EUROPE / MEDITERRANEAN

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

Abels, Bjorn-Uwe

2002 Ein urnenfelderzeitliches Grab mit Keilerwaffen aus Grundfeld. Das Archäologische Jahr in Bayern 2002:55-57. The Grundfeld cemetery in Upper Franconia appears to be the largest and most interesting in northern Bavaria. A young woman’s burial contained 53 glass beads (fig. 49) plus other ornaments, all lying near the head so probably from a necklace or head ornament.

Ade-Rademacher, Dorothea

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

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

Albanese, Rosa Maria and Enrico Procelli

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

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

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

Alfsdotter, Clara, Ludvig Pampil-Dufay, and Helena Victor
Excavation of a ringfort in southern Sweden yielded a variety of glass and metal beads which are illustrated but not described.

Allard, M., M. Drieux, M. Jarry, M.P. Pomies, and J. Rodiere
The morphological study of 25 beads of reindeer antler from level 18 (Protomagdalienian) of Peyrugues (France) has provided information on the manufacturing sequence and their mode of use as adornment.

Allason-Jones, Lindsay
Includes some earrings with bead elements (p. 42). England, United Kingdom.
2005 Coals from Newcastle. In *Image, Craft and the Classical World. Essays in Honour of Donald Bailey and Catherine Johns*, edited by N. Crummy, pp. 181-185. Monogr. Instrumentum 29. All that is black and shiny in the ancient world was not necessarily carved from jet. Other materials used to make beads and other ornaments in the prehistoric, Roman, and later periods include shales, torbanite, cannel coal, and detrital coals.

2009 The Small Finds. In *Housessteads Roman Fort - the Grandest Station*, Vol. 2, by Alan Rushworth, pp. 430-487. English Heritage, Archaeological Reports, Swindon. One of the most important Roman forts on Hadrian’s Wall, the site yielded a variety of beads fashioned from glass, jet/shale, and amber.

**Allen, Denise**


**Allen, D. and G.C. Boon**


**Allen, Jamey D.**


**Allison, Penelope M.**

2013 *People and Spaces in Roman Military Bases*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge. The chapter on Categorising Roman Artefacts discusses the use of beads at Roman military forts in Britain based on material recovered from five sites in the United Kingdom.

**Alonso, Javier and Sara Maldonado**

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

Altamirano García, Manuel
Describes the shell and bone beads and pendants found at a site in Spain.

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

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

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

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

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

Reports on the taphonomical, technological and morphometrical analyses of shell beads and pendants associated with settlements and burials. The presence of these perforated objects utilized as ornaments suggests strongly interwoven social networks, facilitated by communication along river valleys between remote territories.

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

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

Álvarez-Fernández, Esteban and Olaf Jöris

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

Amata, S.M.

A bead pendant of 4th century BC type, found in Sicily, probably made in Carthage.

Ambert, P. and H. Barge-Mahieu

Essay on glass beads prior to the Iron Age in Languedoc and Provence, France.

Ambrosiani, Björn

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

Andersen, Jan Holme and Torben Sode

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

Anderson, K.

On gold beads from Gotland, Sweden, with filigree and granulation, Roman Iron Age. In Swedish with German summary.
Anderson, Nicole
2018  The Glory of Beads: The Rise and Fall of the Società Veneziana per l’Industria delle Conterie. Self published, Dexter, MI.
The Conterie was the principal producer of glass seed beads on Murano in the Venetian lagoon from 1898 to 1992. This book discusses its history, the machinery and technology involved, glass chemistry, children in the workforce, the bead stringers, and the applications of seed beads and their impact on fashion. There is also a section on the art of lampworked beads.

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

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

Angelini, I., G. Artioli, P. Belliantani, and A. Polla
On the evolution of faience to glass during the Bronze Age. Many of the samples were beads.

Anghel, G. and H. Ciugudean
1987  The Early Middle Age Cemetery from Blandiana (District of Alba). Apulum 24:179-196.
Grave 8 (2nd half of 9th century to early 10th century) contained a string of 17 glass beads, mostly brown or greenish cylinders with yellow-white decoration (see pp. 188, 192, fig. 4, 4). Romania. In Romanian with English summary.

Anikeeva, O.V. and A.D. Tairov
In Russian with English summary.
Anikeeva, O.V. and L.T. Yablonsky

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

Antonović, Dragana, Selena Vitezović, and Vidan Dimic

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

Antl-Weiser, Walpurga

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


Recovered artifacts include beads and pendants of ivory and shell.

Archontidou-Argyri, Aghlaïa and George Vavliakis

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

Arrhenius, Birgit

Discusses the necklace (Brisingamen) worn by the Norse goddess Freyja and presents several precious items of jewellery representing Brisingamen from the Viking period, the most exquisite examples being the necklaces from Hoen in Norway and Eketorp in Sweden.

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

Dating to the second half of the 6th century BCE, the necropolis yielded beads and pendants of glass, stone, and gold.
Arruda, Ana Margarida, Carlos Pereira, João Pimenta, Elisa Sousa, Henrique Mendes, and Rui Soares
On the glass beads from Iron Age and/or Roman Republican era contexts. The data suggest local production.

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

Artelius, Tore and Anna Kristensson
A Viking-Age burial site in the north of Småland, Sweden, yielded a variety of glass and carnelian beads.

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

Aspöck, E. and P. Stadler
On glass beads found in Lombard graves (nos. 6, 9, 13, 15, 17, 18, 19, 22, 33, 34) in Lower Austria, ca. 6th-8th centuries.

Äström, Paul
An Egyptian zoomorphic stone bead found in a Late Cyproit IIIa1 context (no. 21, fig.13), Cyprus.

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

Astrup, Evabeth and Arnfinn Andersen

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

2005  
Szarmata sírok Mélykúton (Sarmatian graves of Mélykút).  
Briefly discusses bead use by the Sarmatians and illustrates the glass beads recovered from the 3rd-4th centuries Mélykút site in Hungary (pp. 42-43). In Hungarian.

**Auer, Wilfried**

1982  
A full, copiously illustrated account of find sites and manufacture for La Tène eye beads in Northern Bavaria, including 6 color plates.

**Avezuela Aristu, Bárbara and Esteban Álvarez-Fernández**

2012  
Synthesizes the available information about Solutrean personal ornaments (including beads and pendants) in the Iberian Peninsula based on a number of different analytical perspectives: archaeozoological, taphonomic, technological, and functional. Spain.

**Axelsson, Tony and Anders Strinnholm**

2003  
Hypothesizes that beads may have been intentionally broken and the halves shared by members of a group or by members of different groups as tokens.

**Azémard, R., Y. Billaud, G. Bories, G. Costantini, and B. Gratuze**

2000  
The Protohistoric glass beads of Aveyron, France.

**Baart, Jan**

1988  
Presents a summary of bead find sites in Amsterdam, The Netherlands, and the factories that may have produced the beads.

**Babić, S. and A. Palavestra**

1999  
Glass and particularly amber beads, “a very sensitive monitor of exchange,” play a main role in the assessment of social trends through grave goods.

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

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

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

**Bajda-Wesolowska, Anna, Tomasz Bochnak, and Monika Hozer**
Describes the glass and copper beads and copper spirals from a site in southeastern Poland. In Polish with German summary.

**Bakarić, Lidija, Borut Križ, and Marin Šoufek**
2006  *Pretpovijesni jantar i staklo iz Prozora u Lici i Novog Mesta u Dolenjskoj* (Prehistoric Amber and Glass from Prozor in Lika and Novo Mesto in Dolenjska). Arheološki muzej, Zagreb.
This exhibition catalog reveals the similarities and differences in the beads from sites in two different geographical areas: Novo Mesto in Dolenjska, Slovenia, and Prozor in Lika, Croatia, during the 1st millennium BC. Text is in Croatian and English.

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

**Balen-Letunic, D.**
On cylindrical glass face or “mask” beads from Croatia with a discussion of use and symbolism. Summary in German.
Amber and glass beads formed costume elements at this cemetery in Croatia. Amber, glass, and bronze beads/pendants in *bulla* shape were prized for their amuletic value and were common throughout the Iron Age (and thus hard to date closely). Complete German translation on pp. 38-43.

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

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

**Bánffy, Eszter**  
Expounds upon a necklace composed of perforated red deer canines and shell and limestone disc beads found with a Neolithic burial in Hungary.

**Banghard, K.**  
Cowrie shells are one of the best foreign trade indicators for the Early Middle Ages. Those found in Merovingian portions of southwest Germany and in Switzerland are a Red Sea species. Discusses customs of use, holed/unholed, significance on women’s belts, and connections with the Carpathian Basin and the Ukraine.

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

**Banyt-Rowell, Rasa**  
Discusses segmented glass beads and associated ornaments indicative of the Late Roman Period in western Lithuania.
Iron Age burial sites in western Lithuania produced beads of glass, bronze, and amber.

Baramidze, Malkhaz, Leri Jibladze, Temur Todua, and Alexander Orjonikidze
Provides brief descriptions and illustrations of the recovered beads and pendants of glass paste and stone, most of which date to the 1st-3rd centuries AD.

Baray, Luc
Beads and pendants recovered from Celtic cemeteries of the 7th-2nd centuries BC in the Paris Basin, France, are discussed on p. 131.

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

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

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

Barciela González, V.
This Bronze Age site in east-central Spain yielded bone and shell beads.

Barfield, L.
An amber bead in a gold casing found in Zurich, and comparable to well known Wessex ornaments, contributes to the debate on the relations between Britain and Greece in the Bronze Age.
Beads were found in every burial context at this site in northern Italy, and at least 17 individual necklaces were identified. Pierced canine teeth and cruciform marble beads resembling those from megalithic tombs in southern France are illustrated. Other beads were made of white calcite, black “steatite,” copper, perforated animal bones, and shells. There were remains of animal fibers used for threading a necklace. The site is dated to the late Mesolithic-early Neolithic, the first half of the 3rd millennium BC.

Barge, Hélène
Contains a very thorough section on the beads (pp. 135-169) from contexts dating from the early Neolithic to the beginning of the Metal Age in southern France. The beads were found in a great many shapes and materials.

Barreca, F.
Good color photos of face beads and various decorated glass beads, 4th century (figs. 217a, 218). Gold and carnelian necklace from Tharros, 7th-6th centuries (fig. 240). Sardinia, Italy.

Barrowclough, David
A rare Chalcolithic rolled-gold bead-like ornament dated to ca. 2400-2200 cal. BC was found in association with sherds of early Beaker ware in an Early Bronze Age Collared Urn burial dated to ca. 1545-1450 cal. BC.

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

Bartel, A. and M. Nadler
An Early Middle Age woman’s graves in Bavaria, Germany, produced a necklace of amethyst, glass, and silver beads strung with four gold bracteates found in situ and illustrated in color (fig. 94). Hundreds of tiny glass beads formed part of a complex amulet.

Bartelheim, M.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Bayley, Justine**


Four sub-types were identified. Two contained either gold or silver leaf; the other two had no metal leaf. The outer layer in the latter was either colorless or translucent golden yellow. England, United Kingdom.


About 150 potsherds excavated in 11th-century Viking contexts at Coppergate and Piccadilly in York were found to have been re-used as base-plates for melting glass. Glassmaking was confirmed by the discovery of droplets of glassy waste and malformed beads. Information concerning composition is provided. England, United Kingdom.


Discusses high-lead-glass beads possibly produced in Lincoln. Most are of Late Saxon or Saxo-Norman date (mainly 10th and 11th centuries).


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

Bayliss, Alex, John Hines, and Karen Høilund Nielsen
Provides a detailed discussion of the chronological sequence for the various bead and pendant types recovered from female Anglo-Saxon burials of the 6th-7th centuries in England, United Kingdom. See also Høilund Nielsen (2013).

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

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

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

Beck, Curt W. and Jan Bouzek (eds.)
Contains many articles that deal with amber ornaments, uses, and trade routes.

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

Beck, Curt W. and S. Shennan
Definitive and indispensable study with a catalog of the beads (with many drawings and sections), spectrographic analysis results, and a discussion of manufacturing techniques, social significance, and chronology.
Bednarik, Robert G.
Discusses the subject from the perspective of cognitive human evolution. Posits the presence of beads from the Acheulian period onwards, and presents the results of replicating the manufacture of ostrich-eggshell beads.

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

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

Beguiristáin, María Amor and David Vélaz
Discusses the beads of stone, bone, and shell recovered from a megalithic tomb in northern Spain.

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

Bekic, Luka
2014 *Novovjekovno staklo iz podmorja Istre i Dalmacije / Post-Medieval Glass from the Seabed of Istria and Dalmatia.* Museum of Ancient Glass, Zadar, Croatia.
Illustrates and briefly discusses the beads recovered from the Drevine shipwreck (early 18th century) near Dubrovnik and the Bay of Veštar (16th-18th centuries).
Belarte, Maria Carme, Joan Canela, Itxaso Euba, Dani López, and Silvia Valenzuela
2017 ¿Depósito votivo o destrucción de necrópolis?: el silo protohistórico de El Pontarró (La Secuita, Tarragona) / Votive Deposit or Destroyed Necropolis?: The Protohistoric Silo of El Pontarró (La Secuita, Tarragona). Trabajos de Prehistoria 74(2):355-374.
Located in northeastern Spain, the silo was filled with debris dated to the end of the 5th century BC or the beginning of the 4th century BC. It includes about 6,000 glass beads, bronze ornaments, and cowrie shells.

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

Beldiman, Corneliu, Dan-Lucian Buzea, Diana-Maria Sztancs, and Björn Briewig
A detailed study of three beads made of the vertebrae of a large fish, probably a catfish. They date to 4200-4000 BC.

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

Bell, A. and A. Thompson with J. Bayley
Yorkshire, England, United Kingdom.

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

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

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


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


Similar content to the previous article.

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


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

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


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

**Belinsky, Andrej B. and Heinrich Härke**


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


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

**Bell, Martha R.**


Institut Français d’Archéologie Orientale, Cairo.

Chronologically significant Egyptian tomb; beads passim.
Bellintani, Paolo

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

Bellintani, Paolo and Federica Gonzato

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

Bellintani, Paolo and G. Residori

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

Bemmann, Jan

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

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

2011 Die Römischen Perlenwerkstätten von Tibiscum / Atelierle romane de margele de la Tibiscum. 
Bibliotheca historica et archaeologica Banatica 51. Excelsior Art, Timisoara.
Reports on the Roman beadmaking workshops at Tibiscum, Romania. Bilingual German/Romanian.

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

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

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

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

Bernabò Brea, M., P. Mazzieri, and R. Micheli
2010 People, Dogs and Wild Game: Evidence of Human-Animal Relations from Middle Neolithic Burials and Personal Ornaments in Northern Italy. Documenta Praehistorica XXXVII:125-145.
Focus on the importance of domestic and wild animals on the basis of an analysis of grave goods, funerary rites, and personal ornaments. The latter include perforated animal teeth and their imitations in shell and stone, as well as beads and pendants of stone, bone, and shell.
Bernabò Brea, M., M. Miari, P. Bianchi, A. Ghiretti, R. Micheli, and J. Tirabassi
Discusses the typology, technology, and distribution of stone ornaments (including beads and pendants) excavated in Emelia, northern Italy, made between the Neolithic and the Bronze Age.

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

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

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

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

Bertini, Martina, Rajmund Mokso, and Eva M. Krupp
The innovative application of X-ray microcomputed-tomography (µCT) with synchrotron light permitted the identification of characteristic features and markings typical of specific low temperature glass-working techniques, and also added to the evidence for local manufacture.

Bertram, Marion
Beads were among the finds at two early medieval cemeteries in southeastern Germany.
Bērziņš, Valdis
The distribution of amber artifacts (beads, pendants) and waste material at this workshop site reveals that there was organized serial production here.

2008 *Sārnate: Living by a Coastal Lake during the East Baltic Neolithic*. Acta Universitatis Ouluensis B Humaniora 86.
Undertakes a brief examination of the amber beads and pendants from a site in western Latvia to assess whether the groups of dwellings identified on the basis of the associated pottery assemblages relate only to pottery, or whether they are indicative of patterning at a more general level, extending to other spheres of human activity. Appendix 4 presents details of the recovered ornaments.

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

Contains descriptions of the various forms of beads and pendants.

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

Beyneix, A., Richard Boyer, Marc Devignes, and Marcel Humbert
Presents a regional synthesis of Neolithic and Chalcolithic jewelry in southwest France including some previously unpublished material. Includes shell, bone, and “winged” stone beads and pendants (pp. 78-80).

Bezuglov, Sergei I.
Large amber beads are mentioned among features of a group of graves with connections with the North Caucasus and Stavropol regions, ca. 350-400. In Hungarian with English summary.
Bianchin Citton, Elodia and Maurizia De Min
Excellent color photographs of decorated glass beads from Borgo San Zeno (10th century BC) and from the Lago Zorzi cemetery (5th-4th centuries BC), Italy.

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

Bicho, N.
Upper Palaeolithic; Spain.

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

Biek, Leo (talking to Andrew Selkirk)
A brief discussion with illustrations of some beads from Corsica in the Beck Collection at Cambridge University, including neutron activation analysis revealing that they contain gold in the glass.

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

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

Birley, Barbara and Elizabeth Greene
Presents the analysis of an assemblage of 385 beads from a Roman auxiliary fort just south of Hadrian’s Wall in northern England, United Kingdom.
Biro, Maria T.
Remarks on Roman bone beads (p. 28). Hungary.

Bitner-Wróblewska, Anna, Jānis Ciglis, and Arnis Radiņš
Four Latvian site assemblages contained beads. Bonifacova cemetery: glass beads, a stone bead, and perforated cowries (12th-15th centuries); Landskorona: glass, amber, and bronze beads (11th-13th centuries); Vilaka: glass beads and cowries (13th-15th centuries); and Viški: cowries and bronze spiral tubes (11th-12th centuries). In Latvian and Polish.

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

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

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

Athens Agora LH IIIA tomb, many small beads of shell, faience, carnelian (pp. 4-5); from Cephallenian “royal” Mycenaean tomb and from Kaplan, Messenia LH IIA tomb gold and glass beads including relief-beads (pp. 44, 46); from Distomo Hellenistic, a necklace of biconical gold beads (p. 62); from Modi and Tragana, Phthiotis, beads from Mycenaean cemeteries (pp. 74, 75); Kilkis district IA tombs with “Macedonian bronzes” including a biconical bead (pp. 79-80, fig. 95); Karathodore EFka, beads from a tomb ca. 500 BC (pp. 80-81); at Poros, Herrakleion, more on the Minoan industrial area which including beadmaking (pp. 117-118); Rotasi Geometric tomb, faience beads (p. 118).
Blackman, D.J., Julian Baker and Nicholas Hardwick  
1998 Archaeology in Greece 1997-1998. Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies,  
Archaeological Reports 44:1-136.  
Cave of Euripides on Salamis, Late Neolithic “jewelry” (probably including beads) of shell, stone, and bone, also late Mycenaean beads of various materials including steatite, faience, rock crystal, and Roman glass (pp. 16-17); Mycenaean Midea glass beads from a storeroom and workshop area (p. 32); Aigion, 150 gold beads from a cist tomb, date not given (p. 39); Cephallenia gold and glass beads in a Mycenaean “royal tholos tomb” LH IIIA (p. 46); H. Triada, Elis, Mycenaean cemetery yielded some 1,000 beads of gold, faience, sard, and a jewelry mold, plus glass and faience beads mentioned separately (pp. 46-48); Glypha late Roman glass beads (pp. 72-73); Kyrton and Tragana Mycenaean beads (pp. 73-74).

Blackmore, Lyn, D. Bowsher, R. Cowie, and G. Malcolm  
Excavation revealed a 6th-7th-century polychrome Saxon bead, the largest glass bead so far found in Saxon London. England, United Kingdom.

Blackwell, Alice  
theses.gla.ac.uk/30708/1/2018BlackwellPhD.pdf.  
Identifies and interprets Anglo-Saxon artefacts of the 5th-9th centuries found within modern Scotland, and uses them to consider material expressions of ethnogenesis and to examine political, economic, and ecclesiastical relations within the study area.

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

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

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

Amber, glass, and stone beads from a site in the Rijeka region, Istrian peninsula, Croatia, are cataloged (pp. 79-82, color fig. 19, pl. 9). English summary (pp. 106-108).
The northeastern Adriatic region is interestingly situated for amber from the Late Bronze Age into the Iron Age. This article presents a detailed account of bead finds, carefully considering the bracelets, fibulae, etc., associated with them. Croatia.

Blečić Kavur, Martina and Boris Kavur
Discusses the glass beads used in the Caput Adriae region during the Bronze Age, principally in Slovenia.

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

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

Blindheim, Charlotte and Birgit Heyerdahl-Larsen
Viking Age cemetery, Norway. Beads mentioned passim; amber and carnelian imports. English summary.

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

Comparisons are made between bead sets in Lithuania and Scandinavia.

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


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

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

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


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


Amber beads.

**Bobrovskaya, O.V.**


**Bodson, B.**


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

**Bogdanović, M.**


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

**Bokiniec, E.**

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

**Bóna, István**
2000  

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

**Bonannini, Alessia**
2009  

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

**Bondár, Mária**
2009  

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

**Bonfante, L.**
2009  

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

**Bonnardin, Sandrine**
2009  

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

2012  

Discusses shell ornaments (including beads and pendants) of the Neolithic Period in Europe.
Borić, Dušan and Emanuela Cristiani
Reviews the evidence for long-term regional and diachronic differences and similarities in types of body adornment among prehistoric foragers of southeastern Europe.

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

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

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

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

Borrell, Ferran, Josep Bosch, and Tona Majó
Discusses the variscite beads and pendants found with individuals buried in abandoned mine shafts, as well as manufacturing debris found at the site.

Borrell, Ferran and Alicia Estrada
Deals with the variscite beads and pendants recovered from two Neolithic mines in Spain.

Borrello, Maria Angelica
The most important finds of ornaments from North-Italian and other European sites are presented here, including a variety of beads and pendants.
Borrello, M.A, J. Bosch, J. de Grossi Mazzorin, and A. Estrada Martín
Presents an update of coral ornament (including beads and pendants) discoveries at Neolithic sites in Italy, Switzerland, and Spain. Their first use appears to have been in the late 6th millennium.

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

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

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

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

Bouzek, Jan
1985 The Aegean, Anatolia, and Europe: Cultural Interrelations in the Second Millennium B.C. Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology XXIX.
Much material on amber, faience, and incised clay beads.

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

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


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

2011 Odkud pocházejí skleněné perly nalezené v Horních Heršpicích a Přítlukách na Moravě?

*Historické sklo* 5:19-23.

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

**Bouzek, Jan and Iva Ondřejová**


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

**Bowsher, Julian and Pat Miller**


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

**Boyle, A.**


England, United Kingdom.


England, United Kingdom.

**Božič, Dragan**


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

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


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

Brakel, Koos van

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

Brand, C.

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

Brasser, Jan Paul

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

Breddin, R.

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

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

**Brennan, Jane**


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

**Brendle, Tobias**


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

**Brennan, Dee**


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

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


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

**Brewer, R.J.**


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

**Březinová, Gertrúda and Veronika Plachá**


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

**Březinová, Gertrúda and Marián Soják**

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

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

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

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

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


2003  *“Traffic Light Beads” in Early Anglo-Saxon England.* Current Archaeology 16(6) [no. 185]:223-225.  
A bead type of red, yellow, and green glass, wound round with a twisted green-yellow trail, mainly found in eastern England from the mid-5th century into the 6th. Quite common in women’s graves of that time; an “insular” bead type. United Kingdom.

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

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

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

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

**Bücker, Christel**

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

**Budynek, Grazyna and M. Oledzki**

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

**Bujna, J.**

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


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

**Bukowski, Z.**

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

**Bullinger, Jérôme and Nigel Thew**

Discusses pierced fossil shells likely used as ornaments found at the Magdalenian Site of Monruz in Switzerland.
Deals with a small assemblage of 38 pierced fossil shells likely used as ornaments.

Bulotis, C.
2005 The Dynamics of Mold in the Standardization and Mass Production of “Images” during the Late Bronze Age in the Aegean. Arkhaiologia 94:83-93.
On the production of beads and other ornaments in gold and vitreous materials cast in stone molds and bearing images in relief. In Greek with English summary.

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

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

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

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

Butrimas, Adomas, Danuta Król, and Dalia Ostrauskienė
Presents a comparative analysis of the principal amber artefacts (primarily beads and pendants) recovered from sites in northeastern Poland and Lithuania.

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

Cahen-Delhaye, A.

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

Cahill, Mary

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

Callmer, Johan


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


On early beads of glass and stone from excavations at ancient Kazan, Russia.
Describes the period in Scandinavian history in which local beadmaking grew from a relatively small craft to an important trade that supplied a growing demand.

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

**Callmer, Johan, Martin Heck, Peter Hoffmann, and Claudia Theune**  
On glass bead production in the Early Middle Ages.

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

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

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

**Camps-Fabrèr, Henriette (ed.)**  
Publications de l’Université de Provence, Aix-en-Provence.  
A typology for prehistoric bone, shell, and ivory ornaments, including beads, spacers, and pendants. Information concerning production techniques, use/wear, and spacial and temporal distribution is also provided.

**Carannante, Alfredo**  
Discusses the recovered shell ornaments, including beads and pendants.
Carballo Arceo, L.X.
Disputacion Provincial, Pontevedra.
Museum material in a Galician museum, Spain, includes glass beads: 11 polychrome eyed, 26 plain; types of the 6th-5th centuries BC to Roman times (pp. 39-41, pl. XIII). In Galician.

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

2018  *Symbolic Behaviour and Art on the Territory of Romania from the Middle Palaeolithic to the Mesolithic (55,000-7,500 B.P.)*. Cetatea de Scaun Târgoviște.
Discusses the personal ornaments utilized in each period including perforated shells and animal teeth, and stone and bone/antler beads and pendants.

Cârciumaru, Marin, Elena-Cristina Nițu, Nejma Goutas, Marcel Otte, Ovidiu Cîrștina, Tiberiu Sava, Mihai Strătăciuc, Maria-Mihaela Manea, Florin Ionuț Lupu, Marian Leu, Adrian Nicolae, and Theodor Neagu
2018  *Parures et objets d’art du Gravettien récent de Poiana Cireșului-Piatra Neamț (Roumanie) / Adornments and art objects from the Late Gravettian at Poiana Cireșului-Piatra Neamț (Romania).* *L’Anthropologie* 122(2):220-260.
Among the objects of adornment is an engraved siltite pendant, a calcareous marl bead, perforated wolf, fox, and deer canines, and *Cyclope* and *Dentalium* gastropods perforated for suspension.

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

Carey, Margret


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

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

Carlevaro, Eva, Lionel Pernet, and Luca Tori

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

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

Fröjel, on the Baltic island of Gotland, is an important Viking trade port in Scandinavia. Several years of excavation have uncovered some 35,000 objects. This CD ROM illustrates almost 200 of the best-preserved beads out of a total number of around 500 beads. An introductory text gives a short review of Vikings and beads, and how beads were made.


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

Carminati, Eleonora

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

Carroll, Judith

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


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

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

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

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

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

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

Finds include 81 minute gold beads (p. 531), a few faience beads, one glass, and a stone “conulus” (pp. 535f.). A meager handful but very welcome for this murky period in Greece.
Cattelain, Laureline and Pierre Cattelain
Summarizes the different ornaments of metal, glass, and stone utilized during the various periods of the metal age in Europe. A catalog of specific objects follows.

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

Cattelain, Pierre, Nathalie Bozet, and Giuseppe Vincenzo Di Stazio (eds.)
Contains several articles dealing with prehistoric adornments, including beads and pendants. The Individual articles known to definitely deal with beads are listed elsewhere in this bibliography.

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

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

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

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

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

Chajredinova, E.

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

Challet, V.

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

Chapman, John

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

Charlesworth, Dorothy

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

Charniauski, Michal and Maxim Charniauski

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

Charniauski, Mihal M.

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

Chaume, Bruno

One amber and three glass beads from tumuli at Montmoyen and Lantilly, France (p. 523, fig. 5).
Chauviere, François-Xavier
Discusses the shell beads and animal-tooth pendants recovered from an Upper Paleolithic cave site in Portugal.

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

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

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

Chiartano, Bruno
A few beads of amber, glass, and perhaps bone; some were fibula decorations. Italy.

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

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

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

Choyke, A.M.

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


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

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

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

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

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

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

Cieśliński, Adam

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

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

Ciglis, J., S. Zirne, and I. Žeire
2001 The Livs in Antiquity. Latvijas Vēstures Muzejs, Riga.
Summarizes Liv ornaments of the 10th-12th centuries. Bead necklaces were popular (p. 33). Beads were threaded together with cowries and various pendants, and could even be worn in several parallel rows, a custom borrowed from Scandinavia. In northern Kurzeme, both glass and bronze beads were threaded on bronze wire with cowrie shells. Several necklaces are illustrated (figs. 20-22). In Latvian and English.

Čilinská, Z.
1992 Slovenia a Avarský Kaganat. BRADLO, Bratislava.
Early Slav cemetery, 7th-8th centuries, Slovakia, with beads of semi-precious stones, silver, and glass. German and English summaries.

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

Čízmař, Miloš and Jana Čižmářová
2014 Pozdně halštatský nález z Pavlovic (okr. Vyškov) a několik dalších halštatských depotů z Moravy / Late Hallstatt Find from Pavlovice (Vyškov District) and Several Other Hallstatt Deposits from Moravia. In Moravské křížovatky. Střední Podunají mezi pravěkem a historií, edited by Jana Čízmařová, Natalie Venclová, and Gertrúda Březinová, pp. 35-56. Moravské zemské muzeum, Brno.
Ornaments include bronze pendants and glass and amber beads. Czech Republic.

Čízmař, M. and E. Kolniková
A La Tène manufacturing and trading center in Moravia where industrial waste indicates glass beadmaking. The many coins found illustrate far-reaching contacts. Summary in English.
Čizmař, Miloš and Natalie Venclová
Concentrates on spacer beads from Moravia. Includes details of manufacturing techniques.

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

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

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

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

Coldstream, J.N. and H.W. Catling (eds.)
Covers the Subminoan to Orientalizing periods (ca. 1100-700) of a very long-lived cemetery. Beads found throughout plus some Minoan “heirlooms.” Greece.

Colombo, Marta, Renata Grifoni Cremonesi, and Marco Serradimigni
Discusses the evolution of ornaments (primarily shell beads) from the Early Upper Paleolithic to the beginning of the metal ages in Italy.

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

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

Conneller, Chantal (ed.)

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

Cool, H. E. M

Finds include glass beads, some of the gold-in-glass type; 3rd century. England, United Kingdom.


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


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


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


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


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


Takes a close look at an unusual horned glass bead uncovered at Housesteds, an auxiliary Roman fort on Hadrian’s Wall, northern England, United Kingdom.
Cool, H.E.M. and C. Philo (eds.)

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

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

Cosma, Călin, Adrian Bolog, and Ovidiu Oargă
Necklaces found with two burials in Romania date to the Middle Avar Period (650/670-710/720).

Costa Caramé, Manuel Eleazar, Leonardo García Sanjuán, Mercedes Murillo-Barroso, Rubén Parrilla Giráldez, and David W. Wheatley
2011  *Artefactos elaborados en rocas raras en los contextos funerarios del IV-II milenios cal ane en el sur de España: una revisión / Artefacts Produced in Rare Rocks from Funerary Contexts of the 4th-2nd Millennia cal BCE in Southern Spain: A Review.*  *Menga: Revista de prehistoria de Andalucía, Monográfico* 1:253-293.
A study of artifacts (beads included) made of rare rocks and exotic raw materials found in funerary contexts in southern Iberia (regions of Andalusia and Extremadura). The raw materials include green stones (variscite and similar), rock crystal and white quartz, amber, and jet, as well as faience and glass paste. Spain.

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

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

**Cosyns, Peter and V. Hurt**
On glass beads from Neufchâteau-Le Sart, Belgium.

**Cosyns, Peter, E. Warmenbol, J. Bourgeois, and P. Degryse**
Summarizes the published finds.

**Crișan, Coralia and Vlad-Andrei Lăzărescu**
2010  Forgotten Rituals Connected to Agriculture in the Early Migration Period – Feature G27 from Ernei “Carieră” (Mureș County). *Academia Română, Institutul de Arheologie și Istoria Artei, Ephemeris Napocensis* XX:221-256.
Among the numerous grave goods found with a burial in Romania was a variegated necklace composed of glass, coral, amber, shell, carnelian, and opal beads. A “lock ring” or pendant consisting of two beads on a bronze loop was also present.

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

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

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

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

Cristiani, Emanuela, Rebecca Farbstein, and Preston Miracle  
Advances the current knowledge on past foragers’ ornamental traditions by comparing Late Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic personal adornments from the southeastern Mediterranean.

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

Croft, Paul and Edgar Peltenburg  
Chalcolithic ornaments include stone pendants and beads of antler, dentalium, and serpentine.

Croft, Paul, Edgar Peltenburg, and M. Tite  
Pendants (mostly picrolite) and shell and faience beads were recovered from this chalcolithic site in Cyprus.

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

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

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

2018 Amber Beads in Roman Britain. https://www.academia.edu/36164996/
A review of amber beads from published Roman sites in Britain. United Kingdom.

Cropper, Cecily
Twelve sites in the north of Ireland occupied between the 5th and 13th centuries produced a small quantity of beads made from glass, faience, bone, stone, and, possibly, amber.

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

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

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

Balogh, Csilla and Adrien Pásztor
Popular during much of the 7th century, the earrings incorporate a wide variety of glass beads. Hungary.

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

Curta, Florin

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


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


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

Curtis, John and Mirosław Kruszyskinna

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

Cvitkušić, Barbara

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

Cvitkušić, Barbara and Darko Komšo

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

Cvitkušić, Barbara, Sinisa Radović, and Dario Vujević

Shell beads predominate at this site in Croatia.

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

**d’Angela, C.**

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

**Dąbrowska, T.**

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

**Dąbrowski, J.**

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

**Daim, F. and A. Lippert**

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

**Danaher, Ed, Alison Sheridan, and Steve Linnane**

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

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

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

A necklace of 146 beads (120 jet and 26 glass) from a female burial. The 4th-century-AD date is based on the beads. England, United Kingdom.
Dapschauskas, Rimtautas
Examines the current state of knowledge of Palaeolitihic material culture which can be interpreted as an indicator of the cognitive ability for symbolic and ritual communication. Shell beads enter into the discussion.

Dārziņš, Andorija (ed.)
2013 100 Latvijas vēstures relikvijas (100 Latvian Historical Relics). Lauku Avīze, Riga.
Identifies three sites in Latvia with important ornament finds: #16 - rich female burial (2nd half of the 12th century) with a neck ring of cowries and glass beads of various colors and shapes (p. 211, no. 7); #26 - Cibla cemetery (14th century) female burial with a necklace of yellow glass beads and bronze ball pendants (p. 212, no. 20); and #30 - Ligatne deposit (17th century) with 4 glass bead necklaces (p. 66; 214, nos. 26-29). Shown in color but small images.

Dautova-Ruševljan, V.
Beads of glass, amber, carnelian, limestone, gold, and bone. Serbia, Croatia.

Davis, Mary, Fraser Hunter and Alec Livingstone
A unique two-strand necklace of lead and cannel coal beads was found around the neck of a small child in a cist cemetery in southeastern Scotland. The beads represent the earliest known use of metallic lead in Britain and Ireland.

Davis-Kimball, Jeannine
Analysis of the grave goods suggests strong female hierarchical structures which included priestesses and warrior-priestesses, in contrast to commonly held views. Sauromatian and Early Sarmatian kurgans at Pokrovka in the southern Ural steppes of Russia provide the main test cases. “Hearth women” had many glass beads and sometimes jet (p. 247). Male burials occasionally yielded a single bead belonging with a scabbard, but never more than that (p. 252).

Interpreting data from Sauromatian and Sarmatian burials in the southern Ural steppes. Beads in women’s graves only, except one man had a single bead with a sword and sheath. Beads of turquoise, amber, coral, and carnelian are among the indicators of networks stretching from the Bosphorus to Mongolia (pp. 339, 343, 346).

Davis-Kimball, Jeannine, Vladimir A. Bashilov, and Leonid T. Yablonsky
Mention is made of beads at Scythian, Sauromatian, and Sarmatian sites in the Eurasian steppes. See “Beads” in the index for specifics (p. 379). Materials include carnelian, amber, Egyptian faience, gold, glass, and cowrie shells. Their uses in the Early Sarmatian culture are outlined on p. 127.

**De Carlo, Giacomo**


This book presents a history of the Venetian bead industry and then proceeds to illustrate and describe the author’s extensive personal collection of Venetian glass beads. This is supplemented by images of early-20th-century sample cards from the Società Veneziana per l’Industria delle Conterie as well as exterior and interior views of the factory. There is also information on the Grilli firm which produced beaded fringe and flowers.

**de Miro, E.**


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

**Dean, Rebecca M. and António Faustino Carvalho**

2014 *Faunal Remains, Adornments and Bone Tools. In Bom Santo Cave (Lisbon) and the Middle Neolithic Societies of Southern Portugal*, edited by António Faustino Carvalho, pp. 195-206. Promontoria Monográfica 17.

The bead inventory includes specimens made of European cowries and dentalium, as well as schist.

**Deger-Jalkotzy, S. and I. S. Lemos (eds.)**

2006 *Ancient Greece from the Mycenaean Palaces to the Age of Homer*. Edinburgh Leventis Studies 3.

Contains useful papers by leading experts on the transition from the Bronze to Iron Age. See the index, “beads,” and entries for individual materials, which contribute to the evidence for technology and foreign contacts in these problematic but crucial centuries.

**Dehon, D.**


Material from a Bronze Age site in Belgium includes several diagnostic types of bronze beads: tubular, biconical, and the variously named “toric” bead.

**Dékówna, Maria**


On the composition of glass beads from a necropolis in Hungary of the 7th-9th centuries.

Discusses distinctive wound beads found at sites of the late Roman and early medieval times in central Europe. Includes chemical analysis.

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


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

**Della Casa, P.**


Finds at a Bronze Age necropolis in Montenegro include a glass eye bead (no. 91, p. 65) and two amber specimens (nos. 18 and 19, p. 40). English summary.

**Delmas, Vincent**


Surveys the beads of glass, faience (frit), and jet uncovered at Basque and aboriginal sites in the study area. The beads are compared to those recovered from the 1583 Venetian Shipwreck at Gnalić, Croatia, and from a 1595-1610 Context in Paris, France.

**Delpino, M.A. Fugazzola**


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

**Delvaux, Matthew C.**

2017 Patterns of Scandinavian Bead Use between the Iron Age and Viking Age, ca. 600-1000 C.E. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 29:3-30.

Places Johan Callmer’s (1977) seminal work on *Trade Beads and Bead Trade in Scandinavia ca. 800-1000 A.D.* in the broader contexts of subsequent research.


Since Callmer’s classification system has long been out of print and is not widely available, this online spreadsheet appendix to the previous article presents the system with updated terminology, reorganized for digital use, and incorporating chronological information.

By determining Munsell colors for a sample of 1,584 glass beads from Hedeby, Germany, and performing cluster analysis on the mapped colors, it is possible to discern how the Viking-Age inhabitants perceived and used color.

Demakopoulou, Katie
See nos. 86 and 280-284 for amber beads, including the restringing of a Shaft Grave necklace which suggests a striking affinity with Wessex examples.

Exhibition of unpublished finds from tombs dug near Mycenae, Greece, plus similar material, stolen and now repatriated; also some well-known old finds. The beautiful photographs make this the best collection of illustrations of Mycenaean beads ever published.

Demakopoulou, K., N. Divari-Valakou, P. Äström, and G. Walberg
Mycenaean citadel site, Greece. Finds include steatite beads and an unusual fluorite bead and many raw or unfinished pieces of fluorite (p. 23). Also a faience necklace from a niche containing objects for ceremonial use (p. 30, fig. 67).

Stray beads from the settlement: glass and stone (p. 68); faience (p. 74); blue glass (p. 81); amber, rock crystal, and other stone (p. 84); conical stone? (p. 85); faience (p. 88). A necklace with a circular bronze pendant, bronze beads, and a glass and a crystal bead, have LH I parallels (p. 85, fig. 99). Greece.

Demakopoulou, Katie, N. Divari-Valakou and G. Walberg
A possible Mycenaean workshop in Greece with tools, a mold for elaborate relief-beads (fig. 37), and beads of steatite, amethyst, and rock crystal (pp. 31f.).

Demény, Attila, Bernadett Bajnóczki, Sándor Kele, István Fórizs, Gabriella Barna, and Zoltán Siklósy
2009 Stable Isotope Analysis of Carbonatic Ornaments from the Late Copper Age Cemetery at Budakalász. In The Copper Age Cemetery at Budakalász, edited by Mária Bondár and Pál Raczy, pp. 437-448. Pytheas, Budapest.
Analysis enabled the secure identification of the limestone and shell beads. Hungary. See also Bondár (2009) and Sumegi (2009).

Demirkhanyan, A.H.
This site in Armenia yielded a variety of pendants and beads made of stone, bone, clay, glass, and glass paste which are attributed to the 2nd century BC - 1st century AD.
Demoule, Jean-Paul and Marion Lichardus-Itten

Presents preliminary evidence for the manufacture of marble beads and bracelets in Neolithic Bulgaria. There are traces from all stages of manufacture.

Dénes, Hullám

The funerary objects accompanying a female burial in Hungary were a number of ornaments, including five forms of carnelian and glass beads (pp. 368-369). In Hungarian with English abstract (p. 394).

Dent, John S.

Describes the recovered glass beads. England, United Kingdom.

Deppert-Lippitz, Barbara

Includes several Roman period necklaces with gold bead elements.


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


Explores the variety of bead shapes made by Late Roman goldsmiths. Their end products might be a mix of colored and gold beads, or monochrome gold necklaces.

Dergacev, V.

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

d'Errico, F., M. Vanhaeren, and A. Queffelec

Twenty-eight exogenous pebbles were recovered from the Lower Magdalenian levels of Praileaitz I, a cave located in the Basque Country, Spain. Most bear human-made perforations at one end to transform them in personal ornaments, while five display natural perforations and two have no perforations.
d'Errico, F. and P. Villa
Optical and scanning electron microscopy, comparative anatomy, data from modern and Pleistocene carnivore accumulations, and analysis of archeological materials reveal that some of the pieces interpreted by various scholars as engraved or perforated bones from European Lower and Middle Paleolithic sites (such as Pech de l’Azé II, Stránska Skála, Kulna, Bois Roche and Cueva Morin) are not early manifestations of non-utilitarian behavior, but natural.

Dévai, Kata
Reports on the bead wasters recovered from a workshop in Szőny, Hungary, which operated during the early 3rd century.

Similar content to the previous entry but with a complete catalog of the finds.

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

Devriendt, Izabel
Illustrate the innovations in the flint and stone industry (including ornaments) during the Swifterbant period (5000-3400 BC) which saw the introduction of grinding stones, polished axes, and amber beads and pendants. All the amber appears to have been imported.

Di Fraia, Tomaso
Seeks to determine whether certain perforated objects – especially fancy specimens of the late Bronze and Iron ages – are spindle whorls or beads.

di Gennaro, Francesco and Angelo Amoroso
2016 Oggetti di ornamento come indicatori di status nelle comunità del Lazio antico nel Bronzo Finale e nella prima età del ferro. Alcune riflessioni. In *Ornarsi per comunicare con gli uomini e con gli Dei. Gli oggetti di ornamento come status symbol, amuleti, richiesta di protezione: Ricerche e

Some reflections on ornaments as status indicators in the Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age communities of ancient Lazio in west-central Italy.

Díaz-Guardamino Uribe, Marta, David W. Wheatley, Eleanor F. Williams, and José Ángel Garrido Cordero

Provides a general characterization of garments adorned with beads documented in the Montelirio tholos in southwestern Spain, including considerations of their manufacture and use in mortuary practices.

Dickinson, O.
2006 The Aegean from Bronze Age to Iron Age: Continuity and Change between the Twelfth and Eighth Centuries BC. Routledge, London and New York.

A thorough and masterly survey. Sets beads in their economic and social context at a time when they are not abundant, but important.

Dietz, S.

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


Section II contains a useful list of local Middle to Late Bronze Age graves with their grave goods which makes it easy to spot beads.

Dijkstra, M., Y. Sablerolles, and J. Henderson

Dimaki, Sophia

Unusual necklaces of steatite beads and pendants from a cemetery on the periphery of the Mycenaean world. Greece.
Dimitrijević, Vesna
Discusses Dentalium shell beads at the site and infers their likely source in local fossiliferous deposits.

Dimitrijević, Vesna, Boban Tripković, and Gordana Jovanović
Discusses dentalium beads from late Neolithic/early Eneolithic and Bronze Age contexts at a Vinča culture site in Serbia. In Serbian with a lengthy English summary.

Dimopoulou-Rethemiotaki, N. and G. Rethemiotakis
1984  A Late Minoan Cemetery at Metokhi Kalou Herakleion. Archaiologikon Deltion 33(I).
Various beads reported, including conical beads of the kind usually called “buttons” or “spindle whorls” but found here with a glass hairpin so perhaps used as hair ornaments. Greece. In Greek.

Distelberger, Anton
Beads from an Avar cemetery in Austria include those used as earring components (pp. 73-76, 82-84).

Avar cemetery, Austria. Necklaces are distinguishable in the 3 chronological phases by the incidence and distribution of the beads; large ones in the early phase only.

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

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

Dobele, Santa
2004  Ar Monētām datēto 14. gs. - 15. gs. sākuma sievišu apbedtjumi senlietas Dobeles kapsētā (Artifacts from Female Graves Dated by Coin Finds to the 14th and Early 15th Centuries at the
Latvijas Vēstures Muzeja Raksti 10.

Four graves (nos. 700, 735, 740, and 1065) in Dobele, Latvia, contained necklaces of glass beads and of cowrie shells. In Latvian with English summary.

**Dobiat, Claus**

1994  *Forschungen zu Grabhügelgruppen der Urnenfelderzeit im Marburger Raum*. Marburger Studien zur Vor- und Frügeschichte 17.
The *Glasperlen* section (pp. 139f.) contains remarks about the value of glass beads and the significance of their being cremated with their owners (apparently mostly women). Urnfield period, Germany.

**Dobiat, Claus, Hartmut Matthäus, Barry Raftery and Julian Henderson**

This is the second of several catalogs dedicated to the study of Dr. Thea E. Haevernick’s large collection of notes left uncompleted at the time of her death. Deals with glass beads of the Pre-Roman Iron Age: ring eye beads and related bead groups.

**Dobrova, O.P.**

A female burial (third quarter of the 10th century) in western Russia wore a necklace composed of glass, faience, and stone beads, as well as two pendants and a coin pendant. In Russian with English abstract.

Dating to the 10th-11th centuries, a burial site in west-central Russia yielded beads of glass, faience, carnelian, crystal, amber, and metal. In Russian with English abstract.

Ancient Russian sites have yielded two bead types produced using unusual manufacturing techniques. One is a glass(?) bead with a ceramic tube at its core from the Dregli burial ground, Novgorod, attributed to the 9th-10th centuries. The other consists of a copper tube glazed with colorless glass from the Gnezdovo settlement in Smolensk with analogies among Central European finds of the 7th-10th centuries. In Russian with English abstract.

2018  The Technology of Manufacturing Glass Beads at Gnezdovo, Smolensk Region. *Ethnology and Anthropology of Eurasia* 46(2):100-105
Over 12,000 glass beads from medieval burials at Gnezdovo, Russia, generally fall into nine technological groups including those formed on a copper pipe. In Russian with English abstract.
Dobrova, O.P. and S.E. Toropov  
Describes a wide assortment of glass and metal beads from a site in western Russia. In Russian.

Doda, N.  
Medieval cemetery in Macedonia with pagan burials, 7th-8th centuries, followed by Christian burials. Various bead types including an irregular “fruit stone” shape and some decorated types. In Albanian with French summary.

Donati, Pierangelo  
Reports on blue glass-paste beads of several kinds from the Roman necropolis of Ascona, Italy, AD 100-150 (pp. 138, 177).

Doneus, Nives  
Describes the glass and bone beads, as well as metal pendants, recovered from a Roman period cemetery in eastern Austria (pp. 126-129). Brief descriptions of the beads are also scattered throughout the catalog in vol. 4.

Dowd, Marion A.  
A Viking necklace found in a cave in Co. Clare is composed of 71 gold-foil glass beads. It is the largest Viking necklace yet found in Ireland.

Burials of the Middle and Late Bronze Ages in northern Ireland were accompanied by various ornaments, including bone and amber beads and perforate cowries and periwinkle shells.

2010  Artefacts and Bones from Glencurran Cave. Burren Insight 2:10-12.  
Illustrates some of the glass, amber, bone, and shell beads recovered from a cave site in northern Ireland.

Dowd, Marion A., Linda G. Lynch, and Margaret McCarthy  
Recent archaeological monitoring in Dunmore Cave, Ireland, resulted in the recovery of a blue glass bead and several foil-covered glass beads. The radiocarbon dates and other evidence are consistent with earlier discoveries that link the cave to Viking activity around the 10th century.

**Downes, Jane (ed.)**
Discusses the Early Bronze Age (22nd century - ca. 1750 BC) use of jet and jet-like materials for beads and other ornaments.

**Drauschke, Jörg**
Presents some considerations on the appearance of amethyst within Byzantine jewelry of the 5th-7th centuries, about the possible deposits that were exploited for the raw mineral material, and about the connections between East and West that are clearly visible in the archaeological record.

**Drinkall, Gail**
Among the ornaments were several beads formed from glass, amber, and antler, as well as a jet or shale pendant.

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

**Dular, J.**
Beads from the barrow graves near Črnomelj, Slovenia.

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

**Dumont, Gaëlle, Caroline Polet, Constantin Pion and Johan Van Heesch**
2010 *Vestiges romains dans la nécropole mérovingienne de Pont-à-Celles/Viesville (Hainaut).* *Vie Archéologique* 69:51-66.
Among the reused Roman articles found in a Merovingian necropolis in Belgium were several ribbed beads in siliceous ceramic.
**Duncan, H., C. Duhi and M. Phillips**

2003  
A Late Migration/Final Phase Cemetery at Water Lane, Melbourn. *Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society CAS XCII*:57-134.

Burial SG89 (late-6th-century female aged 25-30) had a necklace of 6 amber beads, 36 glass beads (many polychrome), 3 capsule beads, a wire slip knot, spangles, and a scutiform pendant. England, United Kingdom.

**Dupont, Catherine and Luc Laporte**

2009  

Brief article on the shell beads and blanks recovered from La Perrocheart, France.

**Dupont, Catherine, Luc Laporte, Patrice Courtaud, Henri Duday, and Yves Gruet**

2014  
Perforated Shells from an Early Mesolithic Cemetery at La Vergne (Charente-Maritime, France): From Acquisition to Use and (Sometimes) to Wear. In *Archaeomalacology: Shells in the Archaeological Record,* edited by Katherine Szabó, Catherine Dupont, Vesna Dimitrijević, Luis Gómez Gastélum, and Nathalie Serrand, pp. 43-52. BAR International Series 2666.

Several burials were accompanied by perforated marine shells and wolf teeth.

**Dupont, Catherine and Luc Laporte**

2009  

Brief article on the recovered shell beads and blanks.

**Dutkiewicz, Ewa, Sibylle Wolf, and Nicholas J. Conard**

2017  

Two cave sites – Hohle Fels and Vogelherd – have yielded hundreds of Aurignacian personal ornaments. They are made of mammoth ivory and are among the earliest symbolic expressions worldwide.

**Düwel, K., Herbert Jankuhn, Harald Siems, and Dieter Timpe (eds.)**

1987  

On trade and transport in prehistoric and early historic Middle and Northern Europe. For glass beads, *see* H. Steuer (pp. 146-151); for amber and glass, *see* P.F. Wallace (pp. 215f., 218); and for Oriental stone beads in Scandinavia, *see* I. Jansson (pp. 792-795).
Dyachenko, A.N., A.S. Skripkin, V.M. Klepikov, A.I. Kubyshkin, and A. Mabe

Burials dating from 3000 BC to AD 300 and representing the Bronze and Early Iron ages were accompanied by various objects including beads made of minerals, amber, bronze, and glass. These are minimally described and illustrated in rather crude drawings.

Dzbyński, Aleksander

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

Dziegielewski, Karol and Tomasz Purowski

Discusses a relatively large collection of Celtic (La Tène) glass beads and bracelets from Poland with observations on their method of production. Brief English summary.

Dzneladze, Olena

A Late Scythian archaeological complex in the Ukraine yielded a variety of beads fashioned from monochrome and polychrome glass, semiprecious stones, metal, amber, jet, and Egyptian faience. In Ukrainian with English abstract.


Discusses figural faience beads recovered from several sites in the study area. In Ukrainian with English abstract.


See entry for Dzneladze (2015).

Dzneladze, Olena, Denis Sikoz a, and Oleksandr Symonenko

Among the various grave goods were beads of glass, amber, carnelian, and jade. Good English summary.
Dzneladze, Olena and Oleksandr Symonenko

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

Ebbesen, Klaus
Many photos, drawings, and diagrams of 4th-millennium amber beads and ornaments in Scandinavia, particularly Denmark. Wear marks on perforations suggest the manner of wearing or sewing onto clothing.

On developments in bead fashions from the Neolithic into the Bronze Age, including the odd phenomenon that the use of amber for beads goes out of fashion (pp. 235-241, 248-271 passim).

Eckardt, Hella
Contains an overview of amber and jet beads, pendants, and amulets with appendices dealing specifically with gold-in-glass beads and bucket pendants. United Kingdom and Germany.

École française d’Athènes
The “Chroniques” section mentions the following bead finds, sometimes citing recent Greek publications: Korinos, central Macedonia, 4th-3rd century, gilt (p. 741); Byzantine bronze and glass (pp. 752, 756); Mycenaean beads from an important tomb on Skyros (p. 784); beads among votive offerings in the Archaic sanctuary of Demeter on Kos (p. 795); Cretan sites: Trypiti settlement (pp. 823f.), LM III tombs on Mochlos, and at Angeliana, Armenoi, Chania (pp. 813, 829, 834f.), faience and semi-precious stones. Greece, Crete.

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

Edo, M. and J.L. Fernández Turiel
On the stone necklace beads from a megalithic site in Spain.
Edrich, Michael and Hans-Ulrich Voß
On the beads recovered from sites of the 1st-5th centuries in northern Germany.

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

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

Egan, Geoff and Frances Pritchard
The “Beads” section (pp. 305-317) covers 217 items: mostly amber, but also jet, rock crystal, etc., mostly from rosaries or dress trimmings. Manufacturing waste from amber, coral, and bone, including panels from which bone beads were cut.

This describes 1,784 accessories; the 20 categories include beads. Each object is fully cataloged, most illustrated by excellent line drawings. England, United Kingdom.

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

On ram’s-head glass beads from the Lower Carniola Hallstatt Culture/Dolenjsko group (Slovenia) which represent the “highlights” of Hallstatt glassmaking. The figural beads first appear in the 6th century BC, the majority date to the 5th century BC, and latest examples still occur in the phase Lt B2.

Egg, M. and M. Jeitler
Reconsiders finds from a princely grave in Austria reported in 1877, dated early Hallstatt D1. Two gold spiral spectacle fibulae suggest that a female burial accompanied the male one. The other finds include two glass and seven amber beads.
Eibner-Persy, Alexandrine  
Iron Age glass beads of various types (p. 62) from the Sopron burial mound in Hungary.

Eles, P. von, M. Zanardi, and M. Siboni  
Among the astonishing works of craftsmanship at this site, amber beads are common as fibula decoration.

Elster, E.S.  
On Neolithic-Chalcolithic Spondylus shell and white steatite beads as evidence for travel at Sitagroi in eastern Macedonia (pp. 197f.).

Endrizzi, Lorenza and Franco Marzatico  
A most valuable exhibition catalog, wonderfully illustrated, with material from the Stone Age to the Middle Ages from the whole Alpine region (six countries), presented and discussed by a large team of experts. Covers finished objects (including beads), technology, and raw materials.

Engelhardt, B.  
Fourteen cylindrical limestone beads, probably from a Middle Neolithic grave, were found in Bavaria, Germany (fig. 7, nos. 18-31).

Engelhardt, B., Z. Kobylinski, D. Krasnodębski, and R. Wojtaszek  
An uncommon find on a settlement site: one amber and 27 glass beads. Urnfield culture, Germany.

Engels, C.  
On the Merovingian cemetery in Eppstein, Germany. Emphasizes the cultural and ethnic aspects. Glass and amber beads (figs. 4, 17). Summaries in English and French.

Engle, Anita  
1990  The Ubiquitous Trade Bead. Readings in Glass History 22.
Speculations on the origin of beads found casually at Caesarea and a hypothesis of a Dutch origin for the “Man-in-the-Moon” beads.
Eogan, George
1984 *Excavations at Knowth: Smaller Passage Tombs, Neolithic Occupation, and Beaker Activity.*
Royal Irish Academy Monographs in Archaeology 1.
Beads of bone (pp. 99-102, 180) and serpentine (pp. 234, 239) from tombs in Ireland.

1994 *The Accomplished Art: Gold and Gold-Working in Britain and Ireland during the Bronze Age.*
Oxbow Monograph 42.
Gold, faience, amber, jet, and bronze beads are set in the social context of the associated goldwork.

Epstein, Claire
A section of this article called “archaeologists dig for gold” (pp. 64-65) illustrates a male burial uncovered at an early Chalcolithic cemetery in Varna, Bulgaria. He was accompanied by numerous stone, copper, and gold artifacts, including several forms of 23.5-carat gold beads formed into necklaces, bracelets, and other ornaments.

Erdmann, Wolfgang and Horst Nitsch
Late-Medieval and early-modern beads from a site in Lübeck, Germany.

Erdrich, Michael and Hans-Ulrich Voss
About 11,000 beads were recorded from sites in Germany. Most were grave goods in late Roman Iron Age cremations of the late 3rd-early 5th centuries. Most bead types known from Germanic graves are not found within the Western Roman Empire. Denmark is a possible source.

Ernéé, Michal
An in-depth study of amber objects, mostly beads, recovered from 106 Early Bronze Age sites in Bohemia.

 Estrada, Alicia José M. Tejero, Xavier Mangado, Aria A. Petit, Josep M. Fullola, Xavier Esteve, and Raúl Bartroli
Reports on the taxonomy and technology of a small collection of shell beads.
Ethelberg, Per

Evely, D.

Evison, Vera I.

Evson, Vera I. and Prue Hill
1996 Two Anglo-Saxon Cemeteries at Beckford, Hereford and Worcester. Council for British Archaeology Research Report 103. Many beads: glass, amber, bone, and rock crystal. Discussion and diagrams including a section on the position in graves and how beads were worn (see especially pp. 11-19). England, United Kingdom.

Facsády, Annamária R.
2009 Aquincumi ékszerek / Jewellery in Aquincum. Az Aquincumi Múzeum gyűjteménye 1. Excavations at the ancient city of Aquincum in Budapest, Hungary, uncovered a range of Roman-period jewelry that included bracelets, necklaces, and earrings that incorporated gold, emerald, and glass beads. Contains a detailed catalog of the individual adornments. In Hungarian and English.
Fadda, M.A.

Presents an account of many amber beads of Tiryns and Allumiere types in various shapes and sizes from the last phases of the Late Bronze Age continuing into the Early Iron Age, Sardinia, Italy (pp. 315-318, figs. 4-5). Some beads have the bluish-grey look of Sicilian simetite but need analysis.

Fadini, Nicola and Giovanna Montecvecchi

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

Fano, Miguel Ángel and Esteban Álvarez-Fernández

Investigates the intensity and way in which the Magdalenian groups at El Horno Cave exploited the malacological resources provided by the Bay of Biscay which were used to make personal ornaments, such as beads.

Fanscalszky, Gábor

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

Farhad, Guliyev and Agayev Gahraman

Several jar burials attributed to the 2nd-1st centuries BC were accompanied by beads of agate and paste, as well as a number of “mother-of-pearl beads covered with goldish coloured foil.”

Fasham, P.J.

Chalk beads; early Iron Age, Romano-British, and unstratified (pp. 80f.). England, United Kingdom.

Felczak, O.

Glass and amber beads (figs. 5 and 12) from an Early Iron Age cemetery with interesting burial urns, Poland. In Polish with English summary.
Ferencz, Eszter
Focuses on the conservation/restoration of glass beads from three different archaeological periods.

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

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

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

Part of this article deals with “Kempten” beads – wound glass beads with one flat face, the other convex.

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

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

Fonnesbech-Sandberg, E.
Many glass and amber beads and some with gold and silver foil (see esp. pp. 119f.). Denmark.

Fórizs, István, Adrien Pásztor, Géza Nagy, and Mária Tóth
Chemical differences accompany stylistic differences. Opaque red and opaque white bead types. When Sarmatian bead types of the 3rd-4th centuries occur in 6th-7th century Avar graves, the explanation is probably re-use after grave-robbing. Summary in English.

**Formicola, Vincenzo**

The burials of two Mid Upper Paleolithic children and an adult male uncovered in Sunghir, Russia, were accompanied by thousands of ivory beads which had probably been sewn onto caps and clothing, hundreds of perforated arctic fox canines, disc-shaped pendants, and various other objects. More details are provided in Pettitt (2011).

**Foster, K.P.**
Lists finds of faience beads in the Aegean and touches on related material in Egypt, the Near East, etc.

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

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

Through an analysis of glass beads from four key study regions in Britain, this dissertation aims not only to address regional differences in appearance and chronology, but also to explore the role that these objects played within the networks and relationships that constructed Iron Age society. United Kingdom.

This paper stems from a larger research project aimed at evaluating not only the evidence for dating and classifying glass beads but also looking at how they were utilized within the Iron Age period. United Kingdom.

This book aims not only to address regional differences in the appearance and chronology of beads, but also to explore the role that these objects played within the networks and relationships that constructed Iron Age society. It seeks to understand how they were used during their lives and how they came to be
deposited within the archaeological record, in order to establish the social processes that glass beads were bound within.

**Francis, Peter, Jr.**
1988 *The Glass Trade Beads of Europe: Their Manufacture, Their History, and Their Identification.*
The World of Beads Monograph Series 8. Lake Placid, NY.
Concentrates on Venice and Bohemia, but also discusses several other beadmaking centers of post-medieval Europe. See Pratt (1990) for a review.

With the possible exception of the Egyptian and Syrian beadmakers of Roman times, no glass bead producers have had as much influence on their contemporaries as those of Venice. Venetian beads have been sent all over the world and have for the last several centuries dominated the trade and tastes in the commodity. This article summarizes the history of the Venetian bead industry and also discusses its diverse products.

**Frankel, D. and J.M. Webb**
Bronze Age terra cotta beads and spindle whorls with incised decoration, also dentalium shell beads (pp. 102-104).

2007 *The Bronze Age Cemeteries at Deneia in Cyprus.* Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology CXXXV.
Contains a section on faience beads (pp. 129f.) which mentions instances of small disc beads being used for purposes other than necklaces: inlaid as decoration in pottery, attached to thin strips of copper or bronze. Some may have been made locally.

**Frazier, S., A. Frazier, and G. Lehrer**
Discusses the famous stone beadmaking emporium of Idar-Oberstein in west-central Germany. It describes the water-driven cutting mills, the technology, the sources of agate and other gemstone materials, and the harsh working conditions of former times.

**Freedon, Uta von**
Describes the glass beads (pp. 448-452) recovered from the Early Middle Age cemetery at Grafendobrach in southern Bavaria, Germany.

1987 *Das frühmittelalterliche Gräberfeld von Moos-Burgstall, Landkreis Deggendorf, in Niederbayern / The Early Medieval Cemetery of Moos-Burgstall, Deggendorf District, in Lower Bavaria.*
Bericht der Römisch-Germanischen Kommission 68.
Provides a brief discussion of the glass and bronze beads recovered from a Merovingian site in southeastern Germany.

Freeden, Uta von and Doris Lehmann
The beads recovered from a Merovingian site in Bavaria, Germany, are enumerated by grave.

Freeden, Uta von and Alfried Wieczorek (eds.)
Presents 33 papers, mostly in German, ranging from Iron Age Spain to the Middle Ages and from South Russia and the Baltic to the Mediterranean. The individual papers are listed in this bibliography. See Siegmund (1998-1999) for a review.

French, E.B. (ed.)
Neolithic shell beads from Deros (p. 25); Mycenaean beads from Kallithea Patron (p. 27); and glass eye and other beads from Archaic tombs at Akraphipia and Tanagra (pp. 34, 37).

“Gold beads of various types” from a Mycenaean tomb on Skyros (p. 39); Geometric cemetery at Tragana in Thessaly where finds include an amber bead and Egyptian anthropomorphic faience beads (p. 50); bronze bead from Maurolophos in E. Macedonia (p. 60); Late Minoan ivy-leaf-shaped faience beads from Mochlos, Crete (p. 81); and beads from Hellenistic tombs at Boutas, Crete, and Late Minoan tombs at Chania (p. 84).

Frey, Annette and Susanne Greiff
On unusual glass beads with a copper-tube core recovered from an early medieval graveyard in Tiengen, near Freiburg, Germany. Includes chemical analyses.

Frey, O.H. and Helmut Roth
Glass beads of the Pre-Roman Iron Age.

Frieman, Catherine
Reconsiders the interpretation of beaded ornaments composed of jet and jet-like material found with Early Bronze Age burials across Britain. United Kingdom.

**Friesinger, H.**

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

**Frînculeasa, Alina and Claudia Stihi**

Discusses the chronological position and chemical composition of beads recovered from a funerary complex in Romania.

**Fröhlich, Jiří**

Reports the results of an archaeological survey of the Bohemian Forest in the Czech Republic and presents a register of the beadmaking furnaces that operated there during the 14th-19th centuries. Beads were recorded at several sites.


**Fröhlich, Siegfried**
1983 *Studien zur mittleren Bronzezeit zwischen Thüringer Wald und Altmärk, Leipziger Tieflandsbucht und Oker* Veröffentlichungen des Braunschweigischen Landesmuseums 34.

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

**Frolík, J., K. Tomkova, and J. Ze glitz**

A Slavic cemetery in the Czech Republic produced glass, amber, and silver beads of several shapes, some of which help to provide a terminus ante quem of ca. 950. In Czech with German summary.

**Fülep, Ferenc**

Beads *passim*; discussion of glass and bronze beads (p. 216). Hungary.

**Fülöp, Gy.**

An Avar burial’s grave goods included beads. Hungary.
Furmánek, Václav
Color photographs of blue glass globular and annular beads (pl. 51) and sandstone disc beads (pl. 52) associated with the Urnfield culture, Slovakia. Summaries in German and Russian.

Furmánek, Václav, Milan Horňák, and Vladimír Mitáš
On glass beads of the Urnfield Period (Bronze Age) in Slovakia. In Slovak with German summary.

Furmánek, V., L. Veliačcik, and J. Vladár
Slovakia: Various Bronze Age beads are illustrated (figs. 4, 7, 9, 10, 16, 18, 68), including faience beads reconstructed as decorating a dress (pl. 21). Amber beads (pl. 23d).

Gábor, Gabriella
Medieval period, Hungary. Small beads of glass, bone, and coral were sewn onto headdresses in decorative patterns (pp. 382f.). Summary in German.

Gabrovček, S., A. Kruh, I. Murgelj, and B. Teržan
Narodni Muzej Slovenije, Katalogi in Monografije 37.
Many beads, *passim*, at this important Early Iron Age site in Slovenia: amber, glass of many colors with eye and other decoration, and a fine decorated gold set. Illustrated in color with a diagram of shapes (pp. 12-13). Text is in Slovene and German.

Gabrovček, Stane and Biba Teržan
This volume contains a discussion of chronology and the role of Stična in the Hallstatt period.

Gadzyatskaya, O.S. and A.V. Utkin
Settlement and burials in the Upper Volga region, Russia, dated approximately to the late 3rd and early 2nd millennia. V-bored amber (p. 129, fig. 3:7-10). In Russian with English summary.

Gagoschidze, J.
Carnelian beads (8th-6th century BC), once thought imported, were perhaps produced in workshops found in 1982-1984 (pp. 125-126, pls. 25-26). Gold granulated beads have Greek and Etruscan parallels (pp. 128-136, fig. 4). Georgia.
Gairhos, Sebastian and Manuel Janosa
A Late La Tène glass eye bead was the only prehistoric find (pp. 271f., fig. 7). Switzerland.

Gaiu, Corneliu
Amber and carnelian beads are among the grave goods found at a 4th-century site in Romania. In Romanian with French abstract.

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

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

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

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

García Blánquez, Luis Alberto and Jaime Vizcaíno Sánchez
Describes the necklaces and pendants associated with burials uncovered in southeastern Spain which are dated to the 5th-early 6th centuries.

García-Díaz, V.
A Single Grave settlement (Late Neolithic) yielded two bone beads decorated with incised lines, as well as a pendant fashioned from a dog incisor. See van Gijn (2014) for stone beads from the site.
Gardelková-Vrtelová, Anna and Marián Golej
2013 The Necklace from the Strážnice Site in the Hodonín District (Czech Republic). A Contribution on the Subject of Spondylus Jewellery in the Neolithic. Documenta Praehistorica XL:265-277. Microstructural analysis of the necklace components revealed that it is composed of recent (non-fossil) shell and likely relates to the Linear Pottery culture.

du Gardin, Colette


Garofoli, Duilio
2015 Neandertal Cognitive Equivalence: Epistemological Problems and a Critical Analysis from Radical Embodiment. Ph.D. dissertation. Eberhard Karls Universität, Tübingen. Holistic mapping is applied to the production of Neanderthal shell bead body ornaments. Conceptual tools from radical embodied cognitive science are adopted to show that these ornaments do not necessarily require presumable signature properties of modern cognition.

Garrido Cordero, José Ángel
2015 El uso del cuarzo y el cristal de roca en la prehistoria reciente andaluza. Estado de la cuestión y análisis de un fenómeno cultural / Use of Quartz and Rock Crystal in Andalusian Late Prehistory. Status of the Issue and Analysis of a Cultural Phenomenon. Revista Atlantica-Mediterranea 17:187-200. https://revistas.uca.es/index.php/rampas/article/view/2281/2090 Reports on the impact and use contexts of quartz prisms and rock crystal from the 4th to the 2nd millennia BCE. in Andalusia, southern Spain, including objects (such as beads) made from this mineral.

Gaskell-Brown, Cynthia (ed.)
1986 Plymouth Excavations: The Medieval Waterfront of Woolster Street and Castle Street: Finds Catalogue. Plymouth Museum Archaeological Series 3. Among the finds were cylindrical glass chevron beads; 16th-17th centuries.

Gates, C.
Do unique beads in the form of a hand holding a woman’s breast parody a favorite Oriental image (p. 223, pl. LI)? These are among items largely of Minoan Cretan workmanship and date to ca. 1850-1550 BC.


Gatti, Sandra
1996 Lazio, Anagni (Frosinone), località S. Cecilia – indagini nel santuario ernico: il deposito votivo arcaico. Notizie degli Scavi IX:5-153. The bead section (pp. 112-119) lists and illustrates many types of glass bead, a few bone and amber, and two bronze. Italy.

Gawronski, Jerzy, Michel Hulst, Ranjith Jayasena, and Jørgen Veerkamp
2010 Glasafval op het achtererf: Archeologische Opgraving Rozenstraat, Amsterdam (2006) (Glass Debris from the Backyard: Archaeological Excavations on the Rozenstraat, Amsterdam, 2006). Gemeente Amsterdam, Bureau Monumenten & Archeologie, Amsterdamse Archeologische Rapporten 50. This report discusses the structures and artifacts recovered during excavations on the Rozenstraat in Amsterdam. Of particular interest are the beads and wasters recovered from the Two Roses Glasshouse which operated from 1657 until 1679. The various varieties are described and illustrated in section 4.3.3.6 and appendices 2 and 4. In Dutch with a good English summary.

Gaydarska, Bisserka and John Chapman
2008 The Aesthetics of Colour and Brilliance – or Why were Prehistoric Persons Interested in Rocks, Minerals, Clays and Pigments? In Geoarchaeology and Archaeomineralogy, edited by R.I. Kostov, B. Gaydarska, and M. Gurova, pp. 63-66. Proceedings of the International Conference, 29-30 October 2008 Sofia. Publishing House “St. Ivan Rilski,” Sofia. The authors investigate why prehistoric persons were so interested in highly colored and shiny objects. They propose an aesthetic of color and brilliance that emerged in the Balkan early farming period and developed as a key feature in the Climax Balkan Copper Age, influencing all forms of material culture and underpinning the dazzling development of goldworking technology represented in the Varna Chalcolithic cemetery, Bulgaria. Faceted carnelian beads are used as an example.

Geake, Helen

Gebhard, Rupert
Discusses the glass beads and bracelets recovered from the Oppidum of Manching near Ingolstadt, Bavaria, Germany. Manching was a large Celtic settlement founded in the 3rd century BC which existed until ca. 50-30 BC.

**Gedl, M.**
Large blue or dark blue beads with yellow eyes, also other type (pp. 96f.), early Iron Age. They were not made locally in Lausitz territory but imported from or through the Halstatt area. Poland.

**Geisler, Hans**
This catalog of the finds from the Early Bavarian cemetery at Straubing-Bajuwarenstraße includes a listing of the beads. Materials include glass and amber.

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

**Geisler, Horst**
A reassessment of Roman imports found in Land Brandenburg, Germany, revealed “Roman” glass beads from Slavic sites. The continuity in bead production from Roman to Slavic times is likely because the same types are also found at Migration period sites; mostly segmented, ribbed melon, and beads with trails and dots.

**Gerber, Yvonne and Willem B. Stern**
Discusses the beads attributed to the Hallstatt Culture burials at a cemetery in Switzerland.

**Gerds, M.**
2001 *Worked and Unworked Amber from Early Medieval Trading Places in the South-Western Baltic Region.* *Offa* 58:115-122.
More than 3,000 pieces of amber were found at Gross Stromkendorf on the Wismar Buell, Germany. These include raw material as well as unfinished and finished objects, mostly beads, but also pendants and gaming pieces. Tools were not found but the working process is clear. Gives details of comparable material from Hedeby, Kolobrzeg, Wolin, etc.
Gergova, Diana and Ilijan Katevski
Illustrates the glass eye beads and other bead forms recovered from the tomb in Tumulus 18.

Gergova, Diana, Ilijan Katevski, Iavor Ivanov, and Daniela Dimcheva
A Getic cemetery in Thrace produced incised faience beads and glass eye beads. Most illustrations are in color. In Bulgarian.

Gerlach, S.
An unrobbed grave of Bronze C date in Germany with an amber collar preserved entire with its spacer-plates and groups of beads of several sizes and shapes – a rare surviving example.

Gerloff, Sabine
Important article which includes discussions of Early Bronze Age amber, tin, and faience beads in Middle and Western Europe (pp. 79-85).

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

van Gijn, Annelou
Provides descriptions of the recovered beads and pendants, as well as details concerning their production.

Gilchrist, Roberta
This study aims to develop a new scale of archaeological analysis: the measure of the human life is adopted to explore the experience of living during the Middle Ages in Britain. Beads enter into the discussion.

Giles, Melanie
Discusses the beads and their burial contexts at sites in Yorkshire, England, United Kingdom.
Gintautaitė-Butėnienė, E. and E. Butėnas
Large cemetery in western Lithuania, 8th-13th centuries. In women’s graves amber beads were combined
with glass beads and bronze spirals (p. 157, grave 143); 10th-11th centuries pendant-amulets attached to
pins or fibulae were of bronze, with one exception in amber (p. 167, fig. 39:9). Men had amber belt
ornaments, usually one bead per grave (p. 164, grave 354). See p. 164 (English) for more details of glass,
bronze, and amber beads. Summaries in English and Russian.

Giumlia-Mair, Alessandra
2011 Appendix B. Necklace No. 1: Evidence for Egyptian Influence in Mycenaean Jewelry Production.
In Mochlos IIIC. Period IV. The Mycenaean Settlement and Cemetery: The Human Remains and
XRF analysis of some of the faience and gold beads comprising the necklace indicates an Egyptian origin
for both the material and the production technique.

Giumlia-Mair, Alessandra and Jeffrey Soles
2013 Egyptian Faience and Rose Gold at Mochlos, Crete. Surface Engineering 29(2):114-120.
A Mycenaean necklace found in a tomb at Mochlos, Crete, consists of faience beads and a central gold
bead, and is dated to the LM IIIA period (ca. 1400-1300 BC). Analysis of the beads reveals a strong
Egyptian technological influence.

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

Glebov, V.P., S. Il'jasenko, and I. Tolocko
Beads of various materials from Hellenistic graves at Tanais, southern Russia, especially glass (some with
gold inside), jet, carnelian, and amber. Summaries in English and Russian.

Glöckner, Gudrun
Veröffentlichungen des Instituts für klassische Archäologie der Karl-Franzens-Universität Graz 3.
Glass finds in southeastern Austria consisted mostly of vessels but there are also a few beads of various
types (pp. 74, 76, figs. 2, 4); 2nd half of the 1st century into the 3rd century.

Goldina, E.V.
2010 Busy mogil'nikov nevolinskoy kul'tury (konets IV-IX vv) / Beads from Cemeteries of the
Nevolinskoy Culture (Late IV-IX Centuries). Udmurt Universitet, Izhevsk.
Udmurtia, Russia.

2010 Kharakteristika bus Turayevskogo I mogil'nika (beskurgannaya chast') / Characteristic Beads of
the Turayevski I Cemetery (Beskurgan Part). In Turayevskiy I mogil'nik– unikal'nyy pamyatnik
Udmurtia, Russia.

On the morphology, technology, and functional aspects of medieval beads excavated at the Bartym I cemetery and settlement in eastern Russia. In Russian with English summary.

Excavated at a site in eastern Russia, the beads, most of which date to the 6th-9th centuries, include those of glass, sardonyx, rock crystal, and bronze.

Russia.

Goldina, E.V. and V.A. Bernz
Focuses on the meaning of placing beads in graves, the different types of necklaces made of the beads, and the classification of the finds recovered from a site in eastern Russia. In Russian with English summary.

Goldina, E.V. and E.M. Chernych
Focuses on the meaning of placing beads in graves, the different types of necklaces made of the beads, and the classification of the finds recovered from a site in eastern Russia. In Russian with English summary.

Describes the glass and shell beads recovered from a site in eastern Russia. In Russian.
Goldina, R.D. and A.A. Krasnoperov

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

Gomes, Francisco B.

A significant number of Mediterranean imports have been identified in so called “Post-Orientalizing” contexts (ca. late 6th century to the late 5th/early 4th centuries BCE) of southern Portugal including various glass beads.

2018 La cornalina en el Bronce Final y la Edad del Hierro del sur de Portugal / The Use of Carnelian in the Late Bronze Age and in the Iron Age of Southern Portugal. Lvcentvm XXXVII:55-74.

Provides an initial synthesis of 50+ carnelian beads and pendants which aims to discuss their typology, chronology and distribution, as well as their possible origin in the Eastern Mediterranean.

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

Among the foreign objects (Greek, Cypriot, Villanovan, Sardinian) at Huelva, southwestern Spain, are an ovate amber bead, a quartz bead, and a vitreous bead (p. 141).

Gopkalo, Oksana V.

Presents a typological and chronological study of the beads and pendants associated with the Cherniakhov Culture of Eastern Europe. Materials include monochrome and polychrome glass, glass with metal foil, Egyptian faience, metal, amber, coral, semi-precious stones (rock crystal, morion, chalcedony, carnelian), calcites, shell, and bone. In Russian with English summary. Extensive bibliography.
Dating to the 2nd-3rd centuries CE, a glass bead and several perforated fish (pike) vertebrae – possibly once strung together – were found in a dwelling in northwestern Ukraine. In Ukrainian with English abstract.

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

Górkiewicz-Bucka, Ewa
The ornaments recovered from a site in northwestern Poland include glass and amber beads.

Görner, I.
Reports on amber beads and two recorded spacer plates and their combinations with bronze wire spirals and bronze discs (pp. 211-212; pp. 213-214 for pendants) found in Bronze Age graves in Hesse, Germany. The amount of amber is noticeably less than in the Rhine-Main area. *See* catalogue entries.

Gornez de Soto, José
The cave site in west-central France produced amber beads and a bone imitation of an amber spacer-plate (p. 76f., fig. 44).

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

Grahek, L.
Large cemetery in the Bela Krajina region, Slovenia; early Hallstatt. The many beads (glass, a few amber, bronze, and bone) are discussed on pp. 149f. and in the English summary.

Gratuze, Bernard and Yves Billaud
Presents an inventory of the Bronze Age glass and faience beads originating from the workshops of the Frattesina region in France. Includes the results of LA-ICP-MS analysis.
Graziadio, G.
Beads figure in the analysis of the grave goods (p. 424).

Greiff, Susanne and Etleva Nallbani
An in-depth examination of foil beads from the Bukël site in Albania using chemical analysis and optical microscopy. The beads date to the 7th-9th centuries.

Grömer, Karina and Angelika Rudelic
Glass beads accompanied several early medieval burials at two sites in Austria.

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

Gruet, Yves, Luc Laporte, and Yves Bodeur
Provides a detailed account of the beads fashioned from fresh and fossil shell and stone excavated at Ponthezières, France, along with a discussion of how they were produced.

Grumeza, Lavinia
Numerous beads were recovered from women’s graves at the Foeni cemetery in Romania. The raw materials are diverse and include limestone, carnelian, coral, amber, bone, gold, but mostly glass. Most often, they were embroidered on clothes: on the hem, the cuffs, and the collar area, as well as on belts, handbags, and even shoes. They were also formed into necklaces and bracelets.

The existence of glass-bead workshops in Tibiscum is demonstrated by the discovery of glass-melting oven, crucibles, iron rods, and bead wasters.
Sarmatian burials in the Banat region of western Romania have produced 8 types of monochrome glass beads (with different subtypes) and 10 types of polychrome glass beads. Other materials include calcite, carnelian, amber, and coral. All are imported Roman products.

**Grumeza, Lavinia and Adrian Ursuțiu**


Several burials were accompanied by glass beads (mostly dark purple glass) and axe-shaped pendants likely dating to Late Antiquity (3rd-4th century AD). Romania.

**Grunwald, Lutz**


On early medieval burials within ruined Roman buildings. A woman’s grave in a Roman villa near Coblenz, Germany, contained plain and decorated glass beads and some amber, dated ca. AD 600 (pp. 100f., fig. 4).

**Gubaidullina, A.V.**


Presents a study of trade relations of Volga Bolgaria with the Oriental countries and Rus based on a study, description, classification, and cataloguing of various adornments (mostly beads and pendants) made of carnelian, amber, jet, crystal, chalcedony (including agate and onyx), lapis lazuli, and mother-of-pearl from the pre-Mongol monuments of Volga Bolgaria, with a clarification of their dating. In Russian with English summary.

**Guglielmi, Alexandra**

Concentrating on glass beads, this study concludes that Roman personal ornament played a significant part in the widespread changes that shaped the societies living in Ireland and Southern Scandinavia during the period 100 BC - AD 500.

Guidi, A.
1983  *Scambi tra la cerchia hallstattiana orientale e il mondo a Sud delle Alpi nel VII secolo a.C.*
Kleine Schriften aus dem vorgeschichtlichen Seminar Marburg 13.
Eye beads in the context of exchanges between Central Europe, the Adriatic, and the Mediterranean during the 7th century BC (pp. 44-46).

Guido, Margaret
The first national survey of all the glass beads that have been recovered through excavation, with references to their publication. Also, two essays by Martin Welch placing the beads in their historical and archaeological context. United Kingdom.

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

Guido, M. and M. Welch
United Kingdom.

Guidotti, M. Cristina
On a glass head pendant of 5th-century Phoenician type. Italy.

Guilaine, J.
The first glass beads in the western Mediterranean.

Guliaev, V.I.
The burials of women warriors were accompanied by necklaces of gold, silver, bronze, and glass beads. These date to the 5th-4th centuries BC.
Gullov, Hans Christian  
1997  From Middle Ages to Colonial Times: Archaeological and Ethnohistorical Studies of the Thule Culture in South West Greenland 1300-1800 AD. Meddelelser om Gronland: Man & Society 23. Several sites produced a variety of glass beads, some of which are attributed to the 18th century.

Gumpert, Anita von Kahler  

Gumpert, Anita von Kahler and Karlis Karklins  
2005  Die Perle: A 1920s German Trade Journal. Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers 17:19-34. Though short lived, the German trade journal, Die Perle, contains a wealth of information concerning the European bead and jewelry industry of the 1920s. Short articles provide insight into new machinery and apparatus for producing beads, natural and artificial materials for the production of beads and other ornaments, fashion trends, market reports, and numerous other topics. As the journals are in German, English summaries are provided for a representative sample of the articles to give the reader an idea of their vast scope.

Gurioli, Fabio  
2008  Gli oggetti di parure tra i primi uomini moderni (Personal Ornaments among the First Anatomically Modern Populations). Rivista di Scienze Preistoriche LVIII:29-38. Personal ornaments aid a universal need in humans: communication. Through ornaments, communication evolves from an oral to a visual level, allowing societies to became ethnically stable and common traditions to be identified.

Guštin, Mitja and Andrej Preložnik  
2005  Sajevce: železnodobno gomilno grobišče ob Krki. Arheološki Vestnik 56:113-168. Iron Age tumulus cemetery, 7th century, in eastern Dolenjska, Slovenia. Many graves contained bronze beads, including a belt set (pp. 132-142/159-162). Also a female grave with a prized large glass bead (pp. 142-145/162-164). In Slovene with long summary in English.


Gutiérrez, Carmen, Laura Llorente, Ignacio Martín-Lerma, Inmaculada Donate, Pedro Muñoz, and Aroa Guerrero  
2018  Los objetos de adorno del Sector C de Cova Fosca (Castellón) / The Ornaments from the Sector C of Cova Fosca (Castellón). Anejos a CuPAUAM 3:83-102. This stratified site in east-central Spain yielded various shell and bone beads and tooth and stone pendants ranging from the Epipaleolithic to the Neolithic 1C period. Their technological and functional aspects are discussed, as well as their cultural symbolic value.
Concludes that the shell beads and perforated mammal teeth found near the burial of a woman were not grave goods, but simply artifacts present in the occupation layers in that part of the cave.

Gutjahr, Christoph and Eva Steigberger 2015 Ein späantikes Kindergrab aus Wildon, Steiermark. Archäologie Österreichs 26(1):40-50. A group of glass beads of was found associated with a child burial in Austria. Late antiquity.


Gvozdover, Marina 1995 Art of the Mammoth Hunters: The Finds from Avdeev. Oxbow Monograph 49. Upper Paleolithic site on the Russian plain where stone and bone material shows connections with sites in Central Europe. Includes some beads.

Haberstroh, Claudia 2004 Das frühmittelalterliche Gräberfeld von Wirbenz, Gde. Speichersdorf, Lkr. Bayreuth. Kataloge der Archäologischen Staatssammlung München 30. Presents a detailed study of the glass beads recovered from the early medieval cemetery of Wirbenz in Germany including information concerning how they were worn.


Hackens, Tony and Rolf Winkes 1983 Gold Jewelry: Craft, Style and Meaning from Mycenae to Constantinople. Publications d’hist. de l’art et d’archéo. de l’Université Catholique de Louvain, Aurifex 5. Includes fine bead necklaces (Mesopotamian, Mycenaean, Etruscan, Roman, Byzantine), also general essays on materials and techniques plus a reprint of a table of bead shapes (p. 209).

Haevernick, Thea Elisabeth 1983 Glasperlen der Vorrömischen Eisenzeit I. Marburger Studien zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte 5. The first in a series of studies on Pre-Roman Iron Age glass beads.
Cemetery finds of the 4th century BC to the 4th century AD in Rheinland-Pfalz, Germany, include some beads. Glass ring-beads are illustrated in excellent color photographs.

Hafner, A. and P.J. Suter
2003 Das Neolithikum in der Schweiz. www.jungsteinSITE.de
An overview of the Neolithic period in Switzerland, with a discussion of several forms of limestone beads, including round, tubular, and “bird,” and pendants, as well as copper beads.

Hallager, E. and B.P. Hallager (eds.)
Scattered bead finds in Kastelli, Greece, some not well stratified but probably belonging to the settlement, not graves, and interesting as such. Note terra cotta beads, an uncommon material (pp. 178-179).

Halstead, Paul
1993 Spondylus Shell Ornaments from Late Neolithic Dimini, Greece: Specialized Manufacture or Unequal Accumulation? Antiquity 67(256):603-609.
A re-examination of the nature and contexts of shell objects and manufacturing waste at Dimini, a key Late Neolithic site on the coast of northern Greece, explores their social role within a Spondylus-working community.

Hamerow, Helena and John Pickin
Glass (dark blue, red-brown, annular, segmented) and amber beads. England, United Kingdom.

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

Händel, Marc, Ulrich Simon, Thomas Einwögerer, and Christine Neugebauer-Maresch
Personal ornaments associated with Burial 1 at an Upper Palaeolithic site in eastern Austria include ivory beads, perforated gastropod shells, and perforated wolf and polar fox teeth.
Hansen, Keld


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

Hansen, Svend

Discusses metal beads in southern Europe with emphasis on narrow elongated specimens. Includes a section on beadmaking technology.

Hansen, S., A. Dragoman, A. Reingruber, N. Benecke, I. Gatsov, T. Hoppe, F. Klimscha, P. Nedelcheva, B. Song, J. Wahl, and J. Wunderlich

A remarkable bead find at this Copper Age settlement in Romania: a bone figurine wearing a necklace of copper beads and an earring, with a group of dentalium lying nearby which may also belong to it (pp. 40-42, fig. 85). Also a spondylus shell bead (pp. 35, 37, fig. 77). Good color photos. Summary in English.


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

Hansen, S., M. Toderas, A. Reingruber, I. Gatsov, and F. Klimscha

The non-metal beads and pendants are described on pp. 45-51. Materials include bone, shell, stone, and ceramic.


The recovered marble beads and pendants are discussed on p. 63ff. and an axe-shaped nephrite pendant on p. 73ff.
Hänsel, Alix
The arrangement of beads on a collar went unrecorded through find circumstances (p. 163). The author disagrees with the view that the collar was a woman’s, citing parallels for males wearing bronze armlets like those found with the collar (pp. 165-166).

A hoard assemblage from the northeastern Alpine-western Carpathian region, Urnfield, 10th-9th centuries BC, included gold- and bronze-work and three large groups of beads. Decorated glass beads, limestone beads, etc., together with bone and amber spacers *passim*.

Hänsel, B. (ed.)
Contains 22 papers from a seminar at Freie Universität, Berlin, by many leading experts. Beads figure notably in Biba Terzan’s long paper on trade and social classes during the early Iron Age in southeast Europe (pp. 81-159) and Jozef Batora’s article on faience and amber in the northern Carpathian region during the early Bronze Age (pp. 187-196).

Hansen, Keld
1979  *Perler i Grønland*. Nationalmuseet, Copenhagen.
Surveys native beaded costumes, ornaments, and amulets, as well as archaeologically recovered beads found on Greenland. Profusely illustrated. In Danish.

Hansen, Steffen S. (ed.)
Discusses the recovered stone (p. 80) and glass (pp. 91-93) beads.

Hansen, Svend
Provides new insight into metal beads recovered from sites in the northern Caucasus, the Cyclades, and central and western Mediterranean between central Italy, southern France, and Catalonia. Includes notes on technology.

Hanuliak, M.
Jewelry types form part of the evidence for Slav-Magyar ethnic changes in the 10th century. Many glass and stone bead types are illustrated. Slovakia.

Companion article to the preceding (beads: figs. 11-13). Slovakia. In Slovak with German summary.


During the period of pagan-Christian syncretism, some bodies were intentionally damaged to prevent the dead from harming the living. Beads are illustrated in figs. 13-16, and on the title page. Slovakia. Abstract in English, summary in German.

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

Harhoiu, Radu, Erwin Gáll, and Attila Lakatos
The amber and glass beads recovered from a cemetery in Oradea, Romania, are discussed by grave. They date to the 5th and 10th-11th centuries.

Harrington, Sue and Martin Welch
Chapter 10 deals with the use and distribution of amber and amethyst beads in the study area. Gold beads are also discussed. United Kingdom.

Hartmann, Chantal
Discusses the glass, amber, and metal beads found with early medieval burials of women and children at a cemetery in Switzerland.

Hartmann, Gerald, Irene Kappel, Klaus Grote, and Betty Arndt
The glass beads and bracelets under investigation represents a cross-section of the most important glass types found for the Bronze Age and Iron Age in Central Germany. They date from the 14th-1st centuries BC, and include examples of different chemical compositions, colors, and varying degrees of opacity.

The finds of Lake-Dweller ornaments in Switzerland include finished and half-finished stone beads, dentalium, glass, and amber beads.
**Hassall, T.G., C.E. Halpin, and M. Mellor**  
Glass beads on microfiche M IV G10. England, United Kingdom.

**Hatzmann, Sjoerd**  
This study of the original function and origin of ivory objects from the Middle Ages in the collections of the Meermanno-Westreenianum Museum in The Hague includes beautifully carved portrait prayer beads.

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

**Hausmair, Barbara**  
A wide variety of glass and stone beads was recovered from early medieval graves in eastern Austria.

**Haveman, E. and J.A. Sheridan**  
Presents the results of recent research into the Early Bronze Age composite necklace from Exloo, the Netherland, examining its circumstances and location of discovery, the history of its curation and study, its likely date, the provenance of its constituent elements, and its broader significance. Other Dutch Bronze Age faience beads, from Vogelenzang and Den Haag-Bronovo, are also discussed.

**Hawkes, S. Chadwick**  
Very many glass beads *passim*; amber beads were apparently only found in one grave (no. 32). England, United Kingdom.

**Hawkes, S. Chadwick and G. Grainger**  
2006  *The Anglo-Saxon Cemetery at Finglesham, Kent*. Oxford University School of Archaeology Monograph 64.  
Includes many glass beads, which are treated according to the typology worked out by Birte Brugmann (2004). England, United Kingdom.

**Hayeur Smith, Michèle M.**  
Attempts to decipher the social messages conveyed in Viking jewelry based on archaeological material (including beads and pendants) from Iceland.

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

An analysis of Merovingian glass beads demonstrates that, in terms of technology, there was no break from late antiquity to the early Middle Ages, and old technology continued to be used until at least the 6th century.

**Heckel, Claire E.**

Based on a case study of over 400 basket-shaped beads from Early Upper Palaeolithic (Aurignacian) deposits at four sites in the Aquitaine region of France, this article presents the results of morphometric analysis based on digital photographs using a freeware program developed in the biological sciences.


The organization of bead production during the Aurignacian has significant implications for understanding the role of these artifacts in Upper Palaeolithic societies, and the evolution of symbolic behavior and social organization more generally.

**Hector, Valerie**

**Hedinger, Bettina**

Discusses the production of antler beads and amulets recovered from a Late Roman site in Switzerland.

**Heeege, Andreas, Ursula Werben, Reinhard Kopp, and Tatjana Eberhardinger**

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

**Hegedüs, K.**

Perhaps the earliest copper bead find in Hungary, with important implications for the spread of copper technology from Western Asia. Also some agate and segmented shell beads. Summary and captions in English.
Heinrich-Tamáska, O.
On Late Mediaeval material from a cemetery at Keszthely in Hungary. Many beads, especially late Avar glass *Melonenperlen*, some with eyes or wavy lines. Some follow a Roman tradition. See pp. 334f. for a discussion of the types and chronology.

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

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

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

The glass beads are described in detail. Their significance in a regional setting and more evidence for manufacture at Meare are presented. Techniques of bead manufacture are described, some based on experimental production. England, United Kingdom.

Eight beads and four armlets. England, United Kingdom.

Reports the existence of a new glass technology which was used in the manufacture of late Bronze Age - early Iron Age glass beads, probably in Europe.

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

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

Viking-age beads in Scotland, United Kingdom.

Beads from Spanish Iron Age excavations. Spain.

Describes an interesting bead apparently made to order, probably at Meare Lake Village, England, ca. 400 BC. United Kingdom.

Description of Roman glass beads. England, United Kingdom.

A consideration of glassworking and bead production as an Iron Age industry from the point of view of its location on specific site types, the status of the artisans, the value of glass in Iron Age society, and the relationships of glass bead types to chemical composition.


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


Butler’s Field is the only Anglo-Saxon cemetery in the Thames Valley where both “pagan” (ca. AD 450-600) and “Christian” (7th-early 8th centuries) burials occupy the same site. England, United Kingdom.

**Henkes, Harold E.**


Illustrates glass beads recovered from various sites in the Netherlands dating to the 1450-1825 period. Includes a bead hairnet from the castle of IJsselmonde in Rotterdam. In Dutch and English.

**Henricson, Lars G.**


**Hepp, Daniel A.**


About the rock crystal and carnelian beads found at Haithabu and Schleswig in northern Germany.

**Herbaut, Frédéric and Guirec Querré**


Describes the variscite beads recovered from Neolithic grave mounds in the Carnac region of France.

**Herget, Melanie**


A thorough analysis of glass, amber, and meerschaum beads found at a Frankish cemetery in Germany.

**Herity, M.**


Presents a table of bead and pendant shapes from Irish Passage Tombs (p. 36, fig. 5), Ireland.
Herrmann, Harald
2008  
Warmensteinacher Glass. Heinrichs-Verlag, Bamberg.
Contains a chapter on the glass beadmaking industry in Warmensteinach, Bavaria, Germany, that was already in operation by the 17th century and lasted well into the 20th century. Furnace winding was the predominant method of manufacture.

Herrmann, J. (ed.)
1989  
Color photographs of beads from Slav cemeteries in Germany, 10th-12th centuries (Vol. I, pp. 196, 198).

Herry, N.
2004  
Dating to the first quarter of the 18th century, the wreck produced 40 glass trade beads.

Heumüller, Marion
2010  
Siedlungsarchäologie im Alpenvorland X: Der Schmuck der jungneolithischen Siedlung Hornstaad-Hörnle IA im Rahmen des mitteleuropäischen Mittel- und Jungneolithikums.
Forschungen und Berichte zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte in Baden-Württemberg 112.
Hornstaad-IA Hoernle is A Late Neolithic (3917-3902 BC) lake settlement on the west side of Lake Constance, Germany, yielded over 4,000 ornaments, beads included, mostly made of limestone.

Hickey, Megan Kathleen
2014  
Presents a characterization of Viking-Age bead finds in Britain and an analysis of the social and economic processes which have influenced patterns in the appearance of this artifact type. In order to incorporate the widest dataset, this study concentrates on “Viking” sites dating from the 9th-12th centuries.

Higgins, R.A.
1996  
Minute Subminoan gold beads are perhaps from Cyprus. Early Orientalising ribbed gold bicones, perhaps filled with terra cotta or plaster, may be a Cypriot or Phoenician type. Greece.

Hills, Catharine, Kenneth Penn, and Robert Rickett
1984  
This report on an important 6th-century cemetery contains a large number of well described and illustrated beads. England, United Kingdom.

Hirschbäck-Merhar, G.
1984  
An early Hallstatt find bears on the question of the amber route.
Hirst, Sue  
The recovered beads include those of glass, faience, amber, quartz, and metal.

Hirst, S.M.  
This important addition to our understanding of Anglo-Saxon burial practices in Yorkshire during the 6th-7th centuries deals with over 600 beads, and contains an integrated archaeological and scientific appraisal of half of them, made of glass, supported by detailed illustrations of 50 of these on color microfiche. England, United Kingdom.


Hoareau, Leïla, Didier Binder, and Sylvie Beyries  
Examines use/wear on two principal shell bead types recovered from an Epigravettian rock shelter in southeastern France.

Hochstetter, Alix  
Finds from a hill settlement of the Bronze and Iron Age in Macedonia include beads of glass, faience, bronze, and stone. With illustrations but not much comment.

Hoffmann, Birgitta  
An analysis of the glass jewelry (beads and bracelets) from two Roman military sites near Hadrian’s Wall in northern England. In addition to normal Roman types (mosaic, gold-in-glass, segmented, square-sectioned, and melons), a number of decorated beads normally associated with British Iron Age traditions were found which compositional analyses showed to be of local Scottish manufacture. United Kingdom.

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

The recovered material includes a small group of glass beads of various forms. United Kingdom.

**Hoffmann, Birgitta and F. Cole**  
Discusses the beads recovered from sites in the Fazzan region of Libya.

**Hoffmann, Dirk, Diego E. Angelucci, Valentín Villaverde, Josefina Zapata, and João Zilhão**  
2018  **Symbolic Use of Marine Shells and Mineral Pigments by Iberian Neandertals 115,000 Years Ago.** *Science Advances* 4:eaar5255.  
Cueva de los Aviones (in southeastern Spain) has yielded ochred and perforated marine shells, red and yellow colorants, and shell containers that feature residues of complex pigmentous mixtures. Similar finds from the Middle Stone Age of South Africa have been widely accepted as archaeological proxies for symbolic behavior. It is, therefore, possible that the roots of symbolic material culture may be found among the common ancestor of Neandertals and modern humans, more than half-a-million years ago.

**Höglinger, Peter**  
Only one glass bead was found in this Urnfield cemetery (and only the second in the whole Salzburg district), in contrast to the large numbers found in surrounding areas (p. 47). Austria.

**Hoika, Jürgen**  
Beads made from the teeth of domestic dogs and pigs in a Neolithic settlement of cultivators in northern Germany disprove the theory that such beads were used only by hunting and fishing people.

**Høilund Nielsen, Karen**  
The chronology of the early Germanic Iron Age at Bornholm, Denmark; studies on ornamental trimmings including beads.

Analysis of Early Medieval beads in Scandinavia can be difficult because the beads are mostly found in cremation graves, thus damaged by fire. It is often possible to record the predominant colors of a necklace, which can be the basis for a chronological analysis. Four necklace types based on color appear in both Denmark and Sweden, and are apparently chronologically significant.

Presents a descriptive catalog of the glass, stone (amethyst), shell, and metal beads, as well as the pendants, that typify female Anglo-Saxon burials of the 6th-7th centuries in England, United Kingdom.  
*See also* Bayliss, Hines, and Høilund Nielsen (2013).
Hölbling, Eva
Describes the various forms of glass and bronze beads recovered from a Roman cemetery in Lower Austria.

Holbrook, Neil
The recovered beads, mostly amber but including several glass and ceramic types, are listed by burial and then discussed in a Grave Goods’ section by B.A. Ford.

Holbrook, N. and P.T. Bidwell
Glass and faience beads of common types, as well as amber, shale, and jet (p. 229, fig. 96; p. 271, fig. 125). England, United Kingdom.

Holden, T.G. and A. Sheridan
2001 Three Cists and a Possible Roman Road at Barbush Quarry, Dunblane, Perthshire. Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland 131:87-100.
Cannel-coal disc beads with a boat-shaped, V-perforated, jet fastener (pp. 93-95). Full description of manufacture, condition, use, the results of analyses, together with a warning about the need for immediate conservation treatment upon excavation. Probably Early Bronze Age. Scotland, United Kingdom.

Holzer, Veronika
Presents the results of Energy dispersive X-Ray Fluorescence analysis of large, decorated, yellow glass beads of the Late Hallstatt/early La Tène periods from Vicenice, Bohemia, Czech Republic.

Höpken, Constanze
On the manufacture of quartz-ceramic melon beads in Cologne, Germany, including terminology, technology, and finds.

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

2006 Príspevok k historickej interpretácii sklenených korálíkov v severovýchodoalpskej oblasti halštatskej kultúry a vo vekerzugskej kultúre / The Report on the Historical Interpretation of

In Slovak with English abstract.


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

Hornig, C.


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

Horváth, Tünde, Julianna Cseh, Péter Barkóczy, Laura Juhász, Sándor Gulyás, Zsolt Bernert, and Ágota Buzár


The Dentalium beads accompanying the female burial enabled a detailed reconstruction of her funerary costume (headdress, veil, necklace, and girdle) and its possible role.

Howard-Davis, C.


A possible inhumation burial (pit 301, 3rd century) was accompanied by a necklace composed of jet, shale, and glass beads including gold-in-glass types. England, United Kingdom.

Hreiðarsdóttir, Elin Ó.


On Icelandic Viking beads with an appendix on beads of later centuries. In Icelandic.


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


This Viking Age site on Iceland produced 40 beads, mostly glass but including one of rock crystal and another apparently made from kaolinite. The beads represent four periods and range in date from AD 870 to 1500.
On the Roman bone beads and amulets of southwest Slovakia.

A Roman-period site in Slovakia produced beads, charms, and amulets made of bone or antler in various shapes that adorned necks or hands. In Slovak with German summary.

This glassworks is important in that it was the only one east of the Šumava Mountains, Czech Republic, to produce an assortment of glass jewelry typical for the Šumava Mountains glassmaking circle of the 17th-18th centuries: furnace-wound glass rosary beads. Information is provided re: chemical composition.

Discusses the glass beads, particularly “bird beads,” recovered from a sacrificial area in Eretria, Greece.

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

On the natural properties of various materials and their presumed relation to social, economic, and religious or symbolic significance in Minoan and Mycenaean culture. Greece.

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


2003 Amber Beads in Archaeology: Publications Since ca. 1993. In Amber in Archaeology, edited by Curt W. Beck, Ilze B. Loze, and Joan M. Todd, pp. 236-257. Institute of the History of Latvia, Riga. This bibliography lists references located by the author since 1993, and is divided into 17 sections, both topical and geographical, and annotates 219 books and articles dealing with amber around the world.


Annotated bibliography with 16 headings covering general works, exchange and trade, natural sources, analysis, conservation, philology, literature, beliefs, and 14 regions or countries. Beads predominate. Includes items not listed herein.

Hulinsky, V. and E. Černá  
Analysis of 6th-13th-centuries material from a wide range of excavated contexts in Bohemia and Moravia, where the beads were commonest in the 9th and 10th centuries. Czech Republic.

Hulst, Michel, Jerzy Gawronski, Ranjith Jayasena, and Jørgen Veerkamp  
Illustrates some of the glass beads recovered from The Two Roses glasshouse which operated from 1621 until 1679. See Gawronski 2010 for a catalog of the finds.

Hummel, Andreas  
Glass beads were among the finds at this site in northwestern Germany.

Hunter, Fraser and Mary Davis  
The necklace, found with the burial of a young child, is composed of a strand of cannel coal disk beads and another of lead beads. This appears to be the earliest instance of the use of smelted lead in Britain. Scotland, United Kingdom.

An interesting necklace of cannel-coal disc beads and 31 small lead beads, with an account of the various scientific analyses performed. The lead is the earliest known from Britain or Ireland, from a stage when lead was still a prized material for ornaments and its properties not yet understood. Scotland, United Kingdom.

Hurst, H.R.  
1985 *Kingsholm: Excavations at Kingsholm Close and Other Sites with a Discussion of the Archaeology of the Area*. Gloucestershire Archaeological Reports 1.  
Mentions a frit melon bead, Roman (p. 105). England, United Kingdom.
Beads of coral, bronze, bone, and glass were found in excavations at Carthage, Tunisia, North Africa.

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

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

A description of brown chalcedony beads from two Roman inhumations of the late 4th century AD. They appear to be of a type which, though rare in most of Europe, is typical of Sarmatian-period cemeteries in Hungary. England, United Kingdom.

Includes a discussion of beads – primarily stone but also pearl and shell – by material from sites across the United Kingdom.

Presents a description of the recovered beads and pendants, mostly stone and shell, although beads of bird bone and antler were also found. A catalog of the objects is provided in Appendix I.

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

Presents a thorough analysis of the adornments, including beads and pendants of shell, stone, and bone, recovered from a Neolithic site in Greece. In Greek.


A short introduction to the study of Aegean (i.e., Greek) Neolithic jewelry is followed by a description of the recovered shell annulets, beads, pendants, and “buckles.”


A thorough study of the subject with an illustrated catalog of the finds which include beads and pendants of a wide range of materials. In Greek.


The objective of this book is the reconsideration of the practices of personal adornment during the Neolithic period in Greece. A thorough study of the personal ornament corpus from the Middle/Late Neolithic Dispilio in Kastoria, an important lakeside settlement in north-western Greece, is also provided. Included are beads and pendants of shell, clay, bone, stone, and metal. Greek text with English summary.

**Ifantidis, Fotis and Marianna Nikolaidou (eds.)**


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

**Ignatiadou, Despina**


A Tibetan dzi bead was found in a stone pile on the acropolis of Leibethra, Greece. It is made of black agate (length 40 mm, max. diam. 12 mm) and decorated with a composite linear design. Dzi beads were not traded between Tibet and Macedonia, nor any other Greek region. The bead was therefore transported by an individual who obtained it in Tibet. In Greek with English abstract.

**Ignatov, V.N. and A.S. Skripkin**


Beads of glass, carnelian, jet, and faience (p. 195, fig. 6); Russia, Ukraine. In Russian with English summary.

**Ihm, Peter, Barbara Sasse, and Claudia Theune**

The study of the combination of different bead types per grave has been used for the chronological seriation and horizontal stratigraphy of the female graves of the Alamannic cemeteries of Weingarten and Eichstetten, Germany.

Istvánovits, Eszter

Hungary: beads enter the discussion of Iranian (Sarmatian, Alan) and Germanic (Gepid) groups in the late 4th and early 5th centuries (p. 314). Beads are frequent in women’s graves on necklaces, armbands, belts, etc., also as decoration on bags, garments, and boots. Summary in German.

Istvánovits, Eszter and Valéria Kulcsár

Surveys the burials of sacred and/or noble/royal women in the steppes and the Carpathian Basin. Most of these are dated to a relatively narrow period between the 1st century BC to the 1st century AD. Beads of various materials adorned necklaces, bracelets, and garments. Russia, Ukraine, Hungary.

Ivičević, Vujadin and Michel Kazanski

Tombs in Serbia produced beads of amber, glass, and carnelian (pp. 122-23) of the 6th-7th centuries. All are of types known in Merovingian France, Germany, and Italy.

Ivičević, Vujadin, Michel Kazanski, and Anna Mastykova

Excavations at the site of Viminacium in eastern Serbia produced a wide variety of beads and pendants of glass, amber, stone, coral, faience, bone, metal, and other materials. A chronology for the various types is presented as well, as well as the results of optical emission spectroscopy analysis.

Iversen, Mette and Bjarne H. Nielsen

Eight beads, mostly glass, were found in a little bag on the breast of a woman in a well preserved 10th-century grave in Denmark (pp. 142-143, fig. 10).

Jablonka, P.

A grave from the Urnfield/Halstatt transition period at Grabelsdorf, Austria, produced a spotted glass bead (no. 18, pp. 13, 18, fig. 4) which is an intruder from the Migration Period.
Jacobs, J.
Early Stone Age metal finds from eastern Germany include early types of rolled spiral beads.

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

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

Jankuhn, H., Heinrich Tiefenbach, Walter Janssen, and Ruth Schmidt-Wiegand (eds.)
Various discussions of bead manufacture; e.g., Hallstatt (pp. 31-33), early Moravian (pp. 147-148), and Viking (pp. 167-169).

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

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

Jargstorf, Sibylle
1991 *Glass in Jewelry: Hidden Artistry in Glass.* Schiffer, West Chester, PA.
This book spans the period from early times to the present day, and includes beadmaking on Murano and in Bavaria/Thuringia/Bohemia. Illustrates a great variety of beads from these regions, many in color. Italy, Germany, Czech Republic. See Carey (1991) for a review.

1993 *Baubles, Buttons and Beads: the Heritage of Bohemia.* Schiffer, Atglen, PA.
Chronicles the production of beads, buttons, costume jewelry, and other trinkets in and around the town of Gablonz in northern Bohemia (now Jablonec nad Nisou in The Czech Republic) with emphasis on the 19th and 20th centuries. The chief glass-working houses with their products are described and illustrated. Profusely illustrated in color and B&W. See Gumpert (1993) for a review.

1995 *Glass Beads from Europe.* Schiffer, Atglen, PA.
Presents a well-rounded view of the history of glass beadmaking and trade in Europe from its early development before and during the Renaissance through to the present period. Well illustrated. See Allen (1995) for a review.

**Jargstorf, Sibylle and Gerhard Zeh**


Presents a history of the little-known Fichtelgebirge glassmaking industry (Bavaria, Germany) which belongs with the important German glassmaking regions of the past. This article stresses the production of black-glass buttons and beads, an undertaking that took place primarily during the 17th-19th centuries.


Discusses the glass bead and button industry that operated in the Fichtelgebirge region of Bavaria, Germany, during the 17th-19th centuries. A very distinctive tabular bead that was recovered from local wasters depicts Christ on the cross on one side and the letter IHS on the other (Pl. 103, p. 693).

**Jaskanis, J.**

1996 *Cecele: ein Gräberfeld der Wielbark-Kultur in Ostpolen*. Monumenta Archaeologica Barbarica II. An abundance of beads illustrated by grave-group, Roman Imperial date, eastern Poland.

**Javakhishvili, A. and G. Abramishvili**

1986 *Jewellery and Metalwork in the Museums of Georgia*. Aurora, Leningrad. Includes fine color photographs of beads of various periods.

**Jepur, Antonele**


Presents a detailed discussion of the glass, amber, and stone bead recovered from a Visigoth cemetery in Spain.

**Jiménez Ávila, Javier**


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


Provides a complete catalogue and critical study of the glass beads and pendants from the Iron Age site of Cancho Roano (Extremadura), Spain, which are dated at the end of the 5th century BC.
Jiménez Gómez, M.C.

Reports on greenstone beads from a site in Portugal.

John, Jan

Spondylus artifacts played an important part in the Neolithic symbolic system and burial practices. Based on artifacts from Linear Pottery Culture (LBK) cemeteries in Central Europe, it is possible to conclude that Spondylus jewelry is very often included in the grave goods accompanying prestigious male burials (buckles, beads and bracelets). Slightly different Spondylus artifacts (medallions and beads) appeared in female graves.

Johns, Catherine
The section on Necklaces and Bracelets discusses beads and pendants of various materials.

On minute glass beads, 2 mm in diameter, that have been recovered in some modern excavations. The question arises: since the threading fiber has decayed, were the beads threaded into long strings, sewn onto garments, or worked into some intricate woven patterns?

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

Jones, Andy
An Early Bronze Age burial found in southern Britain was accompanied by a basket containing over 200 beads from a necklace: 1 tin, 6 amber, 92 kimmeridge shale, and over 100 clay. The number of beads makes this the largest composite necklace from southwest England. United Kingdom.

Jones, B.
A fresco depicting a veil with red dots inspired a replication experiment: 750 carnelian beads were sewn onto a linen veil and found to make “a pleasant clinking sound” when the wearer danced. Are beads intended in other depictions too? Greece, Cyprus.
Jordá, Jesús F., J. Emili Aura, Carlos Martín, and Bárbara Avezuela
The recovered materials include shell beads.

Jordan, Alexis
Synthesizes all the evidence for Irish Iron Age glass to examine the characteristics, variability, and distribution of glass on the island.

This article discusses the archaeological evidence regarding indigenous glass production in Ireland during the Iron Age with emphasis on toggles which are shaped like a dumb-bell. While generally not perforated, they are included in the bead category by some researchers.

Jørgensen, L.
1990 Baekkegård and Glasergård. Two Cemeteries from the Late Iron Age on Bornholm. Arkæologiske Studier VIII. København.
Beads found at Bornholm, Denmark.

Jørgensen, L. and Anne Nørgård Jørgensen
Many beads, mostly glass of various types, but also some wood, copper alloy, amber, rock crystal, and cowrie shell (and perhaps other shell). Also copper alloy spacers and terminals. Denmark.

Jover Maestre, Francisco Javier and Alicia Luján Navas
Shell was especially used for the production of necklace beads in eastern Spain.

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

Juhász, Irén
Report on 7th-century Avar graves with some beads illustrated in the grave groups. In Hungarian with brief German summary. Hungary.
Kacharava, D., S. Kharabadze, and M. Turmanidze
Discusses the beads (glass and gold) recovered from the ancient temple city of Vani (7th-1st centuries BC) in western Georgia. In Georgian but many photographs illustrate the beads.

Kacharava D. and G. Kvirkvelia
This exhibition catalog illustrates a variety of gold beads and necklaces recovered from graves in Vani (7th-1st centuries BC) in western Georgia.

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

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

Kalafatić, Hrvoje, Siniša Radović, Mislav Čavka, Mario Novak, Marija Mihaljević, and Rajna Šošić Klindžić
Three rare bone beads were found with a female burial of the Barice-Gredani cultural group at the site of Mačkovac (14th-12th centuries BC) in Eastern Croatia.

Kalicz, N. and J.G. Szénászy
Discusses Spondylus-shell ornaments, primarily beads, from a Neolithic site in southeastern Hungary.

Kalogeropoulos, K.
1998 *Die frühmykenischen Gräbfunde von Analipsis (Südostliches Arkadien).* Bibliothek der Archäologischen Gesellschaft zu Athen 175.
A Late Helladic II tomb on Crete produced five beads, now lost; the descriptions and drawings are based on old photographs (pp. 14, 70, 72, pl. 8, nos.19-21, 29, 30). One amber bead was found with gold wire.

Kamieńska, J. and J.K. Kozłowski
Late Neolithic shell and rolled-copper tube beads (pp. 20-24, pls. 41, 43, 46) from Poland.
Kaminsky, V. N.

Karageorghis, Vassos
Beads from the rescue excavation of tombs on Cyprus. Late Bronze Age: terracotta bicones, also stone and glass (p. 725, figs. 213, 218); Archaic and Classical: carnelian and faience and a lotus-shaped silver bead (pp. 698, 707); a worn amber bead and gold beads with granulation (p. 722, fig. 208); Hellenistic and Roman (p. 728).

Karageorghis, Vassos (ed.)
Carnelian beads as evidence of foreign relations (I.A. Todd, p. 21, and E.J. Peltenberg, pp. 163-164); faience bead from a 16th-century tomb (R.S. Merrillées, pp. 115-116).

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

Beads of bronze, glass, amber, clay, and stone found near the head, breast, and hands in many burials, and also scattered, thus probably from necklaces and bracelets and sewn onto cloth (pp. 601-602, fig. 15). In Greek with English summary. Greece.

Karantzali, Efi
Beads of several materials and three sets of rosette relief-beads were found in a Minoan tomb at Chania, Greece (pp. 76-80).

Karczewski, Maciej
Table 1 lists the grave goods associated with 85 excavated burials in the Bogaczewo Culture cemetery at Paprotnki Kolonia site 1. Included are beads of glass, bronze, amber, and one fossil.

Karklins, Karlis
Housed in the British Museum, the manufacturer’ or dealer’ sample book treated herein contains 16 tray-like pages which display 380 varieties of wound, drawn, and mold-pressed glass beads, as well as a non-
glass bead and three cabochons. Purportedly originating in Venice in 1704, research has revealed that although most, if not all, of the beads are probably of Venetian manufacture, the 1704 date is much too early, the collection being attributed to the second half of the 19th century.


Presents detailed descriptions of the beads, all of wound construction and mostly fancy varieties, made by the acclaimed Venetian firm operated by the Giacomuzzi brothers during the 3rd quarter of the 19th century. For an account of Giovanni Giacomuzzi, see Zanetti (2002). Venice, Italy.


Bead wasters, etc., found in excavations in the 1970s. Chemical analysis reveals non-alkali lead glass like contemporary Polish and Russian glass but distinct from the typical potash-lime glass of Western Europe.


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


A VOC ship bound for Java sank off Scotland in 1711, shortly after leaving Holland. The cargo included several distinctive glass beads of drawn and wound manufacture, as well as several small brass beads. Indonesia.

Information from various sources about an industry that began before 1767.


About the porcelain, glass, and metal beads that were components of the German *Stielhandgranate* or stick grenade, often referred to as a “potato masher.”

Discusses the history and products of this little-known beadmaking industry in southeastern Germany and southwestern part of the Czech Republic.

Karklins, Karlis with Carol F. Adams
One of the earliest detailed descriptions of the Venetian bead industry is contained in an obscure book published in French in 1847 by the Venetian glassmaker Domenico Bussolin. Intended as a "Guide for the Foreigner," this work contains much useful information concerning bead manufacturing techniques and the socioeconomic aspects of the industry. The translation was prepared by Karklins and Adams to make the text generally available.

Karklins, Karlis, Laure Dussubieux, and Ron G.V. Hancock
Excavations in West London uncovered the remains of two glass furnaces with associated wasters relating to the manufacture of drawn glass beads during the second quarter of the 17th century. The site is significant as it represents the first archaeological evidence for the production of glass beads in post-medieval England. Comparisons of the chemical compositions of the Hammersmith beads with those of beads from a contemporary Amsterdam factory reveal a number of similarities as well as differences.

Karklins, Karlis, Sibylle Jargstorf, Gerhard Zeh, and Laure Dussubieux
The Fichtelgebirge bead and button industry is especially notable for two things: 1) the utilization of furnace-winding technology which, based on our current knowledge, was not employed to a significant degree elsewhere in Europe during the post-medieval period, and 2) the localized use of Proterobas, a greenish igneous rock, to produce opaque black beads and buttons without any additives until the early 19th century. This article presents a history of the industry and describes the products and the technology involved. It also provides a preliminary assessment of the chemical composition of the various products.

Karklins, Karlis and Derek Jordan
Presents one of the earliest comprehensive accounts of the manufacture of drawn glass beads in Venice/Murano, Italy.

Karklins, Karlis and Tony Oost

Excavations conducted at several sites in Antwerp, Belgium, uncovered a small but significant collection of glass beads. These range from a decorated specimen of the Roman period to tubular square- and star-sectioned beads of Nueva Cadiz style dating to the 16th and 17th centuries.

Kars, Mirjam

An excellent and thorough study which well describes (pp. 321-366) and illustrates (figs. 47-71) the recovered beads which date principally to the 5th-7th centuries. Glass and amber varieties predominate but there are also beads of stone (amethyst and rock crystal) and metal (gold, silver). Netherlands.

Karwowski, Maciej

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


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


The discussion includes glass face beads, among others.

Kaspers, Floor

Discusses the “tile” or “Prosser-molded” beads produced by the Bapterosses company in Briare, France, between 1860 and 1962 when bead production ceased. See Tomalin and Zinn (2012) for a review.


A popular overview of the glass beadmaking industry in Jablonec nad Nisou, Czech Republic, formerly known by the German name Gablonz. See Carey (2015) for a review.


Explores the history of three German beadmaking centers: Idar-Oberstein, the center for stone beads, Lauscha, well known for its blown beads, and Neugablonz, noted for mold-pressed beads. See Hector (2016) for a review.
Provides details about three historical bead manufacturing centers of Europe: Jablonec (Czech Republic), Lauscha (Germany), and Briare (France).

Kaszewski, Z.
1986 The Lusatian Cemetery of the Hallstatt Period on Site 2 at Lubnice, Kalisz Province. Prace i Materiały 33:129-205.
Hallstatt C glass beads, Poland. In Polish with English summary.

Katzameyer, Thomas
1997 Verbreitungsbilder ausgewählter Perlentypen des Frühmittelalters in Süd- und Westdeutschland.
Identifies bead types and how they are distributed in south and west Germany; certain types concentrate in different areas. These distribution patterns may be the result of regional preferences which might distinguish costumes of Frankish, Alemannic, and Bavarian women.

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

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

Kazakevičius, V.
Graves of nearly 400 individuals with many grave goods, 5th-6th centuries AD. The English summary on beads (p. 174) is fairly substantial: over 1,250 beads of glass, enamel, tin, and amber, also bronze spirals from headdresses. Lithuania.

Kazanski, Michel and Anna Mastykova
Annexe 4 provides detailed comments on specific types of carnelian, glass, rock crystal, and amber beads found in the North Caucasus from the time of the Great Migration.

Kazantseva, O.A.
Discusses the necklaces, chest pieces, and belts composed of amber, rock crystal, honey onyx, and quartz beads found in graves in eastern Russia. In Russian with English summary.
Keily, Jackie
2006 Small Finds from Whitehill Road, Longfield and New Barn, Kent (Archaeological Zones 1 and 2). CTRL Specialist Report Series.
A necklace composed of amber beads was found with an Early Bronze Age burial unearthed in southeastern England, United Kingdom.

Kemenczei, T.
Bronze beads are among the distinctive ornaments discussed. Early Iron Age; Hungary and the Balkans.

Kenyon, Ian, Susan Kenyon, Susan Aufreiter, and Ron Hancock
Discusses the little-known glass bead industry of the Fichtelgebirge region of Germany, including the techniques used and the scale of production.

Kern, Angelika
A Lombard cemetery at Nikitsch, Austria, yielded a small quantity of glass and amber beads.

Kharaldina, Z.Ye. and A.M. Novichikhin
Mentions a large and diverse collection of over 2,000 beads from the cemetery of ancient Gorgippia on the north coast of the Black Sea.

Khomiakova, O.A.
2018 Неизвестная коллекция предметов из музея «Пруссия» в фондах Государственного исторического музея («Дар директора Бецценбергера») / The Unknown Collection of Items from the “Prussia” Museum in the Holdings of the State Historical Museum (Gift of Director Bezenberger. Краткие сообщения Института археологииВып 253:220-234.
Discusses a set of Roman beads gifted to the Moscow Archaeological Society in 1911. They include the most typical types associated with the cultures of Southeastern Baltics during the Roman and Migration periods.

Kilian-Dirlmeier, Imma
Contains analyses and tables of various combinations of grave goods, including bead jewelry, considered as indicators of status and rank. Greece.

As for Kilian-Dirlmeier (1985).


This site in Greece ranges from Geometric (down to ca. 700) to Late Archaic (ca. 500). The beads, which fall mostly in the Subgeometric Archaic range (ca. 750-575), are mostly glass (pp. 75-76), some decorated (figs. 8-9), but there is also faience and rock crystal (p. 76). Bronze beads are Geometric (p. 15) and Archaic (p. 102).

**Kinnes, I.A.**


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

**Kiratisin, A. and D. Demaille**


On the variscite beads excavated at the Neolithic Er Grah tumulus in Brittany, France.

**Kirpichnikov, Anatolii Nikolaevich**


Refuse from glass bead production and amber working was found at the proto-urban Viking Period settlement of Staraya Ladoga in western Russia.

**Kisfaludi, J.**


This Scythian cemetery in Hungary produced many beads, mostly glass, also cowrie, amber, and coral. They were found with men, women, and children.

**Kiss, Attila**


On distinctive gold barrel-shaped beads with circumferential grooves (pp. 314-316, figs. 3-4), a late Roman type found all over the Carpathian Basin during the 5th-6th centuries. Transylvania, Romania.


The Avar cemetery at Kölked in southwestern Hungary produced amber and multicolored glass beads. It is one of the most important find complexes in Hungary.
Attributed to the second half of the 5th century, Grave 217 at the Szekszárd-Palánk cemetery in Hungary yielded a variety of glass and amber beads.

2001 Das awarenzeitlich gepidische Gräberfeld in Kölked-Feketekapu B. Monumenta Avarorum Archaeologica 2(1/2).
As for Kiss (1996).

Nine grooved beads of gold foil over a paste-like substance, a local type in the Carpathian Basin (pp. 119, 126, fig. 5). Hungary, 2nd half of the 5th century.

Kitov, Georgi and Milena Tonkova
Finds from a 4th-century BC tumulus in central Bulgaria include gold filigree beads.

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

Klanica, Zdeněk and Soňa Kclaniová
Various forms of glass beads were found with Lombard burials at Lužice in the Czech Republic.

Klochko, Lubov S.
2009 Amber in Garments of Populations of Scythia (Ways and Forms of Reception) - Routes between the Seas: Baltic-Bug-Boh-Pont from the 3rd to the Middle of the 1st Millennium BC. Baltic-Pontic Studies 14:415-438.
Discusses the use of amber beads in necklaces and women’s headgear found with burials at various sites in the Ukraine.

Klochko, Viktor
2011 Бузький торговельний шлях (Bug River Trade Route). In Гордіївський могильник (Hordiyivskyy Cemetery), edited by V. Klochko, pp. 114-123. Vinnytsia, Ukraine. https://www.academia.edu/28847761/
Amber and gold necklaces are among the objects recovered from a site in the Ukraine.

Knöfler, Lukas
2011 Glas og rav: Perlerne fra Vellensbygård,en bornholmsk gravplads fra yngre romersk jernalder. B.A. project in prehistoric archeology, Saxo Institute, University of Copenhagen.
A detailed study of the glass and amber beads from Vellensbygård, Denmark, a Bornholm cemetery of the Late Roman Iron Age. Well illustrated.

Koch, Hubert
Burials with amber and a few glass beads. Noteworthy is a necklace of ca. 479 amber beads with two spacers (see esp. p. 70), dated Hallstatt D1. Germany.

Koch, Leonie C.
Discusses bow fibulae decorated with a single elaborate glass beads made specially for this purpose; Early Iron Age Italy.

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

Presents an overview of the Villanova period until Orientalizing along with an analysis of glass beads uncovered at the Quattro Fontanili burial ground in Veii, Italy.

On the possible import of glass beads to Germany from Greece or elsewhere to the east during the late Bronze Age based on the Late Urnfield hoard at Allendorf. Includes chemical analysis.

Some outstanding burials of girls from three Iron Age necropolises in Etruria (Tarquinia, Veio) and Latium (Osteria dell’Osa), Italy, are described. Glass beads are part of the grave goods.
The DVD that accompanies this volume includes a typology of the glass beads recovered from the Villanovan necropolis of Verucchio (9th-7th centuries BC), Italy.

On glass bird beads recovered from sites in Italy and Greece. Their origin (from Rhodes, elsewhere in the Aegean, or even from Italy?) remains undetermined.

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

Much on glass beads from an Alamannian-Franconian cemetery in southwestern Germany (esp. pp. 160-164, 593-623); groups of millefiori and mosaic beads (p. 619).

On the beads recovered from a late antique-early medieval monastery in the southern Tyrol.

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

Kogălniceanu, Raluca
Describes the beads and pendants recovered from the Hamangia cemetery (Late Neolithic) in Romania. Materials include shell, marble, and copper.
Kőhegyi, Mihály and Gabriella Vörös
Beads of glass, carnelian, limestone, and coral were found with the burials. Some were sewn to garments. The beads are illustrated in several figures and plates I-III. In Hungarian.

Koka, Aristotel
Mentions beads “of various kinds” in bronze, iron, amber, and glass from tombs in Albania of the 7th-5th centuries BC In Albanian with French summary.

Kolpakov, E.M. and E.N. Ryabtseva
A medieval Finno-Ugrian burial uncovered in the Arkhangelsk district of Russia was accompanied by a number of ornaments incorporating beads and pendants of bone, carnelian, and gold- and silver-glass.

Könemann, Patrick
Beads of stone and glass were recovered from Roman Imperial and early migration period contexts at a site in northwestern Germany. Types are described using Tempelmann-Maćzyńska (1985).

Konrad, Michaela
The various forms of beads recovered from a Roman cemetery in Austria are discussed by grave in the Katalog.

Kontny, B., J. Okulicz-Kozaryn, and M. Pietrzak
2011 Nowinka, Site 1. The Cemetery from the Late Migration Period in the Northern Poland. Instytut Archeologii Uniwersytet Warszawski-Muzeum Archeologiczne w Gdańsku, Gdańsk-Warszawa.
Discusses the recovered glass and amber beads.

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

Kornél, Sós Küti, Balázs János, and Rózsa Zoltán
A variety of glass beads were found with the 3rd-century burial of the “Sarmatian girl” in Hungary.
Korobov, D.S. and Anna Mastykova  
Southern Russia.

Korolyova, E.P.  
Deals with glass and stone beads of the 10th-11th centuries in Belarus.

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

About olive beads of early medieval Bohemia and Bavaria.

Košta, J., K. Tomková, V. Hulínský, and J. Zavřel  
Using visual observations and chemical analyses, it is possible to distinguish a separate type of Early Medieval bead designated “G-beads” on the basis of the material from which they are made. Finds of these beads are typical for the horizon of Early Medieval burial sites in Bohemia. In Czech with English summary. Czech Republic.

Kostov, Ruslan I.  
Summarizes the different minerals and metals that have been used to produce beads and other ornaments in Bulgaria.

Studies of prehistoric artifacts from the territory of Bulgaria have revealed a lot of specific decorative minerals and materials being used for ornaments such as beads: nephrite, malachite, serpentine, turquoise, jadeite, jet, carnelian, agate, and jasper (including heliotrope).
Discusses a possible prehistoric weight and length unit system for beads and other objects based on Fibonacci sequence numbers and/or common multiples. Hungary.

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

Kostov, Ruslan I. and Todor Dimov
Identifies the various minerals, aggregates, and organic compounds used to produce the recovered beads and related objects. These include malachite, serpentine (antigorite), carnelian, agate, jasper, and lignite. In Bulgarian with an English abstract.

Kostov, Ruslan I., Todor Dimov, and Olga Pelevina
Identifies the various minerals, aggregates, and organic compounds used to produce the recovered beads and related objects. These include malachite, serpentine (antigorite), carnelian, agate, jasper, and lignite. In Bulgarian with an English abstract.

Kostov, Ruslan I., Irena Kostova, and Olga Pelevina
A short article on jet (lignite) beads in Bulgaria with emphasis on weight comparisons with other stones.

Kostov, Ruslan I. and Olga Pelevina
The Chalcolithic graves at Varna in Bulgaria yielded numerous beads of chalcedony (carnelian and agate). To the three morphological types of beads already described (Kostov et al. 2004), a rare fourth type (elongated cylindrical) has been added.

Kostov, Ruslan I., Olga Pelevina, and Vladimir S. Slavchev
Among the items from the Varna cemetery in Bulgaria is a necklace of malachite beads, as well as beads of serpentine (antigorite). In Bulgarian with an English abstract.
Kotigoroshko, V. G.

Beads associated with human sacrifices at a site in the Ukraine (p. 189, fig. 7). In Russian with English summary.


Transcarpathian site functioning between ca. 60 BC and AD 106 includes a glassmaking shop which produced beads, bangles, and goblets, with crucibles and slag also preserved. Ukraine. In Russian with English summary.

Kotova, Nadezhda

Over 600 burials from numerous Neolithic cemeteries are known from the Pontic steppe of the Ukraine. They are of the Lower Don, Azov-Dnieper, and Surskaja cultures, with different sets of adornments on their burial clothing. The disposition of the adornments (including shell, bone, and jet beads and animal-tooth pendants) provides valuable information regarding the clothing (caps, shirts with long sleeves, loincloths, and footgear).

Koukouli-Chrysanthaki, H.

Amber, glass, and dentalium shell beads in a large report on a Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age settlement and cemeteries in Greece.

Koutecký, D.

A cemetery dated Hallstatt C3-D in the Czech Republic produced a set of bronze beads (p. 351, fig. 1:16). German summary.


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

Kovalev, Roman K.
2000-2001  The Infrastructure of the Northern Part of the “Fur Road” between the Middle Volga and the East during the Middle Ages. *Archivum Eurasiae Medii Aevi* 11:25-64.

Hundreds of thousands, if not millions, of glass, ceramic, coral, and stone (amber, amethyst, rock-crystal, chalcedony, cornelian, jasper, and marble) beads were exported to European Russia from the Islamic East to pay for furs during the course of the Middle Ages.


Investigates, among other things, the importance of beads in the trade in furs centered on Novgorod in northern Russia.
Kovalevskaya, Vera Borisovna
A thorough survey with tables of types and distributions, extensive bibliography, and 18 colored computer maps of various materials, not only stone but also glass and amber.

Devoted almost entirely to the beads of early medieval north Caucasus and Eurasia ca. 500-1000. Many illustrations of bead types, distribution maps, and tables of analyses. Breakdown of types, pp. 234-241.


Kovářík, J.
Slav cemetery in the Motol district of Prague, Czech Republic, with beads in various shapes and materials. These are mostly glass, but also amber and semi-precious stones (pp. 62-65).

Kowalczyk, Ewelina J. And Sylwia Siemianowska
2018  *Mysterious Glass Face Beads from Głogów in Lower Silesia.* Historické sklo 6:51-64.
Discusses the morphology, production technique, chronology, and stylistic and iconographic aspects of two unique face beads found in a late-medieval context at a site in southwestern Poland.

Kozáková, Romana and Martin Hložek
In Slovak with English summary.

Kozubová, Anita
A variety of glass and clay beads were recovered. German summary.

Krämer, W.
Beads from this burial area in southern Bavaria, Germany, include some complicated and unusual ones, possibly of local production. Likely La Tène associations.

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

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

On La Tène glass products and sites where they have been found. Fragments suggest production was local, although no archaeological evidence exists yet for glassworking sites. Summary in German.

**Krasnoperov, Alexander A.**  
A thorough study of the beads from a Sarmatian site in Nyrgyndy, Udmurtia, Russian Federation. Materials include glass, terra cotta, bone, cowries, and various stones (chalcedony, rock crystal, and jet). In Russian. Extensive bibliography.

**Krausse, Dirk**  
1996 *Hochdorf III: Das Trink- und Speiseservice aus dem späthallstattzeitlichen Fürstengrab von Eberdingen-Hochdorf (Kr. Ludwigsburg).* Forschungen und Berichte zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte in Baden-Württemberg 64.  
See pp. 230-242 for a valuable full treatment of bone beads and associated amber spacer-plates in Germany and Italy. For the manufacturing process, see pp. 72-77. Late Hallstatt period.

**Krenke, N.A. and Olga Rumyantseva**  
Discusses the beads – mainly gold-foil and those of red paste – excavated at a hillfort in western Russia. They date from the 2nd to the first half of the 4th century AD. In Russian.

**Križ, Borut**  
Graves dating to the 9th-2nd centuries yielded large numbers of glass beads (over 1,000 in some) in many varieties (see bead shaped like a ram’s head, fig. 5), probably products of a local workshop. Amber beads partly match glass types. Also bone beads.

Križ, Borut and Mitja Guštin
Discusses the glass and amber beads recovered from Early and Late Iron Age contexts.

Križ, Borut, Petra Stipanečić, and Andreja Š. Petrič
This catalog of the permanent collections of the Dolenjske Muzej illustrates and describes a variety of amber, stone, bone, glass, and bronze beads from the Stone Age to the Late Iron Age. Included are glass ram’s head and eye beads.

Križ, Borut and Peter Turk
Museum catalog that displays the amber and glass beads recovered from an important Early Iron Age site in Slovenia.

Kropotkin, V. V. (ed.)
On cemeteries excavated in southern Russia. Beads passim, especially in the chapter by J.A. Likhter on glass (pp. 101-110). In Russian.

Kršová, Michaela
2013 Skleněné korálky dobý bronzové a halštatské na Moravě. B.A. thesis. Department of Archaeology and Museology, Masaryk University, Brno, Czech Republic.
Detailed study of glass and faiance beads of the Bronze Age and Hallstatt culture in Moravia. Compositional analysis of the glass beads is provided in two appendices by M. Hložek.

Krueger, I. and K. H. Wedepohl

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

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

Kryzhitskii [Kryžickij], S.D., S.B. Buiskikh, A.V. Burakov, and V.M. Otreshko
On the agricultural settlements around the Greek colony of Olbia on the Black Sea, 6th century BC. to 3rd century AD. Glass beads, plain and with eyes. Ukraine. In Russian.

Kuhn, Steven L. and Mary C. Stiner
Examines the nature of beads as elements of technologies for transmitting information during the Paleolithic. The authors use the concept of “performance characteristics” to isolate specific properties of beads as relevant to information technologies, and they consider how these properties contrast with other, older technologies that may have been based exclusively on pigments.

The relatively sudden appearance of beads in the Paleolithic archaeological record coincides with genetic and archaeological evidence for expansion of human populations. The authors argue that these changes reflect expanding scales of social interaction and more complex social landscapes resulting from unprecedentedly large and internally differentiated human populations.

Kujundžić-Vejzagić, Z.
Over 850 graves reveal developments in amber fashions, ca. 800 BC-AD 110. A distinctive feature is very large beads with special perforations. Some objects are roughly worked and there are some unworked pieces. Possible connections with sun cult. Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Kulakov, V.I.
2005  *Excavations of Lōbenicht in 1999, the Königsberg City Beneath Kaliningrad.* Russian Academy of Sciences, Institute of Archaeology, Moscow.
Among the crafts practiced was rosary-making. See p. 246, figs. 14-15 for excavated beads and a 15th-century picture of a craftsman at work with a bow-drill. In Russian.

Kulakov, V.I. and A.A. Valuev
Women in 13th-century Baltic graves in Kaliningrad wore clay beads together with Christian cross pendants. Summaries in German and Russian.
Kuncienë, O.
Glass beads of the 9th-13th centuries in Lithuania. Colored drawings depict the various varieties.

Kunter, Kari
On the origin, variability, and distribution (Carthage, Caucasus, China, etc.) of compound eye beads, also dark eye beads with knobs closely related to “mask beads.” Germany.

Classifies glass beads by decorative patterns (eyes, zigzags), size and type of sets (glass only; glass + amber), shape, and burial (man, woman, or child). Late Hallstatt period, Slovenia.

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

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

On the glass beads of the Late Bronze Age hoard from Allendorf near Marburg, Germany, found in 1943 and the continuing controversy as to their origin.

Yellow and blue-green eye beads with blue and white stratified eyes were widespread in the Old World during La Tène times except in Switzerland. This may be partly explained by an obvious Swiss preference for stratified eye beads with “all-over” eyes applied to a blue body.

Kunter, Kari and T.E. Haevernick
Glass layered eye beads of the pre-Roman Iron Age IV.

Kurti, Rovena
2013 Qelibari gjetë periudhës së bronzit të vonë dhekurit në shqipëri (Amber during Late Bronze Age and Iron Age in Albania). Iliria XXXVI:73-108.
Discusses a variety of amber beads and pendants. In Albanian with lengthy English summary (pp. 99-104).
Kuryshova, N.P.

Glass beads dominate the bead assemblages from nomad graves in the Lower Volga region of Russia. Also present are those of faience, rock crystal, carnelian, coral, mother-of-pearl, and pearls. English abstract.

Kutuzova, O.D. and E.E. Vorobeva

Among the products of a glassmaking workshop of the Golden Horde period in the Kharabalinsky District of southern Russia were a variety of beads which are well described. In Russian with English summary.

Kuzina, Inna
2015 Стеклянные бусы из могильника Никольское III в центральном Белозерье (Glass Beads from Nikolskoe III Burial Ground in Central Belozerie). In Города и вести средневековой России:

Concerns the chronology of 11th-century glass beads in northern Russian.

Kvachadze, Marine and Goderdzi Narimanishvili
Describes the beads and pendants of stone, faience, and glass recovered from sites in Georgia related to the Kura-Araxes culture. Numerous necklaces are depicted.

Kwiatkowska, Katarzyna and Dariusz Manasterski
Analysis of several amber beads and pendants from two sites in Poland was conducted to determine the type of raw material, its source, and the technology involved in their manufacture. In Polish with substantial English abstract.

Kyparissi-Apostolika, Nina
Includes some remarks on the stone and shell pendants (which the author considers all had some meaning) and beads. Greece. In Greek with English summary.

Kyselková, Eliška
Deals with the symbolism of glass eye beads during the Iron Age based on an examination of 470 glass eye beads from 140 sites. In Czech with English summary.

La Rosa, V.
Beads figure in the argument re: the earliest Aegean presence in Sicily (p. 578, pl. CXXXII).
Labaune, Françoise and Françoise Le Boulanger
Medieval grave finds at Visseiche, France, include 1,103 glass beads.

Lagarce, J. and E. Lagarce
A plundered Late Bronze Age tomb with a few rock crystal (rare in Cyprus) and faience beads remaining (pp. 139, 155, fig. 42).

Lammers, D.
A triangular pendant with 5 perforations (late Hallstatt?) From Bavaria, Germany, may have been used like similar amber objects as an end element of a multi-strand bead ornament.

Lanaspa, Javier Rey, Ignacio Clemente Conte, Ermengol Gassiot Ballbè, Mónica Oliva Poveda, David Cuenca Solana, and María Saña Seguí
Reports on the Neolithic shell and stone beads and perforated animal teeth recovered from a high-altitude cave in the Aragonese Pyrenees, Spain.

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

Langbroek, Mette
Using amber beads from the Baltic as a case study, this article demonstrates that Merovingian beads are very useful in the study of early medieval exchange networks.

Langó, P.
A cemetery of the 10th-11th centuries in Hungary. An appendix lists all the carnelian and rock crystal beads from this period in the Carpathian Basin, including sites in Slovakia and eastern Austria. Much on bead use.
Laporte, Luc


Includes a discussion of Neolithic beads and pendants of shell, bone, stone, and animal teeth.


Discusses the inland diffusion of shell disc beads and others produced on the central-west coast of France.


Presents an overview of the shell, bone, and stone beads and tooth pendants recovered from sites in the study area.


A study of the Late Neolithic ornaments, including beads and pendants of animal teeth, shell, and stone (limestone), excavated at two sites in western France.

Laporte, Luc (ed.)


Chapter 6 contains five articles that deal with various aspects of shell ornaments (including beads) recovered from prehistoric sites in western France: 1) Neolithic Ornament in the Mid-West of France; 2) Objects of Ornament Collected on the Artenacian Site of Ponthezières; 3) The Seashells Ornaments of La Perroche; 4) Experimental Archeology–Elements for Comparing Ethnographic and Archaeological Data; and 5) Diffusion of the Produced Ornament Items. In French. The individual papers are listed by author elsewhere in this bibliography.

Laporte, Luc and José Gomez de Soto


Compares discoid shell beads from two sites in west-central France, both believed to belong to the Early Neolithic, 5th millennium BC.
Laporte, Luc and Catherine Dupont

Presents two case studies of the beads and pendants from totally distinct geographic sectors and cultural environments: the Arroyo Seco II cemetery in the Pampas of Argentina (7800-6300 BP and 4800-4300 BP) and La Vergne in the west of France dated to the Early Mesolithic (9280-9000 BP).

Larsson, Lars

How ideas about amber changed. Mesolithic amber was treated like animal bone (same shapes, etc.), but in the Early and Middle Neolithic it was treated like copper (copper discs and axes copied in amber). In the Late Neolithic interest in metal began and interest in amber faded. In the Bronze Age, interest in bronze for ornaments takes over entirely in hoards, burials, and ritual contexts.


The large Stone Age cemetery at Zvejnieki contained more than 300 graves including one double burial. No. 316, a female, had an arrangement of amber pendants from the waist to the knee, while no. 317, a male, had some beads around the head and around the lower legs. This interment proved to be the most richly furnished grave in the cemetery in terms of amber pendants. It has been dated to about 4000 cal BC.

Lasak, I.

On beads from an Early Hallstatt site in Poland.

Laser, Rudolf

Over 100 imported Roman glass beads including many mosaic and millefiori varieties (p. 234, fig. 2) were recovered from a settlement in east-central Germany.

Laser, Rudolf and Hans-Ulrich Voß

Detailed descriptions of Roman beads in Germany, passim. Color pl. 20 shows decorated glass beads at a 2:1 scale.
Lasota-MoskaIewska, Alicja

Latvian Academy of Sciences
1987 Arheologiija un Etnografija XV.
This volume contains eight archaeological reports with beads illustrated, mostly amber, glass, and cowrie shell, from the Neolithic to the recent past. In Latvian with summaries in Russian and German.

Lazâr, Cătălin, Radian Andreescu, Teodor ignat, Mihai Florea, and Ciprian Astaloș
2008 The Eneolithic Cemetery from Sultana-Malu Roșu (Călărași County, Romania). Studii de Preistorie 5:131-152.
The site yielded beads made of Spondylus gaedopus shell as well as marble and malachite. They probably formed a necklace and a bracelet.

Lazâr, Cătălin, Monica Mărgărit, and Valentin Radu
2017 Evidence for the Production and Use of Lithoglyphus naticoides Beads in Europe during the Holocene: The Case of Sultana-Malu Roșu Site (Romania). Quaternary International; doi.org/10.1016/j.quaint.2017.10.033
This article documents the collecting techniques, methodology of perforating the shells, and their use as beads. It also evaluates the costs invested in their manufacture, based on experimental replication.

Lazâr, Cătălin and Mădălina Voicu
The discussion includes beads and pendants recovered from Sultana – Malu Roșu, an Eneolithic cemetery in Romania. Materials include stone, shell, and bone.

Lazar, Irena and Hugh Willmott
2006 The Glass from the Gnalić Wreck. Annales Mediterranea, Koper
A large color photo illustrates the glass beads found on the 16th-century Gnalić wreck, Croatia.

Lázničková-Galetová, Martina
Seven beads/pendants were examined to determine the state of conservation, manufacturing technology, decorating style, and supposed function. It was possible to partially reconstruction of the chaîne opératoire.

Le Boulanger, Françoise, François Labaune, and Eric Nicolas
The burial of a woman attributed to the 5th-6th centuries in Brittany, France, was accompanied by beads of glass and amber.
Lefranc, Philippe, Rose-Marie Arbogast, Fanny Chenal, Erwin Hildbrand, Matthias Merkl, Christian Strahm, Samuel Van Willigen, and Marie Wörle  

Two necklaces composed of copper beads were found with a Neolithic burial in northeastern France. Compositional data are provided.

Lefranc, Philippe, François Bachellerie, Fanny Chenal, Anthony Denaire, Clément Féliu, Hélène Réveillas, and Nathalie Schneider  

A Middle Neolithic cemetery in France yielded beads made of animal teeth, bone, shell, and stone.

Lekashvili, D.  

On gold-in-glass beads from Mtskhet a in eastern Georgia.

Lemke, Martin  

Discusses the glass bead necklaces and other ornaments found with two burials at the site of Novae in Bulgaria.

Lemos, L.S.  
2002  *The Protogeometric Aegean: The Archaeology of the Late Eleventh and Tenth Centuries B.C.* Oxford University Press.

A thorough overview of this period in which beads do not abound but are important indicators of foreign contacts (*see* index). A few examples of amber, faience, and bone/ivory beads on pin shafts, “special” materials probably expressing the (warrior) owner’s status (pp. 125-126, 129-130). Gold beads and pendants (pp. 131-133).

Lenneis, Eva  

Early Neolithic burials with traditional Mesolithic ornaments such as shell beads and pendants are also generally equipped with precious “new” items such a Spondylus adornments and therefore reveal them to be high-status individuals in Early Neolithic society.

Lesman, Yu.M. and S.S. Ryabtseva  
On medieval temple rings and earrings with four or more metal beads strung on a ring. Most of the finds are associated with Eastern Europe, primarily the Novgorod region of Russia. There are ca. 400 known examples of these ornaments in the area from Karelia and Frisia to the Caucasus and Slovenia.

Lester, Katherine and Bess Viola Oerke
Chapter 15 of this work originally published in 1940 deals with European “Beads and Necklace” from antiquity to the present.

Leube, Achim
1992  *Das germanische Gräberfeld von Rapice... Kulturgeschichtliche Betrachtungen zum mittleren Odergebiet vom 1 Jahrh v Chr bis zum 4 Jahrh n Chr*. Acta praehistorica et archaeologica 24:301-337.
Publication of 19th-century excavation finds at Rapice, western Poland. Discusses and catalogs faience beads from two periods: 1st century BC and 2nd-4th centuries AD (pp. 307, 311, 322).

Leusch, Verena, Ernst Pernicka, and Barbara Armbruster
Discusses some aspects of early goldworking and use on the basis of new analyses of gold objects (including beads) from the Late Chalcolithic cemetery, Varna I, in Bulgaria.

Levi, D. and F. Carinci
1988  *Festòs e la civiltà minoica II:2 – L’arte festia nell’età protopalaziale: ceramica ed altri materiali*. Incunabula Graeca LXXVII.
Presents a guide to the beads so far published from the Minoan Phaistos palace in Crete and other Italian excavations in the district (p. 289).

Lewartonowski, K.
On beads, mostly glass (pp. 127-130). Greece.

Lewcun, Marek
Clay pipes were manufactured at this formerly important market town in southern England between ca. 1620 and 1853. Surface finds reveal that the pipe makers also produced other pipe-clay items during the 17th century. These included “marbles,” rings, and spherical and sub-conical beads decorated with impressed wheel-like designs and milling. United Kingdom.

In 17th-century England, the village of Norton St Philip was well known as a center for the manufacture of clay tobacco pipes. In recent years, however, discoveries have shown that pipes were not the only things they made, as among a variety of interesting objects are some quite remarkable beads.


Libiete, Jana

Lichtenstein, László

Liebetrau, Sabrina

Likhter, Julia A.


Likhter, J. and Yu. L. Shchapova

Likhter, Julia A. and Alexander G. Veksler
2006 Post-Medieval Beads from Moscow. *The Bead Forum* 48:6-16. Insightful article discussing 1,625 beads recovered during excavations in Moscow, Russia. Mainly dating to the 17th and 18th centuries, they come from a wide variety of contexts. It is suggested that most of the...
beads may have come from the Netherlands, the most likely trading partner with Russia, though not necessarily made there.

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


Lillehammer, G.

Beads were found in a number of Late Pre-Roman to Viking graves. Interpretation concentrates on social aspects.

Linares Catela, José Antonio and Carlos Patricio Odriozola Lloret

Investigates the production, distribution, and presence in funerary contexts of necklace beads made from variscite and other green stones in megalithic tombs in the southwest of the Iberian peninsula. Includes compositional analysis.

Lind, B.

Discusses the Roman Iron Age glass and amber beads recovered from Slusegård cemetery V, Denmark.

Lindquist, M.

Reviews the burials of four Viking-age children (three boys and a girl) from Gotland, Sweden, obviously of high status, since they were buried with miniaturized jewelry including beads.

Lindquist, M. and R. Heidström

Paviken on Gotland, Sweden, was the find spot for glass beadmaking materials including a pointed iron tool, possibly for piercing a glass mass to form a bead.
Lippert, A.
Beads, mostly glass (pp. 175-176), were recovered from prehistoric graves at Pfaffenhofen, Tyrol, Austria.

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

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

Liu, Robert K.
Well-illustrated coverage of the craftsmanship and versatile artistry of those who made mosaic face murrini that are generally dated to the late 1st century BC and early 1st century AD. They were probably made in Alexandria, since some motifs show ancient Egyptian or Hellenistic motifs.

Ljuština, Marija
Discusses and illustrates the glass and other beads recovered from several sites in the study area.


Lo Porto, Felice Gino
On finds from a 1957 excavation in Italy: an amber necklace of beads and pendants along with previously unpublished material from the same cemetery, early 6th century (p. 367, fig. 73, 2).

Lochner, Michaela
Bronze ring-beads in graves 4 and 7 (pp. 97, 99, pls. 8, 11) at a Hallstatt cemetery in Lower Austria.
Two amber beads belonging with bronze wheel pendants, rings and long rolled cylinders, which together formed an elaborate ornament of known late Urnfield type, Lower Austria.


Discusses the glass beads recovered with burials at the Ust-Smolka burial ground near Izborsk in western Russia.


East European steppe dwellers in the Carpathian Basin, 6th-7th centuries. Glass beads (pp. 348, 350, figs. 11, 15). Summary in German.


A cemetery of the Vatya Culture in Hungary produced long bronze spiral beads (pp. 52f. and fig. 13); Middle Bronze Age. In Hungarian with brief German summary.


Two Late Bronze Age burials in west-central France were accompanied by tubular bronze beads and perforated animal tooth pendants.


The first report on amber workshops of the Middle and Late Neolithic in the Baltics (Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia). Beads of various forms are discussed.
1998 Funerary Amber among the Stone Age Inhabitants of the Eastern Baltic. In *Proceedings of the XIII Congress of International Union of Prehistoric and Protohistoric Sciences* Forli, Italia, 1996, 8-14 September, Vol. 6 (Workshops) Tome I, pp. 399-408. A.B.A.C.O. Edizioni, La Spezia. Discusses Middle and Late Neolithic amber beads in Latvia with emphasis on button-shaped examples. A concentration of such beads with one male burial at the Abora settlement suggests a high social rank, although it is also possible that he was the maker of the beads.


2004 *Senais dzintars Austrumbaltijā (Prehistoric Amber in the Eastern Baltic)*. Latgale Cultural Center Publishers, Rēzekne. This nicely produced little book by the leading Latvian amber specialist is an excellent account of Neolithic amber working including the sites, workshops, types of artifact, and uses, with color photos. The industry began in the Middle Neolithic. Latvia. In Latvian and English.


2008  Lubāna ezera mitrāja Neoliţa dzintars (Neolithic Amber of Lake Lubans Wetlands and Amber-Working Workshops). Latvijas vēstures institūts, Riga. Discusses the various amber ornaments (beads, pendants, etc.) found at Neolithic archaeological sites in the Lake Lubans region of eastern Latvia. Very nicely done with many excellent color and B&W illustrations. In Latvian with a good English summary. See Palavestra (2007) for a review.

2010  Iēa Neolithic Settlement in the Lake Lubāns Wetland. In At the Origins of the Culture of the Balts, edited by Audronė Bluijienė, pp. 91-109. Archaeologia Baltica 13. This Late Neolithic settlement in Latvia produced a variety of amber ornaments, altogether 122 pendants, buttons, cylindrical beads, fragments of rings and discs, were found, as were some bone pendants. Radiocarbon data date the occupation from 3320 to 2570 BC.


2013  Tubular Amber Beads from Neolithic Settlement at Zvidze in the Lake Lubāns Wetlands. Archaeologia Baltica 20:150-159. Discusses the most important ancient amber tubular beads from the Neolithic Zvidze settlement in eastern Latvia and their analogies in the forest zone of Eastern Europe.


Lugo Enrich, Luis Benítez de
2015  Paleoeconología y cultura material en el complejo tumular prehistórico del Castillejo del Bonete (Terrinches, Ciudad Real) (Paleoecology and Material Culture in the Tumular Complex of Castillejo del Bonete, Terrinches, Ciudad Real). Menga, Revista de Prehistoria de Andalucía 6:112-140. Occupied during the Chalcolithic and Bronze Age periods, a tumulus complex located on the southern edge of the Iberian Plateau yielded a number of stone beads. Spain.

Luján Navas, Alicia and Francisco Javier Jover Maestre
2008  El aprovechamiento de recursos malacológicos marinos durante la Edad del Bronce en el levante de la península Ibérica. Archivo de Prehistoria Levantina XXVII:81-114. Discusses the malacological remains (including beads and pendants) of those occupying the eastern portion of the Iberian Peninsula during Bronze Age. Spain.
Łuka, L.J.
Remarks on the role of the amber bead trade (pp. 54-57). In Polish with English summary.

Lull, Vicente, Rafael Micó, Christina Rihuete Herrada, and Roberto Risch
Mention is made of silver beads in the Early Bronze Age Argaric culture of Spain. Fig. 11 depicts a necklace composed of shell, bone, limestone, muscovite, greenstone, and possibly damourite beads, as well as copper and silver spirals found at La Bastida.

2015 *Primeras investigaciones en La Bastida (1869-2005).* Impresos Izquierdo, Madrid.
Annexo 1 briefly discusses the shell, bone, and stone beads recovered from tombs at La Bastida in northern Spain during excavations conducted in 1886.

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

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

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


L’vova, Z.A.
Detailed article with many illustrations on beads from the western Urals, Russia, 8th-10th centuries AD. Brief summary in English.
Discusses a small group of beads and pendants made by shaping a small flat piece of trail-decorated glass in different ways; 11th century, southern Russia.

This work summarizes a number of articles and lectures prepared by the author between 1968 and 1996 that deal with the glass beads (8th-10th centuries) recovered from Staraya (Old) Ladoga near Leningrad, Russia. In Russian.

2015 Торговые пути завоза стеклянных бус в Ладогу по материалам бус салтовской культуры и данным булгарской летописи (Trade Routes of Glass Beads Imports in Ladoga, on the Materials the Beads of the Saltovo-Mayaki Culture and Data of the Çağfür Tarix Chronicles). In Стекло Восточной Европы с древности до начала XX века (East European Glass from Antiquity to the Beginning of 20th Century, edited by P.G. Gaidukov, pp. 143-146. Nestor-History, St. Petersburg.

Russia

MacGregor, Arthur
Lists hundreds of beads in the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford: Germany, Late Merovingian (pp. 100-105), France (pp. 188f.), Ukraine, mostly from Kerch in the Crimea (pp. 237-239), and unprovenanced (pp. 253-255).

Mackensen, Michael
Includes a discussion of the beads recovered from a Roman fort on the upper Danube, Germany.

MacKie, Euan W.
Discusses the use of beads in solving the problem as to whether the Iron Age population of the British Isles, and especially western Scotland, was mainly indigenous, or heavily influenced by La Tène Celtic immigrants from the Continent.

Mączyńska, Magdalena
On Visigoth beads from a site in Spain and from the collections in Barcelona and Nuremberg. Very full survey with 12 tables illustrating dozens of types. Altogether 1,434 glass, 489 amber, and one each of jet, carnelian, and bronze.

The 12 full-page illustrations show the comparisons and differences between necklaces of the Černiachov culture and the neighboring Wielbark and Masłomęcz groups.

Madaras László

On an Avar cemetery in Hungary with beads mentioned passim. Summary in German.

Madrid Balanza, M. José and Jaime Vizcaíno Sánchez

Discusses the necklaces composed of amber, inferior-resin, and glass-paste beads recovered from a Byzantine necropolis in Cartagena, Spain.

Madsen, H.B. and L.C. Nielsen

Presentation of a rich woman’s unique and complete outfit, including glass and amber beads. In Danish with English summary.

Mägi, T.

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

Magnus, Bente

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

Magyar, Zsolt

Describes two two-channelled glass beads found in Dunaszekcsô, Hungary. These special beads are called Rippen-glasperlen or Trilobitenperlen in the literature.

Mahieu, E. and B. Boisseau

Preliminary report on a number of tumulus cemeteries in southeastern France, Final Bronze and Early Iron Age. Lists finds without details. Beads of amber, glass, bronze and copper, and stone are mentioned. Summary in English.
Maicas, Ruth and Aixa Vidal
Reports on a large collection of shell artifacts recovered from Neolithic and Chalcolithic sites in the Vera Basin, Almeria, Spain. Personal ornaments, such as beads and pendants, comprise the main group.

Mainman, A.J. and Nicola S.H. Rogers
Presents the evidence for the manufacture of jet and amber beads in York, England, along with a description of the recovered beads (glass, copper alloy, amber, and stone). Specifics of the beads are presented in the Catalogue section. The chemical composition of the glass beads is also discussed.

Makhortikh, S.V. and V.A. Petrenko
Decorated glass beads and others are illustrated from a cemetery in what is now Chechnya, Russia. In Ukrainian with Russian summary.

Makowiecki, Daniel and Marzena Makowiecka
Examines beads made from fish vertebrae in what is now Poland. In Polish with English abstract.

Malachowska, Sylwia
Rare and elaborate bow-shaped granulated beads from a site in Poland, probably made in the Kiev area ca. AD 950-1050. They were found with earrings and 29 Arab coins, all reflecting the importance of Kiev as a trade center. In Polish with English summary.

Malakasioti, Zoe
Finds include a large number of glass beads in at least eight shapes (including relief beads) and almond-shaped carnelian beads. Greece. In Greek with English summary.

Malyšev, A.A. and M.Yu. Treister
Graves of the 1st century AD on the northeast coast of the Black Sea, Russia, where Mediterranean imports mix with native material. Beads of stone, amber, coral, etc. (pp. 62-65, figs. 23-27).

Maňák, Josef
2016  Pohřebiště Topolany: raně středověká pohřebiště v prostoru Litenčické pahorkatiny. B.A. thesis. Department of Archaeology and Museology, Masaryk University, Brno, Czech Republic. Provides details about the glass beads of three basic forms from the Topolany necropolis, an early medieval cemetery in the Litenčická uplands of central Moravia.

Manasterski, Dariusz
2010  Exchanges between Syncretic Groups from the Mazury Lake District in Northeast Poland and Early Bronze Age Communities in Central Europe. In At the Origins of the Culture of the Balts, edited by Audronė Bliujiene, pp. 126-139. Archaeologia Baltica 13. Illustrates amber button-shaped beads found in a male grave attributed to the Late Neolithic-Early Bronze Ages.

Manasterski, Dariusz and Katarzyna Kwiatkowska

Mândescu, Dragoș, Maria Mihalache, Ioana Stânculescu, and Mihai Constantinescu

Manermaa, Kristiina
2008  Birds and Burials at Ajvide (Gotland, Sweden) and Zvejnieki (Latvia) about 8000-3900BP. Journal of Anthropological Archaeology 27:201-225. Beads and pendants were fashioned from the wing bones of waterbirds and used in the decoration of the body or the burial dress of those interred at two large Mesolithic/Neolithic sites in northern Europe. The findings are discussed from the perspective of the cosmology of historical hunter-gatherer (and herding) groups in modern Russia.

Manermaa, Kristiina and Riitta Rainio
While some of the smaller bone tubes found with a Middle Neolithic burial on Gotland, Sweden, are likely beads, larger specimens, especially those with multiple holes carved in them, may have served a musical function. Also found were pendants made from wild boar teeth.

Mannion, Margaret (Mags)  
2013  An Examination of Glass Beads from Early Medieval Ireland. Ph.D. dissertation. Department of Archaeology, National University of Ireland, Galway.  
This is the first dedicated and comprehensive study of glass beads from Early Medieval Ireland, presenting the first national classification, typology, dating, and consideration of the social context and symbology of glass beads.

Explores the importance of beads as a tool of archaeological research as well as their relevance in the social arena and their significance as markers of cultural and religious identity and symbols of status and age both in Ireland and further afield.

Mäntylä-Asplund, Sari and Jan Storå  
2010  On the Archaeology and Osteology of the Rikala Cremation Cemetery in Salo, SW Finland. Fennoscandia Archaeologica XXVII:53-68.  
Dating to ca. AD 790-820, the cremations were accompanied by a number of glass beads including eye beads and a rectangular form. There is also a pyramid-shaped pendant.

Maran, J.  
Amber appears suddenly in the Peloponnese at the beginning of the Mycenaean period, presumably from Wessex. The author argues that amber was prized by the elite in both regions for a supernatural significance and that at least one bead at Mycenae was an amuletic sword pendant. Detailed discussion of some much debated questions. Greece. Summaries in German and English.

Marazzi, M. and S. Tusa  
Vivara, in the Gulf of Naples, Italy, was a commercial center during the Bronze Age. Glass beads were found there (pp. 295-302) and are associated with Aegean pottery.

On the archaeologically important island of Pantelleria west of Sicily, Italy. Finds include an Egyptian bead, a faience necklace, and some amber beads “di manifattura egea” (p. 602).
Marcadal, Y. and J-L. Paillet
2005 Une perle “à yeux” d’un type particulier, découverte à Glanum (Saint-Rémy-de-Provence, Bouches-du-Rhône). *Documents d’Archéologie Méridionale* 28:151-156.
 Reports a black glass eye bead with brown or white threads forming crossed triangles; late 2nd century BC to the mid-1st century AD, France. Full description with illustrations and discussion because this bead is so far unique.

Maréchal, D.
 Detailed study of the ornaments, including beads and pendants, recovered from Late Neolithic (3rd millennium BC) sites in the Jura region of France.

Maréchal, D., Anne-Marie Pétrequin, Pierre Pétrequin, and Rose-Marie Arbogast
 Several hundred beads and other objects of adornment in wood, stone, bone, antler, and shell from Jura Lake sites in France are examined in connection with pottery, cultural stimuli, and environmental and social developments.

Mărgărit, Monica
 Proposes a new type of study concerning adornments fashioned from *Spondylus* shell, beads included, based on material from a cemetery in Romania.

 Investigates the way in which wear develops on beads replicated from shell and carp opercular bones according to the system of attachment and the longevity of use. The results are compared to archaeological specimens recovered from sites of the Romanian Neolithic.

Mărgărit, Monica and Dragomir Nicolae Popovici
 Attributed to the Giumelnita culture (the second half of the 5th millennium BC), the site yielded a series of personal ornaments made of various raw materials, in different processing stages, from entire bivalve shells and bones, simply perforated, through irregular fragments to finished beads. The present study aims to reconstruct the production processes and interpret the possible social and symbolic significance of the objects.

Mărgărit, Monica, Valentin Radu, Adina Boronean, and Clive Bonsall
Analysis of ornaments from five sites in Romania revealed they were made from the shells of several gastropod taxa and at least one species of dentaliid scaphopod, as well as the pharyngeal teeth of cyprinids, the teeth of several species of terrestrial mammal, fish vertebrae, and pieces of antler and bone. Information is provided concerning the durability of the ornaments and how they were utilized.

Mărgărit, Monica, Valentin Radu, and Dragomir Nicolae Popovici
Sites of the Gumelniţa culture in Romania have produced a significant number of carp opercular bones in the process of being turned into circular beads.

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

Marková, Klára
Provides details of beads and fibulae that reflect the somewhat complicated situation in the Carpathian basin, the western part showing continuity and linked with Hallstatt sites while the east has nomadic steppe societies which look East as well as West.

Marková, Klára Anna Tírpáková, and Dagmar Markechová
Provides a statistical survey of grave goods associated with amber objects, and reveals that there is a high incidence of amber with the tools of persons presumed to be artisans.

Mårtensson, Linda, Eva Andersson, Marie-Louise Nosch, and Anne Batzer
Experiments to spin thread using Bronze Age “beads” from the eastern Mediterranean region challenge the belief that perforated objects weighing less than 10 g are too light to be used as spindle whorls.
The gold chain from Szilágysomlyó (Transylvania, Romania) has a smoky quartz ball set in a gold sling with over 40 miniature pendants shaped as tools, and a further 6 pendants shaped as vine leaves. Amulets of various materials and set in gold slings were found mainly in Late Iron Age and Migration Period graves in East Germania. From the 5th century onwards such amulets were the end-pieces of chatelaines worn by West Germanic women. This one may have been worn by a noblewoman as a combined belt and chatelaine, and served as a model for Merovingian chatelaines.
Marzatico, F.
Includes Bronze Age amber beads with a spacer-plate (p. 27, fig. 8) and a grooved bead similar to the “Allumiere” type (p. 31, fig. 17).

Mascelloni, M.L., G. Cerichelli, and S. Ridolfi
The assemblage includes 7 beads and 1 bead/spiral.

Masserey, Catherine
2008 Un habitat de La Tène ancienne à Alle, Noir Bois (Jura, Suisse). Cahier d’archéologie jurassienne 11.
Discusses the glass and stone beads recovered from an early La Tène settlement in Switzerland.

Mastrocinque, Attilio
A thorough general survey of the uses and mythology of pre-Roman amber. Some reference to manufacture.

Mastykova, Anna V.
Describes a wide variety of amber, carnelian, and glass beads from a medieval site in Voronezh Oblast, Russia.

1996 Бусы (Beads). In Гапоновский клад и его культурно-исторический контекст, by И.О. Гавритухин and А.М. Обломский, pp. 16-21, 42-46, 210-212. Moscow.
Discusses the beads from the Gaponov Treasure found in the Kursk region of western Russia. They are believed to date to the Early Iron Age.

1997 Бусы как источник изучения культурных контактов Средиземноморья и Восточной Европы (Beads as a Source for Studying Cultural Contacts between the Mediterranean and Eastern Europe). In Международная конференция “Византия и Крым” (International Conference “Byzantium and the Crimea”), pp. 57-63. Sevastopol.


On amber beads with incised decoration of the Great Migration Period.


Russia.


Russia.


The Russian-language version of Mastykova 2006.


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


On glass beads from Hun-era settlements around Zamjatino, Russia.
2005 Beads are among the items discussed from a site in Kaluga Oblast, Russia. Chemical data are provided.

2006 On the distribution, dating, and social significance of large, chalcedony, barrel-shaped beads of the early medieval period.


2009 On beads of the Visigoth period (5th-7th centuries) in Spain and southern Gaul.

2009 Sections deal specifically with stone and amber beads (pp. 91-104) and glass beads (pp. 105-115). Lengthy English summary.

2016 As the earliest finds of these pendants are from the Crimea and, probably, Dagestan, it is concluded that pendants of Adriatic Aquileian production served as prototypes of the Pontus-Caucasian items.

Mastykova, Anna, Christian Pilet, and Alexandre Egorkov

2002 Reports on the beads recovered from the Mediterranean Merovingian cemetery at Saint-Martin-de-Fontenay, Calvados, France.

On the multicolored glass beads of Mediterranean origin from the Merovingian cemetery of Saint-Martin-de-Fontenay (Calvados), France. Includes some chemical analysis.

Mastykova, A. and A. Plokhov

Discusses beads excavated in Novgorod Oblast, Russia, and attributed to the second half of the 5th century and the first half of the 6th century. English summary and figure captions.

Matarese, Ilaria

Tomb 1 at Murgia Timone – one of the most relevant funerary contexts of MBA2-3 in southern Italy – yielded a variety of amber, stone, bone, and glass beads and pendants.

Matarese, Ilaria, Anita Crispino, Reinhard Jung, Maria Clara Martinelli, Paolo Pallante, and Marco Pacciarelli

Substantial typological and chronological study of stone beads and pendants from Bronze-Age sites in Sicily and the Aeolian Islands. Includes the identification of the stones used and – in some cases – their probable provenance. Italy.

Matarese, Ilaria and Paolo Pallante

Presents the results of an archaeological/petrographic analysis carried out on some alabaster beads and pendants from Bronze Age sites in Sicily, Italy.

Mathis, François, Olivier Vrielynck, Amandine Leroy, Hélène Tregouet, and David Strivay
Reports on the typo-chronology and composition of glass beads recovered from one of the largest Merovingian necropolises in Belgium.

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

2004  

Evidence of classical traditions in the manufacture of glass beads can be proven as late as the Merovingian period. This development, however, does not occur without its own dynamic and innovations; changes are particularly evident in the later Merovingian period.

**Mattingly, D.J. (ed.)**

2007  
The volume contains a section on beads.

**Mazanova, Velitschka**

2008  
Discusses the shell and stone beads, as well as the tooth and stone pendants, recovered from Early Bronze Age burials in central-southern Bulgaria.

**Mazzieri, Paola and Roberto Micheli**

2007  
Structure 11 at Parma-Benefizio in northern Italy yielded the remains of a steatite-bead workshop of the Middle Neolithic.

2014  
On beads and pendants of stone, shell, bone, and teeth of the Square Mouthed Pottery Culture (VBQ) in northeastern Italy.

**McDonald, W.A. and Nancy C. Wilkie**

1992  
Much information on many Mycenaean bead types (pp. 268-282), as well as remarks on molds and the manufacture of gold and vitreous relief-beads (pp. 627f.).

**Meconcelli Notarianni, Gioia**

1987  
The finds from the Roman site of Claterna in the province of Bologna, Italy, include a varied assortment of paste beads.
Medici, Teresa, Giulia Foradori, Francesco Carrer, Roberto Dal Maschio, Stefano Gialanello, Maurizio Montagna, Annaluisa Pedrotti, and Diego E. Angelucci
Discusses a “gooseberry” glass bead attributed to the 16th-18th centuries from a high-altitude pastoral context at Trento, Italy. Includes chemical analysis.

Medvedev, A.
An analysis of over 40 Sarmatian grave tumuli on the upper Don, Russia; 2nd century BC to 3rd century AD. Beads on p. 265, fig. 6; p. 269, fig. 10; p. 277, fig. 15; pp. 279f., fig. 17. English summary.

Meisenheimer, Marita
On death rituals during the Chalcolithic period in Hungary. Beads of limestone, copper, and gold are discussed as to their distribution and function (pp. 44-45).

Meller, Harald, Roberto Risch, and Ernst Pernicka (eds.)
Tagungen des Landesmuseums für Vorgeschichte Halle 11(1-2).
Contains numerous reports which deal with gold and silver objects (including beads and pendants) primarily from European archaeological contexts. Relevant individual articles are listed in the appropriate sections of this bibliography.

Melzer, W.
Beads in 42 Franconian graves in Germany are mostly glass, some amber, a few amethyst, bone, and clay.

Mesterházy, K.
Publishes material from Gepid cemeteries omitted from the Gepid corpus publication. They began at the end of the 4th century and continue through the Hun period but were used only by Gepids and thus throw light on the early Gepid phase in Hungary. Glass, amber, and carnelian beads (pp. 282-283).

Metta, Christian and Giulia Pasquini
2016 Gli oggetti ornamentali rinvenuti nella Maremma toscano-laziale riferibili alle prime fasi dell’età del bronzo, nel quadro dell’Italia centrale: tipologia e significati. In Ornarsi per comunicare con gli uomini e con gli Dei Gli oggetti di ornamento come status symbol, amuleti, richiesta di protezione: Ricerche e scavi. Atti del Dodicesimo Incontro di Studi Valentano (VT) – Pitigliano
Reports on the beads and pendants of glass, stone, bone, and amber recovered from early Bronze Age sites in Tuscany and Latium, Italy.

**Michelbertas, Mykolas**

2002  
This cemetery in Lithuania produced a variety of glass, amber, and bronze beads attributed to the late-2nd to mid-5th centuries.

**Micheli, Roberto**

2002  
Discusses beads and pendants of various materials excavated at a wide variety of early Neolithic sites in Italy.

2005  
Discusses shell ornaments of the Neolithic age from settlements and burials of northern Italy dated between the middle of 6th and the end of 5th millennium BC, and proposes a classification for them.

2006  
Discusses perforated adornments made of shell, teeth, and bone found at several sites of the Middle and Recent Neolithic in Western Emilia, Italy. They are more frequent at Square Mouth Pottery sites.

2009  
Reports on the terracotta beads recovered from a Neolithic site in southern Italy, with notes on manufacturing technology.

2012  
Personal Ornaments, Neolithic Groups and Social Identities: Some Insights into Northern Italy. *Documenta Praehistorica* XXXIX:227-255.  
Focuses on the personal ornaments (including beads) of the Early and Middle Neolithic groups of northern Italy dated between 5600 and 4300 calBC taking into account geographical distribution, raw materials, exchange networks, interrelation between different groups, and funerary practices.

2014  
Discusses the beads of teeth, bone, stone, and shell used by Neolithic groups during the Square Mouth Pottery period in Italy.

Investigates the production, distribution, and use of ornaments, including beads, from the shells of *Spondylus gaederopus* in European prehistory.


Discusses the beads and pendants of the Late Neolithic groups in Northern Italy.


Presents some observations on the shapes and raw materials of personal adornments (mainly beads and bracelets) in the Po Plain Neolithic.

Micheli, Roberto, Paolo Ferrari, and Paola Mazzieri


Reports on the production, use, and distribution of steatite beads and pendants in western Emilia, Italy, during the Middle Neolithic period.

Micheli, Roberto and Paola Mazzieri


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

Mikhaylova, Elena


Two female burials dating to the second half of 11th century and the beginning of the 12th century at Berezitsy III in the Pskov region of western Russia were accompanied by a variety of ornaments including glass beads of several forms. English summary on p. 642.

Mikhaylova, Elena and Vladislav Sobolev


The ornaments of several elite burials included necklaces of glass beads and bronze and silver pendants.
Milavec, Tina
2011 Metal Finds. In Late Antique Fortified Settlement Tonovcov Grad near Kobarid. Finds, edited by Zvezdana Modrijan and Tina Milavec, pp. 21-81. Opera Instituti Archaeologici Sloveniae 24. Includes a description of the glass and stone beads and pendants from this site in Slovenia. These are described on pp. 32-35 and then by building and grave. They date between the 5th and 9th centuries.

Mille, B. and V. Ard

Miller, Michele Ann

Miller, Stella G.


Milovanović, Bebina

Minta-Tworzowska, Danuta
1985 Ur- und frühgeschichtliche Besiedlung in der Region von Lwówek. Fontes Archaeol. Posnanienses XXXIV:94-134. Glass and silver beads from the period of Roman influence (fig. 6) in western Poland. In Polish with German summary.

Miron, Andrei and Winfried Orthmann
1995 Unterwegs zum Goldenen Vlies: Archäologische Funde aus Georgien. Theiss, Stuttgart. This exhibition catalog of antiquities (6th millennium - 1st century BC) from Georgia includes beads passim; e.g., some early silver beads ca. 2500-2300. An account of each site and a selection of the finds puts the beads in context.
Miroššayová, Elena and Ladislav Olexa
2009  Sklené koráliky z doby halštatskej na východnom Slovensku (Glass Beads from the Hallstatt
Among the glass beads from eastern Slovakia, types chronologically comparable to finds of the Vekerzug
culture within the Carpathian Basin prevail. In Slovak with English summary.

Mirtou, E., M. Vavelidis, D. Ignatiadou, and M. Pappa
2001  Early Bronze Age Faience Beads from Agios Mamas, Chalkidiki: A Short Note. In Archaeometry
Issues in Greek Prehistory and Antiquity, edited by Y. Bassiakos, E. Aloupis, and Y. Facorellis,
pp. 309-316. Hellenic Society of Archaeometry and the Society of Messenian Archaeological
Studies, Athens; https://www.academia.edu/6714906/
The earliest faience from Macedonia, 25 beads found in a pot. English abstract (pp. 309-310).

Misailidou-Despotidou, V.
The Macedonian find of a typical biconical bronze bead prompts a review of the evidence and opinions.
May be very late (accompanying finds are early 4th-cent. BC). In Greek.

Mitáš, Vladimír
2018  Sklenený korálik z konca doby bronzovej (?) z Lovinobane-Uderinej, okres Lučenec. Pohľad
archeológie a archeometrie / Glass Bead from the End of Bronze Age (?) from Lovinobaňa-
Uderiná, Lučenec District. Views of Archaeology and Archaeometry. In The Historical Glass: A
53-60. Slovak Arts Council, Bratislava.
In Slovak with English summary.

Mitáš, Vladimir and Marián Soják
2009  Sklené koráliky kyjatickej kultúry (Glass Beads of the Kyjatice Culture). Študijné Zvesti 45:91-
94.
Summarizes and interprets the glass beads from two cremation burial grounds (Dvorníky-Včeláre,
Radzovce) and a cave ( Háj-Kostrová jaskyňa) associated with the Kyjatice Culture in middle and eastern
Slovakia. In Slovak with English summary.

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

Molist Montaña, Miquel and Monica Oliva Poveda
2018  La parure en variscite au Néolithique dans la par e est de l’Espagne. In Roches & Sociétés 2015 -
utilisation, edited by Guirec Querré, Serge Cassen, and Emmanuelle Vigier, pp. 299-312. UMR
6566 CREAAH et Musée de Préhistoire de Carnac.
On Neolithic variscite ornaments (beads and pendants included) uncovered in eastern Spain.

Moloney, Colm
Glass and amber necklaces from an Anglian cemetery (ca. 450-550) outside a Roman amphitheater. Decorated glass beads illustrated on p. 131. England, United Kingdom.

Montanaro, Andrea Celestino
Interprets the ornaments and symbolic objects recovered from the tombs of the indigenous princes of the Apulian-Lucan area of Italy.

Mordvintseva, Valentina I. and Yurii P. Zaitsev
Re-analyses the date and presents a full inventory of finds from this very rich Sarmatian grave, now attributed to the period between the 1st century BC and the 1st century AD. Beads include pearls, faceted jet, coral, agate, green glass, eye-beads, Egyptian Blue, granulated gold, and veined glass imitating onyx (pp. 212-214, 237-238). Ukraine.

Moreno-García, Marta, Carlos M. Pimenta, Ana Pajuelo Pando, and Pedro M. López Aldana
On the manufacture of lathe-turned bone rosary beads.

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

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

Morris, Carole

A detailed report with good illustrations on a technically interesting and archaeologically uncommon bead found at Walmgate, York, England, United Kingdom.
The bead, measuring 1.8 cm across, was made at Meare, a Somerset Lake Villages site, datable to ca. 300 BC - ca. AD 50, and was found in a rubbish dump at Minehowe in Orkney, Scotland, a site that the excavator links with the King of Orkney.

**Morris, S.P.**
Some remarks on amber and blue beads and pendants hung on cult images; e.g., Artemis of Ephesus.

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

**Mosheyeva, O.N.**
Suggests that small cylindrical jet beads with notches at the hole from Lower Volga burials that date to the 3d-1st centuries BC be considered a new variant of type 27 in E.M. Alekseeva’s classification. Russia.
A survey of eye beads in western Russia. In Russian with a brief English summary.

**Mougné, Caroline, Catherine Dupont, Querré Guirec, Patricia Semelier, and Valérie Audé**
A small funerary complex from the Early Bronze Age at the site of Mas de Champ Redon in west-central France yielded 40 discoid beads; 39 of marine shell and one of stone. Includes information about manufacturing techniques.

**Mozsolics, Amália**
Detailed survey of Bronze Age bead finds in various materials from several sites in Hungary, some illustrated.
Amber beads found together with gold hair rings in a Bronze Age hoard in Hungary. Useful list of parallel occurrences (pp. 36-38, fig. 4).

**Mróz, Anna**
Ośrodek Badań Archeologicznych UW, Warsaw.
Describes the glass beads from the medieval site of Novae in Bulgaria. In Polish.
Mugurēvičs, Ēvalds

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

Muhly, Polymnia
Mid-second millennium tomb (Middle Min III-Late Min I) in Greece with early examples of mold-formed and relief beads in gold and glass. In Greek with English summary.

Müller, Felix
The Celtic adornments discussed include a granulated gold bead, ca. 600, perhaps an Etruscan import (no. 3, pp. 3f.); amber necklaces, ca. 400, typically from a girl’s grave and combined with blue glass beads (no. 9, pp. 30f.); glass eye beads and gold-lined ring-beads, ca. 250-150, with Late Bronze Age beads illustrated for comparison (no. 20, pp. 52f.).

Müller, Katharina
An Early Medieval (7th-century) cemetery containing over 200 burials with rich grave goods was discovered in Baar, Switzerland. Almost 3,000 glass, amber, coral, and amethyst beads were with the female burials, and it was possible to reconstruct the necklaces and sewn-on appliqués they were part of.

Müller, Róbert
A site in western Hungary yielded glass beads which relate to the Late Roman period, the Early Keszthely culture, and the Carolingian period. See also Pásztor (2010).

Müller, Rosemarie
Burials of the Jastorf and La Tène cultures were accompanied by beads, mostly glass, but also bone, amber, etc.
Murillo-Barroso, Mercedes
The tholos yielded the largest collection of amber objects of Iberian Late Prehistory found so far with over 250 beads and pendants. Fourier transform infra-red spectroscopy (FTIR) analysis shows that the samples resemble Sicilian simetita. Spain.

Murillo-Barroso, Mercedes, Marcos Martinón-Torres, Leonardo García Sanjuán, David Wheatley, Mark A. Hunt Ortiz, Matilde Forteza González, and María Jesús Hernández Arnedo
Prese the contextual, morphological, and analytical study of an exceptional hoard that includes a necklace of dark red amber beads, a circular carnelian bead, and a tongue-shaped silver pendant. Compositional analysis reveals the sources of the materials.

Murillo-Barroso, Mercedes and Ignacio Montero-Ruiz
Attempts to determine why copper not used in Iberia for the manufacture of personal ornaments during the Chalcolithic by analyzing the technological and socioeconomic aspects of the social demand for these products in the Chalcolithic in Spain.

Address the social meaning of amber and metal objects (including beads and other ornaments) on the Iberian Peninsula during Late Prehistory and how it changed over time.

Murillo-Barroso, Mercedes, Enrique Peñalver, Primitiva Bueno, Rosa Barroso, Rodrigo de Balbín, and Marcos Martinón-Torres
Concentrating on the nature, distribution and circulation of amber in prehistoric Iberia, this paper presents new standardized FTIR analyses of 22 archaeological and geological samples from a large number of contexts across Iberia, as well as a wide scale review of all the legacy data available. Spain.

Musabeyli, Nacaf
The survey of the pipeline route unearthed the remains of hundreds of tombs and ancient settlements from the end of the Copper Age to the Middle Ages. These sites were mainly in Western Azerbaijan. Finds include beads of glass paste, gold, carnelian, shell, and animal teeth, as well as paste figural pendants.

Musée Bossuet
A necklace of shell beads (spondylus, cardium, etc.) found at Vignely, France, in 1865 is now recognized as the first evidence on the Île-de-France of the 5th millennium Danubian Culture (pp. 28f., pl. III).

**Museo Nazionale Preistorico Etnografico “Luigi Pigorini”**
Exhibition catalogue of 649 objects from Albanian museums, Neolithic to modern, all illustrated. Includes ancient jewelry and recent folk jewelry; glass and amber beads, 6th-5th centuries BC (no. 142); and glass beads including patterned types, 6th-9th centuries AD (nos. 411-414).

**Museyibli, Najaf**
The beads recovered from Bronze Age and Christian burials included those of paste, stone, wolf teeth, and mother-of-pearl.

**Museyibli, Najaf, Gahraman Agayev, Safar Ashurov, Idris Aliyev, Muzaffar Huseynov, Shamil Najafov, and Farhad Guliyev**
Many of the 89 late Bronze Age to early Iron Age burials (second half of the 2nd millennium - early 1st millennium, BC) were accompanied by beads of stone, bone, glass, paste, and ceramic. They are described by grave.

**Museyibli, Najaf, Muzaffar Huseynov, and Bakhtiyar Jalilov**
Beads of paste, agate, and bone, as well as cowries, accompanied a number of the burials which are attributed to the Early Iron Age (7th-5th centuries BC).

**Museyibli, Najaf and Viktor Kvachidze**
Excavation of a Muslim cemetery in Azerbaijan uncovered numerous burials, one of which (no. 17) deviated from established Muslim burial practices in that it was accompanied by beads of carnelian, etched(?) stone, blue faience(?), and cowries.

**Museyibli, Najaf, Viktor Kvachidze, and Shamil Najafov**
Antique Period burials (5th-4th centuries BC) were accompanied by beads of bronze, glass, paste, agate, and bone, as well as cowries.
Musson, C.R.
The site yielded a small collection of beads formed of glass, faience, amber, jet, and fired clay. Wales, United Kingdom.

Nabatschikow, W.A.
Exhibition catalog of Maetian, Scythian, and Sarmatian material, 7th century BC - 4th century AD, with many bead types, including fine glass examples.

Nagel, W. and Eva Strommenger
Early Iron Age grave finds from the Transcaucasian region of Azerbaijan include many and varied beads.

Nagy, M.
Sarmatian and Gepid grave lists with beads passim, Hungary. Sarmatian beads, 3rd century, were sewn onto women’s clothing or worn on necklaces (p. 68). Summary in German.

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

Nagy, Marcella and András Figler
One of the remarkable and rare funerary objects from the burials of the Middle Bronze Age Gáta-Wieselburg culture is the jewellery made from the shells of tusk shells or scaphopods, which most commonly appear combined with other finds, such as bronze beads and bronze spiral tubes. Hungary. In Hungarian with English abstract.

Narimanishvili, Goderdzi, Juansher Amiranashvili, Revaz Davliandze, Bidzina Murvanidze, Nino Shanshashvili, and Marine Kvachadze
2007 Archaeological Investigations at Site IV-156 Saphar-Kharaba, KP 120, Tsalka District. Report submitted to BTC and SCP Pipelines Companies, Tbilisi, Georgia; https://www.academia.edu/6560588/
Burials in a Late Bronze Age cemetery in Georgia were accompanied by a variety of beads including those of glass, paste, sard, agate, bronze, and gold.
Excavation at a partly buried standing stone (menhir) at Trefaelin in southwest Wales uncovered two perforated mudstone beads along with several other artifacts. The beads appear to be similar to beads found elsewhere in southwest Wales, in particular the Mesolithic coastal site of Nab Head. A list of perforated stone beads found at Welsh sites that date from the early prehistoric era is included.

Näsman, U.

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

Nawroth, Manfred
A Merovingian cemetery in southern Germany yielded various ornaments, including monochrome and polychrome glass beads, as well as those of stone and metal.

Needham, Andy, Aimée Little, Chantal Conneller, Diederik Pomstra, Shannon Croft, and Nicky Milner
Chapter 33 discusses the small group of ornaments recovered from the important Mesolithic site of Star Carr in North Yorkshire, England, United Kingdom. They include shale disc beads, a possible bird-bone bead, a perforated amber fragment, perforated red deer teeth, and a unique, engraved shale pendant which represents the earliest form of Mesolithic art in Britain. Also recovered were a number of flint awls which were likely used to perforate the shale ornaments. Insight is provided regarding the manufacture of the ornaments.

Needham, S.P. and M. Bimson
The first bead of Egyptian blue to be found in pre-Roman Britain raises questions about their scarcity outside the Mediterranean area. England, United Kingdom.

Negroni Catacchio, Nuccia
Contains a map of the distribution of Tiryns-type amber beads.

A useful survey. Few amber beads occur in Italy in hoards, unlike in Continental Europe. Recent finds in Sardinia are mostly from sanctuaries: amber, glass, carnelian, and bronze beads together, probably necklaces offered to a goddess. Italian and Late Mycenaean Greek graves (including some men’s graves) have yielded many elaborate necklaces composed of various luxury or imported materials.


Examines some of the meanings which can be attributed to ornaments (beads and pendants included) in European prehistory and their communicative value, with a stress on amber objects.

Negroni Catacchio, Nuccia (ed.)


Contains a number of articles (primarily in vol. 1) dealing with ornaments and ornamental objects in prehistoric Europe with an emphasis on Italy. Individual articles that deal with beads and pendants are listed elsewhere in this bibliography. The articles are mostly in Italian with English abstracts.

Negroni Catacchio, Nuccia and Matteo Aspesi


Provides an overview of beads, pendants, and other ornamental objects related to the Copper Age in central Italy.

Neiß, Michael


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

Nenna, Marie-Dominique

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

Neubauer, Dieter

Discusses the glass beads, especially melon beads, found in Hallstatt and LaTène culture and Migration Period contexts at a site in Bavaria, Germany.

Neugebauer, J.-W.

Neuwirth, Waltraud

The definitive work on the Bohemian glass bead industry which covers every aspect of production down to sizing, stringing, and selling. Many illustrations of the machinery and tools, along with 50 color plates that illustrate a wide range of the beads produced. Text is in German and English though there is also extensive historical material provided only in German. Czech Republic. See Karklins (1994) for a review.


Deals with the glass Christmas tree ornaments collectively produced in Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia, and Austria during the late 19th and 20th centuries. The components of many complex ones are blown beads. Czech Republic. See Karklins (1998-1999) for a review.


This volume reprints the English text of Dr. Neuwirth’s (1994) treatise on the Bohemian bead industry complete with all 50 color plates. Czech Republic.

Nichols, Karen

Archaeological excavations at CEMEX’s Kingsmead Quarry in Berkshire not far from Windsor have uncovered a rare Beaker burial of the Copper Age (2500-2200 BC). Grave goods included some of Britain’s earliest gold ornaments (five tubular beads), along with 29 fragmentary amber beads and 30 beads of black lignite. United Kingdom.

Nicolaou, Ino

A few beads of the Hellenistic and Roman periods, Cyprus (pp. 265, 279, 284).
Some of the jewelry discussed incorporates beads of various materials.

Nicolay, J.A.W.

References to beads and pendants of gold and other materials recovered from sites in the study area are scattered throughout this work.

Niculiță, Ion, Aurel Zanoci, Mihail Băț, and Sergiu Matveev

Among the finds at a fortification in Moldavia which existed from the 8th/7th to 3rd century BC was a strand of amber beads.

Nightingale, Georg

Preliminary analysis of 284 glass and faience beads from mostly late Mycenaean graves (LH IIIC-Protogeometric), Greece. Breakdown by shapes with careful descriptions.


Mycenaean beads, Greece; surveys various ways of combining gold and glass; e.g., inlays, mounts, and gold coverings.


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


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


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

Describes the simple beads recovered from the Mycenaean chamber-tomb cemetery at Elateia-Alonaki, Greece. The beads date from the beginning of the Late Helladic IIIA period (about 1425/1390 BC) to the Early Protogeometric period (about 1000/950 BC).


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


A thorough survey with many types illustrated in drawings.


A review of the faience and glass beads found in the tombs of Perati helps to integrate this class of finds into the larger developments of the Mycenaean palatial period through LH IIIC into the Protogeometric period.


Attempts to place glass and faience beads within Mycenaean society and describes some of their functions and characteristic uses.


Discusses the beads from a cemetery dating primarily to the 12th-10th centuries BC in central Greece.

Nikita, Kalliopi


It is postulated that the technological and archaeological interrelationship between glass and bead will help us understand the use of Mycenaean glass beads in burial rituals.
Beads were extremely important to the people of Late Bronze Age Mycenae. They loved and used glass beads in particular, and great numbers of them have been found in their burials. This article looks at how they were made and used.

Examines beads referred to as paste, glass-paste, and possible faience.

Reports on an unusual eye bead dated to the Late Helladic IIIB period.

Examines the manufacture, use, and trade of Spondylus ornaments in prehistoric Macedonia. In Greek with English abstract.
In 1893, Irene Ninni published a succinct account of a large but little-known group of Venetian women called impiraressa or bead stringers whose task it was to thread the glass beads produced on Murano and form them into hanks for the world market. The original Italian text is provided, along with an English translation.

Nitu, Elena-Cristina, Marin Cârciumaru, Adrian Nicolae, Ovidiu Cîrstina, Florin Ionuţ Lupu, and Mirian Leu
The ornaments discovered in the Early Gravettian layer include perforated shells from three species of mollusks, suggesting the connection of local communities with the Mediterranean area as well as a possible movement of populations from the south of the continent to the east of the Carpathians.

Noain Naura, María José
Presents a compilation of Neolithic ornaments, including beads, from the Iberian Peninsula with remarks regarding the symbolic, social, and economic values of these items. Spain.

Noonan, Thomas, Roman Kovalev, and Heidi Sherman
Ceramics and Civilization 8.
Beads enter into the discussion.

Nordquist, G.C.
1987 *A Middle Helladic Village: Asine in the Argolid*. Boreas 16.
Bone, shell, carnelian, quartz, bronze, and terra cotta beads (pp. 39-45). Greece.

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

Nothnagel, Martina
Describes the glass and amber beads recovered from Migration Period burials (4th-5th centuries) at Untersiebenbrunn, Lower Austria.

Nourisson, Pascale
2001 *Une aventure industrielle: La manufacture de Briare (1837-1962)*. Alan Sutton, Saint-Avertin, France.
Presents a thorough discussion of the “tile” or “Prosser-molded” bead industry initiated by Jean-Félix Bapterosses in Briare, France, in 1864; bead production ceased in 1962.

Nováková, Eva
Illustrates (fig. 6) the beads excavated at a glassmaking site which operated in the Šumava (Bohemian) Forest during the 17th-18th centuries. The types include globular, oblate, annular, oval, raspberry, ridged tube, melon, and pentagonal faceted, all apparently furnace wound.

Nowak, Sebastian, Aleksandra Kulesz, and Małgorzata Grupa
Located in north-central Poland, the graves yielded a variety of glass (including blown varieties, likely false pearls), stone, and bone beads. In Polish and English.

Nowotny, Elisabeth
Glass beads and other ornaments were associated with many of the burials uncovered in the early medieval cemetery at Hohenberg, Austria.

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

Ó Maoldúin, Ros
Chapter 6 deals with beads and buttons in Irish Chalcolithic and EBA burials, including their meaning and value. Materials include jet, faience, shell, stone, amber, ceramic, bone, and gold.

O'Sullivan, Aidan, Finbar McCormick, Thomas Kerr, and Lorcan Harney
Provides a list of sites that have yielded amber and amber beads in Ireland (pp. 266-267).

O'Sullivan, Johanna E.M.
This research represents the most up-to-date analysis of Viking glass beads from Ireland and presents a new look at the patterns of use, trade, and interpersonal contact that affected the everyday lives of individuals living within Viking Age Ireland.

Ireland.


The material is attributed to the 10th century.


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

**Oblomsky, A.M., A.S. Smirnov, and A.N. Sorokin**


Glass eye and segmented beads, 1st-2nd and 4th-5th centuries, southern Russia. In Russian with English summary.

**Odriozola Lloret, Carlos P. and Leonardo García Sanjuán**


The analysis of a group of green-stone necklace beads excavated at Matarrubilla(part of the Copper Age site of Valencina de la Concepción-Castilleja de Guzmán (Seville, Spain), has revealed the possible origin of the stone.

**Odriozola, Carlos P., J.Á. Garrido Cordero, J. Daura, Sanz M, J.M. Martínez-Blanes, and M.Á. Avilés**


Analysis of six “amber” beads found in Spain revealed they are fakes – indicating that the practice of passing off dodgy amber imitations to unsuspecting customers stretches back at least 5,000 years.

**Odriozola, Carlos P., Rodrigo Villalobos Garcia, Rui Boaventura, Ana Catarina Sousa, J.M. Martínez-Blanes, and Joao Luis Cardoso**


On the production of personal adornments (beads included) of green stone at three Chalcolithic villages in Portugal. Compositional analysis is provided.
Odriozola, Carlos P., Rodrigo Villalobos García, Primitiva Buen Ramírez, Rosa Barroso Bermejo, Raúl Flores Fernández, and Pedro Díaz-del-Río


Stone body ornamentation in the middle Tagus Basin, Spain, is approached through the study of variscite bead production variability at 4th-2nd millennium BC sites with particular focus on the spatial variability of raw materials and their chronological and contextual patterning. Includes archaeometric analysis.

Olexa, L.


See plates III and VI and fig. 3 for bronze spiral beads, Mediterranean shells, and a cloth garment decorated with 2,117 small faience beads from Bronze Age contexts in Slovakia. In Slovak with German summary.


Middle Bronze Age site in eastern Slovakia especially important for its thousands of faience beads, perhaps made locally in association with metal working (pls. 14, 73, 74). Also a shell necklace (fig. 36, pl. 24) and gold, amber, and faience beads (pls. 33, 63). German summary.

Oliva, Mònica

2004 Els ornaments personals de la primera meitat del segon millenari del jaciment de Can Roqueta-II (est), Sabadell. Cypsela 15:229-249.

Presents a typological and technological study of the ornaments, including beads, recovered from excavations at Can Roqueta-II (Sabadell, Barcelona, Spain). The objects are attributed to the beginning of the 2nd millennium BP, the Early Bronze Age.


Presents the interim results of the typological, technological, and spatial analyses of shell ornaments (including beads) from the site of Can Roqueta near Barcelona, Spain, which is dated between the 5th and 4th millennia BC (Ancient Neolithic) to the Modern Age.


Personal ornaments such as beads of shell, stone, horn, and teeth from Neolithic (VI-IV millennium) contexts in northeastern Spain clearly show the importance of these objects in exchange and trade between Neolithic communities.

A necklace and two bracelets composed of variscite beads were found in Neolithic tombs at Feixa del Moro in Andorra.

Oliva, Mònica and Riker Yll

The presence of marine malacological objects, including beads, at the Epipalaeolithic sites of Cingle Vermell and Roc de Migdia contributes to the understanding of the mobility of the Epipalaeolithic population around the northeastern Iberian peninsula.

Olldag, Inge Elisabeth

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


Omelka, Martin and Otakara Řebounová

In Czech with English abstract.

Opper, Marie-José

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


The necklaces incorporate beads of various materials, ages, and sources.

Opper, Marie-José and Craig Eady

Among the ornaments produced by the Bapterosses factory in Briare, France, during the 19th and 20th centuries were beads and pendants imitating coral, pearls, stones, shells, and teeth.
Opper, Marie-José and Howard Opper
Beadmaking in France began in pre-Roman times. It reached its zenith in the 19th and 20th centuries when beads of sundry materials and styles were produced in both artisanal workshops and large factories to decorate a multitude of items and to serve as components of fashion jewelry. This article discusses the different beadmakers and their varied products.

Describes the necklaces of talismanic beads previously highly valued in the Morbihan region of Brittany. See Morris (1993) for a review.

Os, B.J.H. van, R.M. Vogelzang, J.W. de Kort, D.J. Huisman, M. Kars, D.J.M. Ngan-Tillard, W. Verwaal, and E. Meijvoge
Presents a study of the glass and amber beads recovered from a Merovingian site in the southern Netherlands. Includes compositional analysis.

Oshibkina, Svetlana V.
Neolithic burials in northern Latvia were rich in ornaments of many types and shapes. Many lay in situ on various parts of the bodies, suggesting a variety of uses.

Østby, E., J.-M. Luce, G. Nordquist, C. Tarditi, and M.E. Voyatzis
Votive offerings of the 8th-7th centuries BC: beads of bronze (pp. 120, 136), gold and glass (pp. 126, 139), and bone (pp. 124, 128). Greece.

Ostenso, Amy
Beads of Spondylus, glass, and faience (made locally?), stone, and terra cotta (pp. 150, 157, 163-264, pls. 107, 111, 118-119, 142). Greece.

Osterhaus, Udo and Eleonore Wintergerst
Over 600 beads, mostly glass, with individual succinct descriptions and drawings, were recovered from this 7th-century cemetery over Roman ruins in Bavaria, Germany.
Ots, Mirja
2003 Stone Age Amber Finds in Estonia. In *Amber in Archaeology*, edited by Curt W. Beck, Ilze B. Loze, and Joan M. Todd, pp. 96-107. Institute of the History of Latvia, Riga. Reveals that there are relatively few amber artifacts in this region but they are, nonetheless, fairly varied (beads and pendants).

2012 The Significance of Deposits of Natural Amber in Estonia in the Context of Early Metal Age Society. *Archaeologia Baltica* 17:46-59. Discusses the presence of Bronze Age amber beads and pendants in Estonia with comparisons with Latvian material.

Ottaway, Patrick and Nicola Rogers

Ovcharov, D. (ed.)
1989 *Treasures of Khan Kubrat: Culture of Bulgars, Khazars, Slavs*. Committee for Culture Print, Sofia. Exhibition catalog of treasures mostly from the area north of the Black Sea, 5th-11th centuries (esp. 7th-8th). Glass and other beads, all described, some with good color photos.

Ovcharov, Nikolaj and D. Khadzhieva

Overbeck, J.C.
1989 *Ayia Irini: Period IV. Part 1: The Stratigraphy and the Find Deposits*. Keos 7. The cemeteries provide information on the hitherto little known Middle Cycladic (Middle Bronze Age) beads: four gold types and some interesting shapes in stone, especially carnelian. Cyprus.

Ovsyannikov, O.V. and E.A. Ryabinin

Owen-Crocker, Gale R.
Pahlow, M.

All gold in northern Germany had to be imported during the Bronze Age. The region lay on several routes but was not the most important trading partner. Amber and glass beads arrived occasionally. The beads are illustrated with the associated finds. English summary.

Palanjyan, Ruzan

Attributed to the period from the 1st century BC to the 2nd century AD, the burial was accompanied by a number of grave goods including a necklace composed of glass beads and pendants (illustrated).

Palavesstra, Aleksandar
1993  *Praistorijski Čilbar na Centralnom i Zapadnom Balkanu* (Prehistoric Amber in the Central and Western Balkans). Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts, Institute for Balkan Studies, Bulletin 52.

Thorough treatment of the subject with a catalog of sites, analysis of types, and discussion of the changes in the amber trade and find-place distribution, 16th-1st centuries BC (pp. 289-296). In Croat with generous English summary.

1997  Rock crystal beads are also dealt with. Prehistoric Glass and Amber Beads from Kosovo. *Balkanica* XXVIII:15-43.

Discusses the place of amber in the prehistory of Kosovo and the importance of trade during the Iron Age of the central Balkans.


A detailed study of beads and other components reveals how elaborate composite ornaments from Novi Pazar, Serbia, and other “princely graves” were broken up and reassembled as smaller necklaces. This sheds important light on the social and economic relations between the sites, with parallels suggested from sociological and anthropological studies.

Palavesstra, Aleksandar, Curt W. Beck, and Joan M. Todd

The volume contains 20 papers almost all of which concern beads in one way or another. They are listed separately herein.
Palomar, T., J. Peña-Poza, and J.F. Conde
Pre-Roman beads and archaeometry: an assessment of the work done in the Iberian Peninsula. Spain.

Panagiotaki, Marina
Important deposits of Middle and Late Minoan faience, including beads. Careful descriptions with observations on manufacture (p. 39-41, 63, 66, 93-96, 160). Crete.

On an important element in Minoan-Egyptian contacts. Combines careful technical descriptions with interpretations of the cultural significance of the material. Some vocabulary (e.g., “frit” as a synonym for “Egyptian blue”) and the view that glass beads were limited to funerary and cult use are controversial.

Concentrating primarily on vitreous materials (including beads) held by the Heraklion Museum in Crete, this study involves: 1) analytical work; 2) conservation; 3) replication, using local raw materials; and 4) macroscopic examination of all vitreous materials artifacts.

Panini, Augusto
Showcases selected specimens of glass beads acquired in West Africa, primarily Mali. The beads – illustrated in over 700 color images – are divided into two groups based on their likely place of origin: Eastern Mediterranean and Middle East, and Venice. See Karklins (2008) for a review.

This handsome, large-format book is richly illustrated with excellent color images which reveal the wide range of bead manufacturing types, decorative styles, and forms that poured out of Venice by the ton during the 19th century. Includes many sample cards and histories of several prominent Venetian beadmakers. See Karklins (2017) for a review.

Papadopoulos, J.K. and V. Muros
Deals with the beads excavated from a rich Bronze and Iron Age tumulus.

Papathanassopoulos, G.A. (ed.)
The catalog of this handsome volume includes some beads of gold, silver, stone, shell, and clay from various sites. See especially the silver necklace from the Diros Cave (p. 227).

Pappa, M.
Excavation of a mound revealed the first (advanced phase) Early Bronze Age cemetery in Macedonia. Some 25 faience beads found in a pot represent the earliest faience found in that country (p. 477). English summary.

Pappa, Maria and Rena Veropoulos
The recovered Spondylus artifacts include annulets, beads, buckles, buttons, and pendants, forms well known to the Greek Neolithic, but on a considerably larger scale than any other thus far excavated assemblage. The unique amount of artifacts has provided plausible evidence for on-site procurement, manufacture, consumption, and discarding.

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

Parfitt, K. and B. Brugmann
An important report. See pp. 1-66 for a detailed discussion of the beads of many types (principally glass and amber) which are cataloged and illustrated in the inventory of graves. Tables of types, analysis of find spots, etc. England, United Kingdom.

Parise Badoni, F. and M. Ruggeri Giove
Graves of the 6th-5th centuries BC in the Abruzzi, Italy, mainly produced amber beads.

Parma, David and Stanislav Stuchlik
Beads were associated with Bronze Age burials in the Czech Republic. In Czech with English summary.

Parracho Gomes, Hugo Fernando
Contains much information on pre-Roman glass beads in northern Portugal; extensive catalog of finds.
Parzinger, Hermann
Amber, bronze, and blue and green glass beads of the Hallstatt Culture from burial mounds in Slovenia excavated in the late 19th century.

Parzinger, Hermann, J. Nekvasil, B. Nekvasil, and Fritz Eckart
Important, long-known site in Moravia with Hallstatt (2nd century) finds. For beads and pendants and discussion of their use as amulets and pendant components, see pp. 49-56.

Pascual Benito, Josep Lluís
Reports on Neolithic shell beads from Valencia, Spain.

On the source of the lignite used to produce beads and other adornments during the Neolithic IIB and Bell Beaker phase along the Mediterranean coast of Spain.

1998  *Utilaje óseo, adornos e ídolos neolíticos valencianos*. Servicio de Investigación Prehistórica, Serie de Trabajos Varios 95.
Presents a detailed study of Neolithic beads recovered in the province of Valencia, Spain. Materials include bone, dentalium, animal teeth, green stone, calcite, and ceramic.

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

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

On the shell and stone beads recovered from 3rd-1st millennia contexts in Valencia, Spain.

2014  *Los adornos de Quintaret. La fabricación de cuentas discoidales de caliza y de lignito*. In Hábitat, marco radiométrico y producción artesanal durante el final del Neolítico y el Horizonte Campaniforme en el corredor de Montesa (Valencia). Los yacimientos de Quintaret y Corcot, edited by O. García Puchó et al. pp. 183-188. Archivo de Prehistoria Levantina XXX.
Discusses the manufacturing process for limestone and lignite beads found at the Late Neolithic and Bell Beaker site of Quintaret, Valencia, Spain.

Pásztor, Adrien
On the chronological relationship of glass beads and Byzantine coins at an early/middle Avar cemetery in Hungary.

A typological/chronological examination of the bead finds at the Avar cemetery at Csákberény-Orondpusza, Hungary.

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

About beads from Avar graves in eastern Hungary. Summary in German.

Early and Middle Avar Period. Data on 2,790 beads from 294 graves in three geographical regions of Hungary were fed into a computer program. A typology was produced which allows for an integration of any additional Migration Period bead material.

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

On the beads from the Avar cemetery at Székutas-Kápolnadűlő, Hungary.

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


2014 Tiszavasvári-Kashalom-dűlő avar kori sírjainak gyöngyleleteiről / Bead Finds of Avarian Graves from Tiszavasvári-Kashalom-Dűlő. NyJAMÉ LVI:219-228. Two styles of necklaces composed of glass beads and popular during the first half of the 7th century were recovered from a site in Hungary. In Hungarian with English abstract.


Pau, Claudia
The beads and necklaces recovered from the three regions in Italy include those made of stone, shell, and animal teeth.

Discusses the beads and pendants – mostly shell and animal teeth – from Neolithic to Bronze Age contexts on Sardinia, Italy.

Reports on the beads and pendants of bone, shell, and animal teeth from a Bell Beaker site in southeastern Spain, including insight into usage and production technology.

Peche-Quilichini, Kewin, Ludovic Bellot-Gurlet, Eleonora Canobbio, Joseph Cesari, Bernard Gratuze, Franck Leandri, Céline Léandri, Paul Nebbia, and Céline Paris
Analysis of the components of a late Iron Age necklace revealed that the amber originated in the Baltic region while the raw materials for the glass specimens came from the Near East.

Peche-Quilichini, Kewin, Joseph Cesari, Franck Leandri, Ludovic Bellot-Gurlet, Eleonora Canobbio, Bernard Gratuze, Céline Leandri, and Céline Paris
In a natural shelter at Campu Stefanu, Corsica, the Middle Bronze Age levels yielded a necklace composed of vitreous and resinous beads. Radiocarbon dating indicates these artifacts were deposited during the 13th century BC (last part of the Middle Bronze Age). LA-ICP-MS analysis of the glass beads indicates a Mesopotamian origin of the raw glass.

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

Peltenburg, Edgar J.
Important account of Chalcolithic (mid-3rd millennium) faience disc beads; the earliest in Cyprus, probably imported, an indicator of the opening up of Cyprus to foreign contacts.

1998  

Some 500 beads are registered. The 21 faience beads are the earliest in Cyprus: small discs, barrels, and cylinders (none globular), probably Levantine or Egyptian, published with a report on SEM analysis. Also picrolite, stone, and shell, many dentalium.

Peltenburg, Edgar J. (ed.)
2003  

Discusses the beads and pendants recovered from the Cypro-Pre-Pottery Neolithic B occupation (Section 4.2) and the Chalcolithic settlements (Section 17.3). The beads from the former are mostly shell while those from the latter are primarily antler; the pendants are of stone.

Peltenburg, Edgar, Andrew Shortland, and Mike Tite
2006  

Reports on the recovered beads and pendants.

Perego, Elisa
2010  
Magic and Ritual in Iron Age Veneto, Italy. Papers from the Institute of Archaeology 20:67-96.

Proposes that the Iron Age Veneti of Northern Italy believed in magic and that items such as pierced shells, coral, amber, glass beads, and bronze pendants were possibly employed as amulets by children, women and, far more rarely, by men.

Peresani, Marco, Manuela Forte, Ermanno Quaggiotto, André Colonese, Matteo Romandini, Cristina Cilli, and Giacomo Giacobini
2019  

A range of use-wear traces and ochre residues observed at stereomicroscope and scanning electron microscope levels on well-preserved perforation edges indicates that the shells were systematically modified into personal ornaments.

Pérez Pérez, Carolina, Yolanda Porto Tenreiro, and Comba Torre Castro
2010  

Describes and illustrates 17 types of paste beads that have been donated to the museum from nearby excavations at Castro de Viladonga, a Celtic settlement in Galicia, Spain, occupied from the 3rd to the 5th centuries AD. Included are monochrome, eye, and gold glass beads of various forms. Information is provided concerning the composition of the beads and the likely technique of manufacture.
Pérez Romero, Amalia, José Miguel Carretero Díaz, Alfonso Alday Ruiz, María Ángeles Galindo Pellicena, Gema Adán Álvarez, Laura Juez Aparicio, and Juan Luis Arsuaga Ferreras 2015 La gestión del utillaje óseo de la Edad del Bronce en el yacimiento de el portalón de cueva mayor, sierra de atapuerca, burgos / The Management of Bone Tools from the Bronze Age Site of El Portalón of Cueva Mayor, Sierra de Atapuerca, Burgos. Complutum 26(1):113-131.

Located in north-central Spain, the site yielded a small but varied collection of bone beads and pendants.


The majority of ornaments recovered from Franchthi Cave in Greece were formed from shell and constitute one of the largest collections in Europe for the temporal periods involved. Analysis of the ornaments has revealed the complete production process. It also suggests that they mostly served for the production or rejuvenation of embroidered garments.


The Palaeolithic and Mesolithic ornament assemblages from the Franchthi Cave are possibly the richest in Europe in the number of specimens. They are also, undoubtedly, the most restricted in terms of ornament types and the most uniform through time. Perforated Tritia neritea, Tritia pellucida, Antalis sp. and Columbella rustica constitute the dominant types throughout the sequence, from the earliest Upper Palaeolithic to the end of the Mesolithic.


Chalcolithic beads are discussed and listed passim. A young woman’s bead necklace is the earliest ornament of its type in southeast Europe.


A diachronic study of 4,000 ornaments including perforated shells and animal teeth, and beads and pendants of bone and stone utilized during the last great ice age. It presents another approach to social and cultural variability between the Solutrean, Badegoulian, and early Magdalenian cultures.


Based on a regional database of 16 occupations dating from the Upper Magdalenian, suggests that bead production was a seasonal activity, principally taking place between the winter and spring.
Pescheck, Christian
1996  
Franconian cemetery, Germany. Vol. I contains a very meaty section on beads of various materials (pp. 33-40). Vol. II has drawings of grave groups plus eight good color plates of several hundred glass beads representing many types.

Pessina, Andrea
2016  
Examines ornaments of the Italian Neolithic.

Petitti, Patrizia, Carlo Persiani, and Anna Maria Conti
2016  
Burials at an Aeneolithic necropolis in Northern Latium, Italy, had beads of bone, shell, silver, and faience in association.

Petrauskas, O. V.
2004  
The grave goods include various beads and pendants of glass, stone, and coral, as well as perforated cowrie shells. In Ukrainian.

Petre, A.
1987  
Almost 2,500 beads of the 2nd-7th centuries were found in 1,139 graves at ancient Beroe, Scythia (Romania). See especially plates 149-151, tables of the types in color.

Petré, Bo
2011  
Investigation of a burial ground dating to the Vendel and Viking periods as well as the Bronze Age, uncovered a variety of glass beads.
Petrosyan, Artur, Roberto Dan, and Boris Gasparyan  
Focuses on items of personal decoration recovered from major sites dating from the Neolithic to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age in modern-day Armenia.

Petschko, Irene Maria  
Detailed discussion of the beads, mostly glass, from Carolingian tombs at Pottenbrunn, Lower Austria.

Petrinec, Maja  
A cemetery in Croatia dated to the 8th-11th centuries yielded a wide range of necklaces: those with metal components, those with metal and glass components, and those with glass components.

Pettitt, Paul  
The burials of two Mid Upper Paleolithic children and an adult male uncovered in Sunghir, Russia, were accompanied by thousands of ivory beads which had probably been sewn onto caps and clothing, hundreds of perforated arctic fox canines, disc-shaped pendants, and various other objects.

Phillips, Jacke  
A Mycenaean-type tholos tomb on Crete contained the burial of a woman accompanied by several necklaces of gold, glass, and iron beads. This study concentrates on a “cornflower” bead found on one of the necklaces, a likely import from Egypt.

The exceptional quantity and quality of amethyst jewelry (including beads) in the Aegean suggests avenues of legitimate trade with Egypt must have existed at some point. Later tomb-robbing alone is unlikely to account for so much high-grade material dispersing so far afield.

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

Discusses some aspects of the repertoire and context of valuable body and dress adornments that circulated in the northern Aegean. Beads enter into the discussion. Greece.


Amber and carnelian count among the most numerous gemstones of the Aegean Bronze Age. Carnelian was largely appropriated and became very well represented as a seal and jewelry material, whereas amber may have been valued primarily for its magical attributes.

**Pieniżek, Magda and Ekin Kozal**


Middle and Late Bronze Age sites in Turkey and Greece have yielded a great number of dress and body ornaments made of glass, faience, frit, stone, semiprecious stone, metal, ivory, shell, and clay. This article discusses selected aspects related to the meaning and origin of the ornaments, their local production, and role in interregional trade networks and fashions between the Aegean and Mesopotamia.

**Pieta, K.**


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

**Pietrzak, Miroslaw**


Over 500 graves of pre-Roman and Roman Imperial date in Poland with many glass and amber beads and a few gold and silver ones, cataloged and illustrated in grave groups.

**Pilali-Papasterioy, Aggeliki**


Greece; in Greek.

**Pinar Gil, Joan**


Figs. 2-3 illustrate (in drawings) two necklaces of beads from Grave 427 at the Duráton cemetery, Spain; late 15th century.

**Pinter, Zeno-Karl and Nikolaus G.O. Boroffka**

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

**Pion, Constantin**


The protohistoric and roman objects found in Merovingian tombs (5th-7th centuries) in Belgium include beads of amber, glass, ceramic, and lignite(?), as well as pendants such as perforated Roman coins.


Surveys jewelry and dress ornaments (including beads) of the Merovingian period (5th-8th centuries). Includes a well-illustrated catalog of the ornaments recovered from the Bossut-Gottechain cemetery in Belgium.


Presents a succinct overview of glass beads in Merovingian Gaul.


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

**Pion, Constantin and Bernard Gratuze**


On Indo-Pacific glass beads from the Indian subcontinent in Merovingian Gaul.


Indo-Pacific glass beads have recently been found in large numbers on funerary sites in Merovingian Gaul, stimulating reflection on the extensive trade between the Merovingian and Indian worlds. This article discusses the technological, typological, and chemical characteristics of these beads, as well as their use.

**Pion, Constantin and Olivier Vrielynck**

On the cemetery at Bossut-Gottechain, Belgium, and its involvement in the establishment of a new standard chronology for Merovingian beads in Gaul.

**Pirling, Renate**

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

**Pirling, Renate**

A Roman-Franconian cemetery in west-central Germany produced some glass melon beads and other types which are illustrated passim.

**Pirling, Renate and Margareta Siepen**

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


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

**Piton, Daniel**


**Pitts, M.**
2008  *Anglo-Saxon London may Date Back to AD 500*. *British Archaeology* 101(July-August):6.

Graves excavated at the London Transport Museum, Covent Garden, are dated to the 6th century or earlier, thus suggesting an earlier date for the settlement than previously thought (ca. 650). Glass and amber beads are mentioned and a decorated glass bead is illustrated. England, United Kingdom.

**Plavinski, Mikalai**

Glass beads were among the grave goods at this 10th-11th-century cemetery in Belarus. English abstract.

**Plavinski, Mikalai, E.A. Astapovich, and M.I. Stsiapanava**
2014  Раскопкі курганага могільніка Наўра і разведкі на Мядзельшчыне і Брэслаўшчыне ў 2012 годзе / Archaeological Excavations of Naury Barrow Cemetery and Surface Surveys in Miadzel
Two 11th-century burials at the Naury barrow cemetery, Miadziel district, Belarus, were accompanied by glass beads. English abstract.

Plavinski, Mikalai, Lyudmila Duchits Alexander Plavinski, and Vadim Shadyro
Haliyafi, Minsk.

Descriptions and images of glass beads recovered from barrows in the West Braslav Lakeland region of Belarus are scattered throughout the report.

Plavinski, Mikalai and M.I. Stsiapanava

Glass beads comprise a part of the headdress ornamentation. Belarus.

Pliatsika, Vassiliki
Not only do the figures display necklaces, pendants, bracelets and armlets, but they may also have been adorned with actual jewellery and cloth. Greece.

Plouin, S., M.-P. Koenig, and B. Gratuze

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

Pöche, Alexander

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


Discusses the manufacture and trade in glass beads and other items at the early historic trading center of Groß Strömkendorf in northwest Germany.

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

**Poleska, P. and G. Tobola**


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

**Pollak, Marianne**


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

**Pomadère, Maia**


Includes a discussion of beads and pendants used as adornment and as amulets in ancient Greece.

**Pons, Fabrice, Thierry Janin, Anne Lagarrigue, and Sébastien Poignant**


Some 60 bronze beads divided into three types (p. 60) from graves in southwestern France are attributed to the Bronze Age and the beginning of the Iron Age.

**Popham, M.R., P.G. Calligas, and L.H. Sackett**


Reports on significant bead finds from the important 9th-century cemetery at Lefkandi, Greece: glass, amber, unusual lead beads, and gold spirals.

**Popham, M.R., E. Touloupa, and L.H. Sackett**


Gold, faience, and glass beads of many types from 10th-century BC tombs in Greece.

**Popovic, Marko (ed.)**

2002  *Singidunum 3*. Archaeological Institute, Fortress Research Project, Belgrade.

Beads appear in chapters on cemeteries: Roman (p. 67, fig. 21); Migration Period (glass, amber, one carnelian, p. 122, pls. *passim*). Serbia. Chapters in Croat, French, or English with summary in Croat or English.

**Popović, Petar**


On vase- or amphora-shaped glass beads in the region between the Adriatic Sea and the Danube.
2000  Le perle di vetro a forma di vaso o di anfora nella regione compresa tra l’Adriatico e il Danubio.  
_ Ocnus _ 8:269-276.  
The same as Popovic 1997, but in Italian.

**Porto Tenreiro, Y.**  
On beads of glass paste from Castrolandin, Galicia, Spain. The site was occupied between the 2nd century BC and the 1st century AD.

**Postică, Georghe**  
2014  Perla cu portretele miniaturale în mozaic ale împărat ilor romani Constantin cel Mare, Constantinus II și Constanțiu II descoperită la Bursuceni, Republica Moldova.  _Tyragetia _ VIII [XXIII](1):347-362.  
Detailed study of a mosaic bead discovered in Bursuceni, Moldova, purportedly bearing portraits of Roman emperors Constantine the Great, Constantius II, and Constantius II.

**Potrebica, H. and J. Balen**  
Describes glass and gold beads recovered from an Early La Tène site in Croatia.

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

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

**Poulain, D., Ch. Scuiller, and B. Gratuzé**  
On glass and amber ornaments from a Merovingian necropolis at Dordogne, France.

**Poulik, J.**  
A few beads of gold, amber, glass, and terra cotta in Migration Period burials, Moravia, Czech Republic.
Poulmarc'h, Modwene, Rozalia Christidou, Adrián Bălășescu, Hala Alarashi, Françoise Le Mort, Boris Gasparyan, and Christine Chataigner


Two perforated dog molars were found directly associated with a child burial from the 3rd millennium BC. Expedient manufacture, the anatomical location of the hole, and use-wear suggest that the molars were suspended in order to display their crowns as part of a necklace that also included two stone beads.

Prange, Michael and Ünsal Yalçin


On Early Iron Age tin beads from Colchis, Georgia.

Pratt, Peter P.


Price, Jennifer


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


England, United Kingdom.

Price, J. and H.E.M. Cool


England, United Kingdom.

Price, J. and S. Cottam


England, United Kingdom.


An associated section by L. Bevan deals with jet beads. England, United Kingdom.


**Přichystalová, Renáta Švecová, Jindřich Štecl, and Václav Vávra**

A variety of glass beads, including segmented foil beads, were found in graves attributed to the 9th century in the Czech Republic. Includes chemical analyses.

**Primas, M.**

Mentions gold beads from a *pithos* burial on Leucas, Greece, which also contained hair-rings of a type known only from the coast of Montenegro 500 km. north (p. 9, fig. 13). English summary.

**Purowski, Tomasz**

Describes the wide variety of glass beads recovered from a Lusatian culture hillfort in western Poland; Late Bronze/Early Iron Age.

Beads with zigzag decoration have been found in assemblages from 89 archaeological sites in Poland. The sites have been attributed mainly to the Lusatian culture (63), Pomeranian culture (16), Lusatian or Pomeranian culture (16) and, very seldom, the West Balt Barrows culture (4). English summary.

2012  *Wyroby szklane w kulturze łużyckiej w międzyrzeczu Noteci i środkowej Odry* (Glass Products of Lusatian Culture in the Noteć and Middle Oder River Interfluve). Instytut Archeologii i Etnologii Polskiej Akademii Nauk, Warsaw.
A thorough study of the objects, including beads.

2013  *Wyroby ze szkła i „szklistego fajansu” odkryte na cmentarzysku kultur łużyckiej i regionalnej grupy kręgu halsztackiego w Domasławiu, pow. wrocławski (Glass and “Glassy Faience” Products from a Cemetery in Domasław, Wroclaw District, Attributed to Lusatian Culture and a Local Province of the Hallstatt Culture)*. *Archeologia Polski* LVIII(1-2):23-87.
Describes the beads and investigates their chemical composition. Poland. English summary.
2014  Bursztynowy rozdzielacz i szklane paciorki odkryte w obiektach kultury lużyckiej w Targowisku, pow. wielicki (An Amber Spacer Bead and Glass Beads Discovered at Lusatian Culture Features in Targowisko, the Wieliczka District). In Via Archaeologica: Źródła z badań wykopalskich na trasie autostrady A4 w Małopolsce, pp. 289-306. Kraków.

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

2015  Paciorki szklane z cmentarzyska z wczesnej epoki żelaza w Modlnicy (Glass Beads from the Early Iron Age Cemetery at Modlnica). In Modlnica, stan. 5 – od pô¿niej epoki brązu po czasy średnowiecza, edited by Karol Dziegielewski, Agata Sztuber, Magdalena Dziegielewska, pp. 219-238. Wydawnictwo Via Archeologica, Kraków.

The 97 glass beads discovered at the Modlnica cemetery in Poland could be divided into five formal groups.

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

Three remarkable Late Scythian burials in the Crimea, middle to third quarter of the 1st century AD, were accompanied by thin gold tube beads, carnelian, amber, rock crystal, jet, faience, and glass, including eye beads (pp. 232-234, fig. 3, pp. 246-248, fig. 11). Ukraine. Summaries in English and Russian.

Pymm, Rachael

The medicinal uses of the snakestone bead within the British Isles during the 18th and 19th centuries are surveyed and considered for the first time.

Quast, Dieter and Maren Siegmann

On the use of nuts and seeds as amulets, remedies, or jewelry at a Merovingian site in southwest Germany with much comparative material.

Quérel, P. and M. Feugère

An amber bead was placed in the dead woman’s mouth instead of the usual coin, as having not only economic value but also amuletic value (pp. 114-120). France, 3rd century BC - 4th century AD.

Querré, Guirec, Serge Cassen, and Emmanuelle Vigier

Contains several articles that deal with variscite, turquoise, and other green-stone ornaments.
Rácz, Zsófia
Avar cemetery in Hungary. Beads listed on pp. 318-320 (graves 5, 8, 75, 139, 146), figs. 3, 5, 7, 8. Observations on amber and other beads (pp. 363 f.). Summary in German.

Raczky, P., T. Kovács, and A. Anders (eds.)
Beads passim, especially Neolithic (pp. 10, 173f.) and Copper Age (p. 175): stone, shell, and bone teeth; Bronze Age (p. 177; n.b., “grooved faience bead” is wrong!), clay (p. 179); Iron Age, 4-sided glass face, etc. (pp. 96, 104, 184). Sarmatian, amber glass, limestone, and carnelian (pp. 121, 184, 188f.); Migration Period, glass, carnelian, and silver (pp. 190-194); Mediaeval, glass rosary heads (p. 197). Hungary. In Hungarian; catalog entries also in English.

Raddatz, K.
A useful review of an important work on the beads of the Roman Empire.

Radošević, D., A.O. Sršen, J. Radošević, and D.W. Frayer
Describes eight, mostly complete, white-tailed eagle (Haliaëtus [Haliaeetus] albicilla) talons from the Krapina Neandertal site in present-day Croatia, dating to approximately 130 kyrs ago, that appear to have been worked to serve as ornaments.

Raftery, Barry
An invaluable reference book that provides illustrations of all datable glass beads from Iron Age Ireland, as well as references to their publication (pp. 185-193, figs. 151-157).

Includes a chapter on personal adornment with a section on glass beads that provides a useful summary of the latest Iron Age glass bead finds in Ireland and emphasizes the problems of chronology (pp. 198-204, figs. 100-101).

Raftery, B. and J. Henderson
Describes glass beads from excavations at Rathgall, Co. Wicklow.
Rageth, J.
Amber beads from Early Iron Age and La Tène graves are included in a brief general survey of the canton (pp. 42-43, figs. 23-24). Switzerland.

Rählander, Moa
2014 Spår av tillverkningsmetoder i glas - En studie av redskapsspår i glas från Birka. Kandidatuppsats i Laborativ Arkeologi, Stockholms Universitet.
Experiments were conducted to recreate the techniques used in the production of various styles of wound glass beads recovered from excavations at Viking-Age Birka, Sweden.

2017 How Beads Come Together: Late Iron Age Glass Beads as Past Possessions and Present Sources. Masteruppsats i Arkeologi, Stockholms Universitet.
Demonstrates the potential for understanding 1st-millennium glass beads not as individual representatives of types, but as collections of objects brought together and curated by owners. The author uses her experience as a skilled beadmaker to investigate processes of bead production and the mechanics of bead collection current in Scandinavia and Anglo-Saxon England during the 6th to 9th centuries. Includes a catalog with color macro images of all the bead types.

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

Rainio, Riitta and Kristiina Manermaa
Large tubular bone artefacts found with a Middle Neolithic burial belonging to the Pitted Ware culture on Gotland, Sweden, may have been used to imitate the call of a local bird. This instrument would have been played by sucking, unlike most aerophones.

Rajade, Aliénor
Large-sized glass beads of undetermined repeatedly found in graves of Northern Gaul, mostly dating from the first quarter of the 6th century, may have served a variety of purposes: belt pendants, luxury spindle whorls, lucky charms, or sword beads. English and German abstract.
Ramseyer, D.
Neolithic beads of stone, bone, and antler in western Switzerland (figs. 55-57).

Ramsl, Peter C.
A La Tène cemetery in Lower Austria yielded a variety of glass and amber beads, as well as a hollow bead formed from sheet bronze.

Ramstad, Morten
The Stone Age amber from Finnmark, Northern Norway, consists of a limited number of artifacts including beads. It is, however, argued that they contribute to a deeper understanding of social processes connected to social changes around 4000 BC in northernmost Scandinavia.

Ranta, Helen


Raposso, Barbara and M.G. Ruggiero
Survey of the amber and the blue glass beads with white eyes of proto-Villanovan Etruria; with tables, statistics, and interpretations of find-places. Italy.

Rasmussen, Marianne, Ulla Lund Hansen, and Ulf Nasman (eds.)
Contains the 21 papers presented at the Nordic Glass Bead Seminar in 1992 in Lejre. The emphasis is on Scandinavia. The individual papers are listed herein. See Siegmund (1995) for a review.
Redknapp, Mark
Describes the glass beads recovered from a large cemetery in Wales, United Kingdom.

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

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


1991 The Trade of Indo-Pacific Shells into the Mediterranean Basin and Europe. Oxford Journal of Archaeology 10(2):159-196. Surveys over 160 sites ranging in date from the Upper Paleolithic to recent times. Some shells are unmodified, others made into simple beads, and some finely worked by engraving and incising.

1992 The Earliest Worked Bone on Cyprus. Report of the Department of Antiquities Cyprus, pp. 13-16. The items include a 9th-millennium bead of Columella rustica (dove shell) and pendants of picrolite and hippopotamus incisor.


Picrolite beads and other ornaments from Aceramic Neolithic Aetokremnos are the earliest ornaments found on Cyprus. Marine invertebrate material includes probable beads from *Columbella, Dentalium, Conus, Cerithium, Glycymeris,* and *Euthria* shells. Also a stone disc perhaps used for beadmaking.

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

Reich, Yvonne

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

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

Reimann, D. and K. Duwel
19 beads (fig. 113: segmented, cornerless rectangles, etc., presumably glass) from an Alemannic woman’s grave, which also contained a silver strap-tongue inscribed with runes for re-use as an amulet.

Reinholdt, Claus, A.G. Karydas, and C. Zarkadas
The jewelry hoard excavated under the floor of an Early Bronze Age structure on the island of Aegina, Greece, includes beads and pendants.

Renard, Josette
Cites several find-places of beads in Greece (p. 246), and mentions an old suggestion about the wearing of single carnelian beads.
Renfrew, Colin
1985  *The Archaeology of Cult: The Sanctuary at Phylakopi*. British School at Athens Supplement 18. Detailed publication of beads of various materials from a Late Bronze Age shrine in Cyclades (pp. 317-322), plus some remarks on beads as votive offerings. Greece.

Resi, Heid Gjøstein

The evidence suggests that beads and other objects of amber and jet were produced at Kaupang, Norway.

Beads comprise most of the gemstone items. Five appendices provide detailed information on all the specimens.

Retif, M.

Révész, László
Mentions a distinctive type of earring with glass beads or metal pendants (p. 524, fig. 1). Hungary region. Summary in German.

Rhomiotholou, K. and I. Kilian-Dirlmeier
Beads of glass (rare in Early Iron Age Macedonia), faience, sard, rock crystal, clay, lead, and bronze. Careful considerations of how they were worn (on necklaces or headdresses) and by whom (*see* esp. pp. 116-117).

Richards, J.D.
Glass beads help to identify social groupings. United Kingdom.

**von Richthofen, Jasper, Flemming Kaul, Bernard Gratuz, and Jeanette Varberg**  

Discusses the blue glass beads found with a cremation burial of the Middle Bronze Age C of the Lusatian culture in east-central Germany. Chemical analysis indicates the beads are imports from Mesopotamia.

**Ridout-Sharpe, Janet**  

A number of shell species from Chalcolithic contexts were perforated to serve as beads.


A number of the tombs investigated contained marine and land shells, some of which were perforated for suspension.

**Rigaud, Solange**  

Explores the potential of personal ornaments to reconstruct cultural and population geographies, interactions, and boundaries, during the transition from the Mesolithic to the Neolithic period. The study is based on the analysis of more than 4,000 perforated shells and animal teeth from four archaeological burial sites: three dated to the final Mesolithic (Brana-Arintero, Spain; Hohlenstein-Stadel and Grosse Ofnet, Germany) and one to the Early Neolithic (Essenbach-Ammerbreite, Germany).


Research reveals that Early Neolithic communities in Bavaria maintained the use of personal ornaments already present in Eastern Neolithic societies, such as *Spondylus* shell beads, but also adopted novel local raw materials into their personal ornamentation.

**Rigaud, Solange, Sandrine Costamagno, Jean-Marc Pétillon, Pierre Chalard, Véronique Laroulandie, and Mathieu Langlais**  

Reports on a significant collection of teeth and shell beads from the Upper Magdalenian site of Peyrazet, France, based on a detailed microscopic analysis of the assemblage.

**Rigaud, Solange, Francesco d’Errico, and Marian Vanhaeren**  
Uses personal ornaments to document changes in cultural geography during the Mesolithic-Neolithic transition.

**Rigaud, Solange, Francesco d’Errico, Marian Vanhaeren, and Christian Neumann**

2009  

Excavations at Acheulean sites in northern Europe have yielded fossil sponges whose spherical morphology, small size, and the presence of a natural perforation have led some to interpret them as the oldest known beads. Analysis of 13 samples of *Porosphaera* from nine sites in Britain and France produced inconclusive results.

**Rigaud, Solange, Francesco d’Errico, Marian Vanhaeren, and Xavier Peñalber**

2014  
**A Short-Term, Task-Specific Site: Epipalaeolithic Settlement Patterns Inferred from Marine Shells found at Prailleaitz I (Basque Country, Spain). Journal of Archaeological Science 41:666-678.**

Gastropod shells (*Littorina*) found in the cave site are interpreted as discarded raw material unsuitable for bead manufacture and that the cave’s brief occupation was connected to the specialized activity of bead manufacture.

**Rigaud, Solange and I. Gutiérrez-Zugastie**

2015  

*L. obtusata* and *Trivia* sp. shells were systematically used for personal ornamentation by groups who occupied northern Iberia during the Mesolithic. The shells from two sites in Asturias, Spain, offer a unique opportunity for investigating raw material procurement, selection strategies, and manufacture processes developed by Asturian Mesolithic societies for bead production.

**Rigaud, Solange, Claire Manen, and Iñigo García-Martínez de Lagrán**

2018  
**Symbols in Motion: Flexible Cultural Boundaries and the Fast Spread of the Neolithic in the Western Mediterranean. PLoS ONE 13(5): e0196488; https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0196488**

The analysis of two symbolic productions (pottery decorations and personal ornaments) shed light on the complex interactions developed by Early Neolithic farmers in the western Mediterranean area. Pottery decoration diversity correlates with local processes of circulation and exchange, resulting in the emergence and the persistence of stylistic and symbolic boundaries between groups, while personal ornaments reflect extensive networks and the high level of mobility of Early Neolithic farmers.

**Rigaud, Solange, Morgan Roussel, William Rendu, Jérôme Primault, Sylvain Renou, Jean-Jacques Hublin, and Marie Soressi**

2014  

This study focuses on the 12 personal ornaments recovered during previous and new excavations at an Aurignacian site in France including a stone pendant, ivory beads, tubular bone beads, and fox canines. English summary.
Rigaud, Solange, Nathalie Serrand, and Jean Guilaine

The personal ornaments of shell and stone from the final Cypro-PPNA site of Klimonas (n = 200) and the Cypro-PPNB site of Shillourokambos (n = 511) on Cyprus were studied combining sourcing of the material and technological and use wear analyses.

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

Rimantienë, Rimutë

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


An account of the finds from this major Neolithic site in Lithuania and their cultural relations by the doyenne of Lithuanian amber studies.

Ringstedt, Nils
Attempts to discern economic differentiation between the chamber-grave burials at Birka, Sweden, by virtue of estimates of “grave values.” Jewellery, including beads and religious pendants, is one of the categories taken into account.

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

Rjabinin, Evgenij A. and Valentin A Galbin

Russia.
Robin, Sylvia
Includes a color plate of 12 beads from a cemetery (6th-7th centuries) in Paris, France: white or greenish glass, decorated types in glass paste.

Robinson, Chris
Examines the evidence for glassworking at a small Iron Age settlement called Le Patural in France and relates this to other possible Celtic glassworking sites in this part of Europe.

Robinson, C., B. Baczyńska, and M. Polańska
An important article on the origins, composition, and implications of a native Bronze Age European faience industry based on a mixed alkali composition, different from the Mediterranean, etc., recipes. Faience should now be seen not as an important indicator of long-distance trade but rather, equally important, as indicating the development of sophisticated technology.

Rodrigues, M. Da Conceição
On glass beads recovered from excavations in Lisbon, Portugal. In Portuguese.

The secondary title is “The Importance of the Long Glass Beads of Mediterranean Origin Collected in the ‘Baixa Pombalina’ of Lisbon – Contribution to the Study of the ‘Nueva Cadiz’ Type Beads,” and the text is in English.

2007 Beads as Identity Element of the African in the Cultural Past of Lisbon from the Mid XV Century until the 1755 Earthquake – A Study of “Nueva Cadiz” and “Chevron” Type Beads. *Zephyrus: Revista de Prehistoria y Arqueologia* 60:279-301. Edición Universidad de Salamanca.
Presents a detailed study of two distinctive types of glass beads excavated in downtown Lisbon, Portugal, including chemical analysis. The beads mirror some of the events and socio-cultural aspects of the life of Africans in Lisbon during the 16th and early 17th centuries. B&W images.

The Portuguese version of Rodrigues (2007) but the images are now in color.
Rodríguez-Hidalgo, Antonio J., Antoni Canals, Palmira Saladié, Ana B. García, and Marcos García

Presents the findings of a taxonomic, technological, and use-wear study of two anthropogenic, perforated sea shells likely used as beads during the Upper Paleolithic period.

Rodríguez-Rellán, Carlos and Ramón Fábregas Valcarce

Provides an initial quantification of the distribution of variscite and other green-stone adornments across Western Spain based on data recovered from ca. 130 Neolithic to Early Bronze Age sites.

Rodzińska-Nowak, J.

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

Rogers, Penelope Walton

Amber beads and blue glass beads, the two main classes, were often strung together and combined with other monochrome and polychrome glass types. Changes of fashion in bead wearing during the period under study have been recorded, with a noticeable decline of amber in the 6th century (pp. 128-131, figs. 4, 18-14, 20, 193-196).


The sites yielded certain types of glass bead which are diagnostic of the late 5th and early 6th centuries. These are the Norfolk Short (of which the BlueWhite is the most common representative), the Norfolk YellowRed, the Norfolk CrossingTrail, and the Norfolk Melon.

Rogge, Marc

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

Rohn, Arthur H., Ethne Barnes, and Guy D. R. Sanders
Several burials in a 17th-century cemetery in the Panayia Field, Corinth, Greece, were accompanied by necklaces and individual beads of glass and faience, as well as cowrie shells.

**Rolland, Joëlle and Laurent Olivier**
LA-ICP-MS analysis of engraved beads from a site in Doubs, France, has refined the chronology for the manufacture of such rare artifacts, and increases our understanding of Late Iron Age ritual deposition practices.

**Rotea, Mihai**
Dating to the Late Bronze Age and found in Romania, the hoard includes beads of glass, amber, faience (?), and tin, as well as bronze pendants.

**Roussel-Ode, Janick**
Describes five glass beads uncovered at the oppidum of Sainte-Luce, located in Vercoiran, France. The site was occupied from the Neolithic period to the Middle Ages.

**Rovira Hortalà, Maria Carme, Ferran Borrell, Mònica Oliva, Maria Saña, Oriol Vicente, and Gabriel Alcalde**
The first documented gold items appear on the Iberian Peninsula between 3100-2800 BC. They are quite rare and restricted to small beads, almost all of which are from funerary contexts. Spain.

**Rovira i Port, Jordi**
Provides an exhaustive list of the Catalan pre- and protohistoric sites on the northeastern Iberian Peninsula that have yielded amber and glass ornaments, including beads and pendants. Spain.

A decorated glass bead of “Oriental type” dating to the Middle Bronze Age and found in a Catalanian barrow is an import coming from the eastern or central Mediterranean Sea, perhaps by means of Mycenaean or circum-Mycenaean trade. Spain.
Ruano Ruiz, Encarnación


1995  Cuentas policromas prerromanas decoradas con «ojos». Espacio, Tiempo y Forma, Serie II. Historia Antigua 8:255-286. Provides some technical details about the production of polychrome pre-Roman necklace beads decorated with eyes. The material is from the Iberian necropolis of Cigarralejo (Mula, Murcia, Spain) and the author suggests some social and religious connotations for this type of adornment.


1997  Perles en verre provenant de la nécropole ibérique d’El Cigarralejo, Mula (Murcia, Espagne), Ve-Ile siècle avo J.-C. In Perlen: Archäologie, Techniken, Analysen, edited by Uta von Freeden and Alfred Wieczorek, pp. 13-42. Kolloquien zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte 1. This Iberian cemetery site yielded 550 cremations and 70 graves of the 5th-2nd centuries BC that contained glass beads. The 1,018 beads found are classified and distribution maps of the types within Spain are shown. Some seem to have been made locally, others came from a Mediterranean source.

Rumyantseva, Olga

2005  Хронология и периодизация стеклянных бус могильника Кораблино (Glass Beads from the Korabline Cemetery: Chronology and Periodisation). In II городовские чтения (Gorodtsov Readings II), edited by I.V. Belotserkovskaya, pp. 268-282. The State Historical Museum, Moscow. Discusses beads of the Late Bronze Age found at a site in the Ryazan District of western Russia. Includes production techniques.

2007  Бусы массовых типов (Dominant Bead Types). In Восточная Европа в Середине I Тыс. Н.Э. (Eastern Europe in the Mid 1st Millennium C.E.), edited by I.O. Gavrituhin and A.M. Oblomsky, pp. 213-229. Russian Academy of Sciences, Institute of Archaeology, Moscow. Primarily those made of red opaque glass and those with gold foil, the beads recovered from cemeteries in the Middle Oka region of western Russia are studied from the standpoint of their chronology, composition, and distribution dynamics.


On glass beads of the 3rd-7th centuries from the Oka region of Central Russia: manufacturing technology, chemical composition, and chronology.

2015 Бусы комплекса памятников Ксизово-17 и 19 и культурные связи населения Верхнего Подонья эпохи Великого переселения народов (Beads from Monument Complex Ksizovo 17 and 19 and the Cultural Interactions of the Population of the Upper Don Basin during the Great Migration Period). In Острыя Лука Дона в древности. Археологический комплекс памятников гуннского времени у с. Ксизово (конец IV - V вв.) (The Acute Bow of the Don in Antiquity. The Archaeological Complex of Monuments of the Time of the Huns at Ksizovo [End of the IV - V Centuries]), edited by A.M. Oblomsky, pp. 241-269. Russian Academy of Sciences, Institute of Archaeology, Moscow.

Southeastern Russia.

2015 Бусы Верхнего Подонья эпохи Великого переселения народов и культурные связи населения лесной и лесостепной зон (Beads of the Migration Period from the Upper Don Region and Cultural Relations of the Population of the Forest and Forest-Steppe Zones). In Стекло Восточной Европы с древности до начала XX века (East European Glass from Antiquity to the Beginning of 20th Century), edited by P.G. Gaidukov, pp. 119-126. Nestor-History, St. Petersburg.

Russia.


From the region of the Moschino culture in Central Russia, the hoard dates to the Late Roman or early Migration period.


Found in the southwestern part of central Russia and dating to the late 2nd and 3rd centuries, the hoard included flattened prismatic (brick-shaped) beads of opaque red enamel. Their chemical composition is discussed.
Rusanova, I.P. and E.A. Simonovitch (eds.)  
1993  *Slaviane i ikh sosedы v kontse I tysiacheletia do n.e...* (The Slavs and their Neighbors from the End of the First Millenium B.C. to the First Half of the First Millennium A.D.). Nauka, Moscow. 
Beads mentioned and illustrated *passim* along with other typical objects from various Black Sea and East European cultures. In Russian.

Ruslanova (Tamimidarova), R.R.  
Russia.

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

Russo Tagiente, Alfonsina  
Some glass and amber beads; Italy.

Rustoiu, Aurel  
Discusses the similarity and symbolism of a two-faced gold pendant and face beads from sites in Eastern Europe. The pendant is attributed to the period from the end of the 4th century BC to the first half of the 3rd century BC.

Analysis of these artifacts indicates they came from Mediterranean workshops, subsequently being distributed across the Carpathian Basin through social contacts established between different groups and communities.

Ruttkayová, Jaroslava  
Glass beads and remains of glass vessels were discovered at a Germanic cremation burial ground dating to the Roman period (2nd/3rd or 4th century AD) at Veľký Cetín in west-central Slovakia. In Slovak with English summary.
Ryabkova, Tatyana
Conical bead-rosettes found at Karmir-Blur (Teyshebaini, Armenia) were understood to be Scythian. Chemical and technological examination of such beads from the Mozdokskii cemetery and barrow near the village of Zhurovka, Ukraine, reveal that they are made of quartz frit covered with glaze.

Sablerolles, Yvette
Wijnaldum in Friesland, Netherlands, was home to various craftsmen, including those working with glass and amber. The town was already occupied in the 7th century.

Sablerolles, Y., J. Henderson, and W. Dijkm an

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

2010  Excavations at Samtavro, 2008-2009: An Interim Report. Ancient Near Eastern Studies 47:1-136. Utilized from the 3rd millennium BC to the late Antique period, the vast necropolis at Samtavro, near Tbilisi, Georgia, yielded beads of glass, stone, amber, and bronze which are discussed by tomb or area.

Sakellarakis, Y.
Faience, glass, etc., beads and some elaborate gold spiral beads from votive deposits, Geometric to Archaic. Some beads used as eyes on anthropomorphic vases. Crete. In Greek.
Late Minoan I beads of gold, agate, sard, and faience, similar to those found in Cretan peak sanctuaries, figure in the argument for Cretan religious practice in an island colony (p. 86, pl. 19a). Greece.

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

Describes a major Minoan site and its finds. The jewelry chapter contains plenty on beads with many illustrations, but no scales, dimensions, or detailed descriptions (pp. 608-631).

Šalkovský, Peter
1994  *Hradisko v Detve: Katalog Archeologických pramenov z doby bronzovej, halštatskej, laténskej a rimskej, z obdobia st’ahovania národov a včasného stredoveku*. Materialia Archaeologica Slovaca XI.
Bronze Age to early Middle Age, Slovakia. Beads of various types appear in the drawings and are cataloged in text. Summary in German.

Salvi, D.
From a tomb on Sardinia, Italy, a little girl’s necklace with 3 gold beads, a glass eye bead, various amulets (p. 72, pl. XXIb).

Salzer, Ronald Kurt
Excavations at the late medieval castle of Grafendorf in Stockerau, Austria, yielded a blue, multi-layered cornerless-hexagonal glass bead. It may be a later intrusion.

San Juan-Foucher, Cristina and Pascal Foucher
Discusses a set of perforated shells from marine and fossil sources which reveal some direct links between Gargas, the Atlantic shore, and the Miocene fossil outcrops of Aquitaine. This confirms a hypothesis about regular human movements between this region and the Central Pyrenean area.

San Juan-Foucher, Cristina, Carole Vercoutère, and Pascal Foucher
Discusses the Aurignacian ornaments from the Grotto of Gargas, France, including comments on the production of tubular bone beads.

Sandell, Hanne Tuborg and Birger Sandell
Discusses neo-Eskimo bead finds in northeastern Greenland. Materials include slate, lignite, and bone.
Sangmeister, E.
Describes the arrangement of beads and spacers in Hallstatt burials.

Sanseverino, Rocco
On ornaments and personal objects from Neolithic contexts of Puglia, southern Italy.

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

Šarić-Šegvić, M.
A Roman grave in Croatia contained a woman with a necklace of alternating gold acanthus elements and matt black resin beads (p. 169f.; 172, no. 4; 173, pl. 1). In Croat with German summary.

Sarpellon, Giovanni
This exhibition catalog discusses some mosaic beads, but the subject matter concentrates on the work of Domenico Bussolin and the Franchini, Moretti, and Barovier families of Venice (Murano), Italy.

Sasse, Barbara
Presents a thorough discussion of the beads from an Early medieval cemetery in Germany (pp. 22-46). The glass types are shown in 3 color plates.

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

Early medieval beads were recognized in the 19th century, but it was only possible since the 1920s to date some as definitely Merovingian. Thirty years were needed to develop the first systematic typology. Horizontal stratification allowed further dating of bead types and even bead materials. Computers permit further advances in the systematic processing of data.


ProPer[len] was developed in response to the problem of the vast numbers of Merovingian cemetery publications over the past 25 years. There is a need for a database to tie in a proposed nomenclature system for beads.


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

**Sasse, Barbara and Werner Vach**


ProPer[len] was produced as a tool for recording beads of various periods and origins and provides a common terminology and database. The paper describes such a bead-related database and some preliminary analysis.

**Scarpignato, M.**


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

**Ščepinskij, Askol’d A.**


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

**Schade, Tobias**


A Viking period cemetery in central Germany yielded a variety of monochrome and polychrome glass beads.
Schäfer, Andreas
Discusses glass beads, including spacers, from an early La Tène site in Germany.

Schallin, Ann-Louise
Discusses the glass beads – some with complex relief decoration – recovered from the LH III B2 destruction deposits at the Mycenaean citadel site of Midea and from the nearby cemetery at Dendra, Greece.

Schauer, P.
1984  *Spuran minoisch-mykenischen und orientalischen Einflusses im Atlantischen Westeuropa.* 
On the track of Minoan-Mycenaean and oriental goods into Atlantic Western Europe, a topic in which faience and amber beads play an important part.

Schech, Elizabeth

Schefzik, M.
1999  *Eine spätantike Frauenbestattung mit germanischem oder sarmatischem Halsring aus Germering.* 
A grave dated ca. AD 330 - early 5th century contained green, blue, and colorless glass beads. A bronze neck-ring of a type rarely found within Roman territory betrays the woman’s barbarian origin. Germany.

Schellhas, Uwe
Examples are provided to show how the practice of wearing beads as brooch pendants was adopted by Merovingian women from a Mediterranean fashion from the mid-6th century onwards. All bead pendants were hung from the backs of brooches.

Schick, S.
1992  *Das Gräberfeld der Merowingerzeit bei Oberflacht.* Forschungen und Berichte zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte in Baden-Württemberg 41(1).
A Merovingian cemetery in southern Germany produced 66 examples of decorated glass bead types which are shown in color (pls. 112f.).
Schlichtherle, H.
1988 Neolithische Schmuckperlen aus Samen und Fruchtsteinen. In Der prähistorische Mensch und
seine Umwelt: Festschrift für Udelgard Körber-Grohne zum 65. Geburtstag, edited by Hansjörg
Küster, pp. 199-203. Forschungen und Berichte zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte in Baden-
Württemberg 31. Stuttgart.
On beads made from seeds and fruit stones for personal adornment or the ornamentation of clothing
during the Alpine Neolithic.

Schlott, C., D.R. Spennemann, and Gesine Weber
1985 Ein Verbrennungsplatz und Bestattungen am spätlatènezeitlichen Heidetränk-Oppidum im
Nine ring-beads from a late La Tène burial site in west-central Germany are carefully described (pp. 480-
481).

Schmid, P.
Beads from four 8th-century women’s graves are mostly blue glass, but also other colors and some gold
and silver “Überfangperlen,” likely foil beads (pp. 253-255, fig. 11). Germany.

Schneidhofer, P.
2006 Drei hallstattzeitliche Gräber aus Inzersdorf an der Traisen, Niederösterreich. Fundberichte aus
Österreich 45:281-305.
Mentions amber beads found in Hallstatt period graves in Lower Austria (pp. 288, 300, pl. 4).

Schnurbein, Alexandra von
1987 Der alamannische Friedhof bei Fridling an der Donau (Kreis Tuttlingen). Forschungen und
Berichte zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte in Baden-Württemberg 21.
Glass, gold-glass, and amber beads of many types were found at an Alamannian cemetery in southern
Germany (pp. 47-51).

Schon, M.D.
On Early Saxon cemeteries, with an illustration of two necklaces from a girl’s grave: one dark-colored
glass (presumably blue) and one amber bead, as well as “berlock”-shaped pendants. Germany.

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

Schulze-Dörrlam, M.
1990 Die spätromischen und frühmittelalterlichen Gräberfelder von Gondorf, Kr. Mayen-Koblenz. 2
Detailed recording of 106 bead necklaces from late Roman period and early medieval graves (ca. 450-
700) in northern Germany.
Schuster, Jan
A thorough study of the elite during early Roman times in the lower Oder River basin which includes a little on beads. Amber items include biconical beads which perhaps served as spindle whorls and “berlock” pendants found in women’s graves (mostly, but not all, “elite” graves) which match finds from Poland and Denmark (p. 268). Glass beads (figs. 4, 6-8).

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

Schvoerer, Max, Richard Boyer, Françoise Bechel, Séphan Dubernet, Jean L’Helgouac’h, and Jean Courtin
Since the mid-1970s, a bead found in the Crottes hypogeum at Roaix (Vaucluse) has been considered to be the oldest and best dated glass artifact in southern France. A re-examination of the bead reveals that the material is not glass but turquoise.

Scséglóva, Olga A.
Discusses two groups of 7th-8th-century “treasure finds,” one of which, with beads and other ornaments, is associated with female costume; Danubian connections. In Hungarian with brief English summary. Ukraine/Belarus.

Sedláčková, Hedvika, Dana Rohanová, Petra Šimončičová Koňsová, and Branislav Lesák
In Slovak with English summary.

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

Šedo, Ondrej
Describes the handful of glass and amber beads of barbarian provenance found in a mass grave related to the Marcomannic Wars (ca. AD 166-180) in the Czech Republic.

Séfériadès, Michel Louis

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

Seiffert, Stefanie

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

Semenchuk, Gennadii Nikolaevich

11th-12th centuries frontier hill-fort in Belarus. Women’s burials contained gilt or silvered glass beads sometimes combined with amber, crystal, or carnelian (Figs. 3-6). Summary in English.

Serikov, J.B.

A cave site in the southern Urals occupied from the Mesolithic period to the Late Middle Ages yielded pendants of bone, bronze, and animal teeth, as well as glass beads. In Russian.

Seyranyan, V.B.

In Russian.

Shchapova, Julia L.

Includes a section on glass beads that discusses beads of the 4th-9th and 10th-12th centuries in addition to the Byzantine period.

Shear, Iona M.

Miscellaneous beads found in and around Mycenaean (LH IIIA and B) houses (pp. 115-119, pl. 34), Greece.
Shennan, S.J.  
1995  *Bronze Age Copper Producers of the Eastern Alps: Excavations at St. Veit-Klinglberg.*  
Universitätsforschungen zur Prähistorischen Archäologie 27.  
At this site in Austria, an amber bead was “one of the most important finds... dating to ca. 1800-1600 BC, the first direct indication of the exchange of amber for metal which has often been postulated” (see pp. 242, 286, 294, pl. 19). German summary.

Shepherd, Ian A.G. and Alexandra N. Shepherd  
2011  *A Cordoned Urn Burial with Faience from 102 Findhorn, Moray.*  
The burial was accompanied by segmented, star-shaped, and quoit-shaped beads of faience. Dated to 1880-1520 cal bc, this is the largest single find of faience in Britain and Ireland, and the only example of these three bead forms being found together.

Shepko, L.G.  
1987  *The Late Sarmatian Mounds in the Northern Azov Area.*  
Sovetskaya Arkheologiya 4:158-173.  
Beads of many kinds, some illustrated, 2nd half of the 2nd century to early 3rd century AD, southern Russia. In Russian with English summary.

Sheridan, J.A. (Alison)  
2014  *Little and Large: The Miniature ‘Carved Stone Ball’ Beads from the Eastern Passage Tomb under the Main Mound at Knowth, Ireland, and their Broader Significance.*  
The realization that two small beads found in the tomb are miniature versions of Scottish carved-stone balls has provided important new evidence for links between the elites of Ireland and Orkney around 3000 BC. These beads form part of a range of jewelry found in Irish passage tombs that constitutes miniature versions of exotic “socially valorized” objects.

2016  *Chapter 15: The Composite Necklace.*  
Describes the necklace found with an Early Bronze Age burial in southwestern England associated with an unparalleled range of artifacts. Materials include amber, shale, clay, and tin. United Kingdom.

2016  *The Beads.*  
In *Excavation of Two Early Bronze Age Short Cists and a Prehistoric Pit at Lindsayfield, near Stonehaven, Aberdeenshire*, edited by Melanie Johnson, pp. 4-6. Scottish Archaeological Internet Reports 63.  
Provides a detailed description of two disc beads made from a black, compact, slightly laminar non-jet stone. Scotland.

2016  *The Ornaments from inside Vessel 11, Ring Ditch 2.*  
Beads found with a cremated urn burial include those of jet, cannel coal or shale, shale, other stone, amber, and faience. Radiocarbon dated to 1620-1410 cal BC, the beads likely formed a necklace. United Kingdom.

2018 Artefacts with the Human Remains in Area C. In Fluid Identities, Shifting Sands: Early Bronze Age Burials at Cnip Headland, Isle of Lewis, by Olivia Lelong, pp. 39-43. Scottish Archaeological Internet Reports 75.

Provides a detailed description of two jet beads found with two of the burials. Includes the results of XRF analysis.

Sheridan, J.A. and M. Davis

On Early Bronze Age black bead- and spacer-plate necklaces and bracelets, and on disc beads of cannel coal and shale. Raw materials; social significance; manufacturing processes. United Kingdom.

Sheridan, J.A. and A. McDonald

An important find. The assemblage of 25 faience beads constitutes the largest single find of faience in Britain and Ireland and the only instance of segmented, quoit, and star beads found together. Date: probably 1880-1600 BC. Presents a thorough account of manufacture, composition, condition, use, and parallels. Scotland, United Kingdom.

Sheridan, J.A. and A. Shortland
2004 “... beads which have given rise to so much dogmatism, controversy and rash speculation:” Faience in Early Bronze Age Britain and Ireland. In Scotland in Ancient Europe: the Neolithic and Early Bronze Age of Scotland in their European Context, edited by I.A.G. Shepherd and G.J. Barclay, pp. 263-279. Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Edinburgh.

A history of research on the subject with information on types, contexts, use, distribution, manufacture, possible links with the tin trade, and possible amuletic value. “Knowledge of faience seems to have reached here during the early second millennium (if not earlier), probably via Wessex, through contact with central Europe connected with the tin trade.... Beads found around the adjacent fringe of Continental Europe are likely to represent exports from southern England” (p. 276).

Sheridan, J.A. and S. Timberlake

Sherlock, S.J. and M.G. Welch
Dating to the greater part of the 6th century and possibly extending into the early 7th century, the site yielded beads of silver, glass, amber, and stone, as well as a cowrie shell.

Sherman, Heidi Michelle
Examines the development and distribution of emporia in various regions of western Eurasia from the Ancient world to the Early Medieval period. Glass beads enter into the discussion.

Sherratt, Susan
Beads are included in the discussion.

Shortland, A.J. and H. Schroeder
Analysis of the polychrome glass beads using SEM–WDS and LA–ICP-MS clearly show glass with both natron- and plant ash-based flux with distinct rare earth compositions, indicating multiple sites of production, some of which were probably either in the Middle East or on the Indian subcontinent.

Shortland, A.J., N. Shishlina, and A. Egorkov

Sidéra, Isabelle and Giacomo Giacobini
After studying wear, technology, composition of burial assemblages, and the species selected for manufacture of bone and antler ornaments (beads included) and tools in five graves from the Eure département, France, these aspects are examined in collective graves elsewhere in the Paris basin. The results are then compared to finds from earlier single burials.

Sidrys, Raymond Vytenis
Detailed survey of the subject.

Siegmann, Maren
Numerous inhumations and cremations of the 4th-9th centuries were excavated at Early Medieval cemeteries in Liebenau, Germany. The inhumations were well preserved, but it is likely that many items associated with cremations (mainly pyre remains) were lost. A potential loss of over 50% of beads needs to be allowed for.

Discusses changes in bead fashion at two cemeteries in northern Germany between the late 4th and early 9th centuries with comparisons with other cultural groups. English summary.

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

Reports on the grave goods (including glass beads) associated with women’s graves at the Migration Period cemetery at Liebenau in northern Germany.

Discusses fragments of beadwork composed of tiny glass beads found at sites in Germany.

Discusses beads in the fashion of women of the Middle Weser region of northern Germany during the Middle Ages.

Beads of glass and other materials of the early Middle Ages.

Siegmüller, A.
An amber bead and two fragmentary “berlock” pendants were found (not illustrated), also many glass beads of various types (pp. 227-229, 233, 245, nos. 18-19, 265, fig. 21). The berlocks are unexpected in Upper Franconia but resemble glass amulets known there; known at Ephesus ca. 600, probably brought by East German tribes to Germany via the Pontic region.

Siegmund, Frank

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


Siegmund, Frank and Michael Weiss

Merovingian (7th-century) shell disc beads, subjected to various scientific tests, appear to come from the eastern Mediterranean, throwing interesting light on trade.

Siemianowska, Sylwia

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

Siklósi, Zsuzsanna

Discusses such items as beads and pendants made of shell (*Spondylus*), copper, stone (marble and limestone), clay, bone, and animal teeth. Hungary.

Siklósi, Zsusanna and Piroska Csengeri

Challenges the belief that a considerably higher amount of *Spondylus* was used and placed into the graves in the Late Neolithic, as compared to the Middle Neolithic, which is usually explained by increasing
social inequalities. The evidence suggests that the amount of *Spondylus* valves used did not increase from the Middle Neolithic to the Late Neolithic but that *Spondylus* ornaments became accessible to a larger social group in the Late Neolithic.

**Simonenko, Alexandr V.**

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

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

A Sarmatian burial recorded in 1918 near the Black Sea city of Olbia, Ukraine, is re-examined. Interesting contents include a wooden harp, a gold-mounted boar’s tusk amulet, and beads of jet, amber, and blue glass with white eyes (p. 207). The individual appears to have been a Sarmatian aristocrat at the end of the 1st century AD. Summaries in English and Russian.

Proposes that the beads found in the grave of a Bronze Age noblewoman in the Crimea, Ukraine, date to the 2nd century BC and not an earlier period as previously thought. Materials include faience, glass, and semi-precious stones.

**Simonenko, A.V. and A.A. Mel’nik**

Glass and jet beads (pp. 272-273, 276-277, fig. 2). Certain features suggest that the woman was an Alan from farther east, Ukraine. Summaries in English and Russian.

**Simpson, St John**

The Sasanian Dynasty began about AD 223 and lasted until the Arabs conquered it in the 7th century. Simpson tells us how the people defined their social status with clothing, headgear, and various accessories. Bead materials included precious and semi-precious stones, metals, organic materials, and artificial materials such as faience, ceramics, glass, and gypsum plaster.

**Sinitsyn, A.A.**

An Upper Paleolithic site on the Don, covered with an ash layer, produced cylindrical beads with incised grooves (in one case, spiral) from polar fox long bones and a bird bone. Also pendants of shell and polar fox fangs (p. 12, figs. 5-6). With Aurignacian affiliations, these decorated objects are the oldest now known in Eastern Europe.
Sireix, Michel and Christophe Sireix  
Glass remains and the large number of glass beads and bracelets suggest the possibility of Celtic glass factories at the La Tène site of Lacoste, France.

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

Skre, Dagfinn  
https://www.duo.uio.no/handle/10852/44036 
Discusses the origins of the goods traded into Kaupang including beads and other ornaments.

Šmíd, M.  
Early Bronze Age cemetery (1800-1600 BC) in the Czech Republic with beads of copper, antler, nacre (1,000 beads in Grave 11), and faience. Analyses strongly suggested the faience was not locally made but Egyptian. In Czech with English abstract and German summary.

Smirnova, G.I. and V.F. Megei  
Excavations in the 1980s in the western Ukraine produced some faience and decorated glass beads, 2nd century BC to the first half of the 1st century AD. In Romanian with German summary.

Smith, Heather  

Smith, Robert Angus K. and Mary K. Dabney  
Explores the significance of the beads associated with child burials in the Mycenaean chamber tomb cemetery near Ancient Nemea, Greece.
Smith, Thyrza R.
A survey with much useful information and bibliography, particularly on amber, faience, and glass and theoretical approaches to trade.

Šnore, E.
1987  *Kivtu kapulauks (The Kivtu Cemetery).* Latvijas PSR Zinātņu Akadēmija, Vēstures Institūts, Riga.
The cemetery contained numerous burials of the 7th-12th centuries. Ornaments included cowrie shells and glass beads. Blue biconical beads and spiral bronze tubes formed the necklace of burial 21. Also found were little yellow beads and a polychrome glass bead (p. 20). In Latvian.

Sode, Torben
Established just after AD 700, Ribe was a glass beadmaking center. The finds include tools and waste left by traveling beadmakers, and a variety of 8th-9th-centuries glass beads, both imported and locally made.

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

Glass beads excavated in Viking-Age Ribe, Denmark.

Sode, Torben and Claus Feveile
2002  *Segmenterede metalfolierede glasperler og blæste hule galsperler med metalbelægning fra markedspladsen i Ribe.* By, marsk og geest 14:5-14.
On segmented metal-foil and blown glass beads with a metal coating from the Viking marketplace at Ribe, Denmark. English summary.

Sode, Torben, Claus Feveile, and Ulrich Schnell
A substantial number of the glass beads excavated at Ribe are imported beads, especially prevalent in the late 8th and beginning of the 9th century. This article discusses some of these beads. Lead isotope and chemical analyses of a sample indicate they were manufactured in the Near East.

Soffer, Olga
Discusses the ornaments found with the burials of three individuals at the Mid Upper Paleolithic Sunghir site in Russia. The items included thousands of ivory beads which had probably been sewn onto caps and clothing, hundreds of perforated arctic fox canines, and disc-shaped pendants.

**Sokol, Vladimir**


Using ca. 20,000 burial assemblages from 16 cemeteries in Croatia, the author establishes a chronology for jewelry and burial architecture divided into three horizons and four phases in comparison with materials from neighboring regions of Europe. The emphasis is on earrings, most of which incorporate metal beads and pendants, but other adornments are also discussed by site.

**Solcan, Loredana, Mihaela Danu, Irina Irimia, and George Bodi**


The perforated nutlets of *Lithospermum officinale* and *Buglossoides purpurea erulea* found at three prehistoric sites attributed to the Cucuteni culture (Romania) may have been intended to form necklaces or to be sewn to textiles.

**Soles, Jeffrey S.**


Ten graduated silver beads, commoner in the Troad and the Cyclades so perhaps imported, and a rare gold-plated bronze bead (p. 16; see also pp. 9, 62, 76).


Applies analytical methods to two beads from Mochlos, Greece – one Minoan, the other Mycenaean – to see what can be learned about their meaning and message.

**Soles, J.S. and C. Davaras**


Minoan site, Crete. LM III tombs yielded gold, faience, and rock crystal beads (pp. 212, 216, 222). A necklace of over 40 faience ivy-leaf-shaped beads with a gold bead (the centrepiece?) was in a bowl with a bronze mirror serving as a lid.

**Soles, Jeffrey S., Ann M. Nicgorski, and Katerina Kopaka**


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

**Somogyi, P.**

Woman’s grave in Hungary with a partial burial of a horse, indicating a first-generation Ogur. The eye-bead of Pasztor’s Type 15 is common throughout the Early Avar period but its good analogies in Merovingian graves are 620-630 (p. 102, fig. 5).

Soprintendenza Archeologica della Basilicata  
1998  *Treasures from the South of Italy*. Skira, Milan.  
Exhibition catalog showing beads of many materials, 8th-3rd century BC. Many serve as elements in earrings, diadems, belts, and fibulae.

Soriano Llopis, Ignacio, Joaquim Soler Subils, and Narcís Soler Masferrer  
A gold biconvex bead from the Tossal Gros burial cave in Girona, Spain, represents the first example of this type known in the Iberian Peninsula. These beads are common in the south of France and are dated to the Late Neolithic.

Sós, Ágnes Cs. and Ágnes Salamon  
1995  *Cemeteries of the Early Middle Ages (6th-9th Centuries AD) at Pókaszepetk*. Akadémiai Kiadó, Budapest.  
Bi-ritual cremation-inhumation cemetery with many glass, lead, and hollow silver beads. See pp. 47-50 for a discussion of types and their implications.

Součková-Daňková, A., Z. Cílová, J. Matiášek, K. Tomková, and D. Vavřík  
On the conservation/restoration of a unique glass millefiori bead from Prague Castle, Czech Republic.

Souref, K.  
Late Archaic graves ca. 510-480 BC at Thessalonica, Greece, contained amber beads, a biconical bronze bead, rhomboid bronze or gold mouthpieces, and other ornaments (p. 282). English summary.

Soulat, Jean  
Describes the various glass and amber beads recovered from the Merovingian necropolis at the Grand Commun, Versailles, France.

South, Alison K.  

Interprets beads of amber (rare in Cyprus) and faience as indicators of wealth and foreign contacts in Cypriot Middle and Late Bronze Age tombs (pp. 190-192).

**South, Alison, Pamela Russell, and Priscilla S. Keswani**

Gold, faience, glass, and stone beads, Late Cypriot I-IIC (1575-1200 BC) (pp. 27-32, figs. 26, 42, 56, pl. 10 and catalog). Cyprus.

**Sovan, O.L.**
1987 *Une tombe à médailles romaines en verre de la nécropole de Mihălășeni (dep. de Botosani).* Arheologia Moldovei XI:227-234.

Three glass medallions found in a tomb in Romania, ca. AD 400, were accompanied by 22 glass beads (fig. 2:1-7, 11). In Romanian with French summary.

**Spaar, Maud**

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

**Spindler, Konrad**

The famous Neolithic Iceman mummy found frozen in glacial ice in the Otztaler Alps on the Austrian-Italian border was accompanied by a polished white marble bead attached to a tassel of fur.

**Spirģis, Roberts**
2010 *The Origin of the Livs in the Light of Studies on Tortoise Brooches and Chain Ornaments.* Arheoloģija un Etnogrāfija XXIV:95-111.

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


An interesting necklace from the Ogresgala Čabas site is composed of glass beads with four bronze pendants with bull’s heads, 2 bronze tinklers, and a bronze cross (p. 126, fig. 10). In Latvian with English summary.

**Spitzers, T.A.**
1997 *Late Medieval Bone Bead Production: Socio-Economic Aspects Based on Material from Constance, Germany.* Anthropozoologica 25/26:157-164.
Presents preliminary results of a study of a massive find of bone-bead production refuse from three different production phases dated between the late 13th and the early 16th centuries.


As above.


On socio-economic aspects of bone processing at Constance, Germany, during the late medieval period based on production waste from the local bead industry.


Sprincz, Emma

Summarizes the nature of amber finds (beads, pendants, etc.) in Hungary for a 2,500-year period.

Springett, Cristine and David Springett
1987  Spangles and Superstitions. C. and D. Springett, Rugby, United Kingdom.

A study of the beads on English lace bobbins, 19th-20th centuries. It is illustrated with many B&W figures, and two color plates of bead sample cards from the Pitt Rivers Museum in Oxford, England.

Stadler, Harald and Thomas Reitmaier

Among the finds from medieval castle excavations in Tyrol and Upper Carinthia, Austria, were ring and barrel-shaped glass beads as well as a melon-shaped pendant (pp. 204-205).

Stadler, Peter

Concerning a method of spatial analysis of bead types and other grave goods on a site plan. Germany.

Stahl, Christa
2006  Mitteleuropäische Bernsteinfunde von der Frühbronze- bis zur Frühlätèzeit (Central European Amber Finds from the Early Bronze Age to the Early La Tène Period). J.H. Röll, Dettelbach.

Discusses the distribution, form, and temporal placement of amber objects in Central Europe, including beads and pendants.
Stallibrass, Sue
On small deposits of fish vertebrae found in post holes near altars in a 13th-14th-centuries chapel in Northumberland, England. Discusses the uses of rosaries to ward off the evil eye, etc., and the habit of storing them in churches. United Kingdom.

Stamatatou, E.
2004  *Gemstones in Mycenaean Greece: Their Use and Significance*. British Archaeological Reports S1230.
Contains much interesting geological information about the sources of stones in Greece as well as consideration of how they were worked to make beads, etc. The important question of foreign imports is not addressed, unfortunately.

Stampolidis, N.
Rock crystal and ribbed gold beads (pp. 390f., fig. 20).

Standley, Eleanor R.
An interdisciplinary approach is used to understand how dress accessories (including beads) from two regions of mainland Britain were often more than just ornaments and how they intersected with and were integral to social, political, and religious life. United Kingdom.

2013  *Trinkets and Charms*. Oxford University School of Archaeology Monograph 78.
The published version of the previous entry.

Stanislawski, B.M.
Wolin (Stettin) in northern Poland was the source of several interesting beads including some flat-spherical (oblate) blue-glass beads wrapped in gold foil.

Stankus, J.
Inhumations and cremations, 9th-13th centuries, Lithuania. The few beads include 4 amber, 1 bronze, and 1 blue glass. See p. 234 (English) and p. 238 (Russian) for more details.

Stapelfeldt, T. and J. Stark
Brief report on a late Saxon woman’s grave mentions glass, amber, and metal beads. Germany.

Stashenkov, D.A.
2015  О специфике набора стеклянных бус Самаро-Симбирского Поволжья в хазарскую эпоху (About the Specifics of a Set of Glass Beads of the Samara-Simbirsk Volga Region in Khazaria

Russia.

Staššíková-Štukovská, Danica
Predominately glass beads, some faience, and a few jasper and carnelian from the northern edge of the Avar khaganate, 8th century. The types are illustrated in tables. A “glass granulation” bead, diameter 6.5 mm is unique; its method of manufacture is considered, also its implications. Abstract in English, summary in German.

On the Byzantine origin of 8th-9th-century glass beads from sites in Moravia and Slovakia. German summary.

Discusses a necklace found with a child burial at the Mostová site in Slovakia, and attempts to more precisely define the terms bead and pendant. In Slovak with English and German summary.

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

On the form and chemical composition of a glass bead recovered from the interior of the Church of St. Margity in Kopčany in western Slovakia. The bead dates to the early middle ages and is composed of potash-lime glass.

Staššíková-Štukovská, Danica and Martin Hložek
2009  Praveké fajansové koráliky z hrobu 1 v Spišských Tomášovciach (Prehistoric Faience Beads from Grave 1 at the Spišské Tomášovce Site). Študijné Zvesti 45:69-78.
Analysis revealed that faience beads from an Early Bronze Age grave in Slovakia were probably produced using the cementation method and colored using copper oxide. In Slovak; German summary.

Staššíková-Štukovská, Danica and Alfonz Plško
In this cemetery in Slovakia, 44 graves attributed to the 8th-10th centuries produced over 4,000 glass beads. About 3,567 of these beads were sorted into 12 main groups, dated to 7 phases according to the predominant types in some necklaces. ICP analysis suggests that more workshops existed in central Europe than was generally assumed.

2006 “Vlasový efekt” v skle korálikov typu melónového jadra / The “Hair Effect” in Glass Beads of the Melon Seed Type. In Ve službách archeologie. 7. Sborník věnovaný 85. narozeninám Doc. PhDr. Karla Valocha, DrSc. = In Service to Archaeology. This Proceedings is Dedicated to Doc. PhDr. Karel Valoch, DrSc, edited by Vladimír Hašek, Rostislav Nekuda, and Matej Ruttkay, pp. 342-351. Muzejní a vlastivědná společnost v Brně, Brno.

In Czech with English abstract.


Presents the results of chemical analysis of over 2,000 segmented glass beads.


Three unusual beadmaking technologies employed in the region of Slovakia during the 7th-10th centuries are discussed: 1) utilizing glass impurities for ornamentation, 2) decorating with minute balls using binder, and 3) the use of “glass-crystalline” or “glass-quartz” techniques.

Staššíková-Štukovská, Danica and Šimón Unger

Provides a detailed description of the glass beads which are termed “olive-shaped smooth” and “olive shaped lengthwise latticed” with emphasis on those recovered from the early-medieval cemetery in Dolní Věstonice, Czech Republic. In Slovak with German summary.


On glass beads from an early medieval (8th-11th century) cemetery in Dolní Věstonice, Czech Republic.

Stawierska, Teresa

English summary, good bibliography.

Discusses a mosaic face-bead from the western Ukraine.

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

**Stead, I.M., J.-L. Flouest, and V. Rigby**
Excavation of six cemeteries in Champagne, France, produced bronze, glass, and bone beads from La Tène II and III (pp. 83f.), and Roman period necklaces of glass beads (pp. 93f.).

**Steel, Louise**
From Marki-Alonia and Mathiatis, Bronze Age, beads of clay, dentalium shell, and stone (p. 138); H. Athanasios, Limassol, a faience bead from a Cypro-Archaic tomb (p. 139); Sotira Kaminoudia, Early Bronze Age, picrolite beads and other stone and shell ornaments (p. 141); Mesoyi, Middle Bronze Age tomb, a terra cotta bead or spindle whorl (p. 146); Prastio, etc., an early prehistoric necklace of dentalium shells (pp. 148-149).

**Stegmann-Rajtár, Susanne, Elena Miroššayová, Lucia Benediková, Ludmila Illášová, and Ján Štubňa**
In Slovak with English summary.

**Steinhauser, Regula and Margarita Primas**
Includes a survey and analyses of Early and Middle Bronze Age beads of Allumiere type, Switzerland.

**Steinhauser-Zimmermann, R.**
A brief but detailed account of an important amber bead cache in Switzerland with map and bibliography.

**Steinklauber, Ulla**
Illustrates some of the glass and bone beads found with a burial in Liezen, Austria, attributed to the early middle ages.
Stephan, H.-G. and Ursula Werben
1993 Rotenkirchen bei Einbeck im südlichen Niedersachsen. Archäologisches Korrespondenzblatt
23(3):365-378.
Three glass beads from lower Saxony: one “black” with a white wavy band (Roman/Migration Period),
one millefiori (Carolingian), and one undatable. Some discussion of types (p. 370, fig. 3).

Steppuhn, Peter
Describes a find of 146 glass beads in northern Germany: 122 hexagonal green with high lead, 22 segmented with gold or silver foil, and “a blue bead without any hole.” They are dated to the end of the first third of the 9th century AD. Summary in English.

A leather pouch containing 146 glass beads comprising 122 green prismatic lead-glass beads and 24 other beads was found at an early Slavonic settlement at Rostock-Dierkow, Germany. Archaeological context dates this towards the end of the first third of the 9th century. The lead-glass beads were probably made in the Syrian-Egyptian region.

Detailed survey of the complete Viking Age glass material from Haithabu in Northern Germany. Many indications of glass bead production and glass workshops; 7,129 glass beads are classified and illustrated.

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

Glass beads of the 11th-17th centuries from Schleswig, Germany, are discussed in chapters 5.2 and 6.

Describes and discusses the 132 beads of glass and semi-precious stones that form part of the hoard found in 1834 in Buskerud in southeast Norway. The deposition is dated to the third quarter of the 9th century.

Stibbe, C.M.
On the four groups of graves, 7th-3rd centuries BC, Macedonia. Finds include glass and amber beads in many graves (pp. 21-39, 45).

Stiner, Mary C.
1999 Palaeolithic Mollusc Exploitation at Riparo Mochi (Balzi Rossi, Italy): Food and Ornaments from the Aurignacian through Epigravettian. Antiquity 73(282):735-754.
Discusses shell utilization for ornaments, especially beads, in five assemblages at this site dating from the Upper Paleolithic (ca. 36,000) through the Late Epigravettian (9,000 BP). While human foraging agendas at the site shifted over the five Paleolithic phases, the kinds of marine shells favored for ornaments remained fairly constant.


This study considers the cultural and ecological contexts of marine shell ornament use at Riparo Mochi, on the Ligurian coast of Italy (5 assemblages, 36-9 kyr BP), and at Üçagizli Cave on the Hatay coast of Turkey (7 assemblages, 41-17 kyr BP). Both sites contain long Upper Paleolithic artificial and faunal series, including the earliest phases.

2010 Shell Ornaments from the Upper Paleolithic through Mesolithic Layers of Klissoura Cave 1 by Prosymna (Peloponese, Greece). Eurasian Prehistory 7(2):287-308.

The taxonomic composition of the early Upper Paleolithic shell assemblages (which include marine-shell beads) at the cave is similar to those documented in Italy, whereas the very limited taxonomic composition of the later ornament assemblages is most consistent with those found at Franchthi Cave on the southern Argolid.


The Upper Paleolithic was a period of considerable regional differentiation in material culture, yet there is remarkable consistency in the dominant shapes and sizes of Paleolithic beads over more than 25,000 years and across vast areas, even though they were made from diverse materials and, in the case of mollusc shells, diverse taxonomic families.

**Stjernquist, Berta**


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


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

**Stjernquist, Berta, C.W. Beck, and J. Bergstrom**

Interdisciplinary report on sites and types, cultural value, infra-red spectroscopic analysis, and amber as biogenic and geological materials.

Stolba, Vladimir F.

Reports on the beads and charms found at the necropolis of Panskoje I, a rural Greek site on the Crimean peninsula, Ukraine. Their peculiar distribution pattern, with the majority being derived from child burials, combined with the prevalence of blue and eye beads, suggests that their role was hardly limited to simply serving as personal adornment. In Russian with English summary.

Stolyarova, Ekaterina

The cemetery was utilized for much of the first three centuries of the common era. The majority of the beads seem to have been manufactured in accordance with Syrian glassmaking traditions, a quarter belong to the Egyptian school of glassblowing, while just a little over one per cent were manufactured in Roman workshops. Ukraine.


The author posits two production periods for metal-in-glass beads which are associated with different technological patterns and production centers. Beads of 9th-10th centuries were made from drawn glass tubes in workshops of the Near East, while beads of the 11th-13th centuries were made in Byzantium and Rus’ by twisting a glass rod. Russia. In Russian.


A female burial was accompanied by a hair adornment composed of glass seed beads and other components. The chemical composition of the beads is provided. Russia.

Stout, Ann Marie


Discusses the possible identity of those depicted on a group of distinctive face beads found at 19 sites in northern Europe, as well as the dating and chemical composition of the specimens.

Stoyanova, A.A.


The ornaments recovered from a Sarmatian-Alans burial ground in central Crimea include those made of glass, faience, jet, amber, carnelian, and metal. English summary.


The principal ways in which sets of beads were used over time are outlined based on material recovered from burials. Ukraine. English summary.


Concentrates on the beads and other ornaments associated with children at a cemetery in the center of the Crimean foothills, Ukraine. They date from the 1st century BC to the second half of the 3rd century AD. English summary.


Analyzes grave goods (including beads and pendants) having a direct relationship to female costume in the period mentioned and studies the location of these artifacts on skeletons to determine their function.

Straume, E.


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

Stroh, A.


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

Typical Early Bronze Age wire coil beads (p. 155, fig. 12:6). Most belong to women and children but here one was in a man’s grave. Moravia, Czech Republic.

Sulgostowska, Zofia

Sümegi, Pál
2009 The Archaeozoological Analysis of the Beads and Molluscs from the Late Copper Age Baden Cemetery at Budakalász. In The Copper Age Cemetery at Budakalász, edited by Mária Bondár and Pál Raczky, pp. 409-436. Pytheas, Budapest.

A re-examination of the 3,400+ jewelry items from a cemetery in Hungary revealed that the beads were dominated by pieces made from freshwater limestone (accounting for about 63%) and not from snails or shells (roughly 33%) as earlier believed. See also Bondár (2009) and Demény et al. (2009).

Summerfield, Jan

Discusses the beads of glass and jet/shale found at a Roman fort near Gilsland, Cumbria, United Kingdom.

Suter, P.J.

Small Neolithic limestone beads are discussed with parallels from other Swiss sites (pp. 137f., pls. 4, 18). Switzerland.

Swift, E.

Chapter 3 deals with glass beads.


This paper considers artifactuality and cultural interaction with reference to dress accessories (in particular beads) which can be shown to be of Germanic influence, but which are found in late Roman contexts. It concludes that connections between the cultural style of objects and the cultural identity of the consumer should not be simply assumed.

Examines how Roman beads were arranged in necklaces.

2003  *Roman Dress Accessories*. Shire Archaeology, Princes Risborough, United Kingdom. A concise guide mainly based on selected finds from Britain, France, and Hungary. Includes a section on beads (pp. 31-37).

**Symonenko, Oleksandr V., Denis M. Sikoza, and Olena S. Dzneladze**
A Late Scythian burial ground in the Kherson region of the Ukraine yielded a variety of glass, faience, and stone beads.

**Syrovatko, A.S. and A.A. Troshina**
Concerns the Iron Age glass beads recovered from the Shchuurovo site in the Ukraine.

**Szabo, J.G.**
The types of glass beads (which include eye beads) found at a 9th-century cemetery in Hungary are considered to reflect both Avar and Great Moravian elements.

**Szathmári, Ildikó**
Long bronze wire beads form part of the complexes discussed. In Hungarian with German summary.

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

5,000 beads from 34 sites, used for hair ornament, decoration of upper garments, and protection against the evil eye. Trade routes through Kiev and elsewhere. Summaries in Russian and English.

Classifies over 3,000 beads from three cemeteries of the 10th-12th centuries in Hungary by type, size, and quantity. Mostly glass; some have coins associated. English summary.

A thorough examination and classification of the beads recovered from three cemeteries reveals 61 distinct bead types; the classification system may be applied to other areas and time periods.


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


Szilágyi, Katalin, J. Nagy-Balogh, and K.G. Solymos

Szöke, M.B.

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

Sztancs, Diana-Maria

Compares various pendants and beads of shell, bone, antler, copper, and animal teeth uncovered in Transylvania, Romania, and the northern Black Sea region of the Ukraine with observations on functionality and symbolism.

Sztancs, Diana-Maria and Corneliu Beldiman

Examination of two fossil dentalium-shell beads from the Bronze Age level reveals information about their manufacture and use.

2012 Bronze Age Shell Beads Discovered in Hunedoara County, Romania. Acta Terra Septemcastrensis XI:121-140.

Discusses two fossil dentalium-shell beads discovered at Cerișor Cave No. 1 in Romania.


Discusses a necklace composed of 256 discoidal shell beads found in a ritual pit in Romania.

Sztáncsuj, Sándor József


Describes and discusses the beads and pendants of copper, shell, bone, antler, stone (marble?), and deer teeth from the hoard in central Romania.

Šedo, Ondrej


Describes the handful of glass and amber beads of barbarian provenance found in a mass grave related to the Marcomannic Wars (ca. AD 166-180) in the Czech Republic.

Šmíd, M.


Early Bronze Age cemetery (1800-1600 BC) in the Czech Republic with beads of copper, antler, nacre (1,000 beads in Grave 11), and faience. Analyses strongly suggested the faience was not locally made but Egyptian. In Czech with English abstract and German summary.

Taborin, Yvette


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


Shell ornaments of the Paleolithic period.

1995 La parure préhistorique. Archeologia 314, fiche suppl. XIII-XVI.

Illustrated account of Paleolithic beads, their role in society, origin, interpretation, relation to pendants, materials, examples sewn on clothes and hats, etc.

2004 Langage sans parole: La parure aux temps préhistoriques. La Maison des roches, Paris.

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


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

Tala’i, Hassan and Ahmad Aliyari

Tarcsay, Kinga

Tarcsay, Kinga and Wolfgang Klimesch
2018 A Glass-Beadmaking Furnace at Schwarzenberg in the Bohemian Forest, Upper Austria. Translated by Karlis Karklins. The Bead Forum 73:1-4. Excavations conducted at the site (which operated during the latter part of the 17th century and the early part of the 18th century) revealed a variety of furnace-wound beads including pentagonal faceted, raspberry, and melon forms.

Tátá, Frederico, João Cascalheira, João Marreiros, Telmo Pereira, and Nuno Bicho
2014 Shell Bead Production in the Upper Paleolithic of Vale Boi (SW Portugal): An Experimental Perspective. Journal of Archaeological Science 42:2941. Focuses on shell bead production during the Upper Paleolithic at the site of Vale Boi in southwestern Portugal as a means of understanding social visual transmission. Experimental replication techniques include scratching, sawing, and hammering using lithic and bone implements on both internal and external sides of the shells.

Tatton-Brown, Veronica

Tautavičius, Adolfas
2001 A Partial Survey of Research on Pre-Nineteenth-Century Lithuanian Amber Artefacts (Archaeological Finds). In Baltic Amber: Proceedings of the International Interdisciplinary Conference, edited by Adomas Butrimas, pp. 281-284. Acta Academiae Artium Vilnensis 22. An account of excavations and collections from the Stone Age to the Middle Ages. Presents details about the use and wearing of beads; e.g., in the hair or headdress, in horse’s manes, and as amulets. In the early centuries AD, single amber beads on necklaces of other materials are thought to be amulets. Other types of amulets appear in the 8th-9th centuries.
Important Iron Age burial site in Slovenia with many amber, bronze, and glass beads. Text is in Slovene and German.

On the chronology of the early barbaric invasions in the middle Danube area. Beads (passim) contribute to a comprehensive survey.

Beads of various kinds passim. Ukraine.

On the beads of the Roman Empire and the early phase of the migration period in Central Europe, ca. AD 10-450. Reviewed by Raddatz (1987).

A brief history of the study of beads from burial grounds of the Mordovians of Middle Russia.

The decorated glass beads (eye types and others) are illustrated in color. In Russian.

This exhibition catalog provides a brief overview of the Venetian bead industry including well-illustrated descriptions of the two major glass beadmaking processes and the various styles/types of beads (some on sample cards) that were produced for trade in Africa as well as elsewhere.

This special edition of *Natura* presents images of 174 bead sample cards of La Società Veneziana per l’Industria delle Conterie on Murano and held by the Natural History Museum in Milan. The cards are
supplemented by text concerning the Società, the Milan and other sample card collections, as well as the beadmaking process.

**Tessmann, B.**


The first full publication of the Iron Age Prozor cemetery, Croatia, finds purchased in 1914 by the Museum für Volkerkunde in Berlin. Costume accessories include glass and amber beads and also elaborate fibulae decorated with beads.

**Thauvin-Boulestin, E.**


Site by site survey and discussion of Bronze Age material from southern France. *See* table of contents for beads of stone, amber, and glass.

**Theune, Claudia**


Correspondence analysis was applied to beads of 42 different types from 101 women graves of the Merovingian cemetery of Weingarten, southwestern Germany. It was possible to subdivide the sample into six type groups and seven type combination groups. The results are in accordance with that for other finds.


As for Theune (1990).


Ninety-nine graves of the Roman period (1st-4th centuries) excavated at the Krefeld-Gellep cemetery in west-central Germany produced ca. 3,000 beads of monochrome and polychrome glass, faience, amber, metal, stone, shell, and wood.


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

The 1,600 beads excavated at a Carolingian burial ground at Dunum, northern Germany, are assigned to three distinct assemblages which are attributable to the 8th-9th centuries. The blown, folded, and mosaic glass beads reveal the site’s position in the regional and supraregional trading network.

**Theune, C., J. Callmer, M. Heck, and P. Hoffmann**
On glass bead production in the early Middle Ages.

**Thevenot, J.-P.**
A cave deposit in France produced bronze attachments, triangular pendants, 18 tubular bronze beads decorated with single or double grooves at the ends, and a knife. The ornaments must have comprised an accessory such as an elaborate belt of a kind associated with women. A ritual deposit?

**Thomas, Jonathan Tanner**
An analysis of over 3,000 beads and pendants from seven contemporary Late Neolithic/Copper Age (3500-2500 BC) sites in the Portuguese Estremadura reveals two dominant patterns: 1) most beads show a high degree of standardization in terms of size and shape and are made from local materials; and 2) a minority are made from non-local, rare, and visually distinctive materials (e.g., variscite, ivory), and are less standardized and more labor-intensive. Portugal.

Examines the manufacture and provenience of 8,000 Late Neolithic and Copper Age (3500-2500 BC) beads and pendants from a group of closely related collective burials in the Sizandro River Valley of southwestern Portugal. Materials include stone, bone, terra cotta, ivory, and shell.

**Thomsen, Per O.**

Reports on the production of glass beads in Germany during the Late Roman Iron Age based on evidence from Lundeborg in Sydøstfyn, Denmark.

**Thunmark-Nylén, L.**
1992   Some Comparative Notes on Gotlandic and Livonian Bead Spacers of the Viking Period. In *Contacts Across the Baltic Sea during the Late Iron Age (5th-12th Centuries)*, edited by Birgitta
Hårdh and Božena Wyszomirska-Werbart, pp. 144-150. University of Lund, Archaeology Institute, Report Series 43.

Points out similarities and differences of Viking bead-spacers in Latvia and Gotland, Sweden. It is suggested that a mutual influence between Gotland and central Latvia resulted in women favoring the same fashion, whereas the bead-spacers themselves seem to have been locally produced in the two areas.

Tilevandou, Christina
Catalog and discussion of Late Cycladic jewelry, both the objects themselves and representations on frescos. Includes beads, some of which have shapes with symbolic meaning. Greece.

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

Točík, A.
Catalog of finds from 27 unpublished excavations in southern Slovakia, dating to the 7th-14th centuries. Beads, passim: Avar, Great Moravian, early Magyar settlement, and mediaeval. Summary in German.

Beads from an Avar cemetery in Slovakia are mentioned and illustrated, passim. Summary in German.

Todd, Ian A. (ed.)
Several thousand faience beads came from a Middle Bronze Age cemetery in Cyprus including one segmented specimen (pp. 166-168, pl. XXXII, fig. 44).

Todd, Joan M.
Provides a critical review of amber research by both archaeologists and historians.

Todorova, A.A.
A preliminary study of beads as an element of female costume during the era of the formation of the Old Russian state.
Todorova, Henrieta
This volume contains the artifact catalog and plates which illustrate a variety of beads and pendants recovered from a Neolithic/Chalcolithic site in Bulgaria. Materials include *Spondylus* and *Dentalium*, chalcedony, lignite, and bone.

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

Toll, A.
Dating the beads recovered from Sigtuna, Sweden, by comparative methods.

Tomalin, Stefany and Deborah Zinn

Tomčič, Alenka
Clay beads of different shapes as well as perforated ceramic discs made from broken pots represent parts of jewellery at the Neolithic site of Čatež-Sredno polje near Brežice.

Tomedi, Gerhard
Useful account of a long-known, important Hallstatt cemetery site in Carinthia, Austria, with full bibliography. An amber bead collar is set in its context (p. 66, fig. 10).

Large Hallstatt cemetery in Carinthia, Austria. Glass and amber beads *passim*: amber components of pins (pp. 170-171), an amber collar (pp. 201-203), and glass beads (pp. 204-205).

Tomková, Kateřina
Bohemia at the end of 9th-11th centuries had the highest concentration of amber beads outside the Baltic area, providing evidence of contact through Poland before written sources. Much on these and their economic significance. Czech Republic.
Tomková, Kateřina and Eva Černá
Summarizes what is known about the collection of early medieval beads in Prague Castle, Czech Republic. In Slovak with English summary.

Tomková, Kateřina, Šárka Jonášová, and Zuzana Zlámalová Cílová
Concentrates on the archaeological and chemical variability of glass artifacts, especially jewelry, their provenance, and the question of continuity in the development of glass jewelry between the 10th and 11th centuries.

Tomková, Katarina and Šárka Křížová
On the style of multicolored beads from early medieval Bohemia.

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

 Discusses glass beads and other glass jewelry in Bohemia, Czech Republic, from the Bronze Age to the Early Middle Ages. Includes archaeometric analyses.

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

Tomlinson, R.A. (ed.)
Hundreds of Mycenaean beads from Boutene, Achaea (p. 16) and one from Kılıler near Larisa (p. 40); dozens of glass beads of many kinds from the sanctuary of Athene ca. 750-650 at Philia, Thessaly (p. 37); Early Iron Age and 6th-5th-century bronze biconical beads and other beads from Axioupolis, Nikete, and
Polygyros, and 4th-century gold and gilded clay and bronze beads from Chalkidke, Solenas, and Kitros, all in Macedonia (pp. 42-44); and Late Minoan rock crystal, carnelian, faience, and glass beads from the Armenoi cemetery.

**Torntore, Susan J.**


Documents the coral-bead industry in Torre del Greco, Italy’s leading global exporter of coral beads and jewelry.


Describes the red-coral industry based in Torre del Greco in southern Italy, revealing how the different beads are made and marketed, and also delves into the cultural significance of precious coral over time.

**Török, G.**


**Torres, Andreia**


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

**Torres Martinez, Jesus F., Antxoka Martinez Velasco, and Susana de Luis Mariño**

2016 *Les perles en pâte de verre de l’oppidum de Monte Bernorio (Villarén, Palencia) et du nord de la péninsule Iberique. Échanges et relations entre le nord de l’Espagne et le sud de la France à l’âge du Fer.* Aquitania 32.

Trade and relations between northern Spain and southern France during the Iron Age based on the glass paste beads from the oppidum of Monte Bernorio (Spain) and the northern Iberian Peninsula.

**Totev, Totju**

1993 *The Preslav Treasure.* Altos, Shoumen.

Treasure from the capital of Bulgarian Tsar Symeon probably buried in AD 971. Hollow gold beads figure as elements in earrings (pp. 63f., figs. 36f.). In Bulgarian with German and Russian summaries.

**Tovornik, Vlasta**


For beads from this early medieval cemetery in Upper Austria, see Part I, pp. 205-207; Part II., pp. 439-444, figs. 16a-b.
Includes some late Hallstatt - La Tène and early medieval beads, decorated glass types, etc. Austria.

**Towrie, Sigurd**
A “Meare spiral” bead recovered from a mound in Tankerness, northern Scotland, is thought to date from 400-100 BC, possibly as late as AD 100. Although similar beads have been found across Iron Age Britain, it is suspected that this is the first to be found as far north as Orkney.

**Trebin, Cornelius**
Discusses agate beads and amulet production in Idar-Oberstein, Germany, and their use in Africa.

**Trebsche, Peter**
A large amber bead with carinated profile had a surprising findspot: a posthole in a settlement (p. 37, fig. 15). The type is otherwise known only from graves. Late Hallstatt, Austria.

**Treister, Mikhail**
A rich burial tomb of the Early Hellenistic Period in the region of Tobechik Lake (Crimea, Ukraine) contained various ornaments including several necklaces composed of beads and pendants of gilded terra cotta, glass, carnelian, rock crystal, amber, jet, and cowrie shells. The burial is dated to ca. 320 BC.

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

Provides an overview of these finds from Italy in the west to China in the east.
Trelis Martí, Julio, José Ramón Ortega Pérez, Inmaculada Reina Gómez, and Marco Aurelio Esquembre Bebia
Several burials in a Muslim cemetery in southeastern Spain were accompanied by glass and copper beads, as well as perforated coins. The burials date between the end of 14th century and the early 16th century.

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

Tripković, Boban, Vesna Dimitrijević, and Dragana Rajković
2016 Marine Shell Hoard from the Late Neolithic Site of Čepin-Ovčara (Slavonia, Croatia). Documenta Praehistorica XLIII:343-362.
Analyzes the context and use wear of the beads and pendants in the hoard to ascertain their role and the ways in which they were worn (a belt is postulated).

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

Truc, Marie-Cecile
Three rich burials of the High Middle Ages found at Saint-Dizier, France, were accompanied by many ornaments including beads of glass, amber, and antler.

The female burial wore a necklace of various beads and 70 beads on the chest may have been sewn into the border of her clothing, or else on a cloth or in a bag placed on the body. The male burial had a sword the scabbard of which was decorated with two cylindrical beads of gold and ivory.

Tsimbidou-Auloniti, M.
Three graves of the late Archaic and Classical periods excavated at Epanomi, Greece, yielded several forms of glass eye beads and other ornaments. In Greek with brief English summary (p. 326).
Tsintsov, Zdravko
The simple alluvial gold artifacts are represented mainly by beads, lamellas and wires, balls, etc.

Tsipopoulou, M., L. Vagnetti, and M. Liston
A tholos tomb with multiple burials, LM IIIC to Protogeometric. Two PG clay beads with distinctive incised decoration are of a type best known in the Knossos district. A conical clay bead and similar one of lead were also found (pp. 103-104, 108-109, fig. 11).

Tuitjer, H.G.
Detailed discussion of the amber bead trade in Hallstatt C and D (pp. 57-60) as it relates to the Nienburg group of northern Germany.

Tunzi Sisto, Anna Maria
A among many prestige objects found in two burial tombs of the Middle Bronze Age in Trinitapoli, southern Italy, were numerous amber beads, in particular, a necklace formed of at least 29 beads with a fish pendant. Some of the beads are from the Baltic region.

Tunzi Sisto, Anna Maria
On the Apulia region of southern Italy with a special section on amber beads (pp. 289f.); analysis (p. 291). Glass and faience (pp. 285f.).


Turgeon, Laurier
Combines archaeological material from France and northeastern North America with historical data including the post-mortem inventories of Parisian beadmakers in an attempt to determine the nature of French trade beads. A description of the beads recovered from the Jardins du Carrousel site (second half
of the 16th century) in Paris is also provided with a color photo. Materials include glass, faience, shell, jet, amber, rock crystal, bone, and coral.

Turk, P.
Brief description of the various local Hallstatt groups in Slovenia, with an illustration of glass and amber necklaces from Novo Mesto. The glass beads were produced locally on a large scale.

Țurcanu, Senica
Discusses several types of bead and pendant replicas present among the ornaments of the Cucuteni-Tripolye communities.

Turmanidze, Miranda
Two groups of burials at the site of Pichvnari, Georgia, produced both stone (primarily jet, as well as sard and amber) and glass (both polychrome and monochrome) beads. Comparative material is provided.

Tusa, S.
1997 *L’insediamento dell’età del bronzo con Bicchiere Campaniforme i Mareita - Castelvetranto (Trapani).* Corrao, Trapani, Italy.
Early Bronze Age beads of black steatite, calcite, shell (*Cypraea* and *Dentalium*), and “white paste” (pp. 46-49, figs. 19-20).

Tušek, I.
Slovenia: includes some glass beads (p. 293). In Slovene with German summary.

Tušlová, Petra, Barbora Weissová, Stefan Bakardzhiev, Viktoria Čist'akova, Robert Frecer, and Petra Janouchová
Located in Bulgaria, the site of Yurta-Stroyno, a vicus of Roman military veterans, yielded several types of glass beads including an annular bead with eyes which is dated to the period after the Marcomannic Wars (the last quarter of the 2nd century AD to Late Antiquity).

Tvauri, Andres
Several monochrome glass beads and cowrie shells were found at this site in Estonia and are attributed to the 12th-13th centuries.
2012 The Migration Period, Pre-Viking Age, and Viking Age in Estonia. *Estonian Archaeology* 4. Presents a good overview of the beads and pendants that were utilized.

**Tzankova, Nikoleta**


Reports on the mineral composition and gemological properties of four beads made of copper ore (malachite and azurite) and serpentinite (ultrabasite) from a site in southeastern Bulgaria. In Bulgarian with English abstract.

**Uberti, Maria Luisa**


Ancient Phoenician beads: cat. nos. 94-118, pls. XII-XVII; pendants (mostly heads) nos. 44-93, pls. VIII-XII. Italy.

**Uboldi, Marina, Marta Rapi, and Ivana Angelini**


On vitreous beads of the Golasecca culture from the region around Como, Italy.

**Ucelli, Paola Gnesutta**


Discusses Paleolithic personal ornaments found in a cave site in west-central Italy.

**Uenze, Syna**

1992 *Die spätantike Befestigungen von Sadovec (Bulgarien)*. Münchner Beiträge zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte 43.

Glass beads of various types and colors from Sadovec, Bulgaria, are described and illustrated, also a few amber and one bone (4th-6th centuries). Some in unusual materials are considered amulets.

**Ulrychová, Eva**


Prehistoric glass beads from a site in northern Czech Republic.
Umbrich, Andrew
2012 Early Religious Practice in Norse Greenland: From the Period of Settlement to the 12th Century.
Háskóli Íslands: Hugvisindasvið Medieval Icelandic Studies.
In the grave of a woman, two glass beads were found on either side of her head and are thought to have been earrings.

Ungerman, Š.
Women’s jewelry of the Early Great Moravian period. There is a section on glass beads with a discussion of the types: decorated cylinders, eye beads, six-sided, etc. (pp. 722-729, fig. 5). Summary in German, abstract in English.

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

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

An important detailed discussion of the beads, mostly glass, but also other materials (pp. 97-107) from Sarmatian contexts in Transylvania, Hungary. Tables of types and shapes and many drawings of beads.

Vaday, Andrea H. and B.M. Szöke
Many bead types from a Gepid grave in a Sarmatian cemetery, Hungary, plus a reconstruction of bead embroidery on a belt. In Hungarian with German summary.

Vakirtzi, Sophia
Attempts to determine if a small spheroidal clay object decorated with incised designs from Late Bronze Age Akrotiri, Thera, Greece is a spindle whorl or a bead.

Valiulina, Svetlana Igorevna
About glass beads as a source for international relations of the Volga Bulgars during the 8th to early 13th centuries.
Glass beads and other glass artifacts, occurring on a mass scale in the archaeological records of Volga Bulgaria, are of particular significance for research aimed at determining the nature of trade and goods exchange, as well as the trends in operation and their dynamics in the region.

The glass products of Bolgar (beads included) and their relationship to other medieval glass productions.

Finds of beads from Danish sites include the following: discoid and quadrilobed glass beads found with a Roman-period body at Korselilitse (p. 93); an amber bead found associated with a Borremose woman (p. 94); Bronze Age tin, faience, and amber beads found strung together on a necklace with a copper clasp near Exloo in Bourtangermoor (p. 172), and almost 1,800 amber beads found at Sortekaer Mose (p. 176). Denmark.

Van der Sanden, Wijnand
1991  

Discusses the beads and their production techniques.


Discusses the amber and jet beads excavated at a Middle Neolithic cemetery on the west coast of the Netherlands. Includes a discussion of production techniques.

2013  

Includes a description of stone beadmaking technology.

The material dates to the Late Neolithic. Includes information about production techniques and use. *See* García-Díaz (2014) for stone beads from the site.

Focuses on the role of amber, jet, and bone beads in the materiality of burial practices during the Dutch Middle and Late Neolithic between 3750 and 2000 cal BC. Microscopic analysis of the beads provides evidence for repair, method of attachment, and extent of wear, revealing the variety in “bead biographies.”

**Vančugov, Vladimir P.**

On the end of the Bronze Age in the northern Black Sea region, 12th-10th centuries BC. Beads are mentioned briefly: bone, shell, amber, and glass (pp. 296, 302, figs. 6, 11). Annular, ribbed, and polychrome glass beads were analyzed; most local North Pontic. Ukraine. Summaries in Russian and German.

**Vančugov, V.P. and L.V. Subbotin**

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

**Vanhaeren, Marian**


Presents a thorough study of the shell beads recovered from Level IV0 at Pincevent, France, which contains the last traces of the Magdalenian peoples.

**Vanhaeren, Marian and Francesco d’Errico**

Taphonomic, technological, and morphometric analysis of the ornaments associated to the La Madeleine child burial, Dordogne region of France, is used to reconstruct bead manufacturing techniques, arrangements, and use wear.

Explores the significance of the ornaments (4 deer teeth and 2 perforated shells) associated with the child through an archeozoological, technological, functional, and morphometric analysis of the objects, the result of which are interpret in the light of actualistic and experimental data. Portugal.

The great number of perforated red deer canines found with the burial and the preference for teeth from young stags suggests that they were obtained through long-distance trade and represented prestige items. Contrary to the supposed egalitarian character of Upper Palaeolithic societies, these items may have materialized the integration of this individual into a privileged social group.

The ethnic dimension of beadwork is conveyed through the use of distinct bead types as well as by particular combinations and arrangements on the body of bead types shared with one or more neighboring groups. Expecting these variants to leave detectable traces in the archaeological record, the investigators recorded the occurrence of 157 bead types at 98 European Aurignacian sites. This identified a definite cline sweeping counter-clockwise from the Northern Plains to the Eastern Alps via Western and Southern Europe through 14 geographically cohesive sets of sites.

Vanhaeren, Marian and Francesco d’Errico  
On the perforated animal teeth recovered from the Lower Magdalanian levels of Praileaitz I, a cave located in the Basque Country, Spain.

Vanhaeren, Marian, F. d’Errico, I. Billy, and F. Grousset  
Prese the first application of $^{87}$Sr/$^{86}$Sr isotope dating to identify the origin of Upper Paleolithic shell beads. Analysis of dentalium associated with the La Madeleine (France) child burial dated to 10,190±100 BP revealed that the shells were collected on far away beaches rather than at nearer Miocene outcrops.

Vaquerizo Gil, D.  
Glass beads are mentioned, and a few illustrated, from a cemetery associated with a Roman settlement in southeastern Spain, dating to the beginning of 4th to early 7th centuries AD (p. 298 and fig. 5).
Chemical analysis of glass beads found in Denmark reveals surprising evidence for contact in the 14th-12th centuries BC between Egypt, Mesopotamia, and Denmark, indicating a complex and far-reaching trade network.

Varga, István
Reports on the chemical composition of a Late Bronze Age bead from Bakonyjákó, Hungary.

Varona, Lydia D.
1982 Los materiales de Las Necropolis de Almaluez (Soria), conservados en el Museo Arqueológico Nacional. Trabajos de Prehistoria 39:241-278.
Bronze beads from a cemetery in Spain dated to the 6th-4th centuries BC (p. 258).

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

Vaškevičiūtė, Ilona
Large Semigallian cemetery in Lithuania, 8th-11th centuries, but mostly 10th-11th. Amber beads, an amulet, and a headdress of spirals combined with two orange beads were found in several graves (nos. 12, 50, 119, 121). Summaries in English and Russian.

Along with the rosette-headed pins found in rich female grave no. 138 at the Pavirvytė cemetery, Lithuania, were several amber beads and a two-strand necklaces of ribbed blue glass beads dating to the late 11th century.

Vaškevičiūtė, I. and J.A. Bakanauskas
Presents an illustrated catalog of the various types of women’s headwear in use in northern Europe during the 3rd-12th centuries. Many of these incorporated bronze beads, mostly the spiral-tube type. Text is in Lithuanian but the headings and captions are also in English.

Vasks, Andrejs, Laimdota Kalniņa, and Lins Daugnora
Fig. 12 (p. 89) illustrates some of the Middle Late Iron Age ornaments found at the fort: glass beads (nos. 8, 15, 16), a pendant ornament composed of a bronze wire loop with four paste beads (no. 5), and a blue glass bead attached to a bronze tinkler (no. 7). In Latvian with English summary.
Several forms of glass beads were recovered from Roman period sites in northwestern Spain.

Vass, Lóránt

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

Veliačík, Ladislav and Viera Némejcová-Pavúková
Uncovered in northwestern Slovakia, bronze hoard no. 1 contained several necklaces composed of barrel-shaped bronze beads.

Venclová, Natalie
The collection includes beads from the Late Hallstatt, La Tène, and Roman periods. About 400 ring beads (Late La Tène-Celtic) were probably made locally. Czech Republic.

A short survey of prehistoric glass, mainly beads, from the Early Bronze Age to the Late La Tène Period; questions of origin and local manufacture. Czech Republic.

A detailed study of Bohemian glass including beads.

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

Compares La Tène glass beads from Němčice in Moravia to those found in the Greek town of Pistiros in central Bulgaria.
Archeologický ústav AV ČR, Prague.
Offers a detailed analysis of the glass beads recovered from the Něméice settlement and the oppidum of
Staré Hradisko, Czech Republic, including typological classification, discussing the provenance,
distribution, and chronology, and assessing their significance as markers of cultural identities of the La
Tène population, as well as the chemical composition of La Tène glass. Complete catalogues of the glass
finds and their documentation are included.

Venturino Gambari, Marica
1995 Navigatori e Contadini: Alba e la valle del Tanaro nella preistoria. Quaderni della
On Alba and the Tanaro Valley, Italy, in prehistory. Bronze Age glass beads (pp. 214-215, 217, fig. 194).

Vercoutère, C., K. Müller, L. Chiotti, R. Nespoulet, A. Staude, H. Riesemeier, and I. Reiche
2011 Rectangular Beads from the Final Gravettian Level of the Abri Pataud: Raw Material
The Final Gravettian level (level 2) of the abri Pataud (Dordogne, France) yielded a large assemblage of
body ornaments that consists essentially of 85 quite standardized rectangular beads. Synchrotron and
laboratory X-ray microtomography analysis revealed that most of them were made of ivory.

Vergély, Hélène
2002 Les parures en jayet des Grands Causses au Chalcolithique. In Pirineus i veïns al 3r mil·lenni AC:
XII Col.loqui International d’Arqueologia de Puigcerdà, 10-12 de novembre del 2000, pp. 377-
382. Institut d’Estudis Ceretans, Puigcerdà, Spain.
Reports on the jet beads and pendants recovered from 300 Chalcolithic sites in the Grands Causses region
of France.

Verger, Stéphane
1998 Les trois âges de la dame de Blanot. In L’atelier du bronzier en Europe du XXe au VIIIe siècle
avant notre ère: production, circulation et consommation du bronze, edited by C. Mordant, M.
Pernot, and V. Rychnner, pp. 33-39. Actes du colloque international Bronze ’96, Neuchâtel et
Dijon 1996.
Bronze and gold beads form part of the elaborate adornments of the Lady of Blanot, a Bronze Age
woman whose remains were uncovered in the Côte-d’Or region of eastern France.

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

Verschoof, W.B.
2011 Beads for the Dead: The Production and Use of Ornaments in the Dutch Funnel Beaker Culture
By using the concept of cultural biography of objects, insight is gained into how ornaments were treated
during this period. Several patterns were distinguished in the choice of raw material, the shape of
ornaments, the degree of use, and the deposition of ornaments. Most ornaments were made of amber,
followed by jet and stone. A strong preference for disc-shaped beads was observed, followed by cylindrical-shaped beads.

**Vialou, D.**

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

**Vianello, A.**

A full treatment of the contexts of the glass and amber beads found in Italy associated with Mycenaean material: history of research, sites, museum collections, etc. *(see esp. pp. 89-95 passim)*.

**Vickers, M. and A. Kakhidze**

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


On a major Late Bronze Age settlement in what is now Georgia. The recovered Colchian beads (5th century BC) mostly form necklaces. Most are of plain glass, some tiny. Polychrome glass beads as well as amber and carnelian beads are also present. In the Greek burials (5th-4th centuries BC), glass beads predominate and include eye types and clusters of pyramidal beads. Re: other materials, jet predominates but carnelian, marble, and amber are also present.

**Vida, Tivadar**

**Vida, Tivadar and Thomas Völling**

Slav cemetery in Greece. Glass beads form the backbone of the chronology of the site, being seen to match Middle and Late Avar types of ca. 650-800.

**Vidrih Perko, Verena, Borut Križ, and Irena Sivec**
Surveys material from its earliest appearance (Urnfield, Ha A1) through the copious Roman-period finds and into the Migration Period. Noteworthy is a necklace from Emona (modern Ljublana), perhaps early 2nd century AD, with unique faceted amber beads (p. 191, 3).

**Viola, Stefano**  
On the social meaning of stone jewelry (including beads and pendants) from sites in northern Italy dating from the Copper to Early Bronze ages. Includes a detailed account of the manufacturing processes.

**Vitezović, Selena**  
Discusses beads, pendants, and other ornaments of bone and shell from Early and Middle Neolithic sites in Serbia. It is postulated that specific forms conveyed information on status and/or social identity (membership of kin or social group, etc.) and their white color probably had more than mere aesthetic significance.

Explores and synthesizes the available data on the shell ornaments (beads and pendants included) in the Starčevo and Vinča cultures.

Describes the ornaments recovered from the necropolis at Mokrin, Serbia, which include beads and pendants made of not only bone but shell, and animal teeth as well. Their symbolic role and place within Bronze Age communities is discussed.

**Vizcaíno Sánchez, Jaime**  
Chapter 16 discusses the beads recovered from the necropolis at Carthago Spartaria in Cartagena, Spain. Materials include, amber, resin of inferior quality, stone, and glass.

**Vlachopoulos, Andreas and Fragoula Georma**  
The commonest items of jewellery depicted in the wall paintings at Akrotiri, a Minoan Bronze Age settlement in Greece, are gold hoop earrings, silver diadems and beads on the forehead, small beads on
the headdresses, necklaces of beads or metal sheet cut-outs on the neck, bracelets, armbands and anklets, and also ribbons.

Vojceščuk, Natalia
2013  Skleněné korálky ze Zvenigorodu ve světle výzkumů v roce 2010 / Glass Beads from Zvenigorod in Light of Research in 2010. Archaeologia Historica 38(1):175-183; https://digilib.phil.muni.cz/handle/11222.digilib/128314. Archaeological research at a fortified settlement near Lviv, western Ukraine, yielded wound and mosaic glass beads as well as two beads of rock crystal dating from the first half of the 11th century to the 13th century.

Vokotopoulou, I., A. Despinis, D. Misailidou, and M. Tiverios

Volkmann, Armin and Claudia Theune

Volpert, H.-P.
2002  Neue Körpergräber der Heimstettener Gruppe. Das Archäologische Jahr in Bayern 2002:79-82. Mid-1st-millennium AD graves of a small population group in southeastern Germany. Women’s costumes were distinctive and homogeneous. One burial had an amber bead necklace, bronze torc, and distinctive fibulae (fig. 80).

Vomer Gojkovič, M.
1996  Rimski jantarni predmeti s Ptuja (Roman Amber Objects from Ptuj). Arheološki Vestnik 47:307-322. Cemeteries of the Roman site of Ptuj in Slovenia, not far from the Aquileia workshops, produced many beads and fine carved objects; 24 color photographs. In Slovene with German summary.

1997  Poznorimski grobovi z grobisca pri Dijaskem domu v Rabelči vasi na Ptju (Late Roman graves in Ptuj). Arheološki Vestnik 48:307-322. Slovenia: some beads, including blue glass (fig. 10). In Slovene with German summary.

Vörös, Gabriella

Discusses the statistical and typological aspects of the beaded hems of garments found in Sarmatian graves at the Madaras-Halmok cemetery, Hungary. In Hungarian.

Vrielynck, Olivier

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


Describes and illustrates three fancy glass beads recovered from a Merovingian tomb at Nausipont, Belgium.

Waarsenburg, Demetrius

Beads are noted and discussed passim. See especially “Amber burial tomb VI” (pp. 399-492): a mid-7th-century priestess buried in a dress of amber beads. Italy.

Wachsmann, S.

A thorough reassessment of the Egyptian frescoes that show beads as a medium of contact with the Aegean (see esp. pp. 54f., 74f).

Wagner, Annette and Jaap Ypey

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

Wagner, H.

This study is based on a study of material in numerous museums. After discussing typology and chronology, the author deals with the manufacturing technology of bracelets and ring beads. A larger number of samples from the mid- and late La Tène period were analyzed by XRF and provide information on different production sites. Then special forms of Celtic glass production, including glass beads, are discussed. Rhine Valley, Germany.

Wajda, Sylwia
Describes a wide range of drawn, wound, and sintered glass beads from an early medieval site. Includes the results of detailed chemical analysis. In Polish with English summary.

**Walker, Pamela Anne**


Includes a study of the depiction of jewelry (including necklaces) on monuments which reveals that perceived notions of jewelry being popular with medieval women does not concur with the evidence from the funeral monuments. Analysis of literary, documentary, and archaeological sources shows that visual sources must not be taken at face value to illustrate discussions because they need to be seen in context as a funeral monument with its own function, which is the key argument of this thesis.

**Walter, Susanne**


Presents a thorough analysis of the beads found with female burials in an early medieval cemetery in southern Germany. Materials include glass, shell, metal (bronze and lead), and various stones.

**Walter, S., Ch. Peek, and A. Gillich**


Clothing in the early Middle Ages; beads included.

**Warmenbol, Eugène**


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


Major Bronze Age site in Belgium, mostly Bronze final (Urnfield), with important gold finds including beads with filigree and granulation (Italian imports), grooved cylindrical beads, biconical beads, and a unique(?) bead “en diaboló” made of two joined bicones.

**Watrous, L.V.**


Egyptian gold tubular beads are now down-dated from Early Minoan to Middle Minoan (p. 113, pl. XIV: 34, 35). Crete.

**Webb, V.E.S.**

The bead section (pp. 599-603) is an outstanding contribution, with clear, exceptionally careful descriptions, and with comparanda and literature cited in abundance. A rare find, the first from Crete, is a glass bird (pp. 602f.) like those from Rhodes.

**Weber, Manuela**
The grave goods interred with women and girls in an Early Middle Ages cemetery in Switzerland included a variety of amber and glass beads.

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

**Wegewitz, W.**
The chapter on Late Saxon cemeteries in the region of the lower Elbe River in Germany includes color photos of many kinds of decorated glass beads (pp. 339-342, fig. 386).

**Weisssharr, H.-J.**
Bone and marble beads (p. 49, pls. 38, 40, 63) are among the Late Neolithic and Chalcolithic artifacts encountered at Thessaly, Greece.

**Welander, R.D.E., Colleen Batey, and T.G. Cowie**
The burial of a wealthy woman was accompanied by 44 segmented glass beads.

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

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

**Wells, P.S.**
Glass and amber beads worn as amulets in Late Iron Age Slovenia.

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

White, Randall


Discusses the implications of the appearance of ornaments such as beads and pendants during the Aurignacian period. The technological aspects are also dealt with.

The material recovered from an Aurignacian cave site in France includes basket-shaped beads of ivory and steatite.

Personal ornaments first appear in Europe in Aurignacian levels dated to at least 40,000 BP. There is no credible evidence for such objects in Mousterian/Castelperronian contexts that pre-date or are contemporaneous with the initial Aurignacian presence in Europe. Examples of beads and pendants are described and discussed.

Prepresents a survey of Aurignacian ornaments from various in France, Germany, Belgium, and Russia, their cultural implications, and technology.

The technology of ivory bead production is shown to have been extraordinarily labor intensive and to have varied from one European region to the next.


White, Randall and Christian Normand
2015 Les parures de l’Aurignacien ancien et archaïque de la grotte d’Isturitz : perspectives technologiques et régionales. In Aurignacian Genius : art, technologie et société des premiers hommes modernes en Europe, Actes du symposium international, 8-10 avril 2013, New York University, edited by in Randall White and Raphaëlle Bourrillon, pp. 140-166. @ ethnologie 7. Focuses on the techniques used for perforating teeth; the chronological variation in the selection of animal teeth (and one human tooth); the raw materials used for the beads and pendants (amber, ivory, talc, bone); data concerning local personal ornament production (or not); the exploitation of amber and its provenance; and the existence of abundant personal ornaments (pendant-anthropomorphic sculpture and shells) in the Archaic Aurignacian levels.

White, Roger H.

Whitehead, Kate S.
2015 How Can the Study of Personal Ornaments Contribute to Gender Studies for the Neolithic in Italy? M.A. thesis. Department of Archaeology, University College London. Uses case studies from both funeral contexts and non-funeral context sites to draw conclusions regarding any patterns observed with regard to ornaments and gender. Concentrates on beads and pendants.

Whitley, J.
2003 Archaeology in Greece 2002-2003. Archaeological Reports 49:1-88. Mycenaean tombs (Late Helladic IIIA) at Daphní Peneias yielded faience beads (pp. 36f., fig. 64), though some of those illustrated are clearly carnelian.
Wickenden, N. P.
Describes a variety of glass beads as well as one jet bead. England, United Kingdom.

Wielowiejski, J.
1987  *Depositi dell’ambra sul territorio tra la parte media del Danubio e il Mar Baltico dal I secolo a.C. al V secolo d.C.* *Archaeologia Polona* XXV-XXVI:75-84.
On the shapes and manufacture of amber beads and the amber trade of barbarian tribes with one another and with Rome.

Wielowiejski, Przemyslaw
Baltic succinate (amber) beads are widely distributed, being found in many parts of “barbaric” and Roman Europe. Deposits of unworked amber and amber beads, their forms and decoration, show that Roman influence spread along trade routes linking southern and northern Europe.

Wigren, S. and K. Lamm
The Helgö beadmaking industry considered in the context of the site as a whole. Sweden.

Wikensten, Maria Lönnegren
Beads recovered from buildings in Västergarn parish, Gotland, Sweden, are dated to the 11th-12th centuries. Some beads, which probably belonged to rosaries, set the excavated area in a Christian environment, at least during some of its active years. Materials include glass, various stones, and bone.

Wiker, Gry
Over 3,500 beads were found in the settlement area, mostly of glass, but including amber, rock crystal, amethyst, carnelian, agate, and faience. The beads were mostly imported and include mass-produced drawn glass beads which make up about 45% of the total bead assemblage.

On the origin of blue beads from a site in southeastern Norway.
Wilkie, Nancy C.
The Bronze Age tomb held the remains of at least 16 individuals, accompanied by seals and beads of amethyst, carnelian, agate, and other stones, which give evidence for contacts with other sites on the Greek mainland and in the wider Aegean area.

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

Willing, Matthias
Middle Neolithic beads in the Carnac Museum, France, are illustrated in the context of a general survey of the culture (p. 52, figs. 28, 29).

Willing, M., S. Stöcklmayer, and M. Wells
Of interest for illustrating two Stone Age groups of beads including variscite, one from Spain, the other from Brittany, France (p. 113). Variscite is considered a rare stone for beadmaking in an archaeological context.

Wilson, Peter
Uncovered at Catterick, United Kingdom, the burial of a young man believed to have been a gallus was accompanied by a necklace of over 600 jet beads and a jet bracelet composed of 32 links. The burial is dated to AD 275-350.

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

Winckel, Emilie
Describes and discusses the glass beads found with four burials in northeastern France. Most are attributed to late antiquity and the early Middle Age.

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

Winiarska-Kabacińska, Małgorzata

Winiger, J.
The chapter on the French Middle Neolithic includes a section on beads and pendants (pp. 101-111): disc, tube, winged, “Glis” beads, pendants of various shapes made of shell, tooth, boar’s tusk, antler, stone, bone, and (seldom preserved but no doubt common) seeds.

Winnicka, K.
This study sheds new light on production methods and the use-life of bone and antler beads, as well as on “hidden” aspects of the Mierzanowice culture, such as the suspected use of metal implements and plant textiles.

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

Wolf, Sibylle
The inventories of six caves in Germany comprise numerous personal ornaments made of ivory which show a broad variety of forms and sizes. These elements (including beads) give insights into the cultural background of Ice Age people 40,000 years ago.

Wolf, Sibylle and Nicholas J. Conard
Presents an assessment of the types of ivory adornments (dominated by beads with double perforation) found in the Swabian Alb caves in southwestern Germany.
Presents an overview of the personal ornaments (beads included) of the Swabian Aurignacian and the Early Aurignacian sites of southwestern France made from mammoth ivory. The production sequences for the serial manufacture of beads from these sites are quite similar.

Excavations in six caves of the Swabian Jura (Baden-Württemberg, Germany) have recovered beads and pendants from Aurignacian deposits made by early anatomically modern humans. Illustrates the production process for double-perforated beads of mammoth ivory.

This article draws attention to the probable importance of heirlooms and relics in the Early Bronze Age using a very specific type of bead (amber spacer plates from southern England) as one of the examples.

Much of the book discusses the beads and necklaces associated with Wessex Culture burials in Britain. Chapter 5 deals with Jet and Jet-like Materials, Amber, Bone and Copper Alloy; Chapter 7 with Necklaces: Disc Beads and Spacer Plate Necklaces; and Chapter 8 with Simple and Composite Necklaces. Pendants are also dealt with. Besides those already mentioned, materials include stone, fossils, gold, and faience. England, United Kingdom.

A detailed study of the condition, color, and signs of wear of certain Wessex grave items, including beads of shale, shell, faience, amber, and jet. Some beads were in fresh condition, some more worn, others broken but still wearable (perforation unbroken); one amber V-bored button was made from a large broken spherical bead. England, United Kingdom.

Illustrates lignite beads from a Neolithic graveyard in Switzerland.

An old and major collection of Mycenaean material, very rich in beads. Greece.
Young, Alexis


A modest sanctuary in southern Greece occupied during the 4th-2nd centuries BCE yielded a number of beads (mostly bone but also of glass and bronze) and bronze pendants.

Younger, J.G.

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

Yushkova, M.A. and V.S. Kulešov

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

Zábojník, J.

Glass beads were present in graves 9, 10, and 64 (pp. 99, 101, figs. I:9-10, VII:64) at a cemetery of the Avar khaganate, Slovakia. Abstract in English, summary in German.

Zagorska, Ilga

Neolithic burials in northern Latvia were rich in ornaments of many types and shapes. Many lay in situ on various parts of the bodies, suggesting a variety of uses.


Discusses the amber-rich western coast of the Gulf of Riga, Latvia, with emphasis on the artifacts uncovered at the Siliupe settlement site which was occupied during the Middle and Late Neolithic periods (amber beads and pendants, and perforated animal teeth).

Zagorska, I. and L. Lõugas

Middle Mesolithic burials in Latvia were interred with headdresses decorated with pendants of elk, wild boar, and auroch teeth.
Zakharov, S.D.

2004  *Drevnerusskiy gorod Beloozero*. Indrik, Moscow.

Excavations in the medieval town of Beloozero in northern Russia yielded a broad variety of glass beads which are described in the Catalog of the Finds Material. The beads date to the 10th-14th centuries. In Russian with an English summary.


Zakharov, S.D. and I.N. Kuzina


Detailed discussion of the beads recovered from the Minino cluster of sites near Vologda, Russia, and which date to the 10th-13th centuries. Lengthy English summary.

Zalai-Gaál, I.


Late Neolithic - Early Copper Age graves with beads of copper, malachite, and dentalium and spondylus shell. Hungary.

Zanetti, V.


The text of an article in *La Voce di Murano*, 30 May 1872, translated from the Italian by L. Segatti. It is a biographic tribute and an appreciation of the work of a master of his craft. Examples of the beads his company produced can bee seen in Karklins (2002). Venice, Italy.

Zariņa, Anna

2006  Salaspils laukskolas kapulauks, 10.-13. gadsimts (The Salaspils Rural School Cemetery, 10th-13th Centuries). LU Latvijas Vēstures Institūts, Riga.

A cemetery in Latvia rich in grave goods. Beads were found with 224 burials. Glass beads formed a very varied group and include several decorated varieties. Bronze, amber, and rock crystal beads were also present, as were cowries, and spacers and pendants of various materials (pp. 252-257). Numerous color and B&W illustrations.

Zeller, Gudula

Beads from the Franconian cemetery in Nieder-Erlenbach, Germany.

**Zeller, Kurt**  
1998  
Amber and glass beads and coral pendants from women’s graves, Austria, ca. 330-300 BC (figs. 2, 3).

**Zepezauer, Maria-Anna**  
1989  
On beads of the middle and late La Tène period decorated with spiral eyes.

1993  
*Glasperlen der vorrömischen Eisenzeit III: Mittel- und spätlatènezeitliche Perlen.* Marburger Studien zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte 15.  
Reports on the mid- to late La Tène glass beads recovered from 1,325 find sites in Switzerland, Germany, and Austria.

1997  
Some 3,000 Middle and Late La Tène beads have a small range of shapes and sizes. Only about 15% of the beads are restricted to the oppida civilization. It seems that the beads were made in the oppida, using Hellenistic frit.

**Zhilina, Natalia V.**  
2017  
Analyzes the development traditions of the costume and associated attire of adornments (including stone glass, and metal beads and pendants) characteristic of the Slavs and Khazar Khaganate peoples during the 6th-10th centuries. In Russian with English abstract.

2019  
Volga Bulgaria/ East; Ancient Russia / Byzantine Empire (Comparative Characteristics of Jewelry Complexes: Costume and Head Adornments). *Archaeology of the Eurasian Steppes* 2019(1):83-98.  
Discusses three-bead rings mainly worn in the headwear system. In Volga Bulgaria, the rings retained pendants with beads, and a cylinder-oval shape of beads appeared, which was associated with the local and Islamic tradition. Spherical and oval-conical beads were widely spread in Rus.

**Zhironkina, Oksana**  
1997  
On rare bead forms recovered from Khazar-era cemeteries on the Northern Donec in central Russia.
Zhitelev, Vladislav S.
Discusses four Upper Palaeolithic beads made of serpentinite found at a site in the Southern Urals of the Russian Federation. English abstract.

Zhuravlev, D.V.
Several grave-groups are analyzed and illustrated; many contain amber beads. V.V. Kropotov connected these graves with the Sarmatian migration but the author criticizes his arguments as to the dating of the pottery, putting it earlier. In Russian; summaries in Ukrainian and English.

Zhuravlev, D.V., T. Il’ina, G. Lomtadze, and N. Sudarev
Excavations in a burial tumulus in the ancient state of Kepoi, Russia, yielded a varied assortment of late Hellenistic beads of gold, various stones, jet, glass, and faience, dated 125-75 BC.

Zhuruhina, O. Yu.
The recovered beads include monochrome, polychrome, and metal-foil beads of Byzantine and Old Rus origin. Ukraine. In Russian with English summary.

Zienkiewicz, J.D.
The Roman baths produced beads, ca. AD 75-300. United Kingdom.

Zilhão, João
Beads and pendants enter into the discussion.

Zilhão, João
Recent work in Europe has produced evidence of symbolism and a Homo sapiens level of cognition among Neanderthals. Coming from modern excavations and studied with the strictest dating and analytical protocols, this evidence includes the use of pendants made of marine shell in the Mediterranean, and of pierced and grooved bones and teeth in France and central Europe.

Two sites of the Neandertal-associated Middle Paleolithic of Iberia, dated to as early as approximately 50,000 years ago, yielded perforated and pigment-stained marine shells. Spain.

Zimina, Maja

Two Neolithic and Eneolithic cemeteries in northwestern Russia produced over 12,000 ornaments. Bead shapes include V-bored “buttons” and long cylinders with a thickened middle. Many were sewn in rows on hats and on various parts of garments.


This extensive Neolithic cemetery (267 burials) in western Russia produced a variety of amber ornaments, primarily “buttons,” as well as rings, beads, and pendants.

Žironkina, Oxana

Of 213 excavated graves, 56 of them contained 903 beads, mostly of glass, some of stone or amber. Some beads have no parallels anywhere in the Chazar region. Associated grave goods show a Byzantine influence. Ukraine.

Zmaić, Vesna

Briefly describes and illustrates the glass and coral beads found on the wreck of an early-17th-century merchant ship found off the island of Murter, Croatia. Identified as Venetian, some of the glass beads look Dutch.

Zoll-Adamikowa, H., M. Dekowna, and E.M. Nosek
1999 *The Early Medieval Hoard from Zawada Lanckorońska (Upper Vistula River)*. Polish Academy of Sciences, Institute of Archeology and Ethnology, Warsaw.

Mainly technical account of a hoard of 49 glass and 30 silver ornaments probably dating to between the end of the 9th century and the mid-10th century AD Includes 45 segmented metal-in-glass beads and 5 egg-shaped silver beads, each decorated with 24 bosses surrounded by granulation.
Žórawska, A.  
Wielbark Culture finds from excavations in Poland in the 1920s and 30s, including glass beads (pp. 280f., fig. 3). Summary in English.

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