

# RESEARCHING THE WORLD'S BEADS: AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Society of Bead Researchers

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## CENTRAL AND SOUTH ASIA

The countries covered in this section include: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan. *See also* the two specialized theme bibliographies and the General and Miscellaneous bibliography as they also contain reports dealing with these countries.

### **Abraham, Shinu Anna**

2013 In Search of Craft and Society: The Glass Beads of Early Historic Tamil South India. In *Connections and Complexity: New Approaches to the Archaeology of South Asia*, edited by Shinu Anna Abraham, Praveena Gullapalli, Teresa P. Raczek, and Uzma Z. Rizvi, pp. 239-261. Left Coast Press, Walnut Creek, CA.

Concentrates on the beads recovered from Pattanam in southern India.

2016 Glass Beads and Glass Production in Early South India: Contextualizing Indo-Pacific Bead Manufacture. *Archaeological Research in Asia* 6:4-15;  
<https://www.academia.edu/25056195/>.

Reviews the available data for glass in pre-modern South India, including recently discovered sites in southern Andhra Pradesh, India, and considers strategies for reconstructing the broader socio-economic settings in which early South Indian Indo-Pacific bead manufacture took place.

2021 A Review of Selected Glass Bead Types from the 2007-2009 Seasons of Excavation at Pattanam, India. In *Ancient Glass of South Asia: Archaeology, Ethnography and Global Connections*, edited by Alok Kumar Kanungo and Laure Dussubieux, pp. 345-359. Springer, Singapore.

Each bead type is briefly described in terms of its typology and known regional/chronological distributions as a first step towards understanding Pattanam's position within a complex suite of inland and maritime exchange networks.

### **Ahmed, Mukhtar**

2014 *Ancient Pakistan: An Archaeological History, Vol. III. Harappan Civilization: The Material Culture*. Foursome Group, Reidsville, NC.

Chapter 19, Miscellaneous Crafts and Technologies, deals with stone beads.

**Ajithprasad, P. and Marco Madella**

2017 Early Harappan Bead Production in Gujarat: Technology, Adaptation and Contacts. In *Stone Beads of South and Southeast Asia: Archaeology, Ethnography and Global Connections*, edited by Alok Kumar Kanungo, pp. 277-292. Indian Institute of Technology Gandhinagar.

Discusses the stone-bead industry at a site in west-central India including information about the sources of the raw material, drilling techniques, and trade.

**Allen, Jamey D.**

2009 Pumtek – An Introductory Report Upon an Unusual Class of Decorated Stone Beads. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 21:5-8. Reprinted from *The Bead Forum* 9:6-13 (1986). <https://www.academia.edu/39087830/>.

Discusses the “etched” stone beads so prevalent in India and Burma, and illustrates 40 decorative varieties from Mizoram, India.

**Avanesova, N.A.**

1997 Spätbronzezeitliche Kulturkontakte in der baktrischen Flussoase nach den Befunden der Nekropole Bustan 6. *Archäologische Mitteilungen aus Iran und Turan* 29:147-178.

Spherical bronze beads and a lapis lazuli pendant were found in one grave within this 2nd-millennium BC cemetery in Southern Uzbekistan; beads of other materials are reported from Andronovo contexts.

**Ayyar, Sulochana**

1987 *Costumes and Ornaments as Depicted in the Sculptures of Gwalior Museum*. Mittal Publications, Delhi.

Discusses the costumes and ornaments (including beads and pendants) of ancient India.

**Barthélemy de Saizieu, B.**

2000 Les perles en roches dures du site de Nausharo (Baluchistan pakistanais), 2800-2000 av. J.-C. In *Cornaline de l'Inde: des pratiques techniques de Cambay aux techno-systèmes de l'Indus*, edited by V. Roux, pp. 439-462. Éditions de la Maison des sciences de l'homme, Paris. <http://books.openedition.org/editionsmsmh/8736>

On hard-stone beads from Nausharo, a Harappan site in Pakistani Baluchistan which was occupied 2800-2000 BC.

2003 *Les parures de Mehrgarh: Perles et pendentifs du néolithique précéramique à la période pré-Indus – Fouilles 1974-1985*. Éditions Recherche sur les Civilisations, Paris.

Discusses the beads and pendants from the Pre-Ceramic Neolithic site of Mehrgarh in Pakistan.

**Barthélmy de Saizieu, B. and A. Bouquillon**

1994 Steatite Working at Mehrgarh During the Neolithic and Chalcolithic Periods: Quantitative Distribution, Characterization of Material and Manufacturing Processes. In *South Asian Archaeology 1993, Volume I. Proceedings of the Twelfth International Conference of the European Association of South Asian Archaeologists, Helsinki University 5-9 July 1993*, edited by A. Parpola and P. Koskikallio, pp. 47-59.

Stone beadmaking at Neolithic Mehrgarh, Pakistan.

2000 Faience Beads of the Third Millennium BC in the Indus. In *Proceedings of the Fourteenth International Conference of the European Association of South Asian Archaeologists, Rome, 7-14 July 1997*, edited by M. Taddei and G. De Marco, pp. 17-33. *South Asian Archaeology 1997*.

Pakistan and India.

**Barthélemy de Saizieu, B. and M. Casanova**

1991 Semi-Precious Stones Working at Mundigak: Carnelian and Lapis Lazuli. *Proceedings of South Asian Archaeology* 11:17-30.

On the production of stone beads at a 5th-2nd-century site in Kandahar, Afghanistan.

**Basa, Kishor K.**

1990-1991 Beads and their Importance in Archaeology. *Man in Society* 5:94-102.

1991 The Westerly Trade of Southeast Asia from c. 400 BC to AD 500 with Special Reference to Glass Beads. Ph.D. dissertation. University of London.

A comprehensive listing of early glass beads from India and Southeast Asia related to theories of early exchange systems.

1992 Early Glass Beads in India. *South Asian Studies* 8:91-104.

2002 Small is Useful: Importance of Bead Studies in South Asian Archaeology. In *Prehistory: Archaeology of South Asia*, edited by S. Settar and Ravi Korisettar, pp. 389-418. *Indian Archaeology in Retrospect* 1. Manohar, New Delhi.

Surveys bead research in South Asia prior to 1947, and then discusses such aspects of bead study as chronology, typology, technology, trade, and symbolic value.

2017 Small Find, Immense Impact: Importance of Bead Studies. In *Stone Beads of South and Southeast Asia: Archaeology, Ethnography and Global Connections*, edited by Alok Kumar Kanungo, pp. 1-14. Indian Institute of Technology Gandhinagar.

Discusses the advances made in bead research over the years and stresses its importance in understanding past cultures.

**Bawa, Seema**

2018 Review of *Stone Beads of South and Southeast Asia: Archaeology, Ethnography and Global Connections*, edited by Alok Kumar Kanungo. *South Asian Studies*; <https://www.academia.edu/42784942/>.

**Bednarik, Robert G.**

1993 About Palaeolithic Ostrich Eggshell in India. *Bulletin of the Indo-Pacific Prehistory Association* 13:34-43.

A review is presented on the evidence for Late Pleistocene ostrich eggshell engraving and shaping in India. The engraved specimen from Patne, dated to c. 25,000 years ago, is considered authentic, as are some specimens of ostrich eggshell beads. All other examples of putative carving on ostrich eggshell from India are considered to be probably of natural origin.

1997 The Role of Pleistocene Beads in Documenting Hominid Cognition. *Rock Art Research* 14:27-43.

The Upper Palaeolithic of India has yielded three ostrich eggshell beads, two from Bhimbetka III A-28 and one from Patne.

**Begley, V. and R.D. De Puma**

1991 *Rome and India: The Ancient Sea Trade*. University of Wisconsin Press, Madison. See K.V. Raman's section on the bead trade of Tamil Nadu, India (pp. 131-133).

**Behera, Pradeep K. and Sakir Hussain**

2017 Early Historic Gemstone Bead Manufacturing Centre at Bhutiapali, the Middle Mahanadi Valley, Odisha. *Heritage: Journal of Multidisciplinary Studies in Archaeology* 5:269-282.

Reports on the stone beads and production waste found at a site in east-central India attributed to the latter part of the 4th and 3rd centuries BC.

2019 Early Historic Gemstone Bead Workshops at the Badmal Asurgarh and Bhutiapali in the Middle Mahanadi Valley Region, Odisha, India. *Ancient Asia* 10(2), article 2; <https://www.academia.edu/39654345/>.

Limited excavations at both the sites suggest their significant role in the Early Historic trade and exchange network in the Middle Mahanadi Valley riparian system and probably beyond.

**Belcher, William R.**

2018 Fish Symbolism and Fish Remains in Ancient South Asia. In *Walking with the Unicorn: Social Organization and Material Culture in Ancient South Asia*. Jonathan Mark Kenoyer Felicitation Volume, edited by Dennys Frenez, Gregg M. Jamison, Randall W. Law, Massimo Vidale, and Richard H. Meadow, pp. 33-47. Archaeopress Publishing, Summertown, UK. Serie Orientale Roma 15.

Several shark and ray vertebrae appear to have been drilled to form beads. They relate to the Indus Valley Tradition of northwestern India and Pakistan (ca. 3000 to 1700 BC).

**Bellina, Bérénice**

2003 Beads, Social Change and Interaction between India and South-East Asia. *Antiquity* 77(296):285-297.

Agate and carnelian beads are used to examine early exchange between India and Southeast Asia.

**Bernier, Hélène**

2010 Craft Specialists at Moche: Organization, Affiliations, and Identities. *Latin American Antiquity* 1(1):22-43; <https://www.academia.edu/9832084/>.

Discusses the stone-bead workshops excavated at the Moche capital in northern Peru.

**Bhan, Kuldeep K.**

2017 Stone Bead Production through the Ages in Gujarat. In *Stone Beads of South and Southeast Asia: Archaeology, Ethnography and Global Connections*, edited by Alok Kumar Kanungo, pp. 255-276. Indian Institute of Technology Gandhinagar.

An overview of the bead industry at a site in west-central India with stress on the Harappan period.

**Bhan, Kuldeep K., Jonathan Mark Kenoyer, and Massimo Vidale**

2017 Living Tradition: Stone Bead Production in Khambhat – An Ethnoarchaeological Approach. In *Stone Beads of South and Southeast Asia: Archaeology, Ethnography and Global Connections*, edited by Alok Kumar Kanungo, pp. 167-190. Indian Institute of Technology Gandhinagar.

Documents the existing traditional Khambhat stone-bead industry – the largest in the world – which is on the threshold of being transformed by modern technology and socio-economic change.

**Bisembaev, Arman A., Kairat A. Zhambulatov, Alexey I. Khavansky, Gaziz A. Akhatov, and Ramazan Zh. Zhanuzak**

2021 Могильник таскопа-в – памятник элиты кочевников раннего железного века западного Казахстана [The Taskopa-V Burial Ground – An Archaeological Monument of the Nomadic Elite of the Early Iron Age in Western Kazakhstan]. *Ufa Archaeological Bulletin* 21(1):42-58; <https://www.academia.edu/70320904/>.

Two male burials appear to have worn bracelets composed of glass and stone beads strung on iron wire.

**Bisht, R.S.**

2017 Jewels and Jewellery in Early Indian Archaeology and Literature. In *Stone Beads of South and Southeast Asia: Archaeology, Ethnography and Global Connections*, edited by Alok Kumar Kanungo, pp. 15-40. Indian Institute of Technology Gandhinagar.

Relates the history of bead jewelry in India, emphasizing the Harappan Culture, using both literary and archaeological sources. The article also discusses the various stones and other materials utilized in bead production.

**Bopearachchi, O.**

1999 Sites portuaires et emporia d l'ancien Sri Lanka: nouvelles données archéologiques. *Arts Asiatiques* 54:5-23.

Summary of five years research on trade ports on the south and west coast of Sri Lanka. See p. 16 and fig. 17 for beads of carnelian, lapis lazuli, amethyst, quartz, coral, glass, bone, and terra cotta from Ridiyagama and Giribawa amongst which glass dominates. Sodium, potassium, and mixed alkali glasses are all present.

**Bopearachchi, O. and R.M. Wickremesinhe**

1999 *Ruhuna, An Ancient Civilisation Re-visited: Numismatic and Archaeological Evidence on Inland and Maritime Trade*. Raja, Nugegoda, Sri Lanka.

Discusses glass and stone beads from several sites in Sri Lanka and South India with a catalog of representative types.

**Bose, Utsa**

2016 The History of Ornaments. <https://www.academia.edu/40014021/>.

Provides an overview of ancient Indian ornaments, beads and pendants included.

**Bouquillon, A., B. Barthelemy de Saizieu, and A. Duval**

1995 Glazed Steatite Beads from Mehrgarh and Nausharo (Pakistani Balochistan). In *Materials Issues in Art and Archaeology IV*, edited by P.B. Vandiver, J.R. Druzik, J.L.G. Madrid, I.C. Freestone, and G.S. Wheeler, pp. 527-538. Materials Research Society Symposium Proceedings 352.

Research reveals that the emergence of the first glazed beads goes back to the ancient Chalcolithic period (around 4000 BC) and that this use of glaze has undergone some changes during the following two millennia.

**Boussac, Marie-Françoise and M. Shafiqul Alam**

2001 Beads. In *First Interim Report 1993-1999: France-Bangladesh Joint Venture Excavations at Mahasthangarh*, edited by S. Alam and J.-F. Salles, pp. 427-476. DAM, Dhaka, Bangladesh.

Excavations at the earliest urban center in Bengal, Bangladesh, yielded beads of glass and semi-precious stones.

**Boussac, Marie-Françoise and Jean-François Salles (eds.)**

1995 *Athens, Aden, Arikamedu: Essays on the Interrelations between India, Arabia, and the Eastern Mediterranean*. Centre de Sciences Humaines, Manohar.

See index for beads, glass bead manufacturing, and glass objects.

**Brunet, Olivier**

2013 Étude morpho-technologique préliminaire des éléments de parure de l'âge du bronze de Sapalli tépé et Dzharkutan (Ouzbékistan). In *L'archéologie française en Asie centrale: Nouvelles recherches et enjeux socioculturels*, edited by Julio Bendezu-Sarmiento, pp. 335-355. Cahiers d'Asie centrale 21/22. <https://www.academia.edu/6638678/>

Using a technological and morphological approach, this study attempts to determine the origin of the beads and pendants found at two Bronze Age sites in Uzbekistan: Sapalli tepe and Dzharkutan. Materials include stone (agate, carnelian, jasper, lapis-lazuli, turquoise), synthetics (faience, frit), and metal (gold, copper).

2015 Les perles en pierre de la péninsule omanaise du Néolithique et de l'âge du Bronze : approche synthétique. *Les Nouvelles de l'archéologie* 139:12-17.

More than 100,000 stone beads (agate, carnelian, lapis lazuli, green softstone, etc.) recovered from a site in Oman occupied from the Neolithic to the Bronze Age are examined from a morphological, dimensional, and especially technological perspective.

**Campbell Cole, Barbie**

2008 Heirloom Beads of the Kachin and Naga. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 20:3-25; <https://www.academia.edu/39086858/>.

The heirloom beads, known respectively as *khaji* and *deo moni*, are orange Indo-Pacific beads of a type traded from southeast India (probably Karaikadu) between 200 BC and AD 200. They were found by the Kachin and Naga in ancient graves. The trade that brought these beads to the region operated on a considerable scale. Ivory and fragrant oils destined for the Mediterranean world were exchanged for Indo-Pacific beads, cowries, chank shells, and carnelian beads, ornaments still worn by the Kachin and Naga today. India, Burma.

2012 Heirloom Blue-Glass Melon Beads of the Tani Tribes, Northeast India. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 24:7-25; <https://www.academia.edu/38130711/>.

The Tani tribes wear various heirloom necklaces including those composed of highly distinctive melon-shaped beads of wound turquoise-blue glass. These are unique to central Arunachal and were already of considerable age and very highly prized in the early 19th century. Their bubbly opaque blue glass and wound method of production suggest a Chinese origin.

**Carter, Alison Kyra, Barbie Campbell Cole, Quentin Lemasson, and Willemijn van Noord**

2018 Tracing the Trade of Heirloom Beads across Zomia: A Preliminary Analysis of Beads from the Upland Regions of Northeast India and Mainland Southeast Asia. In *The Archaeology of Portable Art: Southeast Asian, Pacific, and Australian Perspectives*,

edited by Michelle Langley, Mirani Litster, Duncan Wright, and Sally K. May, pp. 49-67.  
Routledge, London. <https://www.academia.edu/38733181/>.

Aims to determine the types of glass used to produce the beads and contextualize them within the broader bead exchange taking place within the region.

### **Chakraborty, Sharmi**

1995-1996 Beads from Chandraketugarh. *Pratna Samiksha* 4/5:32-53.

A site of the Early Historic Period (500 BC-AD 300) in West Bengal, India, yielded a wide variety of beads of terra cotta, stone, bone, faience, glass, and metal.

2012 Exploring the Pattern of Distribution of Beads of Early Historic Period of South Asia. *Pratna Samiksha* N.S. 2:15-29; <https://www.academia.edu/5885374/>.

The bead assemblage was generally found to be quite homogenous throughout the study area with no strict regional patterning.

2021 Glass Beads of Eastern India (Early Historic Period). In *Ancient Glass of South Asia: Archaeology, Ethnography and Global Connections*, edited by Alok Kumar Kanungo and Laure Dussubieux, pp. 325-344. Springer Nature, Singapore.

Provides a cohesive picture of beads in eastern India emphasizing regional patterns and preferences. When possible, glass beads are chronologically situated on the basis of excavated sites with firm chronological sequence. A general distribution of the beads is given according to color, shape, and manufacturing method when available.

### **Charpentier, Vincent, Olivier Brunet, Sophie Méry, and Christian Velde**

2017 Carnelian, Agate, and Other Types of Chalcedony: The Prehistory of Jebel al-Ma'taradh and its Semi-Precious Stones, Emirate of Ra's al-Khaimah. *Arabian Archaeology and Epigraphy* 28:175-189.

A section of the article is devoted to a discussion of the carnelian and agate beads in the region and how they may relate to the lithic deposits at Jebel al-Ma'taradh.

### **Chudjakov, Jurij S.**

1997 Hunnenzeitliche Tracht einer Nomadin aus dem Hochaltai. *Eurasia Antiqua* 3:581-594.

A Hunnish woman's outfit includes chalcedony, glass, and coral beads of several shapes, probably imported from Central Asia or East Turkestan (p. 591, fig. 6).

### **Clarkson, Chris, Michael Petraglia, Ravi Korisettar, Michael Haslam, Nicole Boivin, Alison Crowther, Peter Ditchfield, Dorian Fuller, Preston Miracle, Clair Harris, Kate Connell, Hannah James, and Jinu Koshy**

2009 The Oldest and Longest Enduring Microlithic Sequence in India: 35 000 Years of Modern Human Occupation and Change at the Jwalapuram Locality 9 Rockshelter. *Antiquity* 83: 326-348; <https://www.academia.edu/74432086/>.



Personal ornaments recovered from the site include beads made of stone, bone, and terra cotta, as well as a grooved reptile tooth. Local production is indicated by the presence of bead blanks and stone drills.

**Coningham, R.A.E.**

1990 Anuradhapura Citadel Archaeological Project: Preliminary Report of the First Season. *Ancient Ceylon* 9:23-48.

A large tell at the early historic capital Anuradhapura in Sri Lanka has produced artifacts from the Balangoda Mesolithic to the 13th century AD. Numerous beads of glass and various other materials have been found.

1991 Anuradhapura Citadel Archaeological Project: Preliminary Report of the Second Season. *South Asian Studies* 7:167-175.

As for Coningham (1990).

**Dalal, Kurush F. and Rhea Mitra-Dalal**

2021 West Asian Glass in Early Medieval India as Seen from the Excavations of Sanjan. In *Ancient Glass of South Asia: Archaeology, Ethnography and Global Connections*, edited by Alok Kumar Kanungo and Laure Dussubieux, pp. 383-403. Springer Nature, Singapore.

Reviews preliminary work done on the glass objects recovered from the Sanjan excavations in northwestern India. It includes not just the foreign glassware but also lists the continuing Indian traditions of bead and bangle manufacture which continued side by side with the imports.

**Dandwate, Pramod, Gurudas Shete, and Maya Patil**

2014 Excavation at Shiur, an Early Historic Site: A Preliminary Report. *Bulletin of the Deccan College Post-Graduate and Research Institute* 72/73:285-296.

Excavations at Shiur in the Maharashtra state of India produced beads of glass, shell, and various stones, as well as areca-nut-shaped beads of terra cotta.

**Dangi, Vivek**

2016 Miscellaneous Finds from Madina. In *Excavations at Madina District, Rohtak, Haryana*, edited by Manmohan Kumar, Akinori Uesugi, and Vivek Dangi, pp. 162-208. South Asian Archaeology Series 1; <https://www.academia.edu/29363172/>

Artifacts recovered from an ancient site in northern India include beads of terra-cotta and semi-precious stones.

**Dehigama, Kanchana**

2016 Bead Making in Southern Sri Lanka: Some Observations. *Narrations* 1(2):6-29.

Summarizes what is known about the production of stone and glass beads in ancient Sri Lanka.

**Deo, S.B.**

2000 *Indian Beads: A Cultural and Technological Study*. Deccan College Postgraduate and Research Institute, Pune, India.

Presents the results of Prof. Deo's extensive research on beads and pendants from archaeological sites and historical documents in India. See Kenoyer (2000-2001) for a review.

**Derevyanko, A.P. and D. Dorj**

1999 Neolithic Tribes in Northern Parts of Central Asia. In *History of Civilizations of Central Asia. Vol. I: The Dawn of Civilization: Earliest Times to 700 B.C.*, edited by A.H. Dani and V.M. Masson, pp. 169-189. Motilal Banarsidass Publishers, Delhi.

Presents an overview of early cultures in Kazakhstan, southern Siberia, and Mongolia. Beads and pendants of shell, bone, perforated teeth, and ostrich eggshell from selected sites are discussed.

**Deshpande-Mukherjee, Arati**

2005 18. Marine Shell Utilisation by the Chalcolithic Societies of the Western Deccan Region of India. In *Archaeomalacology: Molluscs in Former Environments of Human Behaviour*, edited by Daniella E. Bar-Yosef Mayer, pp. 174-184. Oxbow Books, Oxford. <https://www.academia.edu/15297835/>.

Describes the various shell beads and pendants found in the study area and the origin of the raw material.

**Deshpande-Mukherjee, Arati, R.C. Bhatt, P.M Saklani, Vinod Nautiyal, Hari Chauhan, Kavita Bist, B.S. Panwar, and Choudhary Satish**

2015 A Note on the Marine Shell Objects from the Burial Sites of Malari, Lippa and Ropa in the Trans-Himalayan Region of India. *Archaeo+Malacology Group Newsletter* 25:9-15; <https://www.academia.edu/12248220/>.

Discusses shell beads and pendants from burial sites in the Trans-Himalayan region of Kinnaur and Uttarakhand. They apparently date to 600-300 BCE.

**Deshpande-Mukherjee, Arati and Vasant Shinde**

2014 Evaluating the Role of the Molluscan Shell Assemblage Recovered from Padri, A Coastal Harappan Settlement in Gujarat, India. In *Archaeomalacology: Shells in the Archaeological Record*, edited by Katherine Szabó, Catherine Dupont, Vesna Dimitrijević, Luis Gómez Gastélum, and Nathalie Serrand, pp. 19-32. BAR International Series 2666.

Beads of various shell species were found in Early Historic (1st century BCE to 1st century CE) and Harappan (3300 to 2000 BCE) contexts.

**Durani, F.A, I. Ali, and G. Erdosy**

1994 The Beads of Rehman Dheri. *Ancient Pakistan* 10:15-81.

Describes the material from this important Early Harappan urban site in the Gomal Plain, northwestern Pakistan.

**Durante, Silvio**

1979 Marine Shells from Balakot, Shahr-i-Sokhta and Tepe Yahy: Their Significance for Trade and Technology in Ancient Indo-Iran. In *South Asian Archaeology 1977, Vol. 1*, edited by M. Taddei, pp. 317-344.

Shell beads from sites in Iran and Pakistan: the species used, manufacturing methods, and trade routes.

**Dyrdahl, Eric**

2017 Interregional Interaction and Craft Production at Las Orquídeas, Imbabura, Ecuador, during the Late Formative (800 - 400 cal BC). Ph.D. dissertation. Department of Anthropology, Pennsylvania State University. <https://www.academia.edu/34078929/>.

Material recovered from refuse deposits filled with waste from crafting both local and non-local materials provides an unparalleled opportunity to better characterize interregional interaction in the Ecuadorian Late Formative. Ornaments include beads and pendants made of mother-of-pearl, *Spondylus* and other shell, bone, animal teeth, and gold. Production sequences are postulated.

**Endo, Hitoshi, Akinori Uesugi, and Rajesh Meena**

2012 Minor Objects. In *Excavation at Kanmer 2005-06 – 2008-09. Kanmer Archaeological Research Project: An Indo-Japanese Collaboration*, edited by J.S. Kharakwal, Y.S. Rawat, and Toshiki Osada, pp. 481-748. Indus Project, Research Institute for Humanity and Nature, Kyoto. <https://www.academia.edu/45264643/>.

Excavations at Kanmer, an Indus Valley site in Gujarat, India, yielded a wide variety of beads and pendants fashioned from terra cotta, stone, metal (gold), faience, and glass. Many unfinished stone beads were also recovered as were numerous emeraldite and carnelian drill bits used to perforate the ornaments.

**Fedorchenko, A. Yu., S.V. Shnaider, M.T. Krajcarz, M.E. Romanenko, A.K. Abdykanova, K.A. Kolobova, S. Alisher kyzy, W. Taylor, and A.I. Krivoshapkin**

2018 Personal Ornament Production Technology in the Early Holocene Complexes of Western Central Asia: Insights from Obishir-5. *Archaeology, Ethnology & Anthropology of Eurasia* 46(1):3-15; <https://www.academia.edu/36310410/>.

Located in Kyrgyzstan, Obishir-5 is one of the most important Final Pleistocene to Early Holocene sites in western Central Asia. The Early Holocene component (10,700-8,200 cal BP) yielded one of the oldest and largest assemblages of soft stone ornaments known from the region. It was possible to reconstruct the *chaîne opératoire* of these artifacts which include three pendants, one “labret”-like ornament, and one ornament blank.

**Francfort, H.-P.**

1984 *Fouilles d’Ai Khanoum, III: Le sanctuaire du temple à niches indentées, 2 - Les trouvailles*. Mémoires de la Délégation Archéologique Française en Afghanistan 27. Diffusion de Baccard, Paris.

Beads of various materials from a Hellenistic settlement reflect links with East and West.

**Francis, M.P.D.L. and P.G.R. Dharmaratne**

2002 An Unusual Gem Deposit (Man-Made) at Pallededa, Sri Lanka. *Journal of Gemmology* 28(1):15-31.

A deposit of abandoned beads, intaglios, glass, coins, etc., in the *bund* (retaining bank) of a disused reservoir. Many objects are of precious and semi-precious stones, some abandoned partly made.

**Francis, Peter, Jr.**

1986 The Arikamedu Bead Census: Wide Implications for Bead Research. *The Margaretologist* 1(3):3-5; <https://beadresearch.org/resources/the-margaretologist/>.

Discusses the production of glass and stone beads at Arikamedu (250 BC to AD 200) in southeastern India.

1986 Baba Ghor and the Ratanpur Rakshisha. *Journal of the Economic and Social History of the Orient* 29:198-205.

An exploration of the history and myth of the patron saint of the western Indian agate bead industry.

1986 Bead Report XVII: The Asian Bead Study Tour, Part 3: A Tale of Two Bead Making Cities. *Ornament* 9(3): 53-58.

Discusses the stone beadmaking industries at the ancient sites of Kotalingala and Arikamedu in South India.

1986 Bead Report XVIII: The Asian Bead Study Tour, Part 4: A Little Tube of Glass. *Ornament* 10(1):54-57, 74-78.

On Indo-Pacific beads and their manufacture.

1986 Collar Beads: A New Typology and a New Perspective on Ancient Indian Beadmaking. *Bulletin, Deccan College Postgraduate and Research Institution* 45:117-121.

1986 Indian Antiquity. *Lapidary Journal* 39(12):45-55.

A comparison of the amethyst and citrine beadmaking processes in South India at Kotalingala (Andhra Pradesh) and Arikmedu (Pondicherry) over the last four centuries BC.

1986 Land of Beads. *Craft International* (April/May/June):22, 36.

Summary of beadmaking of various materials in India.

1987 *Bead Emporium: A Guide to the Beads from Arikamedu in the Pondicherry Museum*. Pondicherry Museum Publication 2.

Southeastern India.

- 1988 The Asian Maritime Bead Trade, ca. First to Twelfth Centuries A.D. *The Margaretologist* 2(2):3-12; <https://beadresearch.org/resources/the-margaretologist/>. Document what is known about the bead trade in West, South, and Southeast Asia for the first 1200 or so years of the current era by concentrating on beads excavated at four key sites in the region: Arikamedu (India), Mantai (Sri Lanka), Nishapur (Iran), and Oc-éo (Vietnam).
- 1988 The Beads of India. *Arts of Asia* 18(2):102-110. A survey of beads made in India in both ancient and modern times.
- 1989 Mantai: Bead Crossroads of the Medieval World. *Ornament* 12(3):82-91. Important Sri Lankan emporium site of the 1st millennium AD. Discusses its bead trade connections from Rome to China, and manufacturing techniques of “Indo-Pacific” and other local types of bead.
- 1991 Bead Making at Arikamedu and Beyond. *World Archaeology* 23(1):28-43. Glass and stone bead production at ancient Arikamedu, India, and associated sites.
- 1993 Common Intrigue. *Lapidary Journal* 47(3):41-44, 96, 98. An account of Pumtek beads, their history and manufacture, including how to distinguish modern from ancient ones.
- 1993 South Indian Stone Beadmaking. *The Margaretologist* 6(2):3-6; <https://beadresearch.org/resources/the-margaretologist/>. Summarizes the stone beadmaking industry in South India with emphasis on Arikamedu (1st-2nd century BC).
- 1994 Review of *Glass, Glass Beads and Glassmakers in Northern India*, by Jan Kock and Torben Sode (1995). *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 6:87-88; <https://surface.syr.edu/beads/vol6/iss1/9/>.
- 1996 Beads and Selected Small Finds from the 1989-92 Excavations. In *The Ancient Port of Arikamedu: New Excavations and Researches 1989-1992, Vol. 2*, edited by Vimala Begley. École française d’Extrême-Orient, Centre d’histoire et d’archéologie, Mémoires Archéologiques 22. Pondicherry. India.
- 1996 Change as Constant. *Ornament* 20(2):80-81. Describes the changes in conch bangle production, the modern bead industry of Gujarat, and the polishing methods used for stone beads in Khambat (Cambay), India.
- 1996 South Indian Stone. *Ornament* 20(1):78-79.

The stone beadmaking industry of South India from ca. 1000 BC to the beginning of the 20th century.

2000-2001 The Stone Bead Industry of Southern India. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 12-13:49-62; <https://www.academia.edu/24328488/>.

Using ancient sources and more recent findings, Francis points out the importance of southern India as an area where stone beads were made, despite being overshadowed by the Cambay area.

2001 Final Report on Arikamedu. *The Margaretologist* 13(2):3-12; <https://beadresearch.org/resources/the-margaretologist/>.

Reports on the major glass and stone beadmaking industry at Arikamedu (250 BC to AD 200) in South India.

2002 *Asia's Maritime Bead Trade: 300 B.C. to the Present*. University of Hawai'i Press, Honolulu.

A book with a broad scope. In addition to the production, use, and provenance of beads involved in Asian maritime commerce, this book examines the importance of the bead trade for the economies of the countries involved and provides insights into the lives of its many participants: artisans, mariners, and merchants.

2002 Early Historic South India and the International Maritime Trade. *Man and Environment* 27(1):153-160.

Summarizes the role of South India in the international trade in precious and semiprecious gem stones from early times.

2004 Beads and Small Finds from the 1989-92 Excavations. In *The Ancient Port of Arikamedu: New Excavations and Researches 1989-1992*, edited by V. Begley, N. Karashima, K.V. Raman, S.E. Sidebotham, and E.L. Will, pp. 447-604. École Française d'Extrême Orient, Paris.

South India.

2013 The Beads. In *Mantai: City by the Sea*, edited by John Carswell, Siran Deraniyagala, and Alan Graham, pp. 349-366. Linden Soft Verlag, Aichwald.

Presents a very useful and impressive catalog of the beads recovered from this important Sri Lankan emporium site of the 1st millennium AD. *See also* Hannibal-Deraniyagala 2013.

### **Francis, Peter, Jr. and G.L. Badam**

1988 Molluscan Shell Beads from Inamgaon. In *Excavations at Inamgaon, Vol. I, Part II*, edited by M.K. Dhavalikar, H.D. Sankalia, and Z.D. Ansari, pp. 665-669. Deccan College, Poona.

Shell bead sources and production at a Chalcolithic village in Maharashtra, western India.

**Frenez, Dennys, Michele Degli Esposti, Sophie Méry, and J.M. Kenoyer**

2016 Bronze Age Salut (ST1) and the Indus Civilization: Recent Discoveries and New Insights on Regional Interaction. *Proceedings of the Seminar for Arabian Studies* 46:107-124.

Discusses large fragments of three, almost identical, long biconical Indus-style beads made from a deep red-orange carnelian with notes on the drilling technique and origins.

**Gadzhiev, Magomed G., Philip L. Kohl, David Stronach, Ana María Aranz, and Arturo Morales Muñiz**

1997 The 1995 Daghestan-American Velikent Expedition. *Eurasia Antiqua* 3:181-222.

Carnelian disc beads and tubular “paste” beads with a Caspian shell ornament were found in an Early Bronze Age (Kura-Araxes) burned building (p. 148, fig. 7). Daghestan, Russia.

**Gaur, A.S., Sundaresh, and P.P. Joglekar**

2006 Excavations at Bokhira (Porbandar) on the Saurashtra Coast. *Man and Environment* XXXI(1): 33-39.

Excavation of a protohistoric settlement on the northwest coast of India dating to the mid-3rd millennium B.C. yielded four terra cotta beads.

**Gaur, A.S., Sundaresh, and Vardhan Patankar**

2005 Ancient Shell Industry at Bet Dwarka Island. *Current Science* 89(6):941-946.

Beads were among the items produced at this site in northwestern India. <sup>14</sup>C dates the material between 3470 ± 80 (cal. 3830–3640) and 1910 ± 80 (cal. 1950–1730) yrs BP.

**Ghilzai, Shazia Akbar and Asma Kanwal**

2016 Semiotic Analysis of Evil Eye Beliefs among Pakistani Cultures and their Predetermined Behavior. *Research Issues in Social Sciences* 1:47-67.

Seeks to analyze the evil eye construct semiotically and its intricate relationship with fate and destiny within sociocultural value systems in Pakistan.

**Guillaume, O. and A. Rougeulle**

1987 *Fouilles d’Ai Khanoum, VII: Les petits objets*. Mémoires de la Délégation Arch. Franç. en Afghanistan XXXI.

Describes 43 beads in glass, resin, bronze, and many kinds of stone from a Hellenistic city in northern Afghanistan (pp. 56-58, pl.18, XV).

**Gunasena, Kaushalya G.**

2018 *Interactions between Sri Lanka and South India in the Early and Middle Historic through the Perspective of Personal Adornment*. Ph.D. thesis. Department of Archaeology, University of Exeter.

A detailed study of the beads of glass, stone, shell, and pearls recovered from seven sites in the study area.

**Gupta, Sunil**

2005 The Bay of Bengal Interaction Sphere (1000 BC - AD 500). *Indo-Pacific Prehistory Association Bulletin* 25:21-30; <https://www.academia.edu/4777021/>.

Proposes the idea of the Bay of Bengal Interaction Sphere as a necessary corrective in studies on ancient Indo-Southeast Asian contacts and early contacts between Southeast Asia and the wider Indian Ocean world. Beads enter into the discussion.

**Gupta, S.P., Tejas Garge, Sonali Gupta, and Anuja Geetali**

2004 Antiquities from Kamrej Excavations – 2003. *Journal of Indian Ocean Archaeology* 1:67-77.

Located in Gujarat State, India, the site yielded beads in a variety of materials including stone, terra cotta, glass, copper, and arecanuts. Cowries were also found, as was refuse from the production of stone beads.

**Hanlon, Julie A.**

2014 The Gilund Antiquities. In *Excavations at Gilund: The Artifacts and Other Studies*, edited by Vasant Shinde, Teresa P. Raczek, and Gregory L. Possehl, pp. 89-156.

University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, Philadelphia.

Occupied during the Chalcolithic and Early Historic periods, the ancient site of Gilund in the Mewar region of Rajasthan, India, yielded beads of terra cotta, shell, carnelian, and other semi-precious stones. Two bead polishers were also encountered.

**Hannibal-Deraniyagala, Anne S.**

2001 Beads from Tissamaharama: A Typology of Sri Lankan Glass and Semi-Precious Stone Beads. In *Ancient Ruhuna: Sri Lankan-German Archaeological Project in the Southern Province, Vol. 1*, edited by H.-J. Weisshaar, H. Roth, and W. Wijeyapala, pp. 203-226. *Materialien Allgemeine und Vergleichende Archäologie* 58. <https://www.academia.edu/10245559/>.

Presents a summary of early glassmaking with descriptions of over 5,000 glass and 47 beads of rock crystal, amethyst, garnet, agate, and carnelian from Tissamaharama and the Akurugoda citadel site of an early historic Buddhist kingdom in southern Sri Lanka. Some beads made of shell and horn were also found.

2005 Beads from Anuradhapura and Tissamaharama, Sri Lanka: Trade Contacts in the Early Historic Period. *Journal of Indian Ocean Archaeology* 2:21-24.

2013 The Beads: Addendum 2. In *Mantai: City by the Sea*, edited by John Carswell, Siran Deraniyagala, and Alan Graham, pp. 370-373. Linden Soft Verlag, Aichwald.

Provides more bead data for this 1st-millennium site in Sri Lanka. *See also* Francis 2013.



**Haque, Enamul (ed.)**

2001 *Excavation at Wari-Bateshwar: A Preliminary Study. The International Center for Study of Bengal Art, Dhaka. Studies in Bengal Art Series 5.*

Several articles mention beads of semi-precious stone and glass from this site in Bangladesh occupied from ca. 200 BC onward.

**Hart, Benjamin**

2020 Results of the Excavation at Mound M31 in Phobjikha, Carried Out as Part of Phase III of the Bhutan-Swiss Archaeology Project. *SLSA Annual Report 2019:367-394*; <https://www.academia.edu/80447365/>.

A cluster of monochrome glass beads of uncertain date likely comprised a necklace that was probably intentionally deposited at the site in a ritual or ceremonial context. Central Bhutan.

**Heit, Ilia**

2014 The Bead Workshop at Site MPS4, Mil Plain, Azerbaijan: Craft Specialization and the Manufacture of Shell Jewelry in the Neolithic. In *Beyond Ornamentation. Jewelry as an Aspect of Material Culture in the Ancient Near East*, edited by Amir Golani and Zuzanna Wygnańska, pp. 21-39. *Polish Archaeology in the Mediterranean, Special Studies 23(2)*.

The archaeological remains indicate production of a distinct type of disc bead from one species of the genus *Didacna*. They also allow a closer look at manufacturing techniques and raise questions about craft specialization as well as the presence of a long tradition of shell jewelry in the Circumcaspien region.

**Herrmann, Georgina, K. Kurbansakhatov, and St John Simpson**

1998 The International Merv Project. Preliminary Report on the Sixth Season (1997). *Iran* 36:53-75.

A small number of carnelian, unidentified green and white stone beads, and a blue glass bead were recovered from 4th-5th-centuries Sasanian occupation contexts in Turkmenistan. Extensive sieving has failed to significantly affect bead recovery rates.

**Hodjash, Svetlana**

1992 Ancient Egyptian Objects Discovered on the Territory of the USSR. In *VI. Congresso Internazionale di Egittologia: Atti, Vol. 1*, pp. 265-272. Turin.

Some beads are included in this useful survey of surprisingly far-flung discoveries in Russia. Extensive bibliography.

**Holé, Clément, Aude Mongiatti, and St John Simpson**

2021 Scientific Study of the Etching Process Used on Ancient Carnelian Beads. In *Masters of the Steppe: The Impact of the Scythians and Later Nomad Societies of Eurasia: Proceedings of a Conference Held at the British Museum, 27-29 October 2017*, edited by Svetlana V. Pankova and St John Simpson, pp. 176-197. Archaeopress, Oxford.

Focuses on the results of a new scientific project aimed to better understand the processes by which these beads were made and builds directly on ethnographic observations made in India.

**Hussain, Sakir**

2020 Early Historic Sites of the Middle Mahanadi Valley, Odisha: A Preliminary Observation on the Excavated Material Remains. In *Recent Developments in Historical and Archaeological Researches in Odisha (A Felicitation Volume in the Honour of Dr. Biswajit Pradhan)*, edited by Sakir Hussain and Subodha Mendaly, pp. 69-90. Walnut Publication, Bhubaneswar, India. <https://www.academia.edu/44444304/>.

Illustrates and very briefly discusses the stone, glass, and terra cotta beads and pendants recovered from a site in east central India. Several bead polishers are also shown.

**Insoll, Timothy, David A. Polya, Kuldeep Bhan, Duncan Irving, and Kym Jarvis**

2004 Towards an Understanding of the Carnelian Bead Trade from Western India to Sub-Saharan Africa: The Application of UV-LA-ICP-MS to Carnelian from Gujarat, India, and West Africa. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 31:1161-1173.

Outlines the results of chemical analysis and subsequent principal component analysis undertaken in an attempt to differentiate Gujarati and West African carnelian samples, and thus begins to allow inferences to be made regarding a possible trade in carnelian between these two regions primarily in the medieval period, based upon more objective data.

**Isakov, A.I. and T.M. Potemkina**

1989 A Burial Ground of a Steppe Tribe of the Bronze Age in Tajikistan. *Sovietskaya Arkheologia* 1:145-167.

Beads, probably 13th-11th centuries BC (figs. 4, 5, 8). In Russian with English summary.

**Jahan, Shahnaj Husne**

2010 Archaeology of Wari-Bateshwar. *Ancient Asia* 2:135-146. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.5334/aa.10210>.

This site in Bangladesh was a production center for semi-precious stone beads as indicated by the recovery of a large quantity of core and waste materials such as stone blocks, flakes and chips, non-perforated, semi-perforated, and broken pieces of stone beads. The recovered beads are described briefly and include those of glass and terra cotta.

**Jamal Hasan, S.**

2005 The Distribution and Types of Beads in the Gangetic Valley. *Puratattva: Bulletin of the Indian Archaeological Society* 11:131-140.

Northern India.

**Jamir, Tiatoshi and Ditamulü Vasa**

2018 Archaeological Evidence of Beads from Naga Ancestral Sites: Implication for Regional Exchange Networks. In *Trade and Values of Carnelian Ornaments in South Asia – Study*

*on Change in 'Tradition' and Social System*, edited by M. Koiso and H. Endo, pp. 3-12. Kobe Yamate University, Kobe. <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/332058776>.

Investigates the antiquity of the use of carnelian and glass beads in traditional attire of the inhabitants of Nagaland, India.

### **Jaufar, Shiura**

2019 An Archaeological Study of the Maldive Islands: Investigating the Islamic Period Settlements. Ph.D. thesis. University of East Anglia, Norwich.

While only two monochrome glass beads were recovered from one of the investigated sites, the author provides information on beads found at other sites in the Maldives.

### **Jayakumar, P.**

2001 Carnelian Beads from the Kodumanal Megaliths. In *Kaveri: Studies in Epigraphy Archaeology and History (Professor Y. Subbarayalu Felicitation Volume)*, edited by S. Rajagopal. Panpattu Veliyittakam, Chennai.

South India.

### **Kamaldinov, I.**

2019 *Excavations of the Site of Usharal – The City of Ilanbalyk in 2018*. Public Fund “Archaeological Society of Kazakhstan,” Republic of Kazakhstan, The Society for the Exploration of Eurasia, Switzerland.

A wooden box found in the fortress wall at Usharal in southeastern Kazakhstan contained a treasure trove of jewelry from the 13th century. It includes three necklaces of silver beads; two copper earrings with pearls; a coral necklace; two necklaces of dark red carnelian; one string of turquoise beads; some made of agate beads; a set of possible pearl earrings; individual lapis lazuli beads; and rock crystal and jade pendants.

### **Kanungo, Alok Kumar**

1996-1997 Beads among the Juang of India. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 8-9:3-10; <https://www.academia.edu/24323977/>.

Investigates traditional bead use among the Juang of Orissa State, going back 130 years, and examining the bead types and the changes in bead use.

2001-2002 Glass Beads in Indian Archaeology: An Ethnoarchaeological Approach. *Bulletin of the Deccan College* 60-61:337-53 (Diamond Jubilee Volume).

Presents an overview of the history of glass in India and its origins, including Indo-Pacific bead production. Also provides a description of present-day bead production at Panaidupet, and the Bondo people of Orissa as bead users.

2002 Bondo Beads: An Ethnoarchaeological Approach. *South Asian Studies* 18:121-128.

The Bondo are a small isolated Austro-Asiatic linguistic group in Orissa, eastern India. Woven clothing is minimal but they wear abundant beads, mainly glass which are bought in weekly

markets from itinerant traders. The beads themselves are for the most part made at Renigunta in Andhra Pradesh some 400 km to the south.

2004 *Glass Beads in Ancient India: An Ethnoarchaeological Approach*. British Archaeological Reports S1242.

Glassmaking and bead production were small-scale industries in India, originating some time in the 1st millennium BC. Although evidence from 212 ancient sites, 36 of which are claimed to be manufacturing sites, provides some insight into the context and date of the industry, issues concerning manufacturing methods, function, and symbolic value seem only to be accessible through ethnographic analogy. This study combines both archaeological and ethnographic data, as well as literary evidence, to create a history of the bead industry in India.

2004 *Glass Beads in Ancient India and Furnace-Wound Beads at Purdalpur: An Ethnoarchaeological Approach*. *Asian Perspectives: Journal of Archaeology for Asia and the Pacific* 43(1):123-150.

An ancient and important technique of bead manufacture still used today is the “furnace-winding” method. Beads produced by this technique have been found in large numbers at various archaeological sites. This paper discusses the details of beads and bead waste produced by the technique and the specific criteria of production.

2007 *Impact of Social and Political Change on the Use of Beads among the Konyaks*. In *International Bead & Beadwork Conference*, edited by Jamey D. Allen and Valerie Hector. Rezan Has Museum, Istanbul.

The Konyaks, one of the major Naga tribes in Nagaland, northeastern India, are one of the most complexly ornamented peoples in the world. Bead materials include glass, shell, stone, teeth and tusks, claws/horns, metal, bone, woods, seeds, hair, and fiber. Spacers are used such that all ornaments rest flat on the body. The spacer are predominantly made of bone, ivory, wood, bamboo, and recently also metal.

2009 *Sacred Palm-Leaf Beads*. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 21:55-60. Reprinted from *The Bead Forum* 37:9-15 (2000); <https://www.academia.edu/39087830/>.

These beads each consist of 31 discoid, centrally punched palm leaflets, 29 of which are inscribed with Hindu religious texts. The author discusses four strings and one pendant composed of such beads, the texts found on them, their antiquity, the technique of making them, and their rosary-like function. India.

2011 *Ornaments of the Dead among the Nagas*. *Journal: Borneo International Beads Conference 2011*:75-104.

Despite intense cultural pressures from Sanskritization and Westernization, customs associated with death are extremely slow to change because death carries high emotional value and is tied to deeply held afterlife beliefs. The study of death rituals, burial practices, and grave goods may identify persisting ancient traditions that might help determine the origins of the Naga. India.

2013 *Glass in Ancient India: Excavations at Kopia*. Kerala Council for Historical Research, Triruvananthapuram.

Major report on the findings, including beads and pendants, at Kopia in Uttar Pradesh, a site that was occupied from the 8th century BC to the 4th century AD.

2014 *Indian Glass Beads: Archaeology to Ethnography*. Research India Press, New Delhi. An updated Indian printing of *Glass Beads in Ancient India* (Kanungo 2004).

2015 *Mapping Indo-Pacific Beads vis-à-vis Papanaidupet*. Aryan Books International, New Delhi.

The only surviving traditional Indo-Pacific bead industry for at least the last two hundred year is at Papanaidupet, Andhra Pradesh, India. Having retained many traditional production methods, it has been crucial in answering many archaeological questions relating to glass in general and glass beads in particular.

2017 Transitions in the Stone Beadmaking at Khambhat: An Ethnohistorical Survey. In *Stone Beads of South and Southeast Asia: Archaeology, Ethnography and Global Connections*, edited by Alok Kumar Kanungo, pp. 191-222. Indian Institute of Technology Gandhinagar.

Reports on the changes that have occurred in the Khambhat (Cambay) bead industry, with emphasis on the source of the raw material, technology, organization, and commerce.

2019 Chevron and Millefiorie in India. *Journal: Borneo International Beads Conference 2019*: 69-88.

This paper records the process of making millefiori beads as practiced in Purdilnagar as a model for interpreting associated archaeological findings.

2021 Glass in Indian Archaeology, Ancient Literature, Historical Records and Colonial Accounts. In *Ancient Glass of South Asia: Archaeology, Ethnography and Global Connections*, edited by Alok Kumar Kanungo and Laure Dussubieux, pp. 227-257. Springer Nature, Singapore.

Ancient Indian texts and more recent documentation refer to the use of beads in different sociocultural milieu, helping archaeologists to interpret their finds.

2021 Traditional Bead and Bangle Crafts in India. In *Ancient Glass of South Asia: Archaeology, Ethnography and Global Connections*, edited by Alok Kumar Kanungo and Laure Dussubieux, pp. 101-149. Springer Nature, Singapore.

Discusses the technology of the artisans who make furnace-wound glass beads and bangles in Western Uttar Pradesh and drawn glass beads in the Chittoor district of Andhra Pradesh. They are among the few living craftsmen who have inherited a predominant part of their technological knowhow from their ancestors.

**Kanungo, Alok Kumar (ed.)**

2017 *Stone Beads of South and Southeast Asia: Archaeology, Ethnography and Global Connections*. Indian Institute of Technology Gandhinagar.

This is the most comprehensive book on stone beads. With contributions from 25 leading scholars, the book dwells on related matter from ancient as well as modern India and other regions of Asia. The individual papers are listed elsewhere in this bibliography. Reviewed by Basa (2018) and Karklins (2018).

**Kanungo, Alok Kumar and Laure Dussubieux (eds.)**

2021 *Ancient Glass of South Asia: Archaeology, Ethnography and Global Connections*.

Springer, Singapore. <https://link.springer.com/book/10.1007/978-981-16-3656-1>.

Provides a comprehensive review of ancient Indian glass. Several chapters deal specifically with beads, their chemical composition, manufacture, and typology. These are annotated elsewhere in this bibliography.

**Kanungo, Alok Kumar and Virendra Nath Misra**

2004 Excavations at Kopia: A Preliminary Report. *Puratattva* 34:116-126.

Kopia is a pre Indo-Roman contact glass manufacturing site in Uttar Pradesh, northern India. Relevant finds include 24 glass beads, tubes of Indo-Pacific glass, 2 glass collar beads, 1 millefiori bead, and 2 quartz, and 2 banded agate beads. Two crucibles and much glass waste, crucible fragments, and many lumps of glass all show that Kopia was a major glass-manufacturing site during the early historic Buddhist period.

**Kanungo, Alok Kumar, Virendra Nath Misra, and Vasant Shinde**

2007 Western Indian (Mewar) Chalcolithic Beads with Special Reference to Balathal. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 19:42-57;

<https://www.academia.edu/39080183/>.

Discusses the beads recovered from a number of Chalcolithic sites in western India, with emphasis on the oldest village in India: Balathal. Materials include various crystalline and cryptocrystalline stones, glass, faience, bone, ivory, shell, coral, terra cotta, and steatite; 3rd-2nd millennia BC.

**Karant, R.V.**

1988 Silica Bead Industry in Cambay, Gujarat State, India. *Journal of the Geological Society of India* 31:426-431.

1992 The Ancient Gem Industry in Cambay. *Man and Environment* 17(2):62-70.

Discusses basic Cambay (India) stone beadmaking techniques with clear line drawings of the processes.

**Karklins, Karlis**

2018 Review of *Stone Beads of South and Southeast Asia: Archaeology, Ethnography and Global Connections*, edited by Alok Kumar Kanungo. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 30:80-82.

**Kaspers, Floor**

2019 Made in India. Contemporary Glass Beadmaking. *Ornament* 41(4).  
Discusses the current production of glass beads, both wound and drawn, in India.

**Kelly, Gwendolyn O.**

2007 Report on the Stone Beads, Debitage and Raw Materials from the 2007 and 2008 Excavation Seasons at Pattanam, Kerala. In *Interim Report of Pattanam Excavations 2007*, by P.J. Cherian, V. Selvakumar, and K.P. Shajan, pp. 1-28. Kerala Council for Historic Research, Trivandrum.

Stone ornament production and trade in these objects were important aspects of economic life during the Early Historic period in South India (300 BCE-400 CE). This report focuses on the stone beads and bead blanks recovered from Pattanam. It appears that the local craftspeople focused on the production of carnelian and agate beads. To a lesser extent, they were also working locally available semi-precious stones such as quartz, citrine, and garnet.

2009 Craft Production and Technology during the Iron Age to Early Historic Transition at Kodumanal, Tamil Nadu. *Tamil Civilization* 23:1-14.

Among the various crafts practiced at Kodumanal (400 BCE-400 CE) in South India was stone beadmaking. Numerous spindle whorls represent textile production.

2013 Craft Specialization, Technology and Social Change: A Study of Material Culture in Iron Age and Early Historic South India (c. 1200 BCE - 400 CE). Ph.D. dissertation. University of Wisconsin, Madison.

An in-depth study of stone bead and ornament production and technology in South India.

2015 Meaning in Context in the Iron Age: Beads and Ornaments in Megaliths, Ritual and Daily Life at Kadabakele, Karnataka (1200-300 BCE). In *South Asian Archaeology and Art 2012, Vol. 1: Man and Environment in Prehistoric and Protohistoric South Asia: New Perspectives*, edited by Vincent Lefèvre, Aurore Didier, and Benjamin Mutin, pp. 129-142. *Indicopleustoi: Archaeologies of the Indian Ocean* 12.  
<https://www.academia.edu/4070662/>.

Argues that trade during the Iron Age in South India was not systematic, but rather opportunistic and ad-hoc, primarily down-the-line trade, without regular access to specific non-local resources, with the possible exception of carnelian and steatite.

2016 Heterodoxy, Orthodoxy and Communities of Practice: Stone Bead and Ornament Production in Early Historic South India (c. 400 BCE–400 CE). *Archaeological Research in Asia* 6:30-50, doi:10.1016/j.ara.2016.03.001.

Argues that the South Indian producers of stone beads and ornaments should be considered as a single community of practice, not as distinct ethnic groups, as Francis (2002, 2004) suggested. The community of practice in question, that of lapidary workers, was not homogeneous or rigidly bounded, but rather, was a community with members distributed across many sites in the region, connected by their shared practices and knowledge, and a heterodox acceptance of diverse ways of engaging in that practice.

**Kenoyer, J. Mark**

1984 Shell Working Industries of the Indus Civilization: A Summary. *Paléorient* 10(1):49-63. The production and use of marine shell objects during the Mature Indus Civilization (2500-1700 BC) are used as a framework within which to analyze developments in technology, regional variation, and the stratification of socio-economic systems.

1991 Ornament Styles of the Indus Valley Tradition: Evidence from Recent Excavations at Harappa, Pakistan. *Paleorient* 17:79-98.

On the materials, manufacture, mode of wearing, and social significance of beads from the Neolithic to the Harappan period. A major study, illustrated.

1995 Shell Trade and Shell Working during the Neolithic and Early Chalcolithic at Mehrgarh, Pakistan. In *Mehrgarh Field Reports 1975 to 1985, From Neolithic Times to the Indus Civilization*, edited by C. Jarrige, J.-F. Jarrige, R. H. Meadow, and G. Quivron, pp. 566-581. Department of Culture and Tourism, Government of Sindh, and French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Karachi.

Various forms of beads and pendants are discussed.

1996 Bead Replicas: An alternative to Antique Bead Collecting. *Ornament* 20(12):68-71. Describes how the increased demand for antique beads has led to the wholesale destruction of ancient sites and is now seriously threatening the archaeological record of past cultures. The author considers replicas will satisfy the demand for antique-looking beads and provide income for traditional, non-mechanized, craftsmen. Describes and shows replica stone beads from India.

1997 Trade and Technology of the Indus Valley: New Insights from Harappa, Pakistan. *World Archaeology* 29(7):262-280.

Extracts maximum information through the close study of beads from many angles (e.g., the perforations of long carnelian beads reveals drill types which may be evidence for Sumer-Indus links).



- 2000-2001 Review of *Indian Beads: A Cultural and Technological Study*, by S.B. Deo (2000). *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 12-13:77-79; <https://surface.syr.edu/beads/vol12/iss1/12/>.
- 2002 Review of *Amulets and Pendants in Ancient Maharashtra*, by Jyotsna Maurya (2000). *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 14:77-78; <https://surface.syr.edu/beads/vol14/iss1/11/>.
- 2003 Beads (pp. 54-55), Faience (p. 187), Bangles (pp. 51-52), Glass (pp. 251-252), Jewelry and Ornament (pp. 308-309), Material Culture (pp. 391-393), Metal and Metalworking (pp. 398-402), Pottery (pp. 481-483), Tiles and Tile making, Terra-Cotta (pp. 606-607). In *South Asian Folklore: An Encyclopedia – Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka*, edited by Margaret A. Mills, Peter J. Claus, and Sarah Diamond. Routledge, New York.
- 2005 Bead Technologies at Harappa, 3300-1900 BC: A Comparative Summary. In *South Asian Archaeology 2001*, edited by C. Jarrige and V. Lefèvre, pp. 157-170. Éditions Recherche sur les Civilisations, Paris.
- Presents an excellent overview of the different materials and technologies used to produce beads of various materials at Harappa, Pakistan. Stone, shell, terra cotta, faience, glass, metal, and seeds are covered.
- 2007 Stone Beads in Ancient South Asia – 7000 to 600 BC. In *International Bead & Beadwork Conference*, edited by Jamey D. Allen and Valerie Hector. Rezan Has Museum, Istanbul.
- Focuses on the northwestern regions of the Indian subcontinent with special emphasis on the urban phase of the Indus Tradition. Basic technologies for the production of stone beads are presented with detailed discussions of shaping and drilling techniques. Pakistan.
- 2008 Indus and Mesopotamian Trade Networks: New Insights from Shell and Carnelian Artifacts. In *Intercultural Relations between South and Southwest Asia. Studies in Commemoration of E.C.L. During Caspers (1934-1996)*, edited by E. Olijdam and R.H. Spoor, pp. 19-28. BAR International Series 1826.
- Reviews some of the evidence for Indus internal and external trade and presents some new information based on comparative analysis of shell artifacts and beads from the Indus Valley and the Royal Cemetery at Ur.
- 2010 Measuring the Harappan World: Insights into the Indus Order and Cosmology. In *The Archaeology of Measurement: Comprehending Heaven, Earth and Time in Ancient Societies*, edited by Iain Morley and Colin Renfrew, pp. 106-122. Cambridge University Press.

Presents an overview of the types of artifacts that inform us about ancient Harappan measurement systems, in order to gain insight into their concepts of order and cosmology. Beads of terra-cotta and stone are discussed. Pakistan.

2014 Eye Beads from the Indus Tradition: Technology, Style and Chronology. *Journal of Asian Civilizations* 36(2):1-23.

2017 History of Stone Beads and Drilling: South Asia. In *Stone Beads of South and Southeast Asia: Archaeology, Ethnography and Global Connections*, edited by Alok Kumar Kanungo, pp. 127-150. Indian Institute of Technology Gandhinagar.

Provides an excellent overview of stone beadmaking with emphasis on the drilling aspect.

2017 Stone Beads of the Indus Tradition: New Perspectives on Harappan Bead Typology, Technology and Documentation. In *Stone Beads of South and Southeast Asia: Archaeology, Ethnography and Global Connections*, edited by Alok Kumar Kanungo, pp. 151-166. Indian Institute of Technology Gandhinagar.

Presents a new approach to the identification, documentation, and interpretation of Harappan stone beads, and itemizes what information needs to be documented and how.

2020 Bleached Carnelian Beads of the Indus Tradition, 3rd Millennium BC: Origins and Variations. In *In Context: the Reade Festschrift*, edited by Irving Finkel and St John Simpson, pp. 169-182. Archaeopress, Oxford.

A critical assessment of earlier studies suggests that new terms and ways of studying and documenting bleached beads should be developed. The use of experimental replication is also proposed as an important avenue for research in order to develop a more robust interpretive framework for comparing these beads within the Indus, as well as adjacent, regions.

#### **Kenoyer, J.M. and K.K. Bhan**

2004 Sidis in the Agate Bead Industry of Western India. In *Sidis and Scholars*, edited by Amy Catlin-Jairazbhoy and Edward A. Alpers, pp. 42-61. Rainbow Publishers, Noida, India.

Discusses the role of African Indians in the stone beadmaking industry.

#### **Kenoyer, J.M., M. Vidale, and K.K. Bhan**

1991 Contemporary Stone Beadmaking in Khambhat, India: Patterns of Craft Specialisation and Organisation of Production as Reflected in the Archaeological Record. *World Archaeology* 23(1):44-63.

Compares current beadmaking in Khambhat (Cambay) with Harappa, Pakistan, and other ancient sites.

1995 Carnelian Bead Production in Khambhat, India: An Ethnoarchaeological Study. In *Living Traditions: Studies in the Ethnoarchaeology of South Asia*, edited by B. Allchin. Oxford and IBH, New Delhi.

**Kharakwal, J.S., Y.S. Rawat, T. Osada, L.C. Patel, Hansmukh Seth, Rajesh Meena, S. Meena, K.P. Singh, and A. Hussain**

2011 Kanmer: A Multicultural Site in Kachchh, Gujarat, India. In *Changing Perceptions of Japan in South Asia in the New Asian Era: The State of Japanese Studies in India and other SAARC Countries*, edited by Takao Uno, pp. 355-376. International Research Center for Japanese Studies, Kyoto.

Provides a brief overview of the beads recovered from this site in western India.

**Khlopin, Igor N.**

1997 *Eneolithic Period of South-Western Turkmenistan*. Russian Academy of Sciences, Institute of History and Material Culture, St. Petersburg.

Final report on the cemetery of Parkhai II in the Sumbar Valley. Copper, agate, calcite, carnelian, hematite, lapis lazuli, steatite, turquoise, “plaster” (gypsum?), mother-of-pearl, and bone beads are reported, many of which appear to have been worn as bracelets (pp. 135-136, 150, 162-163). Also drill fragments. Russian and English text.

**Kock, Jan and Torben Sode**

1995 *Glass, Glass Beads and Glassmakers in Northern India*. THOT, Vanlose, Denmark.

Presents a wealth of information on the modern glass bead and bangle industry of northern India. Numerous color photographs and b&w drawings. See Francis (1994) for a review.

**Koiso, Manabu, Hitoshi Endo, and Ayumu Konasukawa**

2017 Stone Bead Users – Symbolic Value and Trade: The Nagas. In *Stone Beads of South and Southeast Asia: Archaeology, Ethnography and Global Connections*, edited by Alok Kumar Kanungo, pp. 223-232. Indian Institute of Technology Gandhinagar.

Provides ethnographic details about the beads and necklaces used by the Nagas of northeastern India.

**Konasukawa, Ayumu, Hitoshi Endo, and Akinori Uesugi**

2011 Chapter 7. Minor Objects from the Settlement Area. In *Excavations at Farmana: District Rohtak, Haryana, India, 2006-08*, edited by V. Shinde, T. Osada, and M. Kumar, pp. 369-526. Indus Project, Research Institute for Humanity and Nature, Kyoto.  
<https://www.academia.edu/13437069/>.

The site yielded a wide variety of beads but especially those of terra cotta and various types of stone. They are attributed to the Harappan and Historical periods. Includes information regarding the drilling technology used based on silicone casts of the perforations.

**Lau, Daniel**

2012 Schmuckperlen aus Sohr Damb/Nal, Pakistan. *Archäologische Mitteilungen aus Iran und Turan* 44:221-270; <https://www.academia.edu/2762079/>.

Classifies and describes beads made of shell, metal, and various stones that date to the late Chalcolithic and early Bronze Age.

**Law, Randall**

2018 The Art of the Harappan Microbead - Revisited. In *Walking with the Unicorn: Social Organization and Material Culture in Ancient South Asia. Jonathan Mark Kenoyer Felicitation Volume*, edited by Dennys Frenez, Gregg M. Jamison, Randall W. Law, Massimo Vidale, and Richard H. Meadow, pp. 327-342. Archaeopress, Summertown, Oxford, UK.

New observations of steatite microbeads from Zhekhada in northern Gujarat, India, strongly suggests that Harappan craftspeople made the beads by cutting, drilling, and grinding solid steatite rock rather than by forming them from a ground steatite paste as was previously thought.

**Litster, Mirani**

2016 Cowry Shell Money and Monsoon Trade: The Maldives in Past Globalizations. Ph.D. thesis. The Australian National University, Canberra. <https://openresearch-repository.anu.edu.au/handle/1885/110238>.

Describes the beads recovered from various sites in the Maldives utilized during the early Buddhist occupation period and the subsequent Islamic phase post-1153 CE. Materials include glass, clay, stone, clay, coral, shell, and fish vertebrae.

**Ludvik, Geoffrey**

2012 Stone Beads of Ancient Afghanistan: Stylistic and Technical Analysis. *Field Notes: A Journal of Collegiate Anthropology* 3(1):1-8.

This study addresses antique stone beads made of agate, carnelian, turquoise, jasper, and lapis lazuli, and focuses on stylistic and morphological features as well as manufacturing techniques, specifically the nature of drilling used to perforate the beads.

**Ludvik, Geoffrey E., Thomas J. Dobbins, and J. Mark Kenoyer**

2020 A New Way to Study Ancient Bead Workshop Traditions: Shape Analysis Using Elliptical Fourier Transforms. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 32:84-95; <https://www.academia.edu/74316820/>.

A new analytical methodology using trigonometric functions of Elliptical Fourier transforms (EFTs) is presented for studying morphometric proportions of stone beads using examples from modern India and the ancient Southern Levant and Afghanistan.

**Lukpanova, Ya. A.**

2017 Реконструкция женского костюма из элитного погребения Таксай-1: взгляд археолога [Reconstruction of Female Costume From the Elite Burial Ground Taksay-I: A View of the Archaeologist]. *Povolzhskaya Arkheologiya* 1(19):145-156.

Reconstructs the costume (dress, kaftan, and headdress) of a woman buried in an early Sarmatian burial ground in western Kazakhstan. Key decorative elements include small sewn-on metal badges, biconic metal beads, and pendant amulets of wolf fangs and teeth clad in gold. English abstract.

2019 Costume of the Settlements of the West Kazakhstan Early Iron Age. In *The Great Steppe: History and Culture. Volume V. Steppe Fashion: Costume and Textile. The*

*Exhibition Catalogue*, edited by A. Onggaruly, pp. 86-107. National Museum of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Nur-Sultan.

Describes the various ornamental elements (mostly gold) that adorned Sarmatian costume, including beads and pendants. In Kazakh, Russian, and English.

**Mahroof, M.M.M.**

1995 The Story of the Sri Lankan Pearl. *Journal of Gemmology* 24(5):337-348.

A history of pearl fishing in Sri Lanka and the associated pearl trade over the last 2,000 years, written from the Sri Lankan point of view.

**Manamendra-Arachchi, Kelum, Thusitha Mendis, K.H.S.R. Premarathne, and Anslem de Silva**

2013 Discovery of a 4th Century AD Perforated Crocodile Tooth Ornaments from Sri Lanka. In *Crocodiles: Proceedings of the World Crocodile Conference 22nd Working Meeting of the Species Survival Commission IUCN convened at Negombo, Sri Lanka, 21-23 May 2013*, pp. 243-245. International Union for Conservation of Nature, Gland, Switzerland.

On the discovery of perforated crocodile tooth ornaments among 41 drilled tooth artifacts belonging to eight vertebrate species uncovered during archeological excavations at the Jethawanarama monastic site, Anuradhapura.

**Matarasso, P. and V. Roux**

2000 Le système techno-économique des perles de cornaline. Modélisation de systèmes complexes de production par l'analyse d'activités. In *Cornaline de L'Inde: Des pratiques techniques de Cambay aux technosystèmes de l'Indus*, edited by V. Roux, pp. 333-412. Éditions de la Maison des sciences de l'homme, Paris.

A quantitative model has been designed based on Cambay data to ascertain an indication of annual Harappan bead production and the number of workers involved, based on the number of beads found at different sites.

**Maurya, Jyotsna**

2000 *Amulets and Pendants in Ancient Maharashtra*. D.K. Printworld, New Delhi.

Examines the different types of ancient amulets and pendants excavated in Maharashtra in western India, the techniques used in making them, their parallels in literary and sculptural representations, and Buddhist influence on them. Giving insights into the sources of raw materials used in these charms, the author takes up in detail the trade relations of a specific site with other contemporary sites. A major focus is on the Mauryan (ca. 322-183 BC) and Satavahana (50 BC to AD 250) periods. See Kenoyer (2002) for a review.

2000 *Distinctive Beads in Ancient India: Amulets, Pendants, Eye-Beads and Etched Beads from the Prehistoric to Medieval Periods in India*. British Archaeological Reports S864.

Besides being used for decoration, distinctive beads also have religious, therapeutic, and superstitious reasons behind their use. Many of the beads under study have come from archaeological excavations.

**Meadow, Richard H.**

2002 The Chronological and Cultural Significance of a Steatite Wig from Harappa. *Iranica Antiqua* 37:191-202.

Steatite beads with trefoil decoration figure in a discussion of the foreign objects rarely found in Harappan contexts; early 2nd millennium (pp. 197-199, fig. 4). Pakistan.

**Mei, J. and C. Shell**

2002 The Iron Age Cultures in Xinjiang and their Steppe Connections. In *Ancient Interactions: East and West in Eurasia*, edited by K. Boyle, C. Renfrew, and M. Levine, pp. 213-234. McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research, Cambridge.

Agate, glass, and etched carnelian beads figure in the cultural attribution of a late-1st-millennium tomb (p. 218, fig. 14.5). Mentions stone, bone, and carnelian beads from a site in the Eastern Pamirs (p. 223) and a carnelian bead from a site in the northern foothills of the Tian Shan (p. 227, fig. 14.18).

**Miller, Heather M.-L.**

2008 Issues in the Determination of Ancient Value Systems: The Role of Talc (Steatite) and Faience in the Indus Civilization. In *Intercultural Relations Between South and Southwest Asia*, edited by Eric Olijdam and Richard H. Spoor, pp. 145-157. BAR International Series S1826. <https://www.academia.edu/1555081/>.

Concentrates on beads of the 3rd millennium BC. Pakistan.

**Minyaev, S.S.**

1994 The Hsiung-Nu: New Discoveries in Archaeology and Art. In *New Archaeological Discoveries in Asiatic Russia and Central Asia*, edited by A.G. Kozintsev et al., pp. 64-66. Russian Academy of Sciences, Institute of History of Material Culture. Archaeological Studies 16. St. Petersburg.

Glass and stone beads are mentioned among grave goods of pastoral tribes in Siberia, 3rd century BC onwards, which cast light on the Huns. The archaeological evidence so far does not agree with Chinese written sources.

**Mishra, Umakanta, Subrata K. Acharya, Patitapaban Mishra, Rabindra Kumar Mohanty, Shibnarayan Bihari, and Kunil Kumar Behera**

2020 Beads from the Excavated Site of Deltihuda, Talagarh, Odisha. *Man and Environment* XLV(2):58-67; <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/352206394>.

The third season of excavation at Deltihuda mounds revealed a bead manufacturing workshop with remains of a partially exposed furnace, bead wasters, polishers, and a number of finished and unfinished beads. This is the first evidence of a bead manufacturing center at any of the excavated settlements belonging to the Early Farming Culture societies in the eastern part of Odisha, India.

**Mohanty, Rabindra Kumar**

1999 Significance of a Bead Manufacturing Centre at Mahurjhari, District Nagpur, Maharashtra, India. *Man and Environment* (24):79-89.

2008 Mahurjhari: A Bead Manufacturing Centre in Central India. In *Archaeology of Early Historic South Asia*, edited by Gautam Sengupta and Sharmi Chakraborty. Pragati Publication & Centre for Archaeological Studies and Training, New Delhi.

2017 Antiquity of Semi-precious Stone Beads from Deccan. In *Stone Beads of South and Southeast Asia: Archaeology, Ethnography and Global Connections*, edited by Alok Kumar Kanungo, pp. 317-346. Indian Institute of Technology, Gandhinagar.

Covers the period from the earliest beadmakers to the Early Historic Period and the study area encompasses most of central and southern India.

### **Mohanty, R.K. and Tilok Thakuria**

2016 *Indian Beads: History and Technology*. Pentagon Press, New Delhi.

Provides a detailed account of non-glass bead manufacture and trade in India from the upper paleolithic to early history. Includes information about manufacturing techniques, raw materials, and manufacturing centers in ancient India, as well as traditional bead manufacturing at Khambhat, Gujarat.

### **Moulherat, Christophe, Margareta Tengberg, Jérôme-F. Haquet, and Benoît Mille**

2002 First Evidence of Cotton at Neolithic Mehrgarh, Pakistan: Analysis of Mineralized Fibres from a Copper Bead. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 29(12):1393-1401.

Analysis of a copper bead from a Neolithic burial (6th millennium BC) at Mehrgarh allowed the recovery of several threads, preserved by mineralization. They were characterized according to new procedure, combining the use of a reflected-light microscope and a scanning electron microscope, and identified as cotton (*Gossypium* sp.). The Mehrgarh fibers constitute the earliest known example of cotton in the Old World and put the date of the first use of this textile plant back by more than a millennium.

### **Nath, Amarendra**

2014 *Excavations at Rakhigarhi [1997-98 to 1999-2000]*. Archaeological Survey of India, New Delhi. <https://www.academia.edu/24830219/>.

Thorough analysis of the recovered beads of stone, faience, bone, shell, metal, and terra cotta. Also includes a lengthy discussion of the Harappan stone-bead industry.

### **Niharika**

1993 *A Study of Stone Bead from Ancient India*. Bharatiya Kala Prakashan Prasad, New Delhi.

### **Oga, Katsuhiko and Sunil Gupta**

2000 The Far East, Southeast and South Asia: Indo-Pacific Beads from Yayoi Tombs as Indicators of Early Maritime Exchange. *South Asian Studies* 16:73-88; <https://www.academia.edu/4776952/>.

Focuses on the identifying the sources of the Indo-Pacific beads found at Yayoi sites in Japan.

### **Onggaruly, Akhan (ed.)**

2019 *The Great Steppe: History and Culture. Volume V. Steppe Fashion: Costume and Textile. The Exhibition Catalogue*. National Museum of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Nur-Sultan. <https://www.academia.edu/43092455/>.

The catalog illustrates sundry splendid ornaments in the collections of the National Museum of the Republic of Kazakhstan. These include individual beads and pendants of various materials as well as adornments that incorporate these elements. They cover a wide date range. In Kazakh, Russian, and English.

**Paech, Hans-Jürgen**

1993 Beads. In *Excavations at Sonkh: 2500 Years of a Town in Mathura District*, by Herbert Härtel, pp. 298-302. Monographien zur indischen Archäologie, Kunst und Philologie 9. Beads from an important ancient site in northern India.

**Pardhi, Mohan S., Virag Sontakke, Pradip Meshram, Anand Bhojar, and Ashok Singh Thakur**

2017 Study of Terracotta Objects from Chandankheda, Maharashtra. *Heritage: Journal of Multidisciplinary Studies in Archaeology* 5:826-855; <https://www.academia.edu/37195267/>.

Includes a discussion of the beads and pendants recovered from contexts ranging from the Early Iron Age to the medieval period at a site in west-central India.

**Parmar, Narender**

2009 Recent Explorations in the Bhiwani Block, District Bhiwani (Haryana). *Bulletin of the Deccan College Post-Graduate and Research Institute* 68/69:95-112.

A village-to-village survey in the Bhiwani district of India located 66 sites, placing 40 of them on the archaeological map of India for the first time. The sites range in date from the early Harappan through the medieval period. Steatite, faience, and terra cotta beads were recovered.

**Peyronel, L.**

2000 Sigilli harappani e dilmunite. *Vicino Oriente* 12:175-240.

Some remarks on Harappan etched carnelian and segmented faience beads (pp. 209f.), Pakistan.

**Pongpanich, Bunchar**

2017 Ancient Stone Beads of Southeast Asia and Indian Connection. In *Stone Beads of South and Southeast Asia: Archaeology, Ethnography and Global Connections*, edited by Alok Kumar Kanungo, pp. 373-388. Indian Institute of Technology Gandhinagar.

Briefly surveys beads recovered from sites in Southeast Asia, primarily in Thailand, and discusses the bead trade with India.

**Prabhakar, V.N.**

2014 Analysis of Beads from the Sanauli Burials of Late Harappan Context. *Pragdhara* 23:63-93; <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/339739713>.

Describes the beads of stone and faience recovered from a site in northern India.

2016 An Overview of the Stone Bead Drilling Technology in South Asia from Earliest Times to Harappans. *Heritage: Journal of Multidisciplinary Studies in Archaeology* 4:47-74; <https://www.academia.edu/66331357/>.



2017 Documentation and Analysis of Stone Drills from Dholavira. In *Stone Beads of South and Southeast Asia: Archaeology, Ethnography and Global Connections*, edited by Alok Kumar Kanungo, pp. 293-316. Indian Institute of Technology Gandhinagar.

Reports on the microscopic and statistical analysis of the large number of Ernestite drills recovered from the Harappan site of Dholavira in Gujarat, India. This has led to a better understanding of the different drill types and sub-types, and their attributes.

2018 Decorated Carnelian Beads from the Indus Civilization Site of Dholavira (Great Rann of Kachchha, Gujarat). In *Walking with the Unicorn: Social Organization and Material Culture in Ancient South Asia. Jonathan Mark Kenoyer Felicitation Volume*, edited by Dennys Frenez, Gregg M. Jamison, Randall W. Law, Massimo Vidale, and Richard H. Meadow, pp. 475-485. Archaeopress, Summertown, Oxford, UK.

India.

**Prabhakar, V.N., R.S. Bisht, R.W. Law, and J.M. Kenoyer**

2012 Stone Drill Bits from Dholavira – A Multi-faceted Analysis. *Man and Environment* XXXVII(1): 8-25.

Analyzes a large collection of Ernestite drill bits associated with the beadmaking industry at Dholavira, a site of the Harappan Culture in Gujarat, India.

**Prasad, Ravi, V.N. Prabhakar, and Vikrant Jain**

2017 Geological Aspects of Raw Materials for Stone Beads. In *Stone Beads of South and Southeast Asia: Archaeology, Ethnography and Global Connections*, edited by Alok Kumar Kanungo, pp. 115-126. Indian Institute of Technology Gandhinagar.

Aims to assess the geological and chemical properties of the various types of stone used to manufacture beads at Dholavira, a Harappan Culture site in Gujarat state, India, with an eye to determining their origins. It also delves into how the different stones are affected by physical and chemical weathering.

**Rabbani, Mubariz Ahmed**

2020 Barikot Beads and Gandharan Art Ornaments: A Critical Study of Adornment Practices during the Kushana Period of Pakistan. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 32:25-40; <https://www.academia.edu/74316271/>.

To reconstruct and understand adornment practices during the Kushana period of Gandhara (1st-3rd centuries CE), this article compares selected examples of beads recovered from the stratigraphically excavated site of Barikot (Swat Valley, Pakistan) with the forms of beads carved into regional iconography, i.e., sculptures of Bodhisattva (Buddhist divine beings) deriving from the Gandharan world.

2020 The Typology, Production and Adornment of Gandharan Beads during the Mid-3rd Century BCE-1st Century CE: Preliminary Results from Barikot, Swat, Pakistan. *Archaeological Research in Asia* 24:100228.; <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ara.2020.100228>.

Provides new perspectives on the typology and technological methods of bead production in use at the site.

**Rahman, Shah Sufi Mostafizur**

1997 The Semi-Precious Stone Beads from Mahasthangarh: A Preliminary Study. *Journal of Bengal Art* 2.

Discusses stone beads recovered from one of the earliest urban archaeological sites so far discovered in Bangladesh.

1999 Recent Discovery of Glass Beads from Mahasthangarh: An Archaeological Perspective. *Journal of Bengal Art* 4:67-76.

On the glass beads excavated at an early urban site in Bangladesh.

2001 Glass Beads from Wari-Bateshwar, Bangladesh: A Preliminary Archaeological Analysis. *Journal of Bengal Art* 6:201-209.

The beads date to the period from the 3rd century BC to the 3rd century AD. Discusses the role the site may have played in the long-distance maritime trade.

**Rajagopalan, Ashvin and Darshini Sundar**

2015 Tamilakkam: A Multi-Cultural Centre for Bead Trade. *Journal: Borneo International Beads Conference 2015*.

Outlines a study that aims to understand the bead trade in Tamil Nadu, India, from 400 BCE to the present day.

**Rajan, K.**

2017 South Indian Stones Beads: Archaeological, Textual and Ethnographic Approach to Traditional Gemstone Industry. In *Stone Beads of South and Southeast Asia: Archaeology, Ethnography and Global Connections*, edited by Alok Kumar Kanungo, pp. 347-366. Indian Institute of Technology Gandhinagar.

Utilizes information gathered from present-day gem cutters in Kangayam, central India, to better understand the technology used to produce beads recovered from excavations at nearby Early-Historic Kodumanal.

**Ratnagar, Shereen**

2008 Materials Used in the Bronze Age. In *Intercultural Relations between South and Southwest Asia. Studies in Commemoration of E.C.L. During Caspers (1934-1996)*, edited by E. Olijdam and R.H. Spoor, pp. 56-60. BAR International Series 1826.

Discusses possible Indian sources (pp. 57-58) of the carnelian used in the production of long beads and etched varieties by Harappan artisans.

**Ray, Sikhasree, Tilok Thakuria, and Santanu Vaidya**

2014 Early Historic Beads from Recent Excavations in Odisha. *Heritage: Journal of Multidisciplinary Studies in Archaeology* 2:802-809.

Focuses on the beads found in excavations at two major sites in Odisha, India: Sisupalgarh and Manikpatna. Materials include semiprecious stones, terracotta, glass, and organic.

**Reade, Julian and Jonathan Taylor**

2018 Beads of Possible Indus Origin with Sumerian Royal Inscriptions. In *Walking with the Unicorn: Social Organization and Material Culture in Ancient South Asia*. Jonathan

*Mark Kenoyer Felicitation Volume*, edited by Dennys Frenez, Gregg M. Jamison, Randall W. Law, Massimo Vidale, and Richard H. Meadow, pp. 526-529. Archaeopress Publishing, Summertown, Oxford. Serie Orientale Roma 15.

**Rienjang, Wannaporn Kay, Jonathan Mark Kenoyer, and Margaret Sax**

2017 Stone Beads from the Relic Deposits: A Preliminary Morphological and Technological Analysis. In *Charles Masson and the Buddhist Sites of Afghanistan: Explorations, Excavations, Collections*, edited by Elizabeth Errington, pp. 52-57. The British Museum, London. <https://www.academia.edu/35450130/>.

Beads made of a variety of hard stones, as well as lapis lazuli, were found in relic caskets with other offerings or associated with relic deposits in stupas in three areas of Afghanistan. The various methods utilized in their production are discussed, as is evidence of use wear. Appendix 3 (pp. 231-234) presents Documentation of Bead Morphology, Manufacture and Use Wear.

**Rossi-Osmida, Gabriele (ed.)**

2002 *Margiana Gonur-depe Necropolis: 10 years of Excavations by Ligabue Study and Research Centre*. Edizioni Il Punto, Vicenza.

A Bronze Age necropolis in Turkmenistan with some bead-rich burials.

**Roux, Valentine (ed.)**

2000 *Cornaline de l'Inde: Des pratiques techniques de Cambay aux techno-systèmes de l'Indus*. Éditions de la Maison des sciences de l'homme, Paris.

Contains nine articles on various aspects of beadmaking technology in the Indus Valley of India and Pakistan, as well as related topics. The articles are listed individually in the respective sections of this bibliography.

**Roux, V., B. Bril, and G. Dietrich**

1995 Skills and Learning Difficulties Involved in Stone Knapping: The Case of Stone-Bead Knapping in Khambhat, India. *World Archaeology* 27(1):63-87.

Skills involved in knapping Harappan long carnelian beads are studied based on present-day bead knapping in Khambhat in order to assess their value as well as the knappers' socio-economic status.

**Roux, Valentine and Pierre Matarasso**

1999 Les perles de cornaline harappéennes: données ethno-archéologiques. In *Cornaline et pierres précieuses: la Méditerranée de l'Antiquité à l'Islam*, edited by Annie Caubet, pp. 139-173. Musée du Louvre Editions, Paris.

Presents ethno-archaeological data on Harappan carnelian beads in Pakistan and India.

2000 Les perles en cornaline harappéennes: Pratiques techniques et techno-système. In *Cornaline de l'Inde: Des pratiques techniques de Cambay aux techno-systèmes de l'Indus*, edited by Valentine Roux, pp. 417-438. Éditions de la Maison des sciences de l'homme, Paris. <http://books.openedition.org/editionsmsh/8734?lang=fr>.

Aims to characterize the organization of the Harappan carnelian beadmakers in order to examine the relationship between artisans and elite, and the destination of beads.

**Roux, V, and J. Pelegrin**

1988-1989 Knapping Techniques and Craft Specialisation: An Ethnoarchaeological Investigation in Gujarat. *Puratattva* 19:50-59.

Preliminary results of a detailed study of Cambay beadmakers and their relative level of competence as may be expressed in archaeological contexts. India.

**Ruikar, Tejal N., Prabodh Shirvalkar, Y.S. Rawat, and Satish Naik**

2013 A Preliminary Study of the Beads from Harappan Site of Kotada Bhadli, Kachchh, Gujarat. *Heritage: Journal of Multidisciplinary Studies in Archaeology* 1:486-499.

This paper is intended to provide an insight into the economic condition of the people at a rural Harappan site in India based on the study of the beads. Materials include various stones, terra cotta, bone, shell, and faience.

**Salvatori, S., M. Vidale, G. Guida, and E. Masioli**

2009 Ilgynly-Depe (Turkmenistan) and the 4th Millennium BC Metallurgy of Central Asia. *Paléorient* 35(1):47-67.

Surface finds include a number of copper beads as well as a silver example. Their production and composition are discussed.

**Sarianidi, Viktor**

1985 *L'or de la Bactriane: fouilles de la nécropole de Tillia-Tépé en Afghanistan septentrional*. Éditions d'art Aurora, Leningrad.

Sumptuously illustrated volume of treasures from a Bactrian cemetery in Afghanistan, including fine decorated gold beads and beads made from various stones.

1986 *Die Kunst des alten Afghanistan*. Seemann, Leipzig.

Mentions flat plaster beads, 3rd millennium (pp. 161f., fig. 54); bicones with dot-in-circle decoration, 2nd millennium (fig. 55); gold with enamel, 1st century AD (fig. 169).

1990 The Golden Hoard of Bactria. *National Geographic* 177(3):50-75 (March).

Graves at the Graeco-Bactrian site of Tillya Tepe, Afghanistan, yielded sumptuous gold jewelry including faceted and granulated gold beads.

1993 Reperti inediti da tombe battriane depredate. *Mesopotamia* 28:5-20.

Beads of many types and interesting shapes contribute to a picture of a high and distinctive culture in northern Afghanistan during the Bronze Age (2nd millennium). Some beads are hard to date and may be later (pp. 9-16, figs. 9-16).

2007 *Necropolis of Gonur*. Kapon Editions, Athens.

A wide range of beads and pendants made from various materials were recovered from around 3000 tombs at Gonur, the most important city in the kingdom of Margiana (Turkmenistan). The material dates from the end of the 3rd millennium to the beginning of the 2nd millennium BC.

**Sedov, A.V.**

1987 *Kobadian: na Poroge Rannego Srednevekoviya* (Kobadian: Facing the Dark Ages). Academy of Sciences of Tadjik S.S.R., Moscow.

Stone, bone, shell, coral, and glass paste beads of various shapes are illustrated; 4th-5th centuries AD. In Tadjikistan. In Russian with brief English summary.

**Selvakumar, Veerasamy**

2017 Beads and Ornaments in Early Tamizh Texts. In *Stone Beads of South and Southeast Asia: Archaeology, Ethnography and Global Connections*, edited by Alok Kumar Kanungo, pp. 41-48. Indian Institute of Technology Gandhinagar.

Presents excerpts from early Tamil texts that mention beads and other ornaments; southern India.

2017 Ratnattin Tiruvābharanangal (Sacred Gemstone Ornaments) in the Inscriptions of Brihatīswarā Temple, Tañcāvūr. In *Stone Beads of South and Southeast Asia: Archaeology, Ethnography and Global Connections*, edited by Alok Kumar Kanungo, pp. 49-114. Indian Institute of Technology Gandhinagar.

Provides a detailed statistical report on the ornaments donated to the various deities as recorded in ancient temple engravings in southern India.

2021 History of Glass Ornaments in Tamil Nadu, South India: Cultural Perspectives. In *Ancient Glass of South Asia: Archaeology, Ethnography and Global Connections*, edited by Alok Kumar Kanungo and Laure Dussubieux, pp. 273-299. Springer Nature, Singapore.

Surveys the use of glass beads and other ornaments from a cultural perspective, based on archaeological and textual sources.

**Sharma, D.V., V.N. Prabhakar, R. Tewari, and R.K. Srivastava**

1999-2000 Harappan Jewellery Hoard from Mandi, Puratattva. *Bulletin of the Indian Archaeological Society* 30:36-41.

10 kg of mainly gold and silver jewelry were recovered from a looted hoard at Mandi, northern India. Two periods are represented at the site: Harappan (ca. 2000 BC) and Kushan (from AD 100). The hoard is thought to be Harappan. There are beads of gold, banded agate, onyx, copper, and many etched beads with trefoil and eye designs.

**Shinde, Vasant, Shreekant Jadhav, Prabodh Shirvalkar, Amol Kulkarni, Abhijit Dandekar, Shrikant Ganvir, P.P. Joglekar, Girish Mandke, Arati Deshpande-Mukherjee, Sushama G. Deo, S.N. Rajaguru, M.D. Kajale, and Satish Naik**

2008 A Report on the Recent Archaeological Investigations at Junnar, Maharashtra (2005-2007). *Bulletin of the Deccan College Post-Graduate and Research Institute* 66-67:113-134.

Excavations in the Junnar region of India yielded beads of semi-precious stone, faience, glass, gold, and terra cotta, along with rings, bracelets, and other ornaments.

**Shinde, Vasant, Toshiki Osada, Akinori Uesugi, and Manmohan Kumar**

2008 *A Report on Excavations at Farmana 2007-08*. Indus Project, Research Institute for Humanity and Nature, Kyoto. Occasional Paper 6: Linguistics, Archaeology and the Human Past. <https://www.academia.edu/37296726/>.

Chapter IX: Minor Objects describes the terra cotta, stone, shell, bone, gold, and faience beads recovered from a Harappan settlement in the Ghaggar-Hakra Basin of northwestern India.

**Simonenko, Alexandr V.**

2015 Ближневосточный импорт у кочевников Евразии сарматского времени [Near East Objects from the Nomadic Sites of the Sarmatian Age]. In *Sak Culture of Saryarka in the Context of the Study of Ethnic and Sociocultural Processes of Steppe Eurasia*, edited by Arman Z. Beisenov, pp. 275-290. Almaty. <https://www.academia.edu/25326620/>.

Some eye-decorated, trail-decorated, and mosaic beads from Sarmatian graves in north-central Kazakhstan were made in the Near East. Egypt was the source of amulets of “Egyptian” faience in the shapes of scarabs, lions, frogs, amphorae, tiny altars, and double cylinders.

**Simons, Angela**

1996 Das Kollektivgrab Mebrak 63 im Mustang-Distrikt, Nepal. *Eurasia Antiqua* 2:383-395. A 4th-century-BC grave with 30 or more partly mummified individuals contained necklaces of seeds, shell discs, carnelian, and glass of several colors. Some bead types are among the indicators of contact with Central Asian steppe cultures.

**Simons, Angela, Werner Schön, and Sukra Sagar Shresta**

1994 The Prehistoric Settlement of Mustang: First Results of the 1993 Archaeological Investigations in Cave Systems and Connected Ruined Sites. *Ancient Nepal* 137:93-129; <https://www.academia.edu/13408003/>

Burials in Chokhopani South Face localities were accompanied by small glass beads and tubes of brass and copper that either comprised necklaces or were braided onto garments. They date to the Licchavi or early Malla period.

1998 Archaeological Research in Mustang: Report on the Field Work of the Years 1994 and 1995 Done by the Cologne University Team. *Ancient Nepal* 140:65-77.

Necklaces composed of glass, carnelian, shell, and seeds accompanied the individuals in Mebrak Collective Burial 63. Radiocarbon dating places the burials between 400 calBC-50 calAD.

**Simpson, St John**

2004 Glass and Small Finds from Sasanian Contexts at the Ancient City-Site of Merv. In *Central Asia from the Achaemenids to the Timurids: Archaeology, History, Ethnology, Culture. Materials of an International Scientific Conference Dedicated to the Centenary of Aleksandr Markovich Belenitsky, St. Petersburg, November 2-5, 2004*, edited by Yu. Yu. Dmitriyeva, pp. 232-238. Institute of the History of Material Culture, Russian Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg. <https://www.academia.edu/3488922/>.

Summarizes the beads recovered from multi-period urban sites at Merv in southeastern Turkmenistan. Materials includes coral, shell, bone, glass, and various stones.

2021 Etched or Bleached? Traded or Copied? Comments on the Dating and Distribution of a Distinctive Type of Decorated Carnelian Bead Found from India to Eurasia from the Early 1st Millennium BC to the Early Medieval Period. In *Masters of the Steppe: The Impact of the Scythians and Later Nomad Societies of Eurasia: Proceedings of a Conference Held at the British Museum, 27-29 October 2017*, edited by Svetlana V. Pankova and St John Simpson, pp. 525-543. Archaeopress, Oxford. <https://www.academia.edu/44959563/>.

A highly distinctive class of decorated stone beads first made in the Indus region has been referred to as “etched” but recent studies suggest it is an inappropriate designation and they should instead be referred to as “bleached.”

**Singh, R.N.**

1988 The Technology of Glass Beads and Rings in Raihat. *Sovietskaya Arkheologia* 3:251f. The site is in the Benares (Varanasi) region of India, ca. 400-200 BC. In Russian.

**Smagulov, E.A.**

1996 Finds of Sasanian Gems in the Otrar Oasis. *Ancient Civilizations from Scythia to Siberia: An International Journal of Comparative Studies in History and Archaeology* 3(2-3):253-259. A woman’s burial in southern Kazakhstan included beads of carnelian, coral, glass, and amber, and bracelets of large amber beads, all described in some detail but not illustrated. Some perhaps came from Iran by trade or as booty.

**Sode, Torben**

1995 Purdalpur, a Glass Bead-Making Village in Northern India. In *Glass Beads: Cultural History, Technology, Experiment and Analogy*, edited by M. Rasmussen, U.L. Hansen, and U. Näsman, pp. 103-108. Historical-Archaeological Experimental Center, Studies in Technology and Culture 2.

**Somadeva, Raj**

2006 *Urban Origins in Southern Sri Lanka*. Studies in Global Archaeology 5. Beads of clay, stone, bone, shell, metal, and glass were recovered from several sites occupied during the 1st millennium BCE and the 1st millennium CE.

**Stark, Sören, Fiona Kidd, Dzhamal Mirzaakhmedov, Zachary Silvia, Sirozh Mirzaakhmedov, and Maik Evers**

2016 Bashtepa: Preliminary Report of the First Season of Excavations. *Archäologische Mitteilungen aus Iran und Turan* 48:219-264.

Excavation of a site in Bukhara, Uzbekistan, yielded five beads made of glass paste, possibly with gilding inside, bone, and turquoise. Of particular interest is a small tubular bead, perhaps made of Egyptian faience and partially wrapped in gold. The material is attributed to the period between the 3rd century BCE and the 1st century CE.

**Stern, E. Marianne**

1987 The Secret of Papanaidupet. *Glastechnische Berichte* 60(10):346-351. On drawn beadmaking at Papanaidupet, India.

**Strickland, Keir Magalie**

2011 The Jungle Tide: “Collapse” in Early Mediaeval Sri Lanka. Ph.D. dissertation. Department of Archaeology, Durham University, Durham. Durham E-Theses Online: <http://etheses.dur.ac.uk/893/>

Discusses the stone and glass beads recovered from Anuradhapura, Sri Lanka’s first capital. The beads date from around the 4th century to the 11th century.

**Tanabe, K., A. Hori et al.**

1997 Excavation at Dalverzin Tepe, 1996. *Bulletin of the Ancient Orient Museum* 17:101-122. Finds from levels attributed to the 6th-8th centuries at a citadel in southern Uzbekistan include a single spherical etched carnelian bead and a small number of other beads. In Japanese.

**Thakuria, Tilok**

2007 The Society and Economy During Early Iron Age and Early Historic Period in Deccan with Special Reference to Beads (1000 BC to 500 AD). Ph.D. dissertation. Deccan College Post Graduate and Research Institute, Pune, India.

2012 Etched Beads and Etched Beads of Early Iron Age and Early Historic Period of Maharashtra, India. In *Asian Art and Culture: Research Volume in Honor of Ananada Kumaraswam*, edited by A. Manatunge, pp. 257-267. Center for Asian Studies, University of Kelaniya, Sri Lanka.

**Thakuria, T. and R.K. Mohanty**

2010 A Stone Bead Manufacturing Centre in Peninsular India: Preliminary Study of Manufacturing Debitage from Trench F of Mahurjhari Excavations, Maharashtra. *Tamil Civilization* 23:15-38.

Discusses the bead forms encountered and the production process. The material likely dates to the Early Iron Age Megalithic period.

**Then-Obluska, Joanna**

2021 Typology of Glass Beads: Techniques, Shapes, Colours and Dimensions. In *Ancient Glass of South Asia: Archaeology, Ethnography and Global Connections*, edited by Alok Kumar Kanungo and Laure Dussubieux, pp. 211-224. Springer Nature, Singapore.

A typology based on production techniques exhibited by specimens from Roman and Late Antique Northeast Africa, as well as contemporary South Asia.

**Tissot, Francine**

1999 Jewellery in Gandharan Art: Images and Reality. In *Coins, Art, and Chronology: Essays on the Pre-Islamic History of the Indo-Iranian Borderlands*, edited by M. Alram and D. Klimburg-Salter, pp. 399-412. Österreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften, Vienna.

A succinct yet rare attempt to link jewelry depicted in detail on Gandharan sculpture with excavated pieces, notably from contemporary sites in Uzbekistan and the Russian steppe. Pakistan, Afghanistan.

**Tiwari, Jalaj Kumar**

2019 Zoomorphic Stone Beads from Vaishali, Bihar. *Heritage: Journal of Multidisciplinary Studies in Archaeology* 7:559-570; <https://www.academia.edu/42108574/>.

A variety of zoomorphic beads ranging from the Northern Black Polished Ware culture to the early historic period have been recovered from sites in the vicinity of Vaishali in northeastern India.



**Uesugi, Akinori**

2018 Current State of Research and Issues of Indus Archaeology Focusing on Field Researches and Material Cultural Studies. In *Current Research on Indus Archaeology*, edited by Akinori Uesugi, pp. 1-55. South Asian Archaeology Series 4. <https://www.academia.edu/37736429/>.

Includes a section on Stone Bead Ornaments.

2019 Stone Beads from Taxila. *Ancient Pakistan* 30:1-22; <https://www.academia.edu/43700057/>.

Explores a connection between Taxila, an important Early Historic site in northern Pakistan, and North India through an examination of the stone beads recovered from Taxila.

2021 Stone Beads of the Indian Peninsular Megalithic Culture: Its Characteristics and Significance. In *Iron Age in India: Some More Thoughts*, edited by G.S. Abhayan, S.V. Rajesh, and Nayar Preeta, pp. 1-34. Department of Archaeology, University of Kerala, Thiruvananthapuram. <https://www.academia.edu/60769805/>.

Examines the raw materials, morphology, and manufacturing technology of stone beads recovered from various sites in peninsular India.

**Uesugi, Akinori, Ambily C.S., Ajit Kumar, Abhayan G.S., and Rajesh S.V.**

2019 Stone Beads from Megalithic Burial at Niramakulam, Kerala. In *Human and Heritage: An Archaeological Spectrum of Asiatic Countries (Felicitation to Professor Ajit Kumar)*, Vol. 1, edited by Rajesh S.V., Abhayan G.S., P. Nayar, and E.R. Ilahi, pp. 1-22. New Bharatiya Book Corporation, New Delhi. <https://www.academia.edu/40920972/>.

Examines the beads from a burial in South India in terms of their morphological and technological features.

**Uesugi, Akinori, Manmohan Kumar, and Vivek Dangi**

2018 Indus Stone Beads in the Ghaggar Plain with a Focus on the Evidence from Farmana and Mitathal. In *Walking with the Unicorn: Social Organization and Material Culture in Ancient South Asia. Jonathan Mark Kenoyer Felicitation Volume*, edited by Dennys Frenez, Gregg M. Jamison, Randall W. Law, Massimo Vidale, and Richard H. Meadow, pp. 568-591. Archaeopress, Summertown, Oxford. <https://www.academia.edu/37229869/>.

Presents a thorough analysis of the stone beads recovered from two Urban Indus sites in northern India, including a reconstruction of the bead production process.

**Uesugi, Akinori, Izumi Nakai, Manmohan Kumar, Kyoko Yamahana, Yoshinari Abe, Junko Shirataki, Kanae Toyama, and Vivek Dangi**

2017 A Study on Faience Objects in the Ghaggar Plains during the Urban and Post Urban Indus Periods. *Heritage: Journal of Multidisciplinary Studies in Archaeology* 5:140-164; <https://www.academia.edu/36022983/>.

While no clear-cut variation was observed, the results of morphological and compositional studies reveal homogenous features in the styles and production of faience objects (including beads of several forms) that characterize the Urban and Post Urban Indus periods in the Ghaggar Valley of India.

**Uesugi, Akinori and Jenee Peter**

2019 Stone Beads from Kunnukara Urn Burial in Kerala. *Heritage: Journal of Multidisciplinary Studies in Archaeology* 7:29-69; <https://www.academia.edu/40921002/>.

Examines the morphological and technological features of 88 agate/carnelian and quartz (rock crystal) beads of the South Indian Megalithic culture found at a site in southern India. The specimens exhibit diverse morphological types and unique drilling technologies.

**Uesugi, Akinori and Wannaporn Kay Rienjang**

2018 Stone Beads from Stupa Relic Deposits at the Dharmarajika Buddhist Complex, Taxila. *Gandhāran Studies* 11:53-83.

Silicone casts made of the perforations of stone beads recovered from an early 1st millennium site in northern Pakistan provide information concerning the various drilling techniques used.

**Usmanova, Emma R.**

2019 Andronov Costume of the Era of Bronze (Reconstruction of Weaving Technology and Design of Clothing According to Materials of Burnings of North and Central Kazakhstan). In *The Great Steppe: History and Culture. Volume V. Steppe Fashion: Costume and Textile. The Exhibition Catalogue*, edited by A. Onggaruly, pp. 26-55. National Museum of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Nur-Sultan. <https://www.academia.edu/43092455/>.

Reconstructs Andronov garments of the 2nd millennium BC which incorporate beads and pendants in their fabric. Also discusses ornaments with these components. In Kazakh, Russian, and English.

**Usmanova, E.R. and V.K. Merz**

2019 Symbolic Meaning of Head and Ear Adornments in Bronze Age Andronovo Costume. *Archaeology of the Eurasian Steppes* 1:172-182; <https://www.academia.edu/41709757/>.

Discusses ear ornaments incorporating grooved gold beads of 1.5 turns discovered in Andronov burials of the Ural-Kazakh steppe zone, Kazakhstan. In Russian with English abstract.

**Vaidya, Shantanu and R.K. Mohanty**

2015 Antiquity of Bead Manufacturing at Mahurjhari and its Relevance in Early Iron Age Megalithic Culture of Vidarbha. *Heritage: Journal of Multidisciplinary Studies in Archaeology* 3:400-409.

Discusses the evidence for a small-scale beadmaking industry at a megalithic site in central India that utilized chalcedony, jasper, agate and carnelian as a raw material.

**Vanzetti, A. and M. Vidale**

1994 Formation Processes of Beads: Defining Different Levels of Craft Skill among the Early Beadmakers of Mehrgarh. In *South Asian Archaeology 1993, Volume II. Proceedings of the Twelfth International Conference of the European Association of South Asian Archaeologists, Helsinki University 5-9 July 1993*, edited by A. Parpola and P. Koskikallio, pp. 763-776. Suomalainen Tiedeakatemia, Helsinki.

Stone beadmaking at Neolithic Mehrgarh, Pakistan.

**Vidale, Masimo**

1987 Some Aspects of Lapidary Craft at Moenjodaro in the Light of the Surface Record of the Moneer S.E. Area. In *Interim Reports Vol. 2. Reports on Fieldwork Carried out at Mohenjo-Daro, Pakistan 1984-1986 by the IsMEO-Aachen-University Mission*, edited by M. Jansen and G. Urban, pp. 113-150. German Research Project "Mohenjo-Daro," Aachen. <https://www.academia.edu/5624873/>.

Reports on the stone beads and their production techniques.

1989 A Steatite-Cutting Atelier on the Surface of Moenjodaro. *Annali dell'Istituto Universitario Orientale di Napoli* 49(1):29-51.

Reconstructs steatite beadmaking at the ancient Harappan site of Mohenjo Daro, Pakistan.

1989 Early Harappan Steatite, Faience and Paste Beads in a Necklace from Mehrgarh-Nausharo (Pakistan). *East and West* n.s. 39(1-4):291-300.

1989 Specialized Producers and Urban Elites: On the Role of Craft Industries in Mature Harappan Urban Centres. In *Old Problems and New Perspectives in the Archaeology of South Asia*, edited by J.M. Kenoyer, pp. 171-181. University of Wisconsin, Madison.

Carnelian beadmaking may have been segregated to control the production of status items. Pakistan.

2005 On the Exploitation of Corals in the Indus Tradition. In *South Asian Archaeology 1991, Volume 1: Prehistory*, edited by C. Jarrige and V. Lefèvre, pp. 317-326. Editions Recherche sur les Civilisations, Paris.

A survey of coral beads in the Subcontinent.

**Vidale, M., J.M. Kenoyer, and K.K. Bhan**

1993 Ethnoarchaeological Excavations of the Bead Making Workshops of Khambhat: A View from Beneath the Floors. In *South Asian Archaeology, 1991*, edited by A.J. Gail and G.J. Mevissen, pp. 273-288. G.J.R. Verlag, Stuttgart.

On contemporary stone (agate) beadmaking at Khambhat (Cambay), India.

**Vidale, Massimo, Maurizio Mariottini, Giancarlo Sidoti, and Muhammad Zahir**

2017 Early Evidence of Beadmaking at Mehrgarh, Pakistan: A Tribute to the Scientific Curiosity of Catherine and Jean-Francois Jarrige. In *Stone Beads of South and Southeast Asia: Archaeology, Ethnography and Global Connections*, edited by Alok Kumar Kanungo, pp. 233-254. Indian Institute of Technology Gandhinagar.

Deals with the archaeological material recovered from a Chalcolithic craft center. The emphasis is on lapis lazuli and chert drill heads.

**Vidale, Massimo and Heather M.-L. Miller**

2000 On the Development of Indus Technical Virtuosity and its Relation to Social Structure. In *South Asian Archaeology 1997, Volume I. Proceedings of the Fourteenth International Conference of the European Association of South Asian Archaeologists, Rome, 7-14 July, 1997*, edited by Maurizio Taddei and Giuseppe De Marco, pp. 115-132. Istituto Italiano per l'Africa e l'Oriente, Rome.

“Indus technical virtuosity” refers to the distinctive Indus characteristic of inventing and diffusing complex techniques for the production of small, elegant objects such as beads. It is argued that such virtuosity had important implications for the social patterning of Indus period and later communities. The relationship between societal patterning and the types of objects valued over time, particularly rare exotic materials vs. technologically complex materials, is also examined, both for the Indus case and as a general cross-cultural model.

**Vidale, Massimo, Johannes Pignatti, Leonardo Langella, and Giuseppe Guida**

2015 Symbols at War. The Impact of *Corallium rubrum* in the Indo-Pakistani Subcontinent. In *Ethnobiology of Corals and Coral Reefs*, edited by Nemer E. Narchi and Lisa L. Price, pp. 59-72. Springer, Heidelberg.

Investigates the exploitation of Indo-Pacific corals vs. Mediterranean species in the production of beads.

**Vikrama, Bhuvan**

2017 Early Historic Stone Beads from Ahichhatra. In *Stone Beads of South and Southeast Asia: Archaeology, Ethnography and Global Connections*, edited by Alok Kumar Kanungo, pp. 367-372. Indian Institute of Technology Gandhinagar.

Concentrates on the beads recovered from the Painted Grey Ware levels at a site in northern India.

2021 Situating Harinagar Hoard Finds in Pre-Iron Age Glass Crafts. In *Ancient Glass of South Asia: Archaeology, Ethnography and Global Connections*, edited by Alok Kumar Kanungo and Laure Dussubieux, pp. 259-271. Springer Nature, Singapore.

Contrary to present beliefs, this article argues that a possible knowledge of glass crafts (such as the production of glass and faience beads and bangles) existed in India from at least 2000 BCE based on archaeological evidence revealed at Harinagar in the northeastern part of the country.

**Vinogradova, N.M. and G. Lombardo**

2002 Farming Sites of the Late Bronze and Early Iron Ages in Southern Tajikistan. *East and West* 52:71-125.

A detailed synthesis, with C14 dated chronology, of this region of ancient Bactria during the late 2nd millennium BC. Among the finds from cemeteries are beads of lapis lazuli, carnelian, and paste.

**Wagner, Mayke and Hermann Parzinger**

1998 Bemerkungen zur inneren Gliederung der spätbronzezeitlichen Kultur Oberes Xiajiadian und deren Bedeutung für die südsibirische Kulturentwicklung. *Eurasia Antiqua* 4:37-72.

Late Bronze Age site in Chinese Central Asia: bone, stone, and turquoise beads.

**Winkelmann-Witkowski, Sylvia**

2015 Bericht über die Ausgrabungen der Berner Archäologen 2015 in Gonur Depe, Turkmenistan. *Schweizer-Lichtensteiner Stiftung für Archäologie Jahresbericht 2015*:179-210; <https://www.academia.edu/40111355/>.

The most notable find was a small Harappan etched carnelian bead. Three other beads were made of carnelian, alabaster, and lapis lazuli.

**Yablonsky, Leonid T.**

1995 The Material Culture of the Saka and Historical Reconstruction. In *Nomads of the Eurasian Steppes in the Early Iron Age*, edited by Jeannine Davis-Kimball, Vladimir A. Bashilov, and Leonid T. Yablonsky, pp. 201-240. Zinat Press, Berkeley.

Beads and other adornments of a variety of materials are included in the discussion. Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, and Turkmenistan.

**Yam, Sheung Cheong**

2007 *The Mystery of Dzi, Book 1 and Book 2.*

**Zhimo, Avitoli G.**

2019 The Significance and Mystery of Indo Pacific Beads: The Case of the Naga Tribes of North East India. *The Eastern Anthropologist* 72(1-2):163-175;  
<https://www.academia.edu/41022896/>.

Explores the similarities of heirloom beads among the Kachin, Sumi Naga, and Zemi Naga.