber, etc. 2. For minerals see COLOR ALTERING.
- ARTIFICIAL PEARLS See FALSE PEARLS.
- ASAO, KYOYO [died 1984] Master Japanese glass beadmater.
- ASHANTI Tribe in Ghana who make beads by the POWDER GLASS method.
- ASPHALT [Gk] A natural pitch or tar-like hydrocarbon related to oil. Used for beads in Middle East and to hold mosaic bits. Also called BITUMEN.
- ASSAY [OF] To test, as for the fineness of gold.
- ATLAS [CZ Tt] Glass with a satin sheen, used for drawn beads early 19th C.
- AURORA BOREALIS [NL; Tt] IRIDESCENCE on either glass or plastic beads.
- AUSTRIAN CUT CRYSTAL Faceted lead glass (CRYSTAL) beads made in Austria.
- AVA MARIA [from the prayer] Small beads on a Christian ROSARY.
- AVENTURINE [It accident] 1. Bits of colloid suspended copper give a golden glitter to glass; invented by Vincenzo MIOTTI (1644-1729); Goldstone. 2. FELDSPAR and QUARTZ with similar inclusions were later named for the glass.
- AWL [OE] A pointed instrument; a BORER.
- AXIS [intro. HCB] An imaginary line drawn through the PERFORATION of a bead.



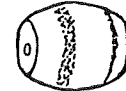
## B - B - B

- BABA GHOR Patron saint of the Indian agate bead industry, died early 15th C.; his exact identification is not known.
- BABAGHORIA Banded agate from the RATANPUR region, named for the saint.
- BADAM [Ar almond] See PAISLEY.
- BAKED BEAD [vds] See POWDER GLASS.
- BAKELITE [TM Leo H. Baekeland] The first THERMOSETTING plastic introduced in 1909 and widely used for early amber imitations and other beads.
- BALAN [Hn] Grooved wooden roller used to make BANGLES. Glass fed into the groove makes a "spring," which is cut into circlets which are then joined.
- BALAS RUBY [Pr Badakhshan] Variety of SPINEL, especially from Badakhshan, north Afghanistan. Many famous ancient rubies were actually spinels.
- BALL CHAIN See BEAD CHAIN.
- BALL SEAL See DOME SEAL.
- BAMBOO [My] Any of 300 genus of a grass. Sections (CULMS) are cut into beads. Pieces served as MANDRELS for glass beadmater in Canton. Wide pieces with an abrasive were used to drill out bangles, etc.

- BANGLE [Hn] Closed circlet worn on the wrist. Glass ones are often made by glass beadmakers. If seamless, a small bead was expanded up a cone. Ones with seams were made either by bending a CANE around a form or on a BALAN.
- BANTAM Old port in Java, Indonesia; Chinese made glass beads there to trade with Borneo, ca. 1600. Modern spelling: Banten.
- BAPTEROSSES, JEAN F. Beadmaker of Braire, France, who greatly improved the PROSSER beadmaking technique in the 19th C.
- BARILLA [Sp] The saltwort plant (Salsola kali), whose ashes yield SODA.
- BARIUM [Gk weight E/Ba] Though found in modern glass, it is characteristic of early Chinese glass, imparting qualities similar to LEAD.
- BARLEY CORN BEAD [Tt/Ct] Small plain WOUND bead of ellipsoid form, probably Venetian, popular in the early American trade.
- BAROQUE [It] Highly curved bead shape otherwise defying classification.
- BARREL [ME] Bead shape resembling a barrel, with flat ENDS.
- BARROS MUIDOS [Pg earthenware beads] Term used for beads imported to East Africa by Portugal, as the only beads demanded there. No doubt glass INDO-PACIFIC beads were taken for clay; the red is often so misidentified.
- BARSETTA [It] Spring pincher tool used to open a hollow in a GATHER of glass for making glass tubes for DRAWN beads.
- BAUBLE [MF] Trinket, as a pendant or amulet hung in a car, the house, etc.
- BAUXITE [from town Les Baux] Red aluminum hydroxide, a product of leaching denuded soils. Used for ABO beads in West Africa.
- BEAD [AS bidden, to pray] 1. Object designed to be strung and worn as a personal ornament. 2. Similar object used for counting on ABACUS or PRAYER STRAND. 3. Similar object used for CHARMS, SEALS, and some WEIGHTS. 4. Any object treated as a bead.



Baroque



Barrel

The etymology for "bead" in most languages is instructive:

Arabic: akik (agate)	Greek: margarite (pearl)
Dutch: kraal (coral)	Hindi: mani (gem, seed, sperm)
Egyptian: sha-sha (luck)	Italian: perla (pearl)
English: bead (to pray)	Japanese: dama (gem)
Farsi: mohre (shell, vertebra), dane (seed)	Latin: margarite (pearl)
French: perle (pearl)	Malay/Indonesian: manik (gem, sperm)
German: Glasperle (glass pearl)	Russian: biser, korolek (coral)
	Spanish: cuenta (count), gota (drop)

- BEAD CHAIN [Tt] Chains made of round metal beads interlocked with dumbbell shaped wire sections for key chains, etc. Also called ball chain.
- BEADMAN, BEADWOMAN See BEDEMAN, etc.
- BEAD MUSEUM Founded in 1985 in Prescott AZ, the first museum of its kind.
- BEADS OF THE WATER [Venda intro. rvL] Blue-green semi-opaque glass disc beads, heirlooms of the Vendas of South Africa.
- BEADSTONE See PRETEROBAS.
- BEADWORK Decorating with beads by sewing onto cloth, leather, etc. or by weaving beads into cloth fabric. An ancient craft found in Middle Kingdom Egypt and widespread elsewhere.
- BEADWORK BEAD Small drawn beads used in BEADWORK. See SEED BEAD.
- BEAUCHAMP, WILLIAM M. [1830-1925] Foremost authority on WAMPUM in his day.

- BECK, HORACE C. [1873-1941] Pioneer English bead researcher who left the family optical business at 51 to devote himself to the subject. "The Bead Man" used a photomicroscope he constructed to examine beads from Peru to Egypt, Zimbabwe to Sarawak, for the leading archaeologists of his day. His collection is in the Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, Cambridge U.
- BECKLEY Town in S. England, site of first glass beadmaking in the U.K.
- BEDEHOUSE [OE almshouse] Where BEDEMAN and BEDEWOMEN prayed for their benefactors on their beads (ROSARIES).
- BEDEMAN, BEDEWOMAN Archaic term for those who lived on private charity and were to TELL THEIR BEADS for the benefit of donors. Also beadman, etc.
- BELL METAL A silver substitute of 78 to 80% copper and the rest tin.
- BENARAS (VARANASI) City in N. India where RUDRAKSHA and IVORY beads have been made for ca. 1000 years; glass beadmaking introduced by Czechs 1941.
- BI See PI.
- BICONE Bead shape of two cones joined at the bases.
- BICONICAL PERFORATION Hourglass perforation, arising from drilling with either a very tapered DRILL BIT or with a bit of wood, which wears down.
- BIDA Nigerian city where glass beads and bangles are made by holding sherds of glass over a fire to allow them to melt and drip onto a MANDREL.
- BILOBED BEAD 1. [EWJ] Prehistoric shell bead of American Southwest shaped like a figure 8 and perforated at one end. 2. Bead with two distinct rounded divisions.
- BIRMINGHAM 1. English city with glass beadmakers in the late 18th/early 19th C. 2. Venetian oblate of white glass with blue eye spots (TRAIANA).
- BITUMEN [L] ASPHALT, cleaned of earthy matter.
- BIWA PEARL [Lake Biwa] Japanese freshwater pearls, usually BAROQUE.
- BLACKBERRY BEAD [Ct] Usually called MULBERRY BEAD.
- BLACKMOOR'S TEETH [Tt] Archaic term for COWRIE or MARGINELLA shells.
- BLOODSTONE 1. Green JASPER with small inclusions of red CHALCEDONY also called HELIOTROPE. 2. Older texts sometimes call CARNELIAN bloodstone.
- BLOTCHED BEAD [HCB] Glass bead made by pressing many bits of glass into a shape, usually a square tube, leaving a multi-colored surface.
- BLOWN BEAD Hollow glass beads made by blowing. 1. Free-blown, usually from tubes. 2. Gather of glass blown, pulled into a tube, and formed in a mold. 3. Tubes put into molds and blown mechanically.
- BLOWPIPE Long metal tube used to make glass tubes for DRAWN beads and to blow beads, first known from mid first century BC in the Levant.
- BODOM POWDER GLASS beads with dark cores and yellow surfaces decorated with stripes or eyes, highly valued in Ghana.
- BOHEMIA Glass and garnet beadmaking region, N. Czechoslovakia; see JABLONEC.
- BOKHARA City in Uzbekistan, USSR, site of glass beadmaking, 19th-20th C.
- BONE Widely used for beads, especially in prehistoric times. Beads can be made from long bones sectioned with their marrows cleaned out.
- BONNET BEAD MACHINE Mechanical device invented in the 1920s to WIND beads.
- BOOMERANG BEAD See FLATTENED LEECH BEAD.
- BORER [L] 1. A man who perforates beads. 2. The tool used to perforate.
- BOSHAN (POSHAN) City in Shantung, China, where glass beads have been made since at least the 14th C.
- BOTEH [Ps] See PAISLEY.
- BOTTLE GREEN The light green color of glass which is otherwise not colored or DECOLORIZED. The color is due to the universal presence of IRON.



Bicone

**BOW DRILL** Device to perforate beads by looping a bow string around the drill shaft and moving the bow back and forth, giving rotary motion to the drill. An early mechanical device related to the bow for shooting arrows.

**BOWENITE** [G.T. Bowen] A serpentine, also called "Korea JADE."

**BRACELET** [L arm] Strand of beads, chain or open band worn on the wrist.

**BRACTEATES** [L metal plates] Metal discs other than coins used as pendants.

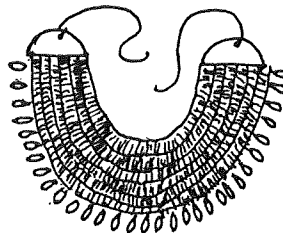
**BRAIRE** Town in N. France where BAPTEROSSES made PROSSER BEADS.

**BRANCH CORAL** [L paw] Branch-like sections especially of PRECIOUS CORAL perforated to hang as pendants.

**BRASS** [OE] An ALLOY of copper and zinc, a Roman invention.

**BRAZING** [OF to burn] To SOLDER metal at a high temperature.

**BROADCOLLAR** Ancient Egyptian necklace (USEKH) of many tubular faience beads arranged in rows with TERMINAL SPACERS and usually FLAT DROP or MUMMIFORM pendants at the bottom. Worn in life and death, they were given as gifts to and from the Pharaoh and inspired a hieroglyph.



*Broadcollar*

**BRON** City in S. France where DRAWN beads are manufactured.

**BRONZE** [It brown?] Alloy of copper and tin or arsenic, etc. The first successful alloy, it was an important technological step. See BRONZE AGE.

**BRONZE AGE** Period in which bronze was used for tools, replacing stone or copper and preceding iron smelting. Dates differ in different regions.

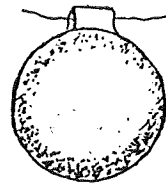
**BROOCH** [ME pointed tool] An ornament attached with a pin stuck through clothing. An outgrowth of the garment pin or FIBULA, it is one of the few pieces of jewelry which was not derived from a strand of beads.

**BUBBLES (IN GLASS)** Virtually all glass has some trapped gas spaces; small ones are called SEED. WOUND beads usually have spherical bubbles encircling the perforation; DRAWN beads have elongated ones parallel to the hole.

**BUCCHERO BEAD** [L] Etruscan beads made of a fine black clay.

**BUGLE** [Tt] Plain DRAWN tubular bead. Shakespeare used the term (As You Like It, III, v, 47).

**BULLA** [L bull] 1. Lenticular rounded metal pendant which held a CHARM or not, worn by Etruscans and young Roman boys. 2. Pendant in this shape.



*Bulla*

**BULLSEYE** See STRATIFIED EYE.

**BUNDLED MOSAIC CANES** [OE to bind] MOSAIC CANE patterns built up of small monochrome canes fused together.

**BURIN** [Fr] Tool with a beveled edge. Stone ones were probably used to make beads or perforate them. Metal ones are used to ENGRAVE metal surfaces.

**BURMITE** [Burma] A generally deep red AMBER from Burma.

**BURNISH** [OF to make brown] Polishing a surface with a light abrasive.

**BUTTERFLY BEAD** Stone beads found in the ancient Near East with a central tube and two "wings." Perhaps actually a DOUBLE AXE-HEAD BEAD.

**BUTTON BEAD** [ult OHG to beat] 1. [AGE] Etruscan and Roman CABOCHON glass discs cemented together, perforated through the glue. Separated ones were called game pieces etc., but the bead explanation seems most likely. 2. [HCB] Any bead which might also serve as a button, including TOGGLES.

**BYNE'S DISEASE** [L.St.G. Byne (1899)] Corrosion of shells kept in or near wood or wood products, caused by organic acids which combine with the calcium of the shell to produce chemicals which attack the shells.

## C - C - C

- CABOCHON** [OF head] Unperforated piece of glass or stone made to fit into a metal setting. One side is flat, the other rounded or faceted.
- CADMIUM** [Gk E/Cd] Gives glass a strong "Imperial" yellow, from late 19th C.
- CAIRNGORM** [from the locale] Smoky quartz from Scotland.
- CAKE (OF GLASS)** Rounded flat glass ingot, exported or locally used.
- CAMBAY** [?Gujarati cliff; Hn pillar] City in S. Gujarat, India; major agate bead exporter from 14th C. and beadmaker from 16th C. The name is spelled at least 32 different ways; officially now Khambat.
- CAMEO** [It] ONYX, shell, etc. carved in relief to reveal different colored layers. Popular under Augustus and revived in the late Renaissance.
- CAMEO EYE BEAD** Tabular bead of ONYX rounded on one side for an eye effect.
- CAMPBELL FACTORY** Commercial WAMPUM factory in Pascack, N.J., ca. 1770-1905.
- CANDY CANE** 1. Spiral decoration on tubular beads. 2. The spiraling of two glass CANES, which can then be used to decorate LAMP-WOUND glass beads.
- CANE** [It] Long DRAWN rod of glass. Plain ones are used to make LAMP-WOUND beads, etc.; FANCY CANES are used on MOSAIC and MILLEFIORI beads.
- CANE BEADS** Obsolete name for DRAWN BEADS.
- CANE EYE** See MOSAIC EYE.
- CANNA FARATA** [It] Hollow tube of glass; TUBE.
- CANNA MASSICCIA** [It] Solid rod of glass; CANE.
- CANTON (GUANGZHOU)** City in S. China, a beadmaker since at least the 18th C. "Canton beads" sometimes erroneously applied to any Chinese glass bead.
- CAPPED BEADS** [HCB] 1. Bead with metal caps at the end, usually separate elements. 2. Unperforated bead strung by loops on the caps.
- CAPPED CYLINDER** Unperforated cylinder with metal caps on the end. Egyptians hung them vertically as AMULETS; iron rods are so used in modern Iran.
- CAPSTAN** [ME] Spool shaped bead; Chinese "capstan beads" are really ear plugs.
- CARAT** [Ar carob seed] 1. Unit of weight for precious stones. Metric = 0.2 gm; USA = 0.2056 gm. 2. English spelling of KARAT.
- CARBUNCLE** [L small coal] Obsolete term for GARNET or other red stones.
- CARNELIAN** [Fr cherrywood?] Red CHALCEDONY. English spelling: cornelian.
- CARNELIONYX** ONYX with red and white bands, also called SARDONYX.
- CARTHAGE TREASURE** Jewelry hoard from ca. AD 400 found near Tunis.
- CASEIN** [L cheese] Plastic invented by A. Spitteler 1885, made from milk products, first sold as Galalith.
- CASING** [L] The coating of glass with another color of glass.
- CASSIUS, ANDREAS** See PURPLE OF CASSIUS.
- CATLINITE** [George Catlin] Indurated red clay, widely traded in prehistoric North America, used for beads, etc. Also called PIPESTONE.
- CAT'S EYE** [L] Chrysoberyl or chalcedony which exhibit CHATOYANCE.
- CATTLE BEAD** [ult L of the head] Beads put on cattle, especially large monochrome wound barrels used in India.
- CELLULOID** [TM ult L cell] First successful American plastic invented in 1868 by J.W. and I.S. Hyatt. A THERMOPLASTIC made of cellulose nitrate and camphor, it early imitated ivory, tortoise shell, etc.
- CERAMIC** [Gk clay] 1. Object made of clay 2. Any non-metallic substance made under high temperatures, including GLASS and FAIENCE.
- CERRO RICO** [Sp rich mountain] Source for silver near POTOSI, Bolivia.
- CEYLON PEARLS** [Tt] Drawn glass oblate beads with iridescent coatings, European, from ca. 1880.



CHAIN BEAD [L net] Bead with a chevron profile designed to INTERLOCK with its neighbors. Most are made by the PROSSER technique.

CHAIN DECORATION Glass decoration made by twisting colored CANES with clear matrices to form a chain when applied to the surface of a bead.

CHALCEDONY [Chalcedon in Asia Minor] MICROCRYSTALLINE QUARTZ with crystals arranged in a fibrous pattern. Banded and semi-translucent, it includes agate and carnelian. Alone, the term refers to the blue, grey, or white variety.

CHALCHIHUIITE [Nh] Ancient Mexican name for jade and similar green stones.

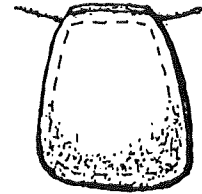
CHAMFERED [MF] An edge which has been beveled.

CHAMPLEVE [Fr] An ENAMEL technique in which crushed glass fills depressions in metal. The whole is fired, to achieve a decorative effect.

CHANNEL BEADS Drawn beads with longitudinal grooves made by scoring the GATHER lengthwise.

CHARM [L song] A object used to influence the spirits or fate. AMULETS ward off evil, while TALISMANS bring good fortune. Many beads are/have been charms of one sort or another.

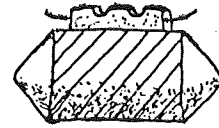
CHARM CASE Container of metal, leather, etc. which holds a written charm or magical substance, hanging vertically or horizontally. Worn in Tibet, India, and much of the Muslim world. They have been called amulet cases and prayer rolls, but hold more than amulets and rarely contain prayers.



*Leather charm case, Morocco*

CHARM CASE BEAD Solid bead of stone or glass resembling charm cases.

CHASED [MF to set] Relief decoration on metal made by pressing from the front. The opposite of REPOUSSE.



CHATELAINE [Fr] Clasp, hook or chain for keys, small tools, etc. *Carnelian charm case bead*

CHATOYANT [Fr shine like a cat's eye] The effect of a linear sheen of light moving over the surface of CAT'S EYE, TIGER EYE and their imitations.

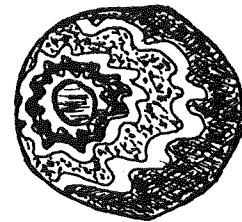
CHEAPSIDE HOARD [the neighborhood] A jewelry hoard, possibly belonging to a jeweler ca. 1600 found near St. Paul's Cathedral, London in 1912.

CHEQUER BEAD [Pr king] MOSAIC CANE beads, with square elements, FOLDED or fused together. Roman and European or Islamic types are known.

CHERT [?] White or dully colored JASPER, also known as flint.

CHEVRON BEAD [L rafter?] The "aristocrat of beads," a multilayered drawn glass bead.

The layers are corrugated by successive molding as the gather is built up. The earliest have 7 layers and were faceted at the end, Venice ca. 1480-1580. Fewer layers, different colors, external stripes, pinched examples, etc. are also known; they were also made in Holland and Bohemia. Also called ROSETTA [It], PATERNOSTER [q.v. 3], STAR, SUN, WATERMELON, etc.



*Early chevron bead*

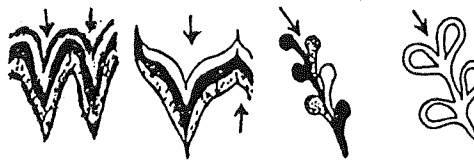
CHEVRON DECORATION Decoration with a recurring V pattern.

CHICKEN EGGS [Am Ct] Large, ovoid wound glass beads.

CHIEF BEAD See TIA COMMESHUCK

- CHIEFTAIN BEAD** Anthropomorphic stone or shell bead used by the Tairona of Columbia.
- CHILDREN'S SPIRIT BEADS [PF]** JET beads, usually with square cross sections worn as AMULETS by children in Iran.
- CHINA BEADS** 1. Beads from China 2. PROSSER BEADS. 3. Beads made of PORCELAIN. 4. Improperly, glass beads which look porcelaneous.
- CHINABERRY** Pit of fruit (Melia azedrach), often strung as beads.
- CHLORITE [Gk green stone]** Iron aluminum silicate mineral, usually mottled green. Soft and easily split into thin plates; used for flat pendants, etc.
- CHLOROMELANITE [Gk green-black]** Variety of JADEITE, rich in iron.
- CHOKER [OE cheek]** Short necklace worn tightly around the neck.
- CHROME [Gk color E/Cr]** Imparts a bright green or yellow to glass; recent.
- CHRYSOPRASE [Gk golden leek]** Bright yellow-green CHALCEDONY.
- CINNABAR [Gk red pigments]** 1. Mercury sulphide, rarely made into beads. 2. "Cinnabar" beads are usually LACQUER beads colored with the pigment.
- CIRCLE/DOT DESIGN** Simple eye design of a dot in the center of one or more circles. Usually inscribed with a metal compass.
- CITRINE [L citron]** Golden crystalline QUARTZ, nearly always COLOR ALTERED from AMETHYST. Often called some sort of "topaz."
- CLAW PENDANT [OE]** 1. Claw of a wild animal worn as a pendant, usually as an AMULET. See KATHLA. 2. A pendant shaped like a claw.
- CLAY [L glue?]** Earthy material, mostly feldspar, which is plastic when wet but dries hard and can be fired. Bead material for at least 10,000 years.
- CLOISSONNE [Fr cells]** ENAMELING technique of filling small wire cells with glass and firing. The cells help keep the colors separate.
- CLOVE [OE to split]** Flower of Eugenia caryophyllata strung as beads; worn by brides around the Persian Gulf.
- CLUB PENDANT [ME]** Tapered pendant widening toward a flat bottom.
- COATHANGER BEAD [EWJ]** Shell bead from prehistoric Southwest U.S.; it looks rather like a wooden coathanger.
- COBALT [Gr mountain spirit E/Co]** Metal used to color glass blue. Only a tiny percentage is needed to impart a deep rich hue.
- COGWHEEL BEAD [ME]** Thin STEATITE disc beads with cogs on the edge and often raised center designs, HARAPPAN. So fragile as to exclude most uses; they perhaps were worn in ear lobes or the nose.
- COIL BEAD** Small WOUND glass bead made in China 9th-14th century, becoming very popular by ca. 1200. They resemble short sections of springs.
- COIN CHARM** Korean metal TALISMENS that resemble Chinese coins.
- COINS [MF corner]** Pierced or looped, coins may be worn as pendants, but a strand cannot necessarily be dated by their presence.
- COIN SILVER [Tt]** Silver with a fineness of .900.
- COLD ENAMEL** 1. Inlaying cut glass pieces into wire cells. 2. Forming designs by adding cold resins to metal surfaces. Neither are true ENAMELS.
- COLD WELDING** Welding two metal pieces without heat; only practical on gold.
- COLLAR [L neck]** A necklace.
- COLLAR BEAD** Bead with an extra bit of material surrounding the perforation, especially an Indian form popular from 300 BC to AD 300.
- COLOR ALTERING** The CHALCEDONIES are commonly color altered: banded agate is made into ONYX by soaking in sugar water then heating (brown) or putting in sulphuric acid (black); chalcedony with natural or absorbed iron turns to carnelian when heated in a muffled furnace; amethyst becomes CITRINE by a complex two step heating process.

COMBED DECORATION [Gk tooth] Glass TRAILED designs of lines or loops are drawn through with a stick or wire while still hot to pull them in the direction of the motion. See FEATHER DECORATION, OGEE, SCALLOPS.



*Combed decorations*

COMPARTMENTED SEAL STAMP SEAL with face divided into geometric compartments. Bronze Age, Central Asia.

COMPLEX STRUCTURE [LMS] Glass beads with added decoration.

COMPOSITE BEAD [L] 1. [Mackay 1938] HARRAPAN beads made by cementing bits of monochrome chalcedony into striped or eye beads. 2. [S&B] Late Zhao Chinese glass beads on a FAIENCE core with embedded gold bands. 3. Achaemenid Persian beads with pieces of glass or faience put into gold frames.

COMPOSITE GLASS [intro MGD] Beads with more than one layer of glass; CASED.

COMPOSITE STRUCTURE [LMS] COMPOUND beads with added decoration.

COMPOSITION [L] 1. [CZ Tt] A lead glass colored red with gold discovered by the Fisher brothers in 1715 and used as a garnet substitute. 2. [Am Ct] Any of several mixtures of materials used to make beads in China.

COMPOUND BEAD See COMPOSITE BEAD, 2.

COMPOUND EYES A rosette of eyes within a larger eye, especially Chinese.

COMPOUND STRUCTURE [LMS] Bead made of two or more undecorated glass layers.

CONCH [Sk] One of several large univalves especially Turbinella pyrum, cut for beads and bangles.

CONE PERFORATION [Gk] 1. In stone beads made by DRILLING FROM ONE SIDE with a conical bit or a wooden drill that wears thin. 2. In wound glass beads made with a tapered MANDREL. 3. In molded glass beads with a tapered pin.

CONE SEAL Seal shaped like a cone; not common.

CONTERIE [L adorn] Used by NERI to mean small drawn beads, but in the 17th C. referred to fancy lamp beads; now generally means small drawn beads.

CONTERIE, THE Popular form of La SOCIETA VENEZIANA PER L'INDUSTRIA DELLA CONTERIE.

COOKED BEAD A bead altered in appearance by fire. See KOLI, 2.

COPAL [Nh resin] Hardened semi-fossilized or recent resin, less than 4 million years old. Similar to AMBER, but commercially rare; most "copal" on the market is plastic.

COPPER [L from Cyprus E/Cu] Metal used by itself or alloyed. In glass it produces many colors: opaque blue, opaque or translucent red, etc.

CORAL [Gk] The horny or limey skeletal deposit of marine animals. There are many types of coral. Precious coral is Corallium rubrum.

CORALES [Sp coral] Red glass Bohemian TOGGLES resembling coral.

CORDS Striations in glass arising from local variations in composition.

CORE The part of the bead lying next to the perforation.

CORE FORMED Beads and Pendants made by trailing hot glass onto a clay core, which was later removed. Mostly an ancient Phoenician technique.

CORI See AGGREY.

CORNALINE D'ALLEPO [Tt; Fr Aleppo carnelian] Two layered beads, the outer layer being red. From the 16th C. to 1830 they were drawn opaque red with green, etc. cores. From 1830 they have been wound or drawn translucent red with white, etc. cores. The origin of the term is not known, but probably has nothing to do with the Syrian city; used at least since the 1870s.

CORNCOB BEADS [Ct] Ellipsoidal beads with rows of bumps to resemble corn cobs, Bohemian made.

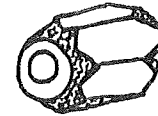
CORNELIAN See CARNELIAN

CORNERLESS CUBE Square or rectangular prisms with corners cut off at 45° angle. An early attempt at faceting and an enduring style



*Cornerless cube*

CORNERLESS HEXAGONAL [Karklins] Drawn hexagonal beads with corners ground off at 45° angle. Most often blue, large ones are monochrome; smaller ones often have white cores. They are Bohemian ca. 1820-1900. Also called AMBASSADOR and RUSSIAN, but they were not made in Russia and the Russians hardly, if ever, sold them.



*Cornerless Hexagonal*

CORNING MUSEUM OF GLASS In the glass center of Corning, N.Y., this major research museum has an excellent collection of glass, including beads.

CORN KERNEL BEAD European glass bead resembling kernels of corn (maize).

COROZO See TAGUA.

CORROSION [L gnawing] The destruction of metal, glass, etc. Iron rusts, silver blackens, bronze turns green, alkalis leach from glass producing an iridescence or a encrustation, making it hard to identify.

CORTEX [L bark] The outer, unusable rind of CHALCEDONY, JADE, etc.

CORUNDUM [Tm/Sk] The second hardest mineral; RUBY and SAPPHIRE.

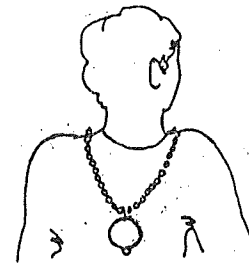
COUNCIL WAMPUM "True" WAMPUM made by Native Americans.

COUNTER BEAD [PF] Beads on a Muslim prayer strand used to break the strand into three groups of 11 or 33 beads; usually discoidal or toggle shaped.

COUNTERPOISE Large pendant worn down the back to balance the weight of an ornament in front.

COUNTERWEIGHT BEAD Large bead worn at the back to balance the weight of a heavy necklace, as on on Chinese COURT BEADS.

COURT BEADS [Ch] Necklaces styled on Tibetan Buddhist prayer strands. From the early Qing (1644-1911) were required for court members and their wives; rank was indicated by the beads used. As the



*Counterweight*

Europeans dealt mostly with Mandarins (younger sons of ranking families) they were erroneously called Mandarin Chains.

COWRIE [Hn shell] Cypreae spp. marine shell widely used as bead, amulet and currency. Backs are most often smashed, then ground smooth. Also: Cowry

CRENELLATED BEAD [L notched; intro HCB] Disc beads with notched edges.

CRETAN TALISMANIC STONES Minoan (ca. 1700-1300 BC) charms, still so used when found in Crete. Mostly triangular barrels inscribed with animals, etc.

CRINOID [Gk lily] Naturally perforated sections of fossil sea lily.

CRISTALLERI [It] Stonecutters' guild formed in Venice in 1284. It fought the ascendant glass beadmakers, but many members later became glassworkers.

CRISTALLO [It crystal] Clear, transparent Venetian glass.

CROSSHATCH Decoration of obliquely crossed parallel lines.

CROSS OF AGADES [city in Niger] Usually silver pendant of W. Sahara Tuaregs, with three tapered arms and large loop at top. See TALHAKIMT.

CRUCIBLE [OF] Pot of refractory material used to melt glass or metal.  
 CRUMB BEAD [OE] Glass or faience beads decorated with tiny bits of the same material of a different color embedded into the surface.  
 CRYSTAL [Gk] 1. Colorless transparent QUARTZ. 2. LEAD glass with a high REFRACTIVE INDEX. 3. Mineral form of regularly repeated atomic structure.  
 CUBE BEAD Bead of cubical shape.  
 CULLET [L collect] Old glass added to FRIT to hasten melting of new batch.  
 CULM [L stalk] Bambooo or similar grass section, often used as a bead.  
 CULTURED PEARL Pearls made by artificially introducing round bits of NACRE or other material into oysters. Perfected by K. Mikimoto in Japan in the 1890s; the nacre cores distinguish them from natural (orient) PEARLS.  
 CUT GLASS BEADS [Old Tt] Probably CORNERLESS HEXAGONALS.  
 CUT STEEL BEAD See STEEL BEAD.  
 CYLINDER BEAD Bead of tubular or cylindrical shape.  
 CYLINDER SEAL Cylindrical SEAL with designs around the surface, meant to produce a continuous impression. The basic Mesopotamian shape from ca. 3000 to 500 BC, introduced to Egypt, but soon replaced by the SCARAB.  
 CZECH BEAD Beads made in or around JABLONEC, technically only after World War I when Bohemia became part of Czechoslovakia.

D - D - D

DANNER PROCESS The first mechanized method for DRAWING glass tubes, invented by Edward Danner of the Libby Glass Co. in 1917.

DATE BEAD [Gk finger] FOLDED or WOUND Egyptian or Syrian beads of the Roman period shaped like a date, the base of one color, and the cap of another.

*Date Bead*

DECAL [Fr to trace] A piece of paper or plastic with a design which is transferred onto ceramic or glass.

DECOLORANT Metal added to glass to mask the usual BOTTLE GREEN. Manganese or "glassmaker's soap" was first used; antimony and selenium later.

DELLA VENEZIA Family in Venice which makes most of the world's AVENTURINE.

DENTALIUM SHELL [L tooth] Long, tapered marine shells (order Scaphopodia), one of the few objects in nature perforated naturally.

DENTATE A pendant resembling a tooth; denticulate.

DEPRESSIONS IN STONE DRILL BITS Controversy exists over whether depressions at the tips of stone drills were made by wear or purposely made to hold some abrasive. Certainly wooden drill tips wear this way.

*Dentalium*

DEVITRIFICATION See CORROSION (Glass).

DIADEM [Gk to bind] Headband of metal, cloth, beads, etc., especially that worn by royalty.

DIAMETER [Gk measure across] The dimension of a bead across its widest SECTION, perpendicular to the PERFORATION.

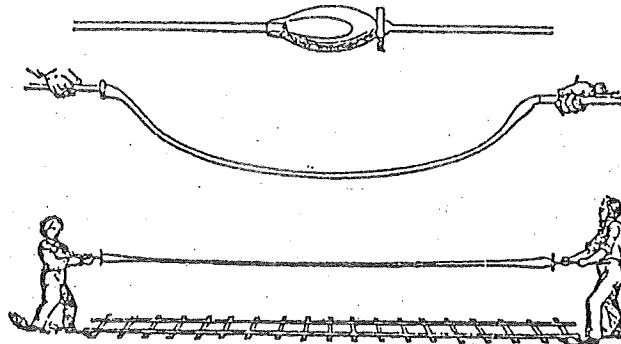
DIAMOND [Gk unconquerable] 1. The hardest natural object with a high INDEX OF REFRACTION, rarely bored for beads, but used as a gem. 2. The strongest natural borer; India had double tipped diamond drills 2000 or so years ago.

DICHROIC [Gk two colored] Substance exhibiting two different colors either on different axis or by transmitted and reflected light; dichromatic.

- DIKSHIT, MORESHWAR G. [1915-1969] The foremost Indian authority on glass history well as beads, including ETCHED CARNELIANS.
- DIMPLE [OE to dip] Area on a stone bead roughened so that a DRILL BIT can "bite" into the surface, usually made by drilling with a large bit or by chipping, but may also be done by PECKING, GRINDING, or grooving.
- DISC BEAD [Gk] A bead with a LENGTH much shorter than its DIAMETER. Opinion differs as to the ratio, but it is usually 1:4 or less; also disk.
- DISC DRILL See PUMP DRILL.
- DJED [Eg, pronounced Jed] Ancient Egyptian symbol for stability. It looks like a pillar with four or so "shelves" at top; Tet (obsolete).
- DOGON BEAD [Ct] Usually blue glass ANNULARS said to have been made by the Dogon of the upper Niger, but now known to have been made in Germany.
- DONKEY BEAD [? dun + key as in monkey] Beads used to protect donkeys (and other cattle) from the EVIL EYE, e.g. FAIENCE beads made in Qom, Iran.
- DOP Metal cube with depressions in the faces for forming half a bead of silver or other metals by punching at a metal plate.
- DOP STICK Wooden stick onto which a bead or gem is attached with a cement so that it may be held against a grinding wheel.
- DORAK TREASURE A jewelry hoard of ca. 2300 BC found near Dorak, NW Turkey. Its discovery and location are unknown; James Mellaart has been involved in controversy since being allowed to see and sketch it. It is one of the great mysteries of 20th century archaeology.
- DO SZI See dZI BEAD.
- DOT AND RING DESIGN See CIRCLE/DOT.
- DOTTED CIRCLE DESIGN See CIRCLE/DOT.
- DO TZI See dZI BEAD.
- DOUBLE AXE 1. Engraved design of two axes with their handles joined. 2. Beads shaped in this design, ranging from the Halaf Culture (5000 BC) to Neolithic Denmark. See BUTTERFLY BEAD.
- DOUBLET Thin piece of a gem (opal, diamond, etc.) glued onto cheaper backing.
- DOUGHNUT BEAD [OE] Bead shaped like a doughnut, usually an ANNULAR.
- DRAWN BEAD Glass bead made from a tube which has been DRAWN or pulled from a GATHER. After the tube cools it is cut, usually packed in ash, etc. and tumbled over heat to round off the sharp edges. Drawn beads are generally decorated only by having multiple layers, longitudinal or twisted stripes or by having particular CROSS SECTIONS. Bubbles, etc. will run parallel to the perforation.
- DRAWN DECORATION See COMBED DECORATION
- DRAWING PROCESS [L to pull]
1. The forming of a CANE or TUBE by pulling out from a GATHER of glass. This may be done by hand, by the LADA process or mechanically. If a tube is needed, provision for the hole must be made. It is usual to blow into the gather with a blowpipe or open the gather mechanically. 2. Forming a metal wire by pulling through a die.



Djed Pendant



Drawing a glass tube

**DRAW PLATE** Metal plate with tapered holes for drawing wires. Lubricant is not needed for pure gold or silver, but is needed for ALLOYS.

**DRILL [Dutch]** A device used to perforate a bead. It may be nothing more than a stick with or without an ABRASIVE. Hand-held drills generally give a wobbly appearance to the hole. The earliest mechanical drills were BOW and PUMP DRILLS. Many modern beads are drilled with ULTRASOUND. Lasers are also used, but not often.

**DRILL BIT** The working end of a drill, mounted on a shaft. Early ones were nothing but wood. In time, stones were employed for drill bits. For some 2000 years, beginning in India, double DIAMOND bits were in use.

**DRILLING FROM ONE SIDE** If a hard stone bead is drilled from only one side, the opposite end of the stone will chip off before the bit is through. Most stone beads (except very thin ones) are drilled from both sides, leaving a joint which can either be seen or felt with a thin needle.

**DRIPS AND SPLATTERS [PF]** Bits of waste glass in the form of drops and other shapes, indicting glassworking (but not necessarily glassmaking or bead-making), in the absence of evidence for a accidental fire.

**DRIP WINDING [PF]** Making a WOUND bead by heating glass chunks or sherds over a fire and allowing the glass to drip onto a turning MANDREL.

**DROP PENDANT** Pendant shaped like a water drop, perforated at the thin end.

**DRY MOLDED BEADS** See PROSSER BEADS.

**DUTCH CANE BEAD** Glass beads with a dark blue core, a white layer, and a blue exterior with white longitudinal stripes. They now appear more likely to have been Venetian than Dutch.

**dZI BEAD [pronounced dZEE]** Chalcedony beads which have been ARTIFICIALLY COLORED in the manner of ONYX and then SODA-ETCHED with designs. Common in Bhutan and Tibet. The process dates to ca. 1500 BC in N India; the Tibetan designs do not appear to be especially ancient. An alternate name, DO SZI, is an old Tibetan unit of money. These are Erikson's TIBETAN BEADS OF MYSTERIOUS ORIGIN; their precise origin remains mysterious.



*dZi Bead*

E - E - E

**EARLY BLUE** An opaque light blue drawn bead with striations along its length. Popular trade bead in the Americas ca. 1560-1760.

**EARLY HUDSON'S BAY BEAD [Ct]** Obsolete term for opaque red on green CORNALINE D'ALLEPO.

**EAR PLUG** An ornament designed to fit into an ear lobe.

**EAR REEL** An ear plug in the shape of a reel or spool. ERH TANG in Chinese.

**EARRING** A ring or decorated loop hung in an ear lobe.

**EGYPTIAN BLUE** See FRIT, 3.

**EISEN, AGUSTUS GUSTAVUS [1847-1940]** Born in Sweden and trained as a botanist, after he came to America his universal interests led him to write some of the earliest papers on beads and books on glass and seals.

**ELECTRON MICROPROBE** Refinement of X-RAY FLUORESCENCE, concentrating the beam on a very small area.

**ELECTRUM [Gk amber]** A natural or artificial alloy of gold and silver; the two are often found together in nature.

**ELLIPSOID** [Gk] An elongated, rounded bead similar to a BARREL but with rounded ends; the term OVAL should be avoided here.



*Ellipsoid Bead*

**EMERY** [Gk] Polishing powder consisting mostly of CORUNDUM.

**ENAMEL** [OHG to melt] Decorating metal by applying glass. The process is difficult because very pure glass must be used. Techniques used include PLIQUE A JOUR, PLIQUE A NUIT, CHAMPLEVE, and CLOISONNE.

**END BEAD** See IMAM BEAD, TERMINAL BEAD.

**END OF THE DAY** [Ct] Glass decorated with bits of other colored or mosaic glass; it was probably purposely made, not from the day's end scraps.

**ENGRAVING** [Gr] To form a design by cutting away at a surface.

**ERH TANG** [Ch] Spool shaped EAR REEL.

**ESQUILINE TREASURE** 4th C. AD Jewelry hoard found in Rome in 1793.

**ESSENCE OF ORIENT** Lustrous paste extracted from fish scales and used for FALSE PEARLS.

**ESTAUFIA BLUE** Name for EARLY BLUE in Florida.

**ETCH** [OHG to feed] The eating into a surface with acid to produce a design.

**ETCHED CARNELIANS (AGATES)** Although the term is well established, it is better called SODA-ETCHING.

**EVIL EYE** Superstition apparently developed around the Mediterranean in Neolithic times amongst husbandmen. It holds that one with the Eye can cause harm upon first glance, but this can be avoided by attracting the eye (e.g. with an EYE BEAD) or attacking it with a HAND MOTIF.

**EVIL EYE BEAD** See EYE BEAD, TURKISH EVIL EYE BEAD.

**EXTRUSION** [L] The process of making a tube, etc. by pulling through a hole. Used in mechanical DRAWING processes for glass, plastic, and metal.

**EYE BEAD** A bead with a dot, circle or CIRCLE/DOT mimicking an eye and intended to avert the EVIL EYE. Perhaps the most common of AMULETS.

**EYE CRACKER** [Qashqua'i] Name given by a West Iranian tribe to the COWRIE for its power to break the EVIL EYE.

**EYEGLOSS BEAD** See SPECTACLE BEAD

**EYE OF HORUS** See UDJAT.

**EYE SYMBOLS** Devices which attract the EVIL EYE because they mimic an eye. In addition to dots, circles, diamonds, etc., chevrons and waves are included because of their resemblance to the outline of eyes.

F - F - F

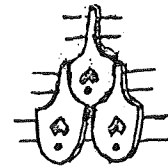
**FACET** [Fr face] Flat planes, often allowing a greater play of light. True faceting was not common until the 18th C., but CORNERLESS CUBES, HEXAGONAL BICONES, etc. were early attempts at this effect.

**FAIENCE** [Faenza, Italy] Synthetic material used by many ancient cultures first in 4th millennium Egypt. It is a CERAMIC with a core of SINTERED (not melted together) pieces of silica, usually quartz, and a GLAZE, which is true glass. Under heat the coefficient of expansion is different for the core and glaze, and most old faience has lost its glaze. There are several ways of making faience, including coating with a SLURRY or powder, the QOM method, and SELF-GLAZING. Obsolete terms for faience include COMPOSITION, PASTE, GLAZED COMPOSITION, GLASS PASTE.

**FAIRBANKS, CHARLES H.** [1913-1984] Professor at University of Florida and authority on Spanish colonial beads (FLORIDA CUT CRYSTAL, NUEVA CADIZ).



- FALSE GOLD-GLASS BEAD** Made much like a true GOLD-GLASS bead, but with an amber outer tube and no gold. Takua Pa, Thailand 9th-10th C. made some.
- FALSE PEARLS** 1. NACRE, gypsum, etc. cut as pearls; any attempt to duplicate pearls. 2. Hollow glass balls coated inside with ESSENCE OF ORIENT and filled with wax; ROMAN PEARLS 3. Glass beads coated with many layers of ESSENCE OF ORIENT.
- FANCIES [Tt]** Any of several designs on LAMP-WOUND Venetian beads; ARABESQUE.
- FANCY CANES** Glass CANES with complex cross sections used in MOSAIC work.
- FANTASY** See ARABESQUE.
- FARINA BEAD [L flour]** Bead made by mixing flour (farina) and glue. Japanese invented it and license the process but not the secret to Koreans.
- FAST TWIST [GBF]** DRAWN bead given considerable torque while being twisted so that a tight spiral SECTION or design results.
- FEATHER DECORATION [OE]** COMBED decoration of close up and down strokes.
- FEATHER DIAPER BEAD [HCB]** FAIENCE beads with inlays of gold and carnelian and four perforations so shaped that they fit together to form a plated surface. Only known from Tutakhnatun's tomb.
- FELDSPAR [Gr field spar]** Abundant group of aluminum silicates; chief ingredient in clay. Most widely used for beads is AMAZONITE.
- FENSTERMAKER, GERALD B. [1896-1986]** One of the earliest people interested in American glass trade beads, published many booklets on them and Native Americans; his collection is in several western museums, especially the Museum of Native American Cultures in Spokane, Washington.
- FETISH [L artificially made]** 1. Magical charm 2. In the trade refers to ANTHROPOMORPHIC, ZOOMORPHIC, etc. beads and pendants.
- FIBULA [L]** Garment clasp, rather like a large safety pin used in Greece and Rome for holding cloaks together and for decoration. See LEECH BEAD.
- FICHELGEBIRGE** See ROYAL FOREST
- FICUS [L]** A hand amulet of a closed fist with the thumb protruding between the first two fingers, used in Europe since Roman times; HIGA.
- FIG BEAD [AGE]** Fig shaped glass beads popular in Italy ca. 9th C. BC, when the fig was introduced; all such beads may not really represent figs.
- FILIGREE [L thread]** 1. Decorating metal by adding metal wires, SOLID FILIGREE. 2. Working metal wires into a figure which stands without a backing. 3. Decoration of LAMP BEADS by trailing on thin filaments of glass, introduced by Peruzzi in 1830.
- FILLER BEAD [PF]** Bead of a cheaper substance used to fill in between more costly beads to complete a strand. See SPACER, 2.
- FILLET [MF ribbon, band]** Metal or cloth band worn on the head.
- FINDING [Tt, milliner's term for hat decorations]** Metal pieces used to construct jewelry which are not primarily decorative: JUMP RINGS, clasps, earring backings, etc.
- FINGERPRINT** The profile of TRACE ELEMENTS and other IMPURITIES in glass, etc. which may help pinpoint the source of the glass and origin of beads.
- FIROZABAD** Glass capital of India since the early 20th C. Most decorative glass and BANGLES are made there, as well as some beads.
- FISHER, WENCESLAS and FRANZ** Two brothers of TURNOV, BOHEMIA sent to work in Venice in 1706 to uncover beadmaking secrets. They learned little, but later produced COMPOSITION, the basis for the Bohemian glass bead industry.



*Feather Diaper Beads*

FISH PEARLS See GERMAN FISH PEARLS.

FLASH Extra material which seeps between the halves of molds and is often removed before the product is sold.

FLAT DROP PENDANT Pendant with a DROP profile and flattened section.

FLAT SECTION The CROSS SECTION of a bead which is not radially symmetrical.

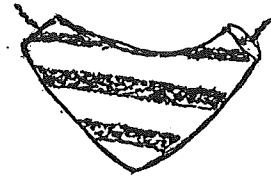
FLATTENED BEADS Beads with one flat side. Once used by Indian fakirs to rub against diseased parts of the body.

FLATTENED LEECH BEAD [HCB] Triangular or boomerang shaped bead, popular in the Middle Eastern Bronze Age. See LEECH BEAD.

FLORENTINE BEAD [Florentine work, Tt] Obsolete term for rounded or ellipsoid MILLEFIORI beads.

FLORENTINE WORK Mosaic technique using small pieces of stone or glass, once mostly done in Florence, Italy.

*Flattened Leech Bead, Onyx, Iran*



FLORIDA CUT CRYSTAL [CHF] Multi-faceted rock crystal beads brought into Florida by the early Spanish, made in Europe or India.

FLUSH EYE [OE] An EYE BEAD, especially with a CANE eye which has been MARVERED flush with the surface.

FLUTING [MF] Rounded grooves along the length of a bead.

FLUX [L to flow] 1. An ALKALI added to silica to lower its melting point to make glass. 2. Inert material such as boron used to lower the melting point of solder and/or metal in soldering or enameling.

FLY PENDANT Fly shaped pendant popular in Egypt and the Middle East in the 17th C. BC, perhaps a symbol of a Hyksos military order.

FOIL [L blade] Thin sheet of metal such as gold. It may be placed on the surface of a bead as in GILDING, between two tubes of glass beads as in a GOLD-GLASS bead or encased within the glass as in a FOIL BEAD.

FOIL BEAD Glass bead with metal foil incorporated into its structure.

FOLDED BEAD 1. Obsolete method for making glass beads by folding up a plaque or ribbon of glass lengthwise or crosswise around a wire, leaving a seam. 2. Beads made by folding metal around a wire, leaving a seam.

FOSSIL [L dug up] Any remains or trace of past lives. Many fossils have been made into beads, such as CRINOIDs.

FOSSIL MATERIAL Amber, jet, some copals, and even fossil (but not actually mineralized) ivory have been widely employed as bead materials.

FOX, ROBERT B. [d. 1985] An American who first saw the Philippines from a PT boat, he became the leading archaeologist of that country. The type collection of excavated beads he built up is an important research tool.

FRANCHINI Famous Venetian glassmakers. Jacobo (d. 1863) perfected MOSAIC work; his son Giovan continued the work and developed several new glasses.

FRENCH AMBASSADOR BEAD [Ct] Inappropriate term for a late 19th century Venetian glass bead with a plant motif and STRATIFIED ROSETTES.

FRENCH JET [Tt] Black glass beads imitating jet and used for mourning. Most was made in Bohemia, but the earliest was French.

FRIT [It to fry] 1. The incompletely fused components of glass. 2. Highly colored glass used for ENAMELS. 3. Ancient Egyptian synthetic, a double silicate of calcium and copper; EGYPTIAN BLUE. 4. Incorrectly, FAIENCE.

FRITTY Describes grainy, friable materials.

FROSTED GLASS [OE to freeze] Surface decoration achieved by slight ETCHING.

FROSTED QUARTZ [HCB] Beads which had been PECKED to allow glaze to adhere.

FROST, STEVEN A. & SON New York bead traders 1848-1902, their sample cards are in the Illinois State Museum.

FURNACE-WINDING The earliest and most widespread way of WINDING beads is to dip a MANDREL into a CRUCIBLE in a furnace and twirl it building up a bead.

FUSIFORM [L spindle] A bead shaped like a spindle.

FUSTAT FUSED ROD BEAD [GTS] Bead made in Fustat (Cairo) ca. AD 900 by fusing six spirally decorated CANES so they form around a perforation.

## G - G - G

GABLONZ German form of JABLONEC, widely used before 1917.

GADROONED [Fr] Fluted down the sides, as on a MELON BEAD.

GAFFER [En godfather] Chief glass blower or worker at a factory.

GALALITH [TM, Gk milk stone] First commercial name for CASEIN plastic.

GALL [Gk] 1. Unmelted ALKALI which floats to the top of a glass batch and is removed; glass slag. 2. Insect galls are sometimes strung as beads.

GARDEN ROLLER BEAD [vrL] A short thick cylindrical bead made in southern Africa before the coming of Europeans by melting INDO-PACIFIC beads and forming the glass into thin molds, which were used only once.

GARLAND [MF] Wreath of flowers or leaves worn as ornament, perhaps an early precursor to many jewelry forms.

GARMENT PIN [OF to equip] Pin used to fasten loose garments, often with fancy heads, generally preceding the FIBULA.

GARNET [MF pomegranate or L grain] A group of silicate minerals valued for their deep red shades. See ALMANDINE.

GASHI [priest] West African POWDER GLASS BEADS usually decorated with longitudinal stripes.

GASPERETTO, ASTONE Leading 20th C. authority on Venetian glass and beads.

GATHER [Sk to hold fast] A portion of glass brought out of the furnace for working into specific shapes, DRAWING into tubes, etc.

GEDDA PARU [Tm from stick used to stir mud for housebuilding] Large metal-covered sticks used to mix the glass in the LADA drawing process.

GERMAN FISH PEARLS Type of FALSE PEARL made in Saxony, late 19th C. The process is not recorded, but they were considered inferior to French ones.

GHOST BEAD 1. Heirloom bead of Sarawak, opaque red barrel, used to throw away after a bad dream. 2. [Ct] Late 19th century Venetian beads with plant motifs and lines arranged longitudinally.

GIACOMUZZI Leading Venetian glassmaking family. Giovanni (b. 1817) became especially famous for his many inventions of new glasses.

GILT [ME] To cover with a thin layer of gold.

GILT GLASS BEADS See GOLD-GLASS BEADS

GIRDLE [OE] Fiber, cloth, strand of beads, etc. worn at the waist.

GIRDLE OF ISIS See TYET.

GLASS [OE yellow akin to many IE] Ceramic product made by heating metals above their point of crystallization and cooling them below that point without allowing them to recrystallize. Not a homogeneous material but a state of matter. Man-made glass is usually made from SILICA combined with a FLUX and some LIME to stabilize it. First made ca. 2450 BC in Mesopotamia, it was independently invented in China and India by 1100 BC. Because of its relatively low cost, its ability to take on almost any color or shape, its ease of decoration, and its durability, glass has become the most important bead material.

## Some Important Glass Ingredients

Name & Symbol	Role/Color made	Name & Symbol	Role/Color made
Aluminum, Al	impurity	Magnesium, Mg	impurity
Antimony, Sb	opalizer	Manganese, Mn	violet, clear
Arsenic, As	opacifier	Nickel, Ni	red, brown
Chrome, Cr	yellow, green	Potassium, K	flux
Cobalt, Co	blue, purple	Selenium, Se	clear, tr red
Copper, Cu	lt blue, op/tr red, aventurine	Silica, Si	glass former
Gold, Au	tr red	Silver, Ag	iridescence
Iron, Fe	green, yellow, blue	Sodium, Na	flux
Lead, Pb	glass former	Sulphur, S	yellow
Lime, CaO	stabilizer	Tin, Sn	white, opacifier
		Uranium, U	green, yellow

**GLASS BEADMAKERS** Though it was once assumed that glass beads could be made only in a few centers, it is clear there have been and are many beadmakers. Beads and BANGLES are the chief products of many small-scale glassworks. Beadmakers pass their skills on to their sons, and they often move to avoid social problems, find better markets, or locate closer to raw materials.

**GLASSMAKER'S SOAP** DECOLORIZER, usually manganese.

**GLASS OF THE GOLDEN STAR** Chinese term for AVENTURINE.

**GLASS PASTE** Term with no meaning for beads. See PASTE.

**GLAZE** [ME glass] Thin coat of glass on FAIENCE, stone, clay, etc.

**GLAZED COMPOSITION** Obsolete term for FAIENCE.

**GLAZED SILICEOUS WARE** Proposed by W. Burton (1912) as an alternative name for FAIENCE, but rarely adopted.

**GLAZED STONES** Glazing STEATITE in Egypt preceded glassmaking, probably to give a blue LAPIS LAZULI like color. Quartz and other stones have also been glazed; the process continued into Early Islamic times.

**GLOBULAR** [vds] Alternative for OBLATE.

**GOKUK** Korean amulet pendant usually of jade with a thick perforated "head" and a tapering "tail" making a comma shape. Ancestor to the MAGATAMA.

**GOLD** [see GLASS E/Au] Incorruptible metal often found in rather pure nuggets and used for beads for 6000 or more years.

**GOLDEN CORAL** HORNY CORAL with a golden outer sheen, sometimes man induced.

**GOLDFOLIUM** See GOLD-GLASS.

**GOLD-GLASS BEAD** 1. Type of SEGMENTED bead with a thin tube covered with gold foil put inside a larger tube which protects the foil. Tin replacing the gold makes a silver effect or, with exterior amber glass, gold. Found throughout Europe and Asia from ca. 1st to 10th C. 2. Bead of similar construction, but WOUND, found in SE Asia. See also FALSE GOLD GLASS.



*Gold-glass bead*

**GOLDSTONE** [Tt] Glass AVENTURINE.

**GOOSEBERRY BEAD** [Tt or Ct] Venetian and Dutch drawn beads of clear glass with opaque white longitudinal lines.

**GORECE** [pronounced go-REJ-ee] Village in W. Turkey making TURKISH EVIL EYE BEADS and beads inspired by old Roman types. Beadmakers from the Levant or perhaps HEBRON moved to Izmir ca. 1880 and to Gorece ca. 1930. Some have moved on to Kamelpasha and Bodrum.

- GORGET** 1. Flat ornament worn against the throat. 2. Ornamental collar.
- GOUHAD PATERANNEAU** [Fr] Strands of various beads, mostly QUARTZ CRYSTALS held to be magical in Brittany, France. Since the 12th C. most were kept in churches and are blessed and loaned out.
- GOUGING** [Celtic] 1. Method of perforating shell beads by thrusting at the side with a pointed tool. 2. Piercing any material for a perforation or for decoration.
- GOULEMINE** Beads from W. Africa passed through this S. Moroccan town, in the 1960s-70s, giving its name to MILLEFIORIES. See MAURITANIAN STONES.
- GRANULATION** [L] Decorating gold or silver with tiny balls of the same metal; the melting points of the impurities in the metals allowed them to melt slightly together to join.
- GRAVING** Alternate form of ENGRAVING.
- GREASY YELLOW** Distinctive olive- or green-yellow colored glass made with uranium.
- GREENSTONE** 1. Tremolite. 2. Altered basic IGNEOUS rocks colored with hornblende, chlorite, etc. 3. Though CHLORITE literally means greenstone, the term rarely refers to this mineral.
- GRINDING** [OE] To smooth a surface by continuous rubbing as in shaping or faceting beads, removing FLASH, beveling ends of beads so they fit on a strand, etc.
- GRINDING STONE** 1. Flat stone on which beads were ground. 2. Rounded, specially made stone for grinding beads run by a motor; LAP WHEEL.
- GROOVED BEAD/PENDANT** A few beads and pendants, mostly in early prehistoric times, were not perforated but grooved in order to be strung.
- GUANINE** [ISV] A protein which is the base of ESSENCE OF ORIENT, first used by JACQUIN in Paris ca. 1656.
- GUICHETTE** [Fr] Design of two or more connected circles in series.
- GUILDS** [ON payment] Craftsmen associations have played important roles in bead history. The Venetian guilds (CRISTALLERI, PATERNOSTRI, MARGARETARI and SUPIALUME) were all beadmakers of different types of beads. A PATERNOTEIER guild was organized in France. Crafts were controlled by guilds in China, Japan, and Korea, though as yet we know little about bead guilds. The Spanish guilds controlled work in American colonies and excluded native masters, a situation only changed in the early 20th C.
- GUJARAT** State in NW India where most of the mining, shipping and cutting of agate and carnelian beads has been done. See CAMBAY, LIMODRA, RAJPIPLA.
- GUTTA PERCHA** [My] Hardened latex from Payena or Palaquium trees, widely used for ornaments and beads before the introduction of plastic.

H - H - H

**HAEMATITE** See HEMATITE

**HAEVERNICK, THEA ELIZABETH** [1899-1982] Leading German bead scholar, with special interest in Classical and ancient Middle Eastern beads.

**HALF MOLD** [PF] Metal cube with a depression and two grooves running to the side. A LAMP-WOUND bead on its wire is set into it, the wire is spun in the grooves to give the bead a perfect circular shape. A BOHEMIAN tool.

**HALLMARK** [En mark of the Goldsmith's Hall] Government stamp on precious metals to guarantee purity.

## Hallmarks of Various Countries

Algeria: grapes	Israel: lyre
Australia: seated bird	Italy: wheat head, number, 13
Austria: elephant, horse head	Netherlands: lion or leaf, lion, and letter
Bulgaria: crown with two ear flaps	Norway: lion rampant
Canada: crown in C	Poland: number, heart, and letter in flat hexagon
Czechoslovakia: eagle left, rooster head, bird head with long feathers	Portugal: dog head and 800
Denmark: three towered castle	Sweden: three crowns
Finland: fineness in oval, stylized crown, ship	Switzerland: X plus dog head, squirrel, or woman
France: eagle head right, rhino head, insect	Tunisia: horse head with rays
Ireland: seated woman, harp, unicorn, fleur-de-lys	Yugoslavia: Roman head in notched circle

Britain: gold: a.) maker's initials b.) crown c.) number in shield (karat) d.) assay office: leopard head = London; anchor = Birmingham; castle = Edinburgh; rose = Sheffield e.) date letter. Silver: a.) maker's initial b.) lion passant = sterling c.) assay office d.) date letter

**HAMMERING [OE]** 1. Method of perforating a shell bead by hitting at it.

2. Technique of working gold or other soft metals without heat.

**HANDLED SEAL** Seal with a flat sealing surface and a long handle. 1.

Bronze ones of Old Hittite and Neo-Hittite states. 2. More recently, metal handles engraved directly or holding engraved stones.

**HAND MOTIF** 1. The hand has the power to poke out the EVIL EYE; pendants in this or related shapes (stars, crosses, double squares set at 45°

angles from each other, phalli, etc.) qualify. 2. With fingers crossed is a symbol of affection. 3. See FICA.

**HAND OF ALI** Flat pendants shaped like an open hand with outstretched fingers, named after Mohammed's son-in-law, used by Shiites.

**HAND OF FATIMA** Pendant shaped like HAND OF ALI, named after Mohammed's daughter, used by Sunnis.

**HARAPPA** 1. South Asia's first civilization, ca. 2600 to 1700 BC, centered along the Indus River. The greatest of ancient beadmakers, they developed SODA ETCHING and many other beadmaking and decorating methods. Also called Indus Valley Civilization. 2. Northern "capital" city of this culture.

**HARDNESS** Property of materials indicating scratchability. See MOHS SCALE.

**HARD SOLDER** Joining of metals at a very high temperature.

**HARMIKA BEAD** Bead shaped like the reversed step portion atop a Buddhist stupa with a depression to hold the sacred umbrella.

**HARRIS, R. KING [1912-1980]** "Amateur" archaeologist, who became the leading authority on trade beads in Texas. His type collection is in the Smithsonian Institution, Washington.

**HARRISSON, TOM [1911-1976]** An Englishman, curator of the Sarawak Museum 1947 to 1966, and an authority on excavated and heirloom beads of Borneo.

**HAUSA** West African tribe, in Chad, Niger, etc., specialists in trading, including beads, through the western portion of the continent.

**HAWKBELL** A small bronze jingle-bell pendant. Used initially for hawking, it became an important trade item in the New World. Also HAWKSBELL.

HEART PENDANT 1. Pendant shaped like the conventionalized form of a heart.

2. Egyptian amulet shaped more like a heart with two side "wings."

HEART SCARAB Large SCARAB placed on or replacing the heart of an Egyptian mummy.

HEBRON Palestinian city where glass was made since at least since the mid 14th C.

Modern Egyptian and maybe Turkish beadmakers were taught there. They made STRATIFIED EYE beads early in the 20th C.; now crudely wound simple shapes.

HEIRLOOM BEADS Beads passed from one generation to another. This may make dating some beads difficult, as some are passed on for 1000 years or more.

HEISHI [Santo Domingo Pueblo: shell disc bead] 1. Shell disc beads of the American Southwest. 2. Broadly, but mistakenly, any disc bead.

HEISHI TECHNIQUE Disc beadmaking method: crude circlets are cut and bored, then strung together and ground together. The process is 20,000+ years old.

HEI TIKI See TIKI.

HELICAL BEAD [Gk sun] Disc beads of two different colored glass stripes wound around the perforation to form spirals on the end; Anglo-Saxon.

HELIOTROPE See BLOODSTONE.

HEMATITE [Gk blood] Silvery iron ore with a blood red STREAK.

HERAT Town in western Afghanistan where glass beadmakers from Bokhara, Russia settled in 1917.

HEXAGONAL BICONE, TUBES, ETC. Beads with a CROSS SECTION of six sides.

HIGA [Sp fist] The Spanish version of the FICA, especially in JET.

HIGH POLISH GLAZED STONES [HCB] Technique to GLAZE quartz, etc. by covering with an ALKALI and heating to produce a polished glaze.

HIPPO TOOTH BEAD [Tt/Ct] 1. Large rectangular tabular cut from the ARCA shell in West Africa. 2. Glass imitation made in Bohemia.

HISHI See HEISHI.

HONE [Gk cone, ME stone] 1. Stone used to GRIND, shape or FACET a bead. 2. The act of grinding, shaping or faceting a bead.

HORN [OE] 1. The horns of animals, a form of KERATIN, cut into beads. 2. Horn is also used as a beadmaking tool, as the hammerhead in the Cambay agate industry. 3. Glass waster formed in the LADA DRAWING process.

HORNBILL IVORY The casque of the bird, Bucerotidae, carved into beads etc. It is yellowish with a red exterior.

HORNED EYE BEAD Bead with horn-like projections; a STRATIFIED EYE BEAD with exceptionally built up eyes.

HORNY CORAL Corals of the order Antipatharia with a protein rather than a lime based supporting structure, as in BLACK and GOLDEN corals.

HOT POINT TEST Useful test for certain bead materials. A pin or knitting needle is heated and applied to the bead; KERATIN (burning hair), AMBER (pine), JET (coal), and several plastics are distinguishable by smell.

HOT PRESSURE FUSION WELDING Technique for joining two pieces of metal with high temperature and a bar of the same metal.

HOT STRIP Method of making MOSAIC CANE by laying hot strips of glass onto the GATHER to build up a pattern, later to be DRAWN out.

HOURLASS PERFORATION See BICONICAL PERFORATION.



*Egyptian Heart Pendant*



*Horned Eye Bead*

- HUBBLE BEAD** [Lorenzo Hubble] Czech glass beads imitating turquoise, sold especially by the Hubble Trading Co. in Arizona in the 1920s.
- HUDSON'S BAY BEAD** [Tt] Obsolete term for CORNALINE D'ALLEPO.
- HURRIANS** The Biblical Horites. It has been suggested that they invented and monopolized glassmaking for 1500 years.
- HYATT, J.W. and I.S.** Inventors of the first successful American plastic, CELLULOID.
- HYDERABAD** City in southern Pakistan. North Indian Muslim beadmakers were settled there after Partition in 1947 to make glass and beads.

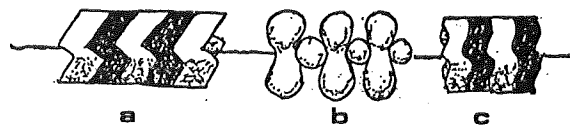
## I - I - I

- IDAR-OBERSTEIN** Gem cutting and jewelry making city in W Germany formed by consolidating two neighboring towns. Agates was worked in Roman times, and revived in the 18th C. By 1820 local sources were exhausted, Brazilian CHALCEDONY is imported, ARTIFICIALLY COLORED, and cut, also other stones.
- IGNEOUS** [Sk god of fire] Minerals formed by heat as in a volcano.
- IMITATION** [L] Copy or counterfeit of the real thing. Both flattery and less scrupulous motives are involved. The greatest bead imitators of modern times have been the BOHEMIANS. See SYNTHETIC.
- IMPERIAL JADE** Bright green jadeite, mostly from Burma.
- IMPERIAL WORKSHOPS** Factories set up by K'ang-hsi, second Manchu Emperor of China in the 17th century. A glass workshop was included, but there is no proof that beads were made there.
- IMPERIAL YELLOW** Strong yellow, made with CADMIUM in glass.
- IMPRESSED DESIGN** [OF] 1. Design pressed into the surface of a glass or plastic bead with a mold or tool. 2. A second color of glass added to a bead and impressed or marvered into the body.
- IMPRESSED RING EYE BEAD** Roman eye bead with IMPRESSED eye made of a circle.
- IMPURITIES** Any unwanted or unplanned ingredient. Glass contains many minor impurities, which may help FINGERPRINT its origin, given enough analyses. See TRACE ELEMENTS.
- INCISE** [L to cut] The cutting of a decoration into a surface. ENGRAVING.
- INDIAN MONEY** Inappropriate term for or definition of WAMPUM.
- INDIAN RED** [Tt, India] Opaque red cuprous oxide glass.
- INDO-PACIFIC BEAD** [PF] Small DRAWN monochrome glass beads made by the LADA technique, the most important trade bead of all times. First made in India ca. 300 BC, it was subsequently made in Sri Lanka, Thailand, Malaysia, Vietnam and perhaps Indonesia. See TRADE WIND BEAD, MUTISALAH.
- INDUS VALLEY CIVILIZATION** See HARAPPA.
- INDUS VALLEY SEAL** Seals typical of the HARAPPAN civilization made of STEATITE with loops at the back, engraved with animals, etc. and a still undeciphered script. See PERSIAN GULF SEAL, UNICORN SEAL.
- INJECTION MOLDING** Usual way of forming THERMOPLASTICS, invented by J.W. HYATT, in which soft plastic is injected into a mold under pressure.
- INLAID BEADS** Beads which have been engraved and inlaid with metal, glass, etc. The term is not appropriate for glass or SODA ETCHED beads.
- INRO** [Jp] Small box worn on kimono, serving as a pocket. See OJIME, NETSUKE.
- INTAGLIO** [L to cut] Design cut into the surface; the counterpart of CAMEO.
- INTERLOCKING BALL BEAD** Disc beads with three or more balls at the edge



designed to fit into its neighbors.  
Mostly Bohemian.

**INTERLOCKING BEAD** Any bead made to fit into its neighbors, including **CHAIN BEAD**, **INTERLOCKING BALL BEAD**, **INTERLOCKING DISC BEAD**, **SNAKE BEAD**, **WEDGE BEAD**, **KNUCKLEBONE BEAD**, **PROPELLER BEADS**, and some **TOGGLES**.



**INTERLOCKING DISC BEAD** Beads with a wave or crimped surface designed to fit into its neighbors. Most are Czech.

*Interlocking beads: a) snake  
b) knucklebone c) disc*

**IRIDESCENCE** [Gk rainbow] Play of color producing a rainbow effect caused by 1. **CORROSION** of some glasses. 2. Coating glass with metal salts.

**IRON** [OE E/Fe] 1. Metal which does not occur in the native state but must be smelted from its ores. When first made, more valuable than gold. The chief component of steel. 2. Universal impurity in glass causing **BOTTLE GREEN**; when controlled can produce green, yellow, amber (with Mn), or in large quantities, black.

**IVORY** [Eg from Tm? elephant] Modified dentine especially of elephants, but also of walrus, hippopotamus, narwhal, etc. One of the earliest bead materials; its use has and is now endangering many large animals.

J - J - J

**JABLONEC NAD NISOU** [on River Nisou] City in N Czechoslovakia, center of Bohemian glass bead and costume jewelry industry since the early 18th C.

**JACQUIN, M.** Parisian discover of **ESSENCE D'ORIENT** for **FALSE PEARLS**.

**JADE** [Sp loin stone] Popular term for either **JADEITE** or **NEPHRITE**. See also **CHLOROMELANITE**. Jade has been highly valued by many widely separated cultures, including China and her neighbors and pre-contact Mesoamerica.

**JADEITE** Variety of pyroxene, a tough mineral which takes on a fine polish. The bright **IMPERIAL GREEN** variety is especially prized.

**JAMESTOWN BLUE** Virginia name for **EARLY BLUE**.

**JAMESTOWN, VIRGINIA** Site of the first American glass bead factory, 1620-21. It never went into commercial production.

**JASPER** [Gk] **QUARTZ** variety with granular microcrystals, opaque except on the thinnest sections. Apparently tougher than **CHALCEDONY**, as jasper drills were anciently used to bore agate, etc. Includes **FLINT** or **CHERT**.

**JET** [Gk Gagaz, in Turkey] Variety of coal, probably fossilized hard wood parts. Lightweight and able to take a polish, it is an ancient bead material, especially used for mourning in the 17th-19th C. See **FRENCH JET**.

**JEWELRY** [L joke, play] 1. Ornament containing a precious jewel set in precious metal. 2. Any personal ornament. English spelling jewellery.

**JINGLE** [ono.] Ornament that makes noise while the wearer is moving, worn to drive away evil spirits.

**JOB'S TEARS** [from its shape] Fruit (popularly called seed) of Coix lacryma-jobi, used for beads for at least 5000 years. Native to south or southeast Asia, it is now used around the world. It is naturally open at one end and is eatable.

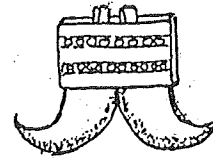


*Job's Tear*

JUG AMULET [nickname for Joan] Glass pendants shaped like water jugs, especially from the 4th C. AD, used as a Christian charm.  
 JUMP RING [Tt] Split metal ring used to connect pieces of jewelry.

K - K - K

KABYLIA JEWELRY CLOISONNE jewelry made in the Kabylia Mountains, Algeria.  
 KAOLIN [Ch name of hill] Pure white feldspathic clay used in the making of PORCELAIN. With alumina oxide it used for KILNWASH.  
 KARAFUTO [Jp blue beads] Blue (sometimes white or reddish yellow) oblate, cylindrical, etc. beads made in China for trade to the Ainus of Japan.  
 KARAT [Ar carob seed] Indication of the content of gold in an alloy. Pure gold is 24K. 18K gold has 18/24 or 75% gold. 12K has 12/24 or 50% gold.  
 KATHLA 1. AMULET used in India with two oppositely pointed tiger claws joined at the top. 2. Pendant of stone, plastic etc. made in this shape.



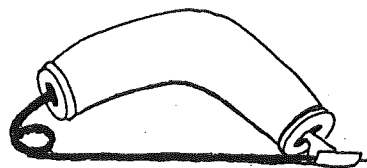
Kathla, India

KAUFBUEREN See NEU GABLONZ.  
 KERATIN [ISV] Sulphur based fibrous protein, which is the basis for nails, hair, claws, TORTOISE SHELL, HORN, etc.  
 KHAMBAT Current spelling of CAMBAY.  
 KIFFA BEADS Delicate POWDER GLASS beads, made by Mauritanian women.  
 KILN [L kitchen] Furnace.  
 KILNWASH Paste made of KAOLIN and alumina oxide. 1. Put on the sides of kilns to lessen the tendency of glass to stick and corrode the walls. 2. Used to coat wires for making LAMP-WOUND beads.  
 KING'S CORAL See AKBAR CORAL.  
 KIRDI BEAD/PENDANT Bronze beads and pendants made by the LOST WAX technique by the Kirdis of northern Cameroons.  
 KITAN BEADS [Ch from Khitan Tartar] Chinese name for AOMUSHI BEADS.  
 KITTY FISHER'S EYES [the notorious actress; Ct] Grey or clear wound-oblates with blue and red spots upon white spots; Venetian lamp bead.  
 KNOT [OE] 1. Undissolved bits, especially feldspar, in glass. 2. Refractory matter caught in glass tubes, usually clogging them.  
 KNOT OF ISIS See TYET.  
 KNUCKLEBONE [MHG] Beads shaped like knucklebones, including dumbbell shaped interlocking TOGGLES.  
 KOLI BEAD [Krobo] 1. Highly valued older beads favored among the Krobo of Ghana. 2. Drawn tubular blue glass beads from Europe which have been altered by heat to improve their appearance in the eyes of the Krobo.  
 KUNCKEL, JOHANN [ca. 1630-1705] German glassmaker, director of the Royal Works at Potsdam, translated NERI'S book and improved RUBY GLASS.  
 KUNZ, GEORGE F. [1856-1932] Long America's foremost gemologist, on the staff of Tiffany & Co. and special agent for U.S. Geological Survey. His many books and papers often stressed the AMULETIC value of minerals and pearls.

L - L - L

LAC [Sk] Secretion of female insect Laccifera lacca used to make beads or, after being colored, for coating wooden beads, etc. The basis of shellac.  
 LACQUER [ult Sk] Sap of Rhus vernicifera painted on a wooden base or built up in multicolored layers, later cut into beads.

- LACTATION AMULETS [L milk] Pendant or bead of white chalcedony, glass, etc. worn in Spain and Italy by mothers to insure milk for their babies.
- LADA Long metal tube which holds a large cone of glass to be DRAWN into a tube; used for making INDO-PACIFIC beads.
- LALIQUE, RENE [1860-1945] French glassmaker and jeweler, who designed beads in the Art Nouveau style for his jewelry.
- LALIQUE BEAD 1. Beads or pendants designed by RENE LALIQUE 2. Erroneously applied to many FROSTED GLASS beads.
- LAMP-WOUND [It; working glass at a lamp] Handmade glass beads wound from CANES heated at lamps and often further decorated; largely Venetian work.
- LAPIDARY [L stone] 1. Method of cutting, polishing, drilling etc. stones. 2. The same methods applied to other materials, including glass.
- LAPIS LAZULI [L stone, ult Pr name of mines] ROCK with a complex silicate (lazulite) and other MINERALS. The only ancient source was N. Afghanistan, imported by Egypt and India. Early FAIENCE and glass tried to imitate it.
- LAP WHEEL [lapidary wheel] Circular grinding stone mechanically turned.
- LATE HUDSON'S BAY BEAD Obsolete term for white cored CORNALINE D'ALLEPO.
- LATTICINO [It milk] Spiral design of twisted white glass set into clear canes to make chain-like lines on a surface.
- LATTIMO [It] Opaque white glass, initially Venetian; MILK GLASS.
- LAZY STITCH Beadworking technique in which a few beads were put on a thread which was then sewn through the material, refilled, and sewn again.
- LEAD [OE E/Pb] 1. Soft metal, easily smelted from galena; one of the first metals used for beads. 2. A glass-former; glasses of up to 90% lead are known. 3. Aids in the melting of some metals in glass. 4. In glass it increases the REFRACTIVE INDEX and makes it softer to cut; CRYSTAL
- LEECH BEAD [OHG physician] Glass, amber, etc. bead resembling a leech made to put on the exterior bar of a FIBULA for decoration.
- LENTICULAR [L akin Gk lentil] Usually pertaining to the CROSS SECTION of a bead resembling a double convex lens or the section of a lentil.
- LET BEAD Dark blue barrel bead made by Chinese in Java ca. AD 1600 for trade with Borneo, now highly prized by the Kelebits.
- LEVIN, M.L. CO. London bead trader 1830-1914; their sample cards are in the British Museum and elsewhere.
- LEWIS AND CLARK BEAD [Ct] Inappropriate term for late 19th C. Venetian bead with floral design and stripes.
- LIGNITE [L wood] Form of coal, often cut into beads, resembling JET.
- LIME [L to smear] Calcium oxide, used to stabilize glass. See WATER GLASS.
- LIU-LI [Ch to flow from Sk precious gem] Chinese term for opaque glass.
- LONG BEAD Bead whose length exceeds its diameter; HCB put it at 10% excess.
- LOOM WEIGHTS Pendant-like weights used to hold down threads on a loom.
- LOOP [ME] A ring on a pendant or bead, made by adding metal or carving into the body of the bead/pendant.
- LOOP HANDLED SEAL Stamp seal with small loop in back, used sometimes in the Middle East, and especially in the HARAPPAN civilization.
- LOST WAX Technique for casting metal by forming a figure in wax, enclosing it in clay, melting the wax out, and pouring metal into the cavity.
- LOTUS BEAD [AGE] Alternative for MELON bead, especially with central zones.



*Leech Bead on a Fibula*

LOTUS SEED POD See OPIUM POD.  
 LOZENGE [Fr] 1. Diamond shaped eye design formed of four sides joined by two acute and two oblique angles. 2. Bead of this shape, usually with the perforation through the long axis.  
 LUCIDATION MATTE finish developed in Venice for the American market using emery, sawdust or other materials to grind the surface of a bead.  
 LUG COLLAR BEAD [MGD] COLLAR beads with FLAT sections and collars looking like small handles on the end.  
 LUK OM [Thai] Thai AMULET bead made of solidified MERCURY.  
 LUKUT SEKALA Most valuable of Borneo heirloom beads, a small dark blue suboblate with rosette designs. Once worth a male slave; in 1989 \$5000+.  
 LUNULA [L moon] Crescentic gold collar of Bronze Age Ireland (ca. 1800 to 1500 BC), perhaps derived from necklaces of jet beads and amber spacers.  
 LURISTANI BRONZE Pendants, beads and other bronze objects made by the Lurs, a western Iranian tribe, from ca. 1800 to 800 BC.  
 LUSTER [L to shine] The sheen or glow of a surface; Lustre.  
 LYDIAN STONE [ancient Lydia] Black CHALCEDONY, often used for TOUCHSTONES.

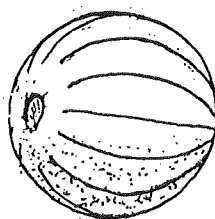
M - M - M

MACARONI BEAD [It] Colored beads made from BAKER'S DOUGH, but rarely, if ever, from actual macaroni.  
 MACCA [It] Thin hexagonal drawn tubular beads.  
 MAGATAMA [Jp crooked bead] Japanese version of the Korean GOKUK.  
 MAGNESIUM [NL white earth E/Mg] Virtually universal impurity in glass; imparts no known qualities to the glass.  
 MAJORICA PEARLS FALSE PEARLS made by adding many layers of ESSENCE OF ORIENT to glass beads and polishing them; made in Mallorca, Spain.  
 MAKARIKA [Hn] Indian ornament of central jewel flanked by two elephant heads looking in opposite directions. Widespread before ca. 500 AD.  
 MAMELUKE BEAD [vdS] Glass bead said to have a yellow coat over a green core and decorated with red, blue, or orange chevrons.  
 MANDARIN CHAIN See COURT BEADS.  
 MANDREL [Fr] Rod around which glass beads are WOUND. Usually of iron.  
 MANDREL COATING Coating of KAOLIN, etc. put on a mandrel to help the beads separate from it after the beads are wound on it.  
 MANDREL PRESSED [Ross] Beads made in a mold which leaves a conical but not pierced hole. The bead is then put on a DOP and faceted; later the dop is struck from behind to break open the perforation, Bohemian 1820-1900. This reconstruction of the process is still under investigation.  
 MANDREL WOUND A WOUND bead.  
 MANGANESE [Gk magnet E/Mn] Glass additive used as a DECOLORIZER, to form a violet glass, to make amber with iron, or in heavy doses to make black.  
 MANGO [Tm] Indian name for the PAISLEY shape.  
 MANHATTAN ISLAND Heart of New York City. There is no evidence that beads were used in its purchase by the Dutch from the local Natives.  
 MAN IN THE MOON BEAD [Ct] Round tabular of usually blue glass with white design of crescent and stars or anchor and stars.  
 MARGARETERI Venetian guild which made small, monochrome drawn beads.  
 MARGARETOLOGY [PF] The scientific study of beads.  
 MARGARITE [L/Gk pearl, bead] Small DRAWN beads.



Magatama/Gokuk

- MARGINELLA** Genus of small colorful univalve shells widely used for beads.
- MARLIK TREASURE** Royal hoard from ca. 800 BC found in northern Iran.
- MARTI GRAS BEADS** Beads thrown off Marti Gras floats in New Orleans to the spectators. At one time mostly Czech glass, but now mostly plastic.
- MARVER** [Fr Marble] Flat table of marble or other heat resistant surface upon which glass and glass beads are rolled or shaped.
- MARVERED DECORATION** Decoration rolled flush into the surface.
- MATRIX** [L womb] 1. The body or CORE of a bead. 2. The surrounding rock from which a mineral is extracted.
- MATTE** [L drunk] Surface with a dull, not shiny finish; also MAT.
- MAURITANIAN BEAD** See KIFFA BEAD.
- MAURITANIAN STONES** Moroccan name for MILLEFIORI BEADS; See GOULEMINE.
- MEDIUM TWIST** [GBF] Drawn bead given medium amount of torque to produce twisted section or design.
- MEERSCHAUM** [Gr sea foam] Light weight clay-like hydrous magnesium silicate especially that found near Eskishehr, Turkey used for beads and pipe bowls.
- MELON BEAD** Oblate or ellipsoid with gadrooned or longitudinally incised lines. One of the most enduring bead types, found as early as the 3rd millennium BC, and in pre-contact America.
- MENAT** [Eg] Ancient Egyptian AMULET derived from the head of Hathor.
- MERCURY** [L Roman god E/Hg] 1. Used in the extraction of silver. 2. Combined into a hardened form for the LUK OM. 3. Used for polishing glass beads.
- MESOPOTAMIA** [Gk between the rivers] The land bordered by the Rivers Tigris and Euphrates, now mostly Iraq; ancient cradle of civilization.
- METAMORPHIC** [Gk to transform] ROCKS altered into new types through heat and/or pressure.
- MICRO BEAD** [Ct] 1. Tiny drawn bead with diameters of 1 mm or less, made in mid to late 19th C. 2. Any very small bead.
- MIKIMOTO, KOKICHI** Japanese inventor of CULTURED PEARLS. He produced half pearls in 1896, but did not patent a whole pearl process until 1908.
- MILK GLASS** See LATTIMO.
- MILLED DECORATION** Short incisions around the equator or edges of a bead.
- MILLEFIORI** [It thousand flowers] Bead decorated all over with MOSAIC CANES, especially when it resembles flowers.
- MINAS GERAIS** [Pg general mines] Brazilian state, producer of many precious and semiprecious stones.
- MINERAL** [ML] An inorganic crystalline substance composed of a single element compound.
- MIOTTI** Most famous Venetian glassmaking family. Antonio was first known to make glass in 1542. Vincenzo (1644-1729) invented AVENTURINE. Zuan Antonio managed or started glasshouses in Holland, England and Belgium in 17th C. Zuanne (b. 1650) was famous for LATTIMO glass. The firm closed in 1791.
- MOCHA STONE** [city in Arabia] MOSS AGATE.
- MODIFIED LAZY STITCH** [Ewers] Beadwork stitch similar to the LAZY STITCH but with stitches holding down the thread carrying the beads.
- MOGUL (MUGHAL) SHIELD PENDANT** See MUSLIM SHIELD PENDANT

*Melon Bead**Stylized Menat*

**MOHS SCALE OF HARDNESS** Systematic ranking of the relative scratching power of minerals devised by Frederich Mohs (1778-1839). Higher numbers scratch lower ones. Its simplicity and usefulness have made it universal:

- |                       |             |                       |
|-----------------------|-------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Talc (softest)     | 4. Fluorite | 7. Quartz             |
| 2. Gypsum             | 5. Apatite  | 8. Topaz              |
| 2.5 Fingernail        | 5.5 Glass   | 9. Ruby, Sapphire     |
| 3. Calcite (one axis) | 6. Feldspar | 10. Diamond (hardest) |

**MOLD** [L measure] Form with a cavity to shape materials. Anciently used for metal and other materials; molded glass beads are primarily BOHEMIAN. Also used for most Venetian FANCY CANES. English spelling: MOULD.

**MOLDED BEAD** Bead formed in a mold.

**MOLD LINE** Seam made when molded material squeezes between two halves of a mold. See FLASH.

**MOONSTONE** Opalescent FELDSPAR.

**MOSAIC CANE** [L muse] CANE of complex cross sections. The cross sections may be made by BUNDLING, MOLDING, or the HOT STRIP METHOD.

**MOSAIC CANE BEAD** Bead made entirely of fused mosaic canes.

**MOSAIC DECORATION** Beads decorated with mosaic canes: 1. MILLEFIORI. 2. With fewer and/or simpler mosaic canes.

**MOSAIC FACE BEAD** Beads made of or decorated with canes containing faces.

**MOSAIC GLASS** Bead or other glass object made of or decorated with mosaic canes.

**MOSS AGATE** Light CHALCEDONY into which drops of a dark mineral have penetrated, making dendritic or moss-like patterns.

**MOTHER OF PEARL** See NACRE.

**MOULD** See MOLD.

**MOURNING JEWELRY** Jewelry fashioned for mourning the dead, especially JET, FRENCH JET, and other black ornaments.

**MULBERRY BEAD** [from the fruit] Glass beads decorated with bumps of the same material. Most appear to be Dutch in origin.

**MUMMIFORM PENDANT** Pendant shaped like a coffin or mummy.

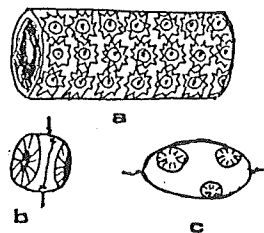
**MUMMY NET** Open network of FAIENCE BEADS put on Egyptian mummies.

**MURANO** Island in the Lagoon of Venice; since a decree of 1291 nearly all glass work has been carried out there.

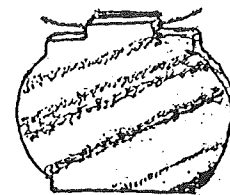
**MURINA** [Murano] Slice of MOSAIC CANE.

**MUSLIM SHIELD PENDANT** [PF] Flat pendant of distinctive shape; once thought to be a Mughal invention, but more recently traced to the 8th C. Usually made of BABAGHORIA agate, also BOHEMIAN imitations. It is widely used among Muslims, but its origin and meaning is still obscure.

**MUTISALAH** [My false pearl] Small DRAWN or WOUND opaque orange or red glass beads, valued in Timor and Flores, Indonesia. The drawn ones are INDO-PACIFIC beads; the wound ones are Chinese COIL beads.



a) Millefiori b) Mosaic Cane Bead c) Mosaic Decoration



Muslim Shield Pendant

## N - N - N

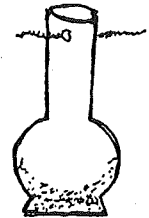
- NACRE [Ar drum] Shimmering interior of some mollusc shells; Mother of Pearl.
- NAGARA Village near CMBAY where most bead perforating is done. Settlers from there founded Cambay, but it was not a major beadmaking city.
- NATH [Hn clove] Stud-like nose ornament.
- NATIVE METAL Metals found in a relatively pure state without the need for refining, especially gold, copper, and sometimes silver.
- NATRON Impure form of NITER.
- NAVARATANA [Sk nine jewels] Amuletic jewel of nine stones made of gold with a ruby in the center surrounded by a cat's eye, topaz, diamond, sapphire, coral, zircon, pearl, and emerald. Also naoratna. See PANCHRATNA.
- NECKLACE Strand of beads worn around the neck.
- NELLI [Tm] South Indian and Sri Lankan name for MELON BEADS; fruit of Emblca officinalis.
- NEPHRITE [Gk kidney] Variety of tremolite, classified as a JADE. The classical jade of China and New Zealand.
- NERI, ANTONIO LUDIVICO [1614-1695] The father of modern glassmaking, who published L'ARTE VITRARIA in 1661, which subsequently went through many translations and editions, setting the standards for European glass.
- NERITA Marine univalve shell commonly used for beads.
- NET DESIGN Motif of lines forming basic geometric figures between them.
- NETSUKE [Jp] Perforated carved object attached to the INRO of a kimono. Often elaborately carved of ivory or wood with animal or other designs.
- NEU GABLONZ Suburb of Kaufbueren, Germany, where settlers from JABLONEC (GABLONZ) settled after W.W. II to continue their glass beadmaking business. Now the major German glass beadmaking center.
- NEUTRON ACTIVATION [L neuter] Technique of ANALYSIS by bombarding the target with neutrons and checking its gamma-rays for radioactive isotopes.
- NICKEL [Gr mine goblin] 1. Silvery metal, often alloyed with others. 2. In glass produces a reddish or a violet tint.
- NIELLO [L black] A black decoration on silver made with silver, lead and/or copper and sulphur.
- NITER or NITRE [Eg, Lake Natron] Impure potassium or soda nitrate used as a FLUX in glassmaking, especially in Egypt. Natron is the impure form.
- NOSE PLUG Ornament made to fit into the septum of the nose.
- NOSE RING Metal loop used as an nose ornament.
- NOTCHED BEAD Long lenticular cylinder, usually well made, but with irregularly spaced notches along its edges, popular in BRONZE AGE MESOPOTAMIA and HARAPPA. Possibly had AMULETIC functions.
- NOTCHED TOOL Stone tool with small notch along one edge used for breaking off up flat material to shape into disc beads; not archaeologically known.
- NUEVA CADIZ BEADS [findspot on Cubagua Island] Square or twisted square tubular glass beads usually with dark blue centers, a white layer, and blue coats. European, traded by early Spanish settlers.
- NUZI BEAD [city in Iraq] Rectangular blue glass double perforated beads with one flat side and a decorated ribbed or beaded top, their use is not determined, but they were probably not SPACER BEADS.



Notched Bead

0 - 0 - 0

- OBERSTEIN See IDAR-OBERSTEIN.
- OBLATE BEAD [Nl] Subspherical bead with flattened poles. Probably the most common bead shape.
- OBSIDIAN [Obsius, its discoverer] Natural, volcanic glass. Usually black, but also known in other colors.
- OCTAGONAL SECTION Bead with a cross section of eight sides.
- OGEE DESIGN [En from ogive] Pointed arch-like design, generally made by COMBING glass on a bead.
- OJIME [Jp] Bead which slides up and down the cord connecting the NETSUKE and the INRO, used to close the INRO.
- OLIVA [olive] Marine univalve widely employed for beads. Naturally hollow, it only needs its apex removed or some other hole in the side.
- ONYX [Gk finger nail] Form of AGATE, usually ARTIFICIALLY COLORED, regularly banded with dark and white lines.
- OPACIFIER Glass additive to make glass opaque, usually tin or antimony.
- OPAL [Sk stone, jewel] Amorphous form of QUARTZ whose structure holds water, giving rise to a play of colors.
- OPAL GLASS 1. Opaque white glass. 2. OPALESCENT glass.
- OPALESCENT Opal-like, especially glass with tiny crystal inclusions.
- OPALIZER Glass additive used to make either type of OPAL GLASS.
- OPAQUE [L] Substance that does not allow light to pass through.
- O.P. BEAD [Tt] Translucent faceted tubular glass beads.
- OPEN FILIGREE Beads made of joined metal wires without a backing.
- OPIUM POD Pendant once popular in ancient Egypt and once regarded as a lotus pod pendant.
- ORCHARD, WILLIAM [1865-1948] Englishman whose intense interest in Native Americans led to his appointment as preparer for the Museum of the American Indian from its opening in 1916 until his retirement. He wrote widely on WAMPUM and BEADWORK.
- OSTRICH EGGSHELL Up to 2 mm thick, these shells make excellent disc beads and have been so employed for 20,000 or more years.
- OVAL BEAD [L egg] 1. Properly, an egg shaped bead. 2. Less accurately, an ELLIPSOIDAL BEAD.
- OVERLAID STITCH [WMO] Same as SPOT STITCH.
- OX EYE BEAD South African term for large wound CORNALINE D'ALLEPO beads.
- OXUS TREASURE Jewelry hoard found near the Oxus (Amu Darya) River in Russian Turkistan in 1877, mostly of gold pieces from the 5th-4th C. BC.

*Opium Pod Pendant*

P - P - P

- PADRE BEAD [Ct; Sp priest] Opaque blue wound glass bead with a silky or satiny finish, popular in southwestern U.S, possibly Chinese.
- PAINTED DECORATION Decoration painted on a bead or pendant. Glass beads are hardly ever painted; what is often called painted glass is APPLIED GLASS.
- PAINTED STEATITE [HCB] HARAPPAN beads of STEATITE decorated with an iron based compound to produce white and red or brown combinations.



**PAISLEY** [town in Scotland] Drop design with inwardly curved tapered end. Name derived from the town which made many imitations of Kashmir shawls with this design. See **BADAM**, **BOTEH**, **MANGO**.

**PANCAKE BEAD** [Ct] Rounded tabular with lenticular sections, especially a Chinese bead used as a **COUNTERWEIGHT**.

**PANCHRATNA** [Sk five jewels] Indian **AMULET** of five gems: diamond, sapphire, pearl and ruby set in gold. See **NAVARATNA**.

**PANEL BEAD** 1. Persian beads of glazed quartz with carved panels on the sides often with small engraved diamonds or other figures in the panels, usually uneven bicones. 2. Any beads with relief-cut panels for decoration.

**PARIASON**, **PARISON** [Fr] A **GATHER** of glass.

**PASTE** [L dough] 1. Preparation which is easily molded when wet. 2. Glass with a high lead content used for artificial diamonds: **Strass**. 3. Inappropriate term for opaque glass or **FAIENCE**.

**PATERNOSTER** [L Our Father] 1. Large bead on a **ROSARY** on which the Lord's Prayer is said and dividing the decades of the small beads. 2. Bead made by the **PATERNOSTRI**, a large drawn bead further decorated by hand. 3. Occasionally used for **CHEVRON** beads.

**PATERNOSTERI** Glassmaking guild organized in Venice in 1486, specializing in fancy drawn beads which were finished by hand, including **CHEVRONS**.

**PATINA** [L shallow dish] Surface formed by the action of oxygen, especially when considered attractive, as on bronze, ivory, etc. Patinas will often protect the object, as they prevent further corrosion.

**PEACE MEDAL** Round decorated metal pendants, modeled on European prototypes, given to Native Americans by early white explorers as gifts.

**PEAK** [Algonkian] Shortened form of wampumpeak, or **WAMPUM**.

**PEARL** [? L sea mussel] 1. Concretion formed of multiple layers of **NACRE** around an unwanted intrusive object in certain molluscs. 2. Cognate with **BEAD** in many languages, including French, German, Greek, Latin, etc.

**PEARLESCENT** Having a sheen like pearls or **NACRE**.

**PECKING** Repeated percussion which causes a roughened surface. Used to form **DIMPLES** on beads, as well as to shape or perforate beads.

**PECTIN** Marine bivalve; the scallop.

**PECTORAL** [L breast] Large pendant which hangs on the chest.

**PEKING GLASS BEAD** [Ct] Chinese glass beads in distinctive colors with large holes, irregular outlines, and inclusive clay and bubbles. Few such beads were actually made in Peking (Beijing).

**PENDANT** [L to weigh, Fr to hang] Beads with an offset perforation which hangs down from a strand rather than lies astride it.

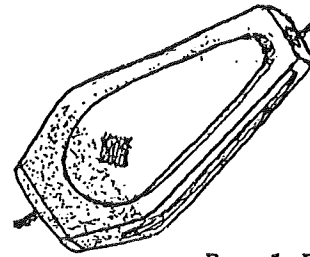
**PENTAGON BEAD** [vds] See **TWISTED CUBE**.

**PEQUOT WAR** War fought between the British and the Pequot tribe in 1637, the first Anglo-Indian War; the issue was the control of the **WAMPUM** trade.

**PERFORATION** [L to bore] The hole of a bead or pendant through which the string passes for suspending the object.



*Silver Paisley Pendant  
Iran (Boteh)*



*Panel Bead*

- PERFORATION DEPOSIT** Residue left in a perforation from the manufacturing process. **FURNACE-WOUND** beads often have a thin coat of black iron oxide from the **MANDREL**. Some **LAMP-WOUND** beads have **KAOLIN** or a similar white powdery separator.
- PERIMETER [HCB]** The outline of a bead in cross-section. See **SECTION**.
- PERSIAN GULF SEAL [Wheeler]** Steatite **STAMP SEALS** of round outline used by traders in the **HARAPPAN-MESOPOTAMIAN** trade throughout the Persian Gulf.
- PETRIE, WILLIAM M. FLINDERS [1853-1942]** Pioneer Egyptologist, known for his attention to detail; he wrote books on Egyptian seals and amulets.
- PEWTER [MF]** Alloy of tin and silver.
- PFORZHEIM** Former jewelry making center in southern Germany, now the site of the only museum devoted to jewelry, the Schmuckmuseum.
- PHALLIC PENDANT** Pendant in the shape of the male sex organ, often used to combat the influence of the **EVIL EYE**.
- PHOSPHOROUS [Gk light bearing E/P]** Trace element in glass which does seem to affect its characteristics; often associated with **POTASSIUM**.
- PI [Ch]** Flat ring of jade with a hole one third its diameter, widely used as an **AMULET** and symbol of power; also **Bi**.
- PIERCED BEADS** 1. Glass beads made by heating glass and dropping it on a plate or holding it in a crucible, piercing it to perforate it. 2. Any bead perforated by being pierced or **GOUGED**.
- PIGEON EGG BEAD** Large wound barrel glass beads used in India for cattle.
- PILLAR BEAD** See **IMAN BEAD**.
- PILL BEAD [HCB]** Small clay beads rolled between the fingers and sun-dried.
- PINCTADA** Genus of the major pearl producing oysters.
- PIPAL LEAF** Pendant made in the shape of the leaf of the sacred fig, *Ficus religiosa*.
- PIPE BEAD** Thin tubular bead; **BUGLE**.
- PIPESTONE** See **CATLINITE**.
- PIPETTE [It Tt]** Thin tubular bead; **BUGLE**.
- PLANO CONVEX BEAD** **TABULAR** bead with one flat and one convex side.
- PLASMA [Gk molded object]** Green jasper.
- PLASTIC [Gk to mold, form]** 1. Any substance which can be molded such as hot glass, etc. 2. Synthetic material made from hydrocarbons or other organic materials: **BAKELITE**, **CASEIN**, **CELLULOID**, etc.
- PLATINUM [Sp silver E/Pt]** Precious metal, first made into beads in pre-contact Latin America.
- PLEOCHROISM [Gk more than one color]** Displaying more than one color through different axes or in reflected and transmitted light; See **DICHROISM**.
- PLUME [L feather]** Representations of single or double ostrich plumes were used for Egyptian **AMULETS**.
- PO-LI [Ch]** Chinese word usually referring to translucent glass.
- POLISH [L]** 1. Grinding or tumbling with soft abrasives to give a smooth surface. 2. Adding oil, etc. to give a sheen. 3. Reheating glass slightly so that the surface will run and give a smooth appearance.
- POLYCHROME [Gk many colors]** Several colors, usually referring to glass decorations.
- POLYMER** Large connected organic molecules; the structure of **PLASTICS**.
- POMADORE [MF golden apple]** Bead made of or to hold aromatic substances, including amber, to impart a perfumed scent.
- POMEGRANATE [Fr seedy apple]** Pendants in this form were symbols of long life and fertility. Israel's High Priest wore them [Exodus 28:33-34].

- POMPADOUR BEAD** Glass EYE BEADS, named after the mistress of Louis XV.
- PONTIL** [Fr] Iron rod used to hold glass while it is being worked; **PUNTY**.
- PONY BEAD** [Am Tt] Small monochrome wound glass beads.
- PORCELAIN** [It little pig] 1. Original meaning was a COWRIE shell, from resemblance to the back of a pig. 2. Fine ceramic made from pure KAOLIN clay. 3. Misidentification of some glass beads or PROSSER beads.
- PORCELAIN GLASS** [vds] BOHEMIAN glass with an added bit of feldspar.
- PORCUPINE QUILL** [L pig + spine] KERATIN product, sometimes strung as pendants. See QUILLWORK.
- POSHAN** See BOSHAN.
- POTASH** [ash of the pot] Potassium carbonate, a FLUX for glassmaking.
- POTASSIUM** [from potash E/K] ALKALI used as a FLUX in glass.
- POT BEAD** See POWDER GLASS BEADS.
- POTOSI** City in Bolivia which became the major center of silver production shortly after the Spanish conquest.
- POTSHERD** Broken piece of pottery sometimes perforated or mounted and worn as pendants; Potshard.
- POTTERY BEAD** [OE] Bead made of CLAY.
- POUND BEAD** 1. Small monochrome drawn beads. 2. Beads sold by weight.
- POWDER GLASS BEADS** [Lamb] Any of several beads made by crushing glass, forming it or putting into a mold and heating it to make beads, done in West Africa and the western U.S.A.
- PRASE** See CHRYSOPRASE.
- PRAYER ROLL** See CHARM CASE.
- PRAYER STRAND** Bead strand used by worshipers to record a prayer cycle. Configurations differ; large numbers are often divided by special beads.

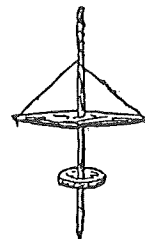
#### Configurations of Prayer Strands

- Hindu: 108 (Shiva, Vishnu); 32, 64 (Shiva); 28 (Rama).
- Buddhist: 108 divided into 4 groups of 27; Special: 18
- Tibetan Buddhism: 108 divided into 4 groups of 27 + 3 on the end + 2 groups of ten for counting multiple cycles of prayers.
- Japanese: 112 divided by two large beads; Special: 16
- Muslim: 33, 99 or 999, divided into thirds + IMAM bead on the end.
- Roman Catholic: 50 or 150 divided into groups of 10. Special: 15, 40.

- PRECIOUS** [L price] Gems or metals of high value, especially diamond, ruby, sapphire, emerald, and pearl, gold and platinum.
- PRESSED BEAD** Glass bead formed by being pressed into an open mold or shaped with paddles or similar equipment.
- PRESSED CANE EYE BEAD** Bead made by fusing MOSAIC EYE CANES together.
- PRETEROBAS** The "beadstone," a hornblende, used with quartz and potash to make glass beads in the ROYAL FOREST of Germany.
- PRIAM'S TREASURE** Remarkable gold jewelry hoard, found in Troy by Heinrich Schliemann in 1870.
- PRIEST BEAD** See GASHI BEAD.
- PROFILE** [HCB] Outline of a bead when seen perpendicular to the perforation.
- PROLATE SPHEROID** Bead with a section which appears to be a circle sliced through the middle with each part moved slightly away from each other.
- PROPELLER BEAD** Modern plastic bead shaped like three propellers.

**PROSSER BEADS** [Thomas and Richard Prosser, the inventors] Method of making molded beads under pressure from a dry powder of feldspar and glass, first patented in 1840. The beads (and buttons) have a shiny surface at one end and a pitted surface at the other.

**PUMP DRILL** Simple drill made with a drill shaft, a string around it attached to a bow, and a weight on top, which allows the string to wind around the shaft and to rotate in the other direction when it is released.



*Pump Drill*

**PUMTEK** Artificially darkened beads of opalized wood, forming a design of the untreated white areas, used by the Chin and other Burmese people.

**PURPLE OF CASSIUS** Red tincture of stannic (tin) acid developed by ANDREAS CASSIUS to dissolve gold so it can be used to make RUBY glass.

Q - Q - Q

**QOM** Iranian city where the last true FAIENCE beads are made as DONKEY BEADS.

**QOM METHOD** Making FAIENCE by forming spheres of crushed quartz and gum, piercing them, packing them in a powdered glaze, and heating the whole.

**QORNA** Village across the Nile from Luxor, Egypt. The people once robbed tombs, but now make imitation antiquities (FAIENCE beads) from STEATITE.

**QUAHOG** [Narragansett] Cherry stone clam, Venus mercenaria, a source for WAMPUM, furnishing all the purple and some of the white raw material.

**QUARTZ** [Gr] Silica dioxide, the most common mineral on Earth, constituent of agate, jasper, etc. Usually refers to the clear crystalline (rock crystal) variety or grey (smoky), rose, or purple (amethyst) varieties.

**QUIATONI PENDANTS** See SAN PEDRO QUIATONI

**QUICKSILVER** See MERCURY.

**QUILL WORK** The dying and interweaving of porcupine quills.

**QUOIT BEAD** [ME from the game] An ANNULAR BEAD with thick, flattened sides.

R - R - R

**RAISED DECORATION** 1. Decoration of APPLIED GLASS which has not been MARVERED flush into the surface. 2. Any decoration projecting above the surface of a bead such as REPOUSSE.

**RAJPIPLA** District in Gujarat, India, south of the Narmada River; supplier of agate/carnelian to beadmakers for 4000+ years. See RATANPUR.

**RASPBERRY BEAD** See MULBERRY BEAD.

**RASSADE** See ROCAILLE.

**RATANPUR** Village in RAJPIPLA district, Gujarat, India, where the mining for agate and carnelian nodules is concentrated.

**RAT BEAD** [Ct] Ellipsoidal wound glass beads with visible spiral markings in the perforations.

**RATTLE** [ME] Pendant with enclosed stone or a flat pendant meant to jingle against its neighbors to make noise and frighten away evil spirits.

**RAY BEAD** [L] Bead with flat protrusions extending from the body; ray-shaped in cross section.

**REAMER** [Ar bundle] Round file used to shape or clean out the interior of a bead or bangle.

**REFLECTIVE LIGHT** [L to bend back] The light by which we normally see, bouncing off the surface of objects; complement of TRANSMITTED LIGHT.

- REFRACTIVE INDEX** [L to break up] Amount of deflection from a straight path light undergoes when passing through an object. Diamonds and some lead glass have a high refractive index, creating a play of colors.
- RELIEF BEAD** [OF] 1. Mycenaean glass beads made by pouring glass into an open mold, creating relief designs on only one side. The designs were often curls, perhaps representing hair locks. 2. Broadly, any bead with a design in relief, which stands out from the surface of the bead.
- RELIQUARY** [L remains] Small pendant which holds the relic of a saint or other venerated object.
- REPOUSSÉ** [Fr] Technique of decorating metal by pushing out a RELIEF pattern from the back. The complement of CHASING.
- RESIN** [Gk pine resin] Hardened secretions of certain plants, including AMBER and COPAL. Amorphous in structure, they are flammable and fusible and are either opaque or translucent.
- REVOLVING EYE BEAD** [S&B] Late Zhao Chinese STRATIFIED EYE bead. The pupil is slightly offset in the white, forming the effect.
- RHINESTONE** [Rhine River] IMITATION gem made of glass or PASTE (STRASS).
- RIBBON BEAD** [HCB] Bead without a core composed of glass ribbons radiating from the center.
- RICE TOGGLE** TOGGLE shaped like a rice grain, a flat pointed ellipse.
- RIEDL FAMILY** Bohemian glassmakers, began making tubes ca. 1810; dominated glassmaking, providing TUBES and CANES to home industries until the 1920s.
- RIKIKI** 1. W African term for small CORNALINE D'ALLEPO. 2. Broadly, any small bead.
- RING** [OE] Circlet of any material worn on the finger or toe.
- RING BEAD** See ANNULAR.
- RING SEAL** Stamp seal shaped like a flattened ring with a small perforation, usually with an ellipsoidal sealing surface.
- RING-SEAL** 1. Stone ring with a seal carved into a flattened face. 2. Metal ring mounted with a seal.
- ROANOKE** Shell beads, highly valued on the mid-Atlantic coast by Native Americans, perhaps it refers to WAMPUM.
- ROCAILLE** [Fr mass of small objects decorating a surface] Not a specific bead, but beads which decorate a surface, hence often small drawn beads.
- ROCK** [L] A stone consisting of more than one MINERAL, such as LAPIS LAZULI.
- ROCK CRYSTAL** See QUARTZ.
- ROD BEAD** Tubular bead or BUGLE.
- ROMAN BEAD** 1. Any bead made in the Roman Empire.  
2. [Tt] Bohemian glass bead with black matrix and white spots or MOSAIC CANE decoration pressed in two part mold. 3. [Tt] Probably Venetian LAMP-WOUND bead with black matrix, two waves on the ends and a straight central zone.
- ROMAN GLASS** Glass beads made anywhere in the Roman Empire, a not very exacting term. It is thought that Egypt made the most complex beads, while those of Syria were simpler, often imitating fruits, etc., and those of Aquileia, Italy the least fancy of the three.
- ROMAN PEARLS** French imitation pearls made by JACQUIN'S methods.
- ROOTBEER BEAD** [Ct] Early Venetian LAMP-WOUND bead with red-brown oblate base and three groups of thin white stripes.
- ROSARY** [L rose] 1. Christian prayer strand with decades of small AVE MARIA beads interspersed with larger PATERNOSTERS, often with a cross pendant.  
2. Often, but inappropriately applied to PRAYER STRANDS of other faiths.



*Roman Bead (3)*

ROSE DECORATION APPLIED GLASS decoration made by joining two different colored glass canes and applying them to a surface with a twist.

ROSETTA [It] CHEVRON BEAD.

ROSETTE [L little rose] Glass decoration resembling a small flower. 1. Spot encircled by five or more spots or petals. 2. ROSE DECORATION. 3. Made by applying a striped CANE on the surface, bent into a circle.

ROUGHOUT Stone bead blank which has been chipped or PECKED to shape.

ROUNDEL [L] Flat pierced piece of metal, usually sewn onto clothing.

ROUSELLET, LOUIS [1892-1980] French glass beadmaker, whose factory making LAMP-WOUND and ARTIFICIAL PEARL beads employed 800 workers in the 1920s.

ROYAL FOREST Fichtelgebirge region of West Germany. Rosary beads were made by 1468, the process taught by Venetians. Production peaked in the 16th-18th century, with Warmensteinach as the center.

RUBY [L reddish] Red variety of precious CORUNDUM.

RUBY GLASS Translucent red glass, especially the type colored with gold. See CASSIUS.

RUDRAKSHA [Hn Rudra's eye] Seed of Elaeocarpus ganitrus and other species with red-brown wrinkled exterior, sacred to worshippers of Shiva.

RUMANITE Variety of AMBER found in Romania.

RUNTEE [Fr rounded] Native American ornament of a flat, round piece of shell perforated twice lengthwise and worn as a TABULAR bead.

RUSSIAN (BLUE) BEADS [Ct] See CORNERLESS HEXAGONAL.

RYBAR FAMILY Bohemian glass beadmakers, from early 18th century. Vaclav [1726-1790] invented the two-part TONG MOLD.

## S - S - S

SACHSE, A. & CO. Major Bohemian bead exporting firm, purchased by the Venetian CONTERIE in 1920.

SALT AMULET [Gk salt, sea] Amulet of a cube of salt used to protect babies and vehicles in Iran.

SALTCAKE Sodium sulfate made from brine in a process invented in 1794 by Le Blanc in France. Widely used as a FLUX for glassmaking; salt cake.

SALTPETER [L salt of the rock] Potassium or sodium nitrate used as a FLUX in glassmaking.

SAMARQAND (SAMARKAND) City in Russian Uzbekistan. Tamerlane deported Syrian glassworkers there in 1402. Some glass beads were made there.

SAMPLE CARDS [L example] Cards onto which samples of beads are sewn for use by traders.

SAMPLE MEN Bohemians who traveled the world in the mid-19th C. to collect valued beads to send samples home so that they could be copied in glass.

SAND BEAD [GBF] See SEED BEAD.

SAND CAST 1. Said to be the process of casting glass around a core of sand; the process has not been satisfactorily demonstrated. 2. Inappropriate term for POWDER-GLASS beads.

SAN PEDRO QUIATONI PENDANT [Mexican village] Long glass pendants with bent-over loops and flat ends. Possibly a Mexican product or a European import.

SAPPHIRE [Gk] Blue or white CORUNDUM.

SARD [L brown] Brown CHALCEDONY or CARNELIAN.

SARDONYX Stone with alternating bands of brown or red and white. See ONYX.



*San Pedro Quiatoni*

SARIRA BEADS [Ch] Beads made from Buddha's relic bones.

SATIN GLASS [Am Tt] See ATLAS GLASS.

SAUCER BEAD [EWJ] Shell disc bead shaped like a saucer; pre-contact southwest American.

SCALLOP DECORATION [MF shell] COMBED decoration of a series of rounded arches.

SCALLOP SHELL Marine bivalve of Pectin genus, often used for beads.

SCARAB [Gk beetle] Bead, seal, or amulet representing the dung beetle, sacred in Egypt.

SCARABOID Tabular bead shaped like a SCARAB but without any decoration.

SCARAB SEAL Typical Egyptian seal, a steatite

STAMP SEAL with a back shaped like a scarab and a sealing surface with personal names, a secret message, or the name of an honored king engraved on it. Also used as an AMULET.



*Scarab Seal*

SCET Russian ABACUS.

SCHOFIELD J.F. [d. 1956] Authority on beads of southern Africa.

SCHOTY Russian ABACUS.

SCONTRO Iron plate against which tubes were lined on to be cut on a ZOCCO.

SCOOP-WINDING [PF] WINDING a bead by removing glass from a furnace on a scoop and dripping it over a mandrel.

SCRABBLE GLASS BEAD [Dutch to scratch] Bead decorated with glass lines in a haphazard crossed fashion.

SCRATCHING [En] Method of perforating by rubbing at a spot with a point.

SCRIMSHAW [?] Decoration usually in whale ivory carved and then rubbed with oil and lampblack or a similar carbon.

SEAL [OHG] Bead with a negative design on one side meant to produce an impression in clay, wax, or on paper when inked. Dating from the Halaf period (5500+ BC) in the Middle East, they indicated commodities, groups, and later individuals, served as signature, letterhead, watermark, bill of lading, amulet, and security locks, and are still used in some regions. As they were nearly always worn, they are regarded as a type of bead.

SEAL FRAME Wooden frame made to hold a CYLINDER SEAL so that it could be easily rolled along a surface.

SEAL HOLDER Any device made to hold a seal, especially a CYLINDER seal; a SEAL FRAME or a pin by which the seal would hang as a pendant.

SEAM See MOLD LINE.

SEA URCHIN [L] An echinoderm whose spines are sometimes made into pendants. Fossil urchins, often naturally perforated, are also used for beads.

SEAWAN See ZEAWANT.

SECTION The outline of a bead when looked at through the perforation or cut at its widest point perpendicular to the perforation; CROSS SECTION.

SEDIMENTARY [L to sink] 1. ROCKS formed from the deposition of particles from water. 2. MINERALS or ROCKS formed by precipitation from water.

SEED [OE] Glassmakers term for tiny BUBBLES of entrapped gases in glass.

SEED BEAD 1. Bead made from the seed of a plant. 2. Any small bead, such as a seed pearl. 3. Small drawn glass beads.

SEGMENTED BEAD [L to cut] 1. Bead made from a glass tube which was reheated and constricted along its length to produce bulges which were cut apart as individual beads. 2. Similar beads, but made as whole beads, such as segmented FAIENCE beads. 3. Wound glass beads made in multiples in



*Segmented Bead (1)*

- series, sometimes accidentally.
- SELENIUM** [Gk moon E/Se] Glass ingredient used since the last century for DECOLORIZING or making translucent RUBY RED glass.
- SELF-GLAZING FAIENCE** Faience made by adding an alkali and coloring matter to the body of the bead and allowing it to migrate to the surface after standing for some time (WICKING OUT), then firing it.
- SEMIPRECIOUS** Ornamental gemstones with a value below the PRECIOUS stones, such as members of the QUARTZ group, lapis lazuli, turquoise, etc.
- SERPENTINE** [L snake] Soft magnesium silicate mineral, often colored green or with snake-like markings. Widely used for beads.
- SEVEN OAKS GILDED MOLDED BEAD** Small clear glass ellipsoid with depressions down its length and gilded. After Seven Oaks, Florida; 17th C. trade bead.
- SEVEN SUNS** [Ch] Chinese version of the ROSETTE (1) motif.
- SHEBUI** [Eg] Collar of Honor, especially in New Kingdom Egypt, usually made of four strands of short FAIENCE bicones mounted on bent wood or bundles of a grass. Given to and by Pharaohs as gifts of respect.
- SHELL** [OE] Limey coverings of molluscs, either perforated whole to be strung as beads or cut into beads from larger shells.
- SHIELD EYE BEAD** [AGE] Beads decorated with stratified eye "shields" that were pressed into the matrix of the bead.
- SHIELD PENDANT** Pendant with flat section which lies flat against the body.
- SHORT BEAD** Bead with a length shorter than its width. HCB used a 9:10 ratio.
- SIGNET RING** 1. Metal ring with a seal stone set into it. 2. Metal ring with a flat sealing surface.
- SILICA** [L flint, quartz E/Si] 1. Basic constituent of all QUARTZ and many other ornamental minerals. 2. Basic constituent of most man-made glass.
- SILK WOUND BEADS** [OSlav?] Beads made by winding silk threads around a base of wood or plastic. Once a Korean home craft, now an export industry.
- SILVER** [OE E/Ag] White metallic element widely used for ornaments alone or as an alloy.
- SIMETITE** [Simeto River, Sicily] AMBER from Sicily, usually red in color, possibly exploited in Classical times.
- SINTERED** Particles joined by being fused only where they touch, as in the core of FAIENCE.
- SKELETON BEAD** [Gk dried up] Bead with a hollow center and lattice-like exterior.
- Van der SLEEN**, W.G.N. [d. 1967] Dutch chemist whose interest in glass led him to beads. He traveled widely to add to his collection and made several pioneering studies in the 1950s and 1960s.
- SLIP** [Gk smooth] Coating of a fine clay on ceramics.
- SLOW TWIST** [GBF] DRAWN glass tube given a slight torque to produce an open spiral SECTION or decoration.
- SLURRY** [ME] Watery mixture of soluble matter to produce a SLIP, etc.
- SMALTI** [It] Colored glass pieces used for mosaic work.
- SMELTING** [Gk to melt] Refining a metal from its ore, a complex process not developed until the Iron Age.
- SMOKY QUARTZ** Brown or grey crystalline QUARTZ.
- SMOKY TOPAZ** There is no smoky topaz; it is SMOKY QUARTZ.
- SNAKE BEAD** See INTERLOCKING BEAD; CHAIN BEAD.
- SOAPSTONE** See STEATITE.
- SOCIETA VENEZIANA PER L'INDUSTRIA DELLA CONTERIE** Major Venetian beadmaking firm organized in 1898 under Luciano Barbon by merging many smaller firms.



SODA [L name of the plant] Sodium carbonate, commonly made from the ash of Salsola kali; used as a FLUX in glass and decorating SODA-ETCHED CARNELIAN.

SODA-ETCHING Process of decorating carnelians and other stones by drawing a design with soda and applying heat. The soda penetrates through and spreads out under the surface leaving a smooth indelible white line.

SOFT SOLDER Use of lead or tin to join two metals together with low heat.

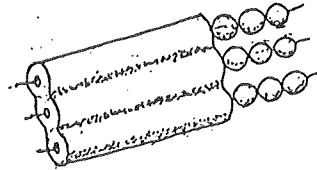
SOLDERING [L solid] Joining metals with another metal under heat.

SOLID FILIGREE Decoration by attaching wires to a solid metal base.

SORBAN Japanese ABACUS.

SPACER [L interval] 1. Bead with multiple perforations which hold several strands separate from each other.

2. Cheaper beads put on strands to fill out between more expensive ones; FILLER BEADS.



*Triple Spacer*

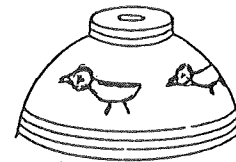
SPECIFIC GRAVITY Relative weight of an object compared to water (sp. gr. = 1). High specific gravity in glass often indicates the presence of lead. A useful test for separating minerals.

SPECTACLE BEAD [L to watch] Beads made of two spirals of wire, looking rather like eyeglasses, popular in BRONZE AGE Europe.

SPECULUM [L mirror] Alloy of copper and tin, with enough tin to give it a silvery appearance.

SPHERICAL/SPHERIOD [Gk ball] Few beads are perfect spheres; if not, they are usually slightly flattened at the ends and are best called OBLATES.

SPINDLE (SPINNING) WHORL [OE to spin; ME to whirl] Perforated radially symmetrical object used to give momentum to a stick to spin thread. Sometimes also worn as beads.



*Spindle Whorl*

SPINEL [?L spine] Semiprecious magnesium aluminate mineral, commonly deep red; see BALAS RUBY.

SPIRAL MILLEFIORI . MOSAIC decoration made by rolling up a striped glass plaque. When cut into sections and added to the surface of a bead it makes a spiral star pattern; a Chinese technique.

SPONDYLUS SHELL Spiny oyster marine shell, deep pink or purple in color.

SPOOL BEAD [OHG] Bead shaped like a spool; see CAPSTAN BEAD.

SPOT STICH [WO] See OVERLAID STITCH.

SQUARE SECTION Bead with a quadrangular CROSS SECTION.

SQUIGGLE [Kelly and Johnson 1979] Decoration on Venetian LAMP-WOUND bead formed by combing

*Squiggle*



STABILIZER Ingredient in artificial materials to prevent their decay. LIME stabilizes glass; several substances are used to stabilize plastics.

STAMP SEAL Seal with one or more flat sealing surfaces.

STANDARD BEAD [MF rallying point] Bead of standard length; according to HCB length from 90% to 110% of width.

STAR BEAD [Gk] 1. Disc bead with four to nine points, especially FAIENCE in the European BRONZE AGE. 2. Pendants of five or more arms associated with the goddess Istar or used as EVIL EYE AMULETS. 3. CHEVRON BEADS.

STEATITE [Gk tallow, soap] Impure massive variety of talc widely used for beads. Heating drives off its water of crystallization and dramatically increases its hardness from ca. 1.5 to 5+ on the MOHS scale; SOAPSTONE.

- STEATITE PASTE Material used in HARAPPAN civilization made by pressing powdered steatite into shape.
- STEATITE PASTE MICRO BEAD Tiny HARAPPAN beads, originally thought extruded through copper tubes, but now believed forced through perforated copper plates with bags on one end, rather like cake decoration is done.
- STEEL BEAD [OE akin Sk he resists] Beads made from a malleable iron-carbon alloy, especially those chipped on the edges for facets and pierced (CUT STEEL). These were made primarily in Woodstock, England and TULA, Russia and were most popular in the 19th century.
- STERLING SILVER [ME] Alloy with high amount of silver, in the U.S.A., 925 parts silver to 75 parts of copper.
- STONE [Gk hard fat] Inorganic natural substance. The word has no real mineralogical meaning, but refers generally to ROCKS and MINERALS.
- STRAND [OE] A cord, thread, wire, etc. strung with beads.
- STRASS [after Strasser] Lead glass or PASTE, made to imitate diamonds, invented by Joseph Strasser, mid-18th C. Also stras.
- STRATIFIED EYE [NL] Eye decoration of concentric circles of different colored glass laid one on top of the other onto the matrix of the bead.
- STRATIFIED HORNED EYE BEAD STRATIFIED EYE BEAD in which the decoration is thick enough to protrude significantly from the surface of the bead.
- STRAW BEAD [Ct] Long thin, drawn beads, such as older CORNALINE D'ALLEPOS.
- STREAK [OE] Mineralogical test of rubbing a specimen on unglazed porcelain to see the color: black hematite streaks red; pyrite black; jet brown, etc.
- STRING BEAD [HCB] See TORUS FOLDED.
- SUAN PAN Chinese ABACUS.
- SUCCINITE [L amber] AMBER containing succinic acid, as in Baltic amber.
- SUGARCANE BLUE [Ct; GBF] See EARLY BLUE.
- SUN BEAD See CHEVRON BEAD.
- SUPIALUME Venetian guild, founded 1528, specializing in LAMP-WOUND beads.
- SUTTON HO TREASURE Jewelry found in a 7th C. royal ship burial in Suffolk, England.
- WEAVING [OE] 1. Soldering by coating two pieces of metal to be joined with a SOFT SOLDER and heating them together. 2. In glass, see WEEPING.
- SWIRLED GLASS [ME] Glass of different colors mixed in a random pattern.
- SYNTHETIC [Gk put together] Man-made version of a natural substance, often indistinguishable from the natural object. Although it is ARTIFICIAL, it is chemically the same as the natural material.
- SZI See dZi.

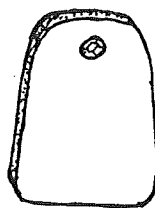
## T - T - T

TAB PENDANT [EWJ] Flat pendant of rectangular or trapezoidal shape, perforated through the face, especially popular in prehistoric southwest U.S.A.

TABULAR [HCB from table top] Bead or seal with a flat SECTION, perforated so as to display a large flat side.

TAGUA NUT Phytelephas macrocarpa palm, yielding VEGETABLE IVORY.

TALC [Ar mica] See STEATITE.

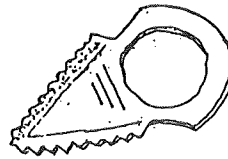


Tab Pendant



Round Tabular

TALHAKIMT (TALKATAMA) Ornament widely used in Saharan Africa, perhaps originally a fertility pendant. Flat with a large loop at top and a triangular base, it may have come from India, though that has not been proven. It was the model for the CROSS OF AGADES.



Talhakimt

TALISMAN [Gk initiate into mysteries] CHARM designed to bring good fortune; the complement of an AMULET

TAMBURO [It] Machine invented by S. Arbib in 1894 in Venice to pick beads up on a wire, so as to eliminate those which could not be strung.

TANAGHILT Variant of the CROSS OF AGADES

TASBIAH [Ar prayer strand] The Muslim prayer strand with 99 (or 33 or 999) beads, on which each name of God as revealed in the Qoran are said (only camels know the 100th). The beads are often separated into three groups by small counter beads, and a long IMAM or end bead marks the beginning.

TASSEL [L small die] Pendant of multiple fiber strands, sometimes decorated with beads.

TEARS OF CHRIST PENDANT Lebanese Christian name for crude trapezoidal pendants of GLAZED QUARTZ, likely from Early Islamic Iran.

TEE (T) PERFORATION Two perforations joining at right angles so that one strand can run side to side and another downwards.

TEKTITE [Gk molten] Small natural glass objects formed by meteorite impact, sometimes collected and worn as CHARMS.

TELL (TO TELL BEADS) [OE akin OHG to count] The reciting of prayers on a PRAYER STRAND or the manipulating of WORRY BEADS.

TERMINAL SPACER Bead with multiple converging perforations so to merge several strands at the end of a necklace, etc.

TERRACOTTA [It baked clay] 1. Red clay. 2. Red color resembling the clay.

TEST STONE See TOUCHSTONE.

TET Archaic rendering of DJED.

THEOPHILUS PRESBYTER Metallurgist, probably Roger of Helmarshausen, whose On Divers Arts (ca. 1110) was the most detailed early book on glassmaking.

THERMOPLASTIC [Gk heat] Major group of synthetic plastics with polymer molecules arranged in a chain which will melt and re-form when cooled. Generally soft to the touch and easily bent.

THERMOSETTING PLASTIC Major group of synthetic plastics with polymer molecules arranged in a lattice which do not melt but char. Generally hard to the touch and break rather than bend.

THORNY OYSTER See SPONDYLUS SHELL.

TIACOMMASUCK [Chinook, chief bead] Blue bead, most likely a light opaque blue wound Chinese oblate glass bead, highly prized on the northwest American coast. Its name means it is the chief of all beads.

TIBETAN BEADS OF MYSTERIOUS ORIGIN See dZI.

TIGER'S-EYE Silicified blue asbestos, usually brown in color, giving a strong CHATOYANT effect.

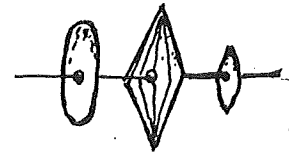
TIKI [Maori] NEPHRITE pendant of the New Zealand Maoris of a flat human-like figure, usually with its head to one side. They were highly valued, passed on from father to son, and buried with the last male of the line.

TILE BEAD [Tt] Short, nearly cylindrical PROSSER beads.

TIN [OE E/Sn] 1. White metal used by itself or alloyed with copper to make bronze. 2. In glass, serves as whitener or OPACIFIER.

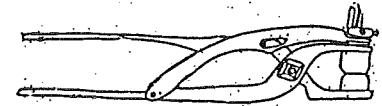
TINKLER [ME ono.] Pendant that makes noise when the wearer is walking. See JINGLER.

TOGGLE [?] 1. Long bead perforated through the short axis to stand above a strand as much as below. 2. Similar shaped bead used like a button.



Toggles

TONG MOLD Two part mold, rather like two ice cream scoops, in which glass beads were molded; invented by Vaclav Rybar in Bohemia, late 18th C. A pin inserted in the side or mounted inside makes the hole. Wax, camphor, sandalwood paste, etc., beads are also made this way.



Tong Mold

TOOTH PENDANT [OE] 1. Pendant made by perforating a human or animal tooth. 2. Pendant of any material resembling a tooth.

TOP HAT Hat of lacquered silk, etc. worn by Korean men from ca. 14th C. The beaded hat string was almost the only use for beads in Yi Korea.

TORQUE [L to twist] 1. Solid thick metal collar for the neck. 2. Twist given to tubes or wires as they are DRAWN out.

TORTOISE SHELL [Gk] The shell of the endangered Hawksbill turtle, a KERATIN product which is made into flat pendants, hair combs, etc.

TORUS FOLDED [L bulge; coined Albert Summerfield] Bead made by bending a ring (torus) of colored glass over and onto a glass core to form a thick polychrome wave decoration.



Torus Folded Bead

TOUCHSTONE [L to knock] Black stone, usually Lydian stone (black chalcedony) used to test the purity of gold and silver by examining the streak left on the stone by the metal.

TRACE ELEMENT [MF] Minor, accidental element in glass, etc. Patterns of such elements may help establish origins of beads.

TRACING [MF] Decoration in metal made by running a tool along the surface to punch a design into it but not to cut it. See ENGRAVING.

TRADE BEAD Beads to be traded or bartered for goods.

TRADE WIND BEAD [vds] Glass beads traded to East Africa, presumed to be from India. The term includes WOUND and DRAWN beads and is now obsolete. See INDO-PACIFIC.

TRADE WIND BEAD CHEMICAL GROUP (TWBCG) [CCD] Beads of the TRADE WIND group with similar chemical signature, especially a trace of uranium.

TRAILED DECORATION [ult L sledge] Applied glass decoration, often with no specific pattern.

TRAINA BEAD [from train] Zimbabwe name for Venetian? bead with white matrix and blue spots, distributed while building the rail line in the 19th C.

TRANSLUCENT [L] Material which allows light to shine through.

TRANSMITTED LIGHT Light shining through a material.

TRANSPARENT [L] Material which allows one to see through it.

TREVISO Italian town near Venice where the grinding of CHEVRONS was done, as there was access to water power for grinding wheels.

TRIRATNA [Sk three jewels] Buddhist pendant representing the three jewels of knowledge: right intelligence, right conduct, and right meditation.



Triratna

TRUNCATED [L trunk] Bead shape which has been cut short so that the PROFILE does not meet the perforation, but has flat ends.

TRUNCATED ALMOND SEAL Neo-Babylonian STAMP SEAL of somewhat conical shape.

TUBULAR [L] CYLINDRICAL bead, especially with a wide perforation.

TULA (USSR) City near Moscow, jewelry making center, especially CUT STEEL and NIELLO.

TUMBLING [ME to dance] 1. Process to polish stone beads by rolling them over and over with water and an abrasive. 2. Process to smooth sharp edges of fresh cut DRAWN glass beads by packing in ash, etc. and rolling around over heat. 3. Process of erasing mold marks on molded beads as in 2.

TURKISH EVIL EYE BEAD Glass beads with STRATIFIED EYES made in several villages in western Turkey.

TURNOV (TURNOU) Bohemian city known for its garnet cutting, began making false glass garnets in 1715; eclipsed by JABLONEC by the late 18th C.

TURQUOISE [Fr Turkey] Complex hydrous mineral of blue to green color. Its use for beads was restricted because it is fragile; glaze may have been developed to imitate it. Main sources: Iran, the Sinai, China, New Mexico.

TURRITELLA [OF tower] Genus of univalve shells worn as pendants.

TUSK SHELL See DENTALIUM.

TUT BEADS Molded Czech products with Egyptian motifs, especially popular after the discovery of Tutankhamun's tomb in 1922 by Howard Carter.

TWBCG See TRADE WIND BEAD CHEMICAL GROUP.

TWIRLED BEAD [MGD] Method described for making very small glass beads by twirling a wire with bits of glass on it. There is no proof of its use.

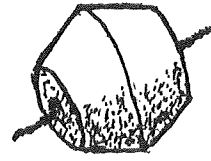
TWIST [OE rope] Torque given to glass tubes as they are being DRAWN.

TWISTED SQUARE [HCB] Wound glass bead crudely faceted by PADDLING four times on one end and four on the other staggered at 45°. Likely to be all Dutch, though once thought Roman. See PENTAGON BEAD.

TWO-PART MOLD Any mold with two halves, which leaves a seam on the finished bead.

TYET [Eg] Ancient Egyptian symbol of uncertain meaning, possibly standing for life: GIRDLE OF ISIS, KNOT OF ISIS.

TZI BEAD See dZi.



*Truncated Bicone*



*Ty et*

U - U - U

UDJAT [Eg] Ancient Egyptian amulet of a stylized eye with falcon markings below; EYE OF HORUS; also Uchat, Wedjet.

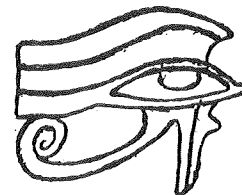
ULTRASOUND [L] Sound waves above the audible range of 20,000 cycles/second used to: 1. Clean gemstones. 2. Drill stone beads.

UNGER, BERNARD First glass beadmaker in JABLONEC from 1787.

UNICORN HORN Bead material, usually of narwhal ivory.

UNICORN SEAL [L] Common HARAPPAN seal with large bovine animal with one visible horn.

UNIO Freshwater bivalve genus with NACREOUS shells which produce pearls.



*Udjat*

- UNIPROJEKT Czech design group for glass products, costume jewelry, etc.  
 UPDRAW Mechanical method for making glass tubing, more versatile than the DANNER or VELLO processes.  
 URAEUS [Gk snake] Ancient Egyptian motif of the sacred asp.  
 URANIUM [after Uranus E/U] 1. As a glass colorizer gives a particular green, opaque orange, or "greasy yellow" 2. As a trace element found in TWBCG.  
 URCHIN, SEA See SEA URCHIN.  
 USEKH COLLAR [Eg] See BROAD COLLAR.

## V - V - V

- VAL-SAINT-LAMBERT Belgian glassmakers. In the 1870s they made drawn beads, but could not compete with Venice.  
 VAN DER SLEEN, W.G.N. Alphabetized under SLEEN.  
 VASELINE BEAD [Ct] Faceted Bohemian uranium glass beads with conical holes; See MANDREL PRESSED BEADS.  
 VEGETABLE IVORY Bead material from the nuts of certain palms. In Asia Corypha spp. is used; for the Americas see TAGUA  
 VELLO PROCESS Mechanical tube making process, invented after the DANNER.  
 VENICE Northeastern Italian city, built on islands. Torcello Island had glassmaking in the 6th C.; glass beads are first mentioned in 1268. In 1291 factories were moved to MURANO Island. DRAWING was developed ca. 1480. For much of the time since, Venice was the world's leading beadmaker.  
 VERMEIL [ult L little worm] Gold plated silver, bronze or copper.  
 VILLEURBANNE Town in south France which has a drawn bead industry.  
 VITRAIN [L glass] Alternate name for JET.  
 VITREOUS [L glass] Made of or resembling glass.  
 VITREOUS PASTE Composition similar to FAIENCE, but with more ALKALI and glassier looking, used in ancient HARAPPA and EGYPT.  
 VULCANIC BEAD [Roman god Vulcan] Thin disc beads made of vulcanized rubber in Bohemia after Goodyear's invention in 1844 until ca. 1900.

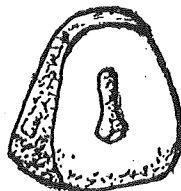
## W - W - W

- WAMPUM [See WAMPUMPEAK] Tubular shell beads cut from various white shells and a purple variety from the QUAHOG clam. Used sparingly in northeast America until Europeans brought metal drills, easing their making and spreading their use. Natives used them for record keeping, ornaments, and ceremonies. Euroamericans used them for currency and began making them in factories. It was never "INDIAN MONEY."  
 WAMPUMPEAK Algonkian for white shell bead; WAMPUM is the short form.  
 WARMENSTEINACH Town in Bavaria, the center of German glass beadmaking from the 16th to the late 19th C.  
 WATER GLASS Sodium metasilicate, similar to glass but lacks a stabilizer such as LIME and dissolves in hot water. It has many industrial uses.  
 WATERMELON BEAD See CHEVRON.  
 WAVE BEAD [OE restless] Bead decorated with a wavy line.  
 WEATHERED GLASS See CORROSION.  
 WEAVING [Gk web] Beads can be woven into textiles by any of several means.  
 WEBERBECK, F. German who owned the largest Venetian beadmaking company by the time it was merged into the CONTERIE in 1898.  
 WEDDING CAKE BEAD [Ct] Fancy lamp-wound beads. See ARABESQUE.

WEDGE BEAD [L] Disc or cylinder with converging beveled ends, allowing the bead to fit snugly on a strand. Some elongated holes on these beads are due to wear and some purposely made.

WEDJET See UDJAT.

WEeping GLASS Corrosive condition of glasses with too much ALKALI, which adsorb water from the atmosphere and "weep"; SWEATING GLASS.



*Disc Wedge Bead*

WELDING [ME to boil] The connecting of two pieces of similar metals.

WHITBY Village in England which became the center of the JET industry, especially in Victorian times.

WHITE HEART [Tt/Ct] White cored CORNALINE D'ALLEPO.

WHORL [ME whirl] 1. See SPINDLE WHORL. 2. Coil or spiral design.

WICKING OUT Glazing process for FAIENCE by mixing the ALKALI and color into the body and letting it sit for some days, while the alkali migrates to the surface. Such faience is colored all through.

WIND MARKS [OE to twist] Marks on glass beads showing that they have been WOUND. May be removed by heating or rolling; often visible at the ends.

WIRE DRAWN CHEVRON [HCB] Early Roman short cylinder of opaque red glass with polychrome lines drawn into chevron patterns.

WIRE LAID BEAD [? ult Gk rainbow] 1. Glass bead WOUND spirally along a MANDREL 2. Obsolete substitute for LAMP-WOUND bead.

WIRE WOUND BEAD See LAMP-WOUND BEAD.

WORRY BEADS [OE] Short strand of beads used by men in the Middle East to occupy their hands by TELLING them; derived from the PRAYER STRAND.

WOUND BEAD [OE to twist] Glass bead formed around a MANDREL by 1. Dipping the mandrel into hot glass and twirling it (FURNACE-WINDING) 2. Heating a CANE and wrapping it around a mandrel (LAMP-WINDING) 3. Removing glass from the furnace and dripping it on a mandrel (SCOOP-WINDING). 4. Heating glass and letting it drip onto a mandrel (DRIP-WINDING). 5. Mechanically; See BONNETT BEAD MACHINE.

WRAY, CHARLES F. [d. 1985] Research fellow at the Rochester Museum and Science Center and authority on beads of the Iroquois. He promoted the first two scientific conferences on beads at the RMSC on glass trade beads in 1982 and shell beads in 1986.

X - X - X

X-RAY FLUORESCENCE Method of ANALYZING materials by bombarding them with X-Rays. It is non-destructive, but only analyzes the surface of an object. See ELECTRON MICROPROBE.

XYLODINE [Gk wood] Predecessor of all plastics, produced by the Englishmen A. Parkes and D. Spill in 1855; a cellulose nitrate.

XYLONITE [Gk wood] First commercial plastic made by pressing XYLODINE in 1868 by D. Spill. Trade term still used in the U.K.

Y - Y - Y

Y PERFORATION Two converging perforations that allow for two strings to be joined. See SPACER, TEE PERFORATION.

## Z - Z - Z

- ZANETTI, ABBOT VINCENZO [1824-1883] Venetian who wrote over 30 books on the glass industry's history and opened the MURANO museum in 1861.
- ZEAWANT Dutch name for WAMPUM; also SEAWAN.
- ZELEZNY BROD Town near TURNOV, Bohemia which made glass and beads; a school for glassmakers was opened there in 1920 and is now a museum.
- ZENKER GLASS WORKS Glass factory of the Reidl family at Antoniov, near Jablonec, Bohemia. Among their products were MOSAIC CANES.
- ZIGZAG [Fr] Wave design with sharp, chevron-like turns.
- ZIWIYE TREASURE Jewelry hoard said to have been found at Ziwiye village, Iran, but exposed as a fraud of Tehrani dealers upon French archaeologists.
- ZOCCO [It] Bench at which workers lined up glass tubes against an iron plate (the SCANTRO) and brought a blade down to cut them.
- ZONE [Gk belt] Line(s) which encircle a bead, especially at the equator.
- ZOOMORPHIC [Gk] Bead or pendant resembling an animal. Often a CHARM.

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